

# 16<sup>th</sup> ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE

## PROCEEDINGS

**Saturday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018**

Panel Session 1 (F-108)

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### **Marketing practices in the Asia Pacific**

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

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

Title: Customer value in small local cinemas

Abstract:

In Japan, the number of small local cinemas has been dramatically decreasing for decades. “Cinema owners are facing an increased level of competition, owing partly to the spread of multiplexes” (Grappi and Montanari, 2009). According to Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan (2018), the number of screen of non-multiplex cinemas has decreased from 1,401 in 2000 to 429 in 2017, while the number of multiplex cinemas has largely increased from 1,123 in 2000 to 3,096 in 2017. However, under such difficult circumstances, some small local cinemas have been profitable for decades while they have severe competition with multiplex cinemas nearby. Theoretically it might not be possible for cinemas to be profitable for years without creating competitive values for customers since customer value is the major source for competitive advantage (Woodruff, 1997).

It is undeniable that “[c]learly, business is about creating value” (Kumar and Reinartz 2016, p.36). While value was defined in exchange of products and money between firms and customers as value-in-exchange paradigm in the past (Bagozzi 1975), recently it has been widely agreed among marketing scholars that value should be defined not only in the transaction of products and money, but also in a wide variety of situations such as its use as value-in-context (Gronroos, 1990; Vargo and Lusch, 2004). The aims of this study are to better understand what values are created in small local cinemas, and how those values are created by examining relevant literatures and some cases of small local cinemas.

2. **BAROTO**, Wishnu Agung, Directorate General of Taxes, Indonesia

Title: Reconnecting people with economic opportunity: Study on digital economy in Indonesia

Abstract:

The way people do the economy changes along with the development of information technology. Increasing online marketplace, sharing economy, and startup business depict economic transactions in the digital era. Indonesia is one of the countries that have a large population, and high internet penetration is a huge market in e-commerce. As an indicator, foreign investment in the form of startup funding and direct investment is increasing. This paper uses exploratory research to describe the map of the digital economy in Indonesia. The size of the market, the increase of informal and formal sector economic actors, and market potential are described in the form of descriptive statistics. Furthermore, correlation measurements were used to see the magnitude of the effect of economic actors' increase on the Indonesian economy. The results of the study illustrate that there is an influence on the increase of digital economic actors to the economy. Thus, it can be inferred that the digital economy provides economic opportunities for economic players.

3. **CHUA**, Evelyn, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Sharing economy: The factors that influence consumer behavior in the Philippines

Abstract:

Sharing accommodations or rides for instance is starting to gain widespread popularity. In which, public perception of shared goods and/or services has changed substantially in the past few years. Enhancing simple sharing of these personal properties provides an opportunity to earn funds that can minimize cost and be part of the community. This study examines the different factors that influence consumer behavior in the Philippines using Grab and Airbnb as a model and explore whether sharing economy has an impact on the current state of Philippine's economy. Online survey will be deployed in the Philippines and will be analyzed using Hayes' Process Macro and Moderation and Mediation Model by Baron and Kenny. The result of the study will provide an insight to transportation and hospitality industry on how they can adopt with the new consumer trend.

4. **PRADIKTA**, Aris Chandra, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Understanding halal market through marketplace sociability

Abstract:

The increased of human's mobility creates new space in urban economy. Scholars argue based on different perspective that transnational migration and temporal tourists shape locality by creating demand and open new business with connecting different localities to others. Arguably, religious consumer market, such as halal production activities, has characteristics of global-local meeting point. In general, state provisional of certification standard are used to regulate such activity.

However, since it has been taking places where religious space is less regulated. There remains disagreement on how normatively understood. This paper provides information on marketplace sociability as a basis for Japanese locality to develop. By understanding diverse social relations that built among local communities, this paper contributes in the discussion of recent urban interaction scholars among foreign residents and local. Data gained through meeting with business representative; participating in local events and interviewing company executives, subsequently, are analyzed using cosmopolitan sociability perspective (Glick Schiller et al., 2011). Research result proposes two major findings on marketplace sociability that consisting rejecting exclusive identity and informational exchange as a foundation for urban market activity.

5. **REBUGIO**, Jesamine, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Title: Turo-turo: Transactional analysis of a Filipino-style fast food in Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines

Abstract:

This study analyzed the convergence of psychological processes and environmental contexts of turo-turo from a transactional view. Specifically, to describe the physical setting of the turo-turo, describe the sense of place of the workers, and understand and explain the social and psychological processes happening on the site. Turo-turo is the Filipino-style fast food which literally means “point-point” where you let the food seller know what you want by just pointing at the food that you like with minimal explanations. This study explored the nature of sense of place and how it might function for the workplace. A survey instrument was used to measure sense of place in the workplace using a transactional analysis which attempts to quantify and qualify the sense of place in a small-scale eatery as a workplace. Descriptive features of the work place were recorded. Phenomenological approach was used to document the observations on the customers in the eatery. The results highlight the multidimensional concept of sense of place, comprising the cognitive, affective and conative components. In a turo-turo, sense of place as a function of the PI, PD, and PA scales, including the interviews, shows that there are various reasons why employees of a small-scale eatery chooses to work there. Their place dependence shown a higher values which means that the workplace is not simply a place where they work but it is the place where they do the things that they enjoy the most, serving people with good food and excellent service while earning money at the same time. On the other hand, the experience that the workplace and the workers provide are enough reasons to have regular customers. These experiences of the customers are phenomenological where values and stories become subsumed.

**The art of cultural in(ter)ventions in global Asia: Pedagogies, dialogues, and practices from local experiences**

Chair & Discussant: Associate Professor **HAMANO**, Takeshi, The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

1. **INGHAM**, Michael, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Title: Student drama productions in English as communicative action

Abstract:

My contributions to the panel is based on my experience of directing Hong Kong university student productions in English and evaluating the extent to which the productions and the specific performances raise participants' and audience's consciousness with regard to communicative action (Jürgen Habermas) and establishing the idea of knowable communities (Raymond Williams) within a framework of theatre as social forum. I take the view that the community begins where one is actually working and participating. I will evaluate not just the performances - both as processes and products - in themselves, but also to investigate the students' awareness and perception of the pedagogic phenomenon of 'knowledge transfer' to their own personal and social contexts; these include the development of speaking skills, awareness of posture and vocal projection and articulation, as well as the wider targets of civic awareness, interpersonal interaction, self-confidence and self-concept, social role-playing, etc. None of these pedagogical goals for aesthetic education, using drama as a tool for self-development, can be achieved without clarity and good pedagogic content knowledge in coaching and facilitating during the rehearsal process. Intensive work on both the body language and the spoken language of the performance enables students to interpret the challenges posed by the source texts. Thus we describe the process as a journey toward ownership, autonomy and self-confidence.

2. **YU**, Hsiao Min, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Title: Seeking “truthfulness” in post-truth Hong Kong? Theatre workshopping for young adult citizens

Abstract:

Post-truth politics has become a global challenge. Like the counterparts world-wide, in the post-truth era of Hong Kong political forces attempt to influence public opinion with media communications. Such social media strategy is reinforcing bias particularly with young citizens where the truth is now second to social, cultural and political preferences as the base of “believing.” Facing the threat, school talks and research projects are conducted globally to enhance students’ consciousness to verify information in daily communication. The struggle of seeking the truth illustrates the tension between social construction of reality and personal perceptions in today’s social-political situation.

This paper aims to reflect on college students' response to "truthfulness" through theatre in the global context of post-truth politics. It examines a localized case of a community-engaged theatre workshop conducted at a college in Hong Kong. Adopting the features of forum theatre, the workshop generates a dialogue on how young adult citizens perceive, express and interact with struggles in dynamic tensions of gaslighting, populist bias in media and everyday politics. As a participant-observer, the author will also suggest how community-engaged theatre workshopping serves the need of a genuine communicative platform for young people in the post-truth era. The paper further expresses the application of theatre workshopping as critical pedagogic approach on controversial political issues in a higher education setting.

*Key words:* post-truth politics, community theatre, theatre workshopping, Hong Kong, higher education

3. **LAW**, Muriel Yuen-Fun, Independent Researcher, Hong Kong

Title: Negotiating audience building: The case of community cultural ambassador scheme in Hong Kong

Abstract:

Since 1980s, "audience development" has been increasingly deployed in contemporary arts/cultural policies and performing arts institutional settings across the US, the UK, Europe and Asia-Pacific regions. The work of audience development largely centers around the question of how to reach a broader audience. The aims and objectives vary from social inclusion to social distinction, deploying contested notions of the arts and culture.

In Hong Kong, interests in audience development, alternatively framed as "audience building," have emerged at the turn of the millennium in performing arts institutions, and in arts/cultural policy documents under the discourses of city branding and nation-building. Coupled with the neoliberal funding systems, publicly-funded arts institutions often have to justify the value of their arts programs by bean counting. Community Cultural Ambassador Scheme (the Scheme), a Hong Kong government-run arts subsidy scheme is one such case. The Scheme, under Audience Building Office of Leisure and Cultural Services Department, sponsors local performing artists or groups for outreach arts activities at the community level on a yearly basis since 1999. It is notoriously known for its "value-for-money" approach to assessing the community arts programs. The question immediately follows: who needs development or building - the community audiences, the theatre groups, or the brand of Hong Kong.

This paper examines the Scheme with focuses on the tensions or contradictions inherited in the participating theatre groups' conceptions of who the "audiences" are and what it means by the "community." It further analyzes the space in the Scheme where theatre groups could negotiate a cultural politics of audience building for and with the community through theatre arts. The discussion is informed by the critical lens of applied drama/theatre education. It attempts to reflect on ways that performing arts groups may rearticulate the discourses and practices of audience building beyond the neoliberal discourses.

4. **TAN**, Terence, Artsolute, Singapore

Title: Between practice and politics: Puppetry as a means to perform ASEAN

Abstract:

“Between Practice and Politics” presents the symbiotic relationship between the metanarrative of the “One ASEAN Community” prescribed by the ASEAN Secretariat, the Southeast Asian puppeteers who have subscribed--albeit forcibly--to the project and the identity of “ASEAN,” and the Singaporean producer who found it his civic duty to ascribe to the unification of mainland and maritime Southeast Asia.

This presentation will explore how puppetry as a performative art form is used as the arbitrator of negotiations between ASEAN’s diverse people, their beliefs, and histories, the challenges and benefits of navigating artistry, community, and citizenship regardless, and why, in spite of the project’s complications and personal costs, a Singaporean, the author, might have pursued this notion of an ASEAN identity and community.

This presentation aims to help develop an interest in the dynamic relations between top-down management and ground-up, cultural creations, the relationship between man and object - hence the use of puppetry as a mediating form, the use of art as a learning tool, and how puppet artists, musicians and their facilitators have considered the concept of “ASEANess,” affected their identities, and as a result led to an interpersonal attachments for/by the greater good of ASEAN.

### Panel Session 3 (F-110)

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#### **Issues in health and wellness in diverse locations**

Chair: Professor **MEIRMANOV**, Serik, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **MEIRMANOV**, Serik, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Verbal and spatial working memory among type 2 diabetes adults

Abstract:

Cognitive including working memory (WM) deficits are reported in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). The aim of this study was to evaluate cognitive deficits by measuring working memory in middle - age T2DM using the N-back task.

In this study, nineteen diagnosed middle-aged (45-65) T2DM patients and nine matched healthy controls were recruited. Participants were tested with the n-back task, a well-established WM measure that is sensitive to cognitive impairment.

T2DM patients performed spatial and verbal n-back less accurately compared with healthy participants.

The research showed that the average indicator of volume of spatial working memory at T2DM patients was 20% while the average indicator of volume of spatial memory at healthy people was 34%. The average indicator of acoustical working memory at T2DM patients was 31% while the

average indicator of acoustical working memory at healthy people was 34%.

Verbal and spatial working memory might be compromised in T2DM patients. Identification of these factors may help to provide insight into cognitive deficits T2DM patients in order to improve understanding of patients' symptoms and guide management.

## 2. **YUKAWA**, Hirohisa, Miyazaki Gakuen Junior College, Japan

Title: Not religious but spiritual (NRBS) in Japan

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to analyze the characteristics of Not Religious But Spiritual (NRBS) in Japan. Many of both of Japanese people as well as Western people define themselves as NRBS, but the meaning or contents of it seems different. This research tries to reveal the difference between these two.

Due to globalization and encounter to other religions than Christianity, which has a firm dogma to believe that Christ is the only way for salvation, Western people started to have a strong doubt to it. Many of them distance themselves from Christian church, but still believe in the existence of “something ultimate” that supersede human existence and define themselves as NRBS. As such, they come mainly from doubts from Western world’s Christianity dogma.

In Japan, most of those who keep themselves distance from religions and define themselves as “NRBS” have no relationship to Christianity. Rather, they are, from the beginning, familiar with something ultimate that is not based on dogma-based religion. The notion of NRBS will be quite different between these two. Here, this research tries to analyze the meaning or contents of NRBS in Japan as the first step to understand the difference between these two.

This research conducts logistic regression by using micro-data of around 5,000 Japanese students conducted by The Japanese Association for the Study of Religion and Society in 2015.

The research revealed that 1. Japanese NRBS believe in the existence of “power-spot,” 2. they believe that psychics in TV really communicate with the dead 3. they do not have experience to be exposed by Western religion and 4. they do not find profoundness on their “spirituality.”

This research found that Japanese NRBS have different emotional tendency from that of Western world.

## 3. **JABAR**, Melvin, De La Salle University, Philippines

Title: Factors influencing health seeking behavior among overseas Filipino workers

Abstract:

This paper investigates the various predictors of health seeking behavior among overseas Filipino workers. More specifically, this paper determines the relationship between sociodemographic factors and health seeking behavior (visit to a doctor, visit to a traditional health care provider, self-medication, and visit to a hospital). In addition, this also aims to establish the relationship between health seeking behavior and perceived health status and knowledge on PhilHealth insurance.

This article is based on a larger study on health conditions, health seeking behavior, and access to insurance among Filipino workers working overseas. The said study involved 3,001 (1756 male and 1425 female) respondents. The survey was conducted in the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration premise in March of 2017. Results of the study reveal that respondents in general perceived themselves to be healthy. Their knowledge about PhilHealth is limited. The respondents preferred seeking medical assistance from a physician. However, the results indicate that when illnesses are manageable, they would resort to self-medication.

Through step wise multiple regression, this study concludes that perceived health status, sickness in the past two years, level of education, age, and no. of children could predict health seeking behavior particularly visit to a doctor. Moreover, income and sickness in the past two years were significant predictors to health seeking particularly visit to a traditional health provider. Sickness in the past two years, sex, perceived health status, and age could influence self-medication. Lastly, sickness in the past two years, perceived health status, age, and income were significant predictors to hospital visit. In term of policy relevance, this study recommends the need for universal enrollment of overseas Filipino workers to PhilHealth and making it more portable so migrant workers can use such insurance even outside the Philippines.

#### 4. **MEIRMANOVA**, Zhansaya, International Medical University Almaty, Kazakhstan

Title: Assessment of biological and behavioral risk factors of chronic noncommunicable diseases among residents of Almaty City, Kazakhstan

Abstract:

To access main biological and behavioral risk factors of chronic noncommunicable diseases of the adult population of Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The methodology of the International Integrated Noncommunicable Disease Intervention Program (CINDI) was used to study the prevalence of biological and behavioral risk factors (RF) of chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCD).

From each of 10 randomly selected outpatient clinics 200 households were randomly selected. The total number of households in the sample was 2000. Due to 20% refuse rate, the final sample size was 1600 people (800 men and 800 women).

In this study we used questionnaire of behavioral risk factors recommended by the CINDI program, which consists of 14 sections and includes 56 questions about: overall health assessment, anthropometric data: body weight, height, smoking, hypertension, physical activity, fruits, vegetables and fats intake, alcohol consumption, awareness of cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system, changing behaviors, general information.

Among behavioral and biological risk factors in the studied population the increased prevalence of following risk factors were identified: insufficient intake of fresh fruits and vegetables, excessive body weight, high blood cholesterol, high salt intake, low physical activity, increased sugar intake, hypertension, smoking and high alcohol consumption.



A study of population attributive risk has shown that such risk factors as hypercholesterolemia, inadequate nutrition, insufficient intake of fresh vegetables and fruits, the presence of hypertension, excessive body weight and smoking are the main indicators of the progress of NCD among Almaty population.

5. **TATE**, Lindsey, University of Oklahoma, USA; **ETHRIDGE**, Lauren, University of Oklahoma, USA; **CARLSON**, Barbara, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, USA

Title: A comparison of the evoked activity from oscillating auditory tones: Amplitude Modulated (AM) Beats vs. Binaural Beats (BB)

Abstract:

Binaural beats are a type of auditory stimulus that could potentially be used to treat a number of disorders of impaired connectivity, including neurocognitive impairments with TBI (Hayes, Bigler, Verfaellie, 2016), depression (Zhang et al., 2011), and other disorders such as autism (Belmonte et al., 2004). Binaural beats are hypothesized to increase connectivity (Gao et al., 2014). However empirical evidence of its effectiveness is difficult to establish because the treatment prescription (frequencies, white noise, and delivery of signals) varies across studies. This study compared binaural beat (BB) and amplitude modulated (AM) stimulation in order to investigate the brain's response to oscillating auditory tones of differing presentation (same vs. different sounds in each ear) and duration (3s vs. 5-min sound duration). BB are produced when a different frequency sound is played in each ear, producing a pulsing or beat perception at the frequency of the offset. AM are produced when a carrier tone of a given frequency is multiplied by a lower frequency sinusoid, creating a pulsing or beat sensation in each ear independently. The outcome measures of this study were functional brain connectivity, relative power, and phase-locking as assessed by electroencephalography (EEG). Although, all frequency offsets less than 30 Hz are considered binaural beats, our results indicate that there is a substantial difference between BB at 6 Hz and 25 Hz, such that 25 Hz BB stimulation closely mimics AM 25 Hz stimulation but BB 6 Hz drives connectivity changes above and beyond those induced by AM 6 Hz between frontal, auditory, and occipital cortex. Neural areas and frequencies of activation will be discussed, including lateralization and driving in non-stimulus frequencies. The results indicate that BB at lower frequency offsets should be investigated as a therapeutic agent in disorders that have decreased connectivity between frontal, auditory, and occipital brain areas.

6. **KAIDAULOV**, Muhtar, Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan; **TURDALIYEVA**, Botagoz, Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan; **AIMBETOVA**, Gulshara, Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan

Title: The analysis of general practitioners needs in outpatient clinic organizations of Almaty City, Kazakhstan

Abstract:

Relevance: Domestic healthcare system has relatively high rates of physician's availability, but

proportion of primary care physicians consists 16% of all physicians. General practitioners (GP) - plays an important role in providing primary care. In this regard, it becomes actual, to study the need for GP in outpatient clinics.

To determine the compliance of GP provision in polyclinics to staff standard.

Methods of research: Statistical, information-analytical.

The objects of study: official statistics from polyclinics. 11 polyclinics of Almaty were included in the sample, based on the number of GPs. The following indicators were determined: the rate of staff turnover, health workers stability coefficient, part-time workers and actual need for physical persons.

Total number of GPs in 11 polyclinics consist 237. The rate of GPs turnover consist 22%, which is a high indicator, since in the health sector recommended staff turnover no more than 10-15%. The stability factor was 61.6%. Coefficient of part-time workers was very low and made up 1.029. It is indicates a high level of staffing provision in polyclinics of Almaty. The actual need of physical persons was calculated on the basis of attached population, which set 2000 population per 1 GP. The total number of established posts was 251.5, and the number of physical persons was 237. Actual need for physical persons was calculated through reducing physical persons from established posts and consists, 14.5 full-time positions.

Based on this study is determined:

1. Deficiency of physical persons for 14.5 full time positions shows that there is mismatch between provisions of GP to the staff standard.
2. High coefficient of staff turnover.

7. **LEE**, Kyeong Ah, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The challenges of Korean unification on the health and wellness of Korean people: A health psychology approach

Abstract:

Introduction:

The recent news of peace negotiations in the Korean peninsula and possible reunification of the two Koreas in near future is unprecedented. If a process towards reunification is started, the topics of health and healthcare including the general level of health as well as the clinical and public healthcare sectors will be crucial issues in the future of a unified Korea. Critical challenges in the transitional period are encompassed in the definition of health as physical, mental and social well-being not just being free from disease, which helps identify health psychology as a critical approach, especially for South Koreans.

Korean reunification can have significant challenges for the sociocultural and psychological health of the people, and serious impacts may be expected especially on the psychological reactions of both South and North Koreans (Kim, 2015). Although there has been significant academic consideration of political and economic issues, the health and well-being of the people in a reunified Korea has not been considered enough. The aim of this study is to foster debate and

research concerning the large gap of health and wellness and their associated support systems between the South and North Korea, and the challenges to face after unification and through the transition.

The study relies on analyzing secondary data from Korea's National Statistical Office, United Nations, World Health Organization, for a comparison of pre-unification differences and post-unification challenges in health and well-being, looking at the example of reunification of West and East Germany. A retrospective study design by systematic literature review helps the researcher look back over the past to reconstruct conditions that may lead to a new situation, for instance, by identifying risk factors for health (Taylor, 2015).

The findings imply that public and private sectors need to be ready to reduce the gap in health and wellness between South and North Korea. In the future, a unified healthcare system composed of diagnostic and treatment systems may be re-established for a unified Korea. However, during the transition, rather than approaching the challenge as a whole country unit, a sister city affiliation between administrative divisions (9 provinces in each side), especially, between the medium-sized cities in both South and North Korea might be a good solution to help eliminate health inequality and provide healthcare support while reducing the cost and time involved.

The path to reunification is hardly clear at the moment; however, many Koreans anticipate that the divided Korea will be reunified in the near future. Therefore, it is important to study the impact of unification in a transitional period on the health of Korean people.

*Keywords:* Healthcare system, Health and wellness, Health Psychology, Unified Korea.

#### Panel Session 4 (F-111)

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##### **Current issues of Asia Pacific economy**

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

Discussant: Professor **CHOI**, Changkon, Chonbuk National University, Korea

1. **KIM**, Iltae, Chonnam National University, Korea; **CHOI**, Jihye, Chonnam National University, Korea

Title: Regional economic variables and local employment growth in Korea

Abstract:

This paper examines the effects of regional economic variables on local employment growth using the panel data from 1998 to 2013 in Korea. The employment equation is derived from CES (constant elasticity substitution) production function and is represented by wage, output, and other variables. This paper adds the new variables, local public expenditure and the R&D expenditure variable as the proxy of innovation to estimate the impact of regional fiscal variable and to consider the unobservable technological innovation, respectively. The demand for labor takes into account dynamics since the cost of adjustments in the demand for labor will be induced in the long-run. Therefore this paper investigates dynamic relationships among regional panel data using

Dynamic Panel Regression Model which is considered the endogeneity of lag variable of employment.

This paper shows that public expenditure has positive effects on regional employment growth and that the effect of public expenditure in manufacturing sector is more elastic than that of service sector. If public expenditure increases 1%, then industrial employment in manufacturing sector reacts increasing about 0.14%, and industrial employment in service sector is increasing about 0.04%. Total gross value added per capita (or labor productivity) has positive effect on employment growth in manufacturing sector and negative effect on service sector. The investment has positive effects on total industrial employment and industrial employment in service sector. The wage has negative effects on employment growth in all industry sectors.

*Keywords:* Regional Economic Variables, Local Employment Growth, Dynamic Panel Regression Model

## 2. **CHOI**, Changkon, Chonbuk National University, Korea

Title: Is the low interest rate creating more jobs?

Abstract:

This paper aims to look at the effect of interest rate policy on labor market. More specifically, it raises a question about the belief that a low interest rate may be helpful for job creation, which is held true only if the interest rate elasticity of employment is negative. For this purpose, a labor market model is set, in which labor supply and labor demand are distinguished. Using the model, the interest elasticity of employment is derived theoretically, which reveals what structure of labor market affects it. The theoretical derivation shows that to assess the effect of interest rate fully, we need to look at both demand and supply sides of labor market. Using the model, it is shown that depending on the structure of labor supply and demand, the interest rate elasticity of employment may be negative or positive. This paper suggests that considering the possibility of nonlinear relationship between interest rate and employment, we need to find out the optimal interest rate in terms of job creation.

*Keywords:* Interest elasticity of employment, labor supply and demand, Intertemporal substitution of labor supply, gross complements and substitutes.

## 3. **JEON**, Gwang Seop, Honam University, Korea

Title: Urban renewal and development strategy for balanced regional development in Korea

Abstract:

Urban Regeneration New Deal Project is a national urban innovation project that promotes urban competitiveness and creates jobs by revitalizing aged residences and old downtown areas. First, the old residential area with poor residential environment should be upgraded to expand the basic living infrastructure; and the cheap public rental housing should be supported. Second, the renovation of old city center is needed to vitalize the central function and the city itself. Third, community-based governance should be established to restore local communities, to lead to a

virtuous cycle of recycling advantages, to pursue coexistence among local residents, and finally to provide diverse and sustainable jobs in various sectors such as business, commerce and culture on the community basis to regenerate and vitalize the city and its economy. In order to successfully achieve balanced development of the region through Urban Regeneration New Deal Project, it is necessary to change the evaluation method in selecting the project. First, it is necessary to change the method for evaluation; the evaluation should not be by competition but by approval of an area with certain criteria. Second, it needs to be applied differently according to the size of each project organization. Third, urgency and necessity should be more emphasized among other evaluation points. Lastly, it is necessary to limit the scope of the project budget of the core infrastructural project by type of Urban Regeneration New Deal.

4. **KIM**, Sangho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **PARK**, Jong-Ho, Suncheon National University, Korea

Title: Dynamic factor adjustment and corporate tax reduction for the Japanese manufacturing industry

Abstract:

By adopting a dynamic dual approach in which all the inputs are included as quasi-fixed, this study investigates impacts of corporate tax reduction on dynamic factor adjustment for the Japanese manufacturing industry. Estimations show that intermediate input adjusts immediately but dependently, labor has larger adjustment cost than capital, and own-price elasticity of output supply is negative in the long run. Simulations show that major effects of corporate tax reduction are delivered within two or three years after policy shock even though the new steady-state equilibrium arrives much later after fluctuation. The simulations suggest that labor has greater adjustment cost than capital.

*Keywords:* factor adjustment, dynamic duality, production structure, corporate tax reduction, simulation, Japanese manufacturing

5. **MAXUDOVA**, Oliya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Modernization of Tajikistan's economy through the extractive industry sector development

Abstract:

The economy of Tajikistan, after independence in 1991, faced various challenges that came along with the transformational decline and exacerbations of political life in the society which further led the country toward the civil war (1992-1997). Rigorous efforts from the new government helped the country to overcome huddles. However, the consequences of this chaos are still felt in the economic development of the country. As a result, new constitution was formulated to help economy march towards growth and to restore peace and harmony in the country. These changes also aim to backbone economic system in regards to the market relations which further will support in the positive trend of economic growth.

The constant economic growth has become the basic point for implementing activities aimed on poverty reduction in the country. However, the current level of economic development cannot act as the pillars for the cardinal solution of the numerous economic and social problems for the long run. Therefore, it is very important to account the country's characteristics to find out the effective areas (sectors) for modernization of country's economy.

In regard to this, it is very essential to study and conduct the scientific research on the issues regarding to modernization of the Tajikistan economy which would support its economic growth. Additionally, development of the extractive industry sector is one of the key aspects in the modernization and development of the economy of Tajikistan. If Tajikistan wishes to use extractive industry as a main source of revenue, it is necessary to establish strong governance underpinned by a transparent and accountable management system of natural resources. Lack of good governance in the extractive industry may lead to corruption with negative impact on the economy. If Tajikistan would be able to establish good governance, it would help the economy to grow in a more sustainable manner.

The objective of this paper is aimed to ensure the development of extractive sector in transparent and accountable manner. Moreover, for all segments of the society to benefit from prospective expansion of the extractive industry. This would require: (1) grasping the potential magnitude of the impact that the extractive industry of Tajikistan can bring and also (2) instituting stronger governance for the extractive industry sector.

The methodological framework of the given research based on quantitative analysis, which would be supplemented later by the qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is primarily designed for assessing the impact of the extractive industry on the economic growth with use of an Input-Output table model. The quantitative method would be supplemented by the qualitative analysis, which would gather expert's views on the effective ways of managing the extractive industry.

*Keywords:* Tajikistan, Modernization Extractive Industry, Economic Growth, impact on economy, Input-Output Tables.

## Panel Session 5 (F-209)

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### **International political economy**

Chair: Associate Professor **CAMPBELL**, Joel, Troy University, USA

Discussant: Professor **YOSHIMATSU**, Hidetaka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SHIBATA**, Shigeki, Oita University, Japan

Title: Japan's impact on changing international trade norms: A comparison between the past and the present

Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze how and why international trade norms has been developed while focusing on Japan's influence in the past 60 years. In 1955, when Japan joined the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), its bargaining power was weaker than other member countries. As Japan was a rule-follower in the GATT, it had little influence on international trade rules and norms. Based on norms of “orderly markets,” “orderly exports,” and “fair trade” for major Western countries, Japan was required to limit its exports. Japan implemented voluntary export restraint (VER) measures to prevent worsening trade friction. International trade rules and norms were occasionally hurdles for Japan in the past.

On the other hand, Japan is currently a rule-maker in the international trade system. As Japan is called a “quad,” one of four major parties in the world economy consisting of the US, EU, Japan, and Canada, it plays a major role in multilateral trade negotiations. Furthermore, Japan attempts to take the initiative to establish a regional economic integration, Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP). Japan can influence on changing international trade rules and norms. However, little attention has been paid to the question of how and why Japan has changed its trade policy priorities after WWII. This paper aims to address these research questions while comparing the role of government, the development of Japan’s economy, and the structure of the global economy in the past and the present.

#### Panel Session 6 (H-202)

Language: Japanese | 発表言語: 日本語

「アジア太平洋学構築の模索に向けて」第4弾 「大学論考察—古典から現代の大学論研究、そして現代、未来社会の構想論点の視点から」

Chair: 清家 久美 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Discussant: ASKEW, David 准教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

1. 清家 久美 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: ドイツ観念論における大学論、そしてポスト構造主義、新実在論における大学論—ヘーカントからデリダ、そしてガブリエルへ

#### Abstract:

学問の自由を大学の自由として定式化した最初の哲学者である I.カントは、『純粹理性批判』において「私は何を知らうるか」、「私は何をなしうるか」、「私は何を希望することが許されているのか」を問い、知や実践よりも、希望と信に着目するカントの第3の問いに即して学問の将来を模索する。自らが信じていることを他者の前で自由に公言することができる場として大学を論じており、それはフンボルトの大学の自律性や大学での教養の素養の主張に継承されている。さらに現代において、ポスト構造主義哲学者である J.デリダは、『条件なき大学』において、カントの議論を批判的に踏襲し、学問の領域横断性や隣接性の創造、またコレージュの友という概念による他者に対する歓待の原則、などを大学を考える上で重要なキー概念を提案している。また、ポスト構造主義wの批判し、現代最も新たな潮流を生み出している M.ガブリエルによる新実在論における大学論を、人間のそもそもの認識様式から考察する。本発表は主にドイツ観念論における大学論から始まり、現代思想としてのポスト構造主義、さらにより新しい新実在論における大学論を検討しつつ、そこに通底する問題から現代の大学論を模索する。

## 2. 出口 治明 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 理想の大学像－大学の本質から考える

**Abstract:**

大学の理想は、アズハル(アル＝アズハル大学)の三信条にそのヒントがあると考えている。その大学は1970年にカイロに創設され、世界で最も古い大学である。三信条とは、「入学随時」——勉強したいと思ったらいつでもきてよい、「受講も随時」——自分の好きな、知りたいと思う講義だけ受けることができる、「退学も随時」——自分で疑問が解けて、勉強したいことがわかったらいつでもやめることができる、というものである。非常にシンプルな理念ではあるが、大学の理想ではないかと考えている。日本の大学のような同質性はなく、年齢制限も、ジェンダーも、人種も、国籍もすべての前提条件なしに、だれでも学ぶことができる場、多様な人々が混ざって勉強する場が大学の理想だと思っている。APU はそのような場になる可能性を持っている。変化しつつあるグローバルな社会と、日本社会、そしてそこで求められる大学像をこのAPUの可能性として議論したい。

## 3. ASKEW, David 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 宮廷人の、武人の、学者の、目、口、剣－大学・大学教育とは何か

**Abstract:**

しばしば指摘されてきたとおり、戦後日本では大学に進学する一八歳人口の割合が増加してきたが、大学の数も激的に増加して、しかも少子化のため、学生の総数が低迷している。殊に大学の数の増加と少子化でいわゆる過当競争状態が発生し、今や多くの大学(特に地方の小規模大学)が生き残りの瀬戸際に立たされている。大学の生き残りが熾烈になっていることの左証として、定員割れや大学の破綻や倒産、大学や学部の閉鎖、縮小が挙げられる。長期的にみれば日本の多くの大学が存立の危機に瀕しているといって過言ではなかろう。

一方、大学そのものの生き残りもさることながら、大学の在り方、大学教育、教養の崩壊も様々に批判の槍玉に挙げられている。

一八歳人口の進学率の増加は大学教育の内容に著しい影響を及ぼし、教育水準の激的な低下を招いたこともしばしば論難されてきた。トロウはかつて、その『高学歴社会の大学』などで、大学進学率・大学在学率に焦点を絞って、15%未満という時代の大学をエリート型大学、15%から50%までをマス型大学、50%以上をユニバーサル型大学という三つの段階に分けて検証している。日本はユニバーサルの時代に突入してきた。このことを理由に、もはやエリート型大学の教育はできないとたびたび論じられてきた。それというのも、進学率の増加は学生の質の低下を意味するからである、と(エイミスのかつての言葉でいえば、「より多くはより低質を意味する(more means worse)」)。

ただ、アメリカ合衆国などの例にもあるように、エリート型大学の時代の終焉した国において、ハーバード大学などのエリート型大学が生き残るのみならず繁盛することも十二分にありうる。私見では、生き残りを図るためにも、ユニバーサル時代になったからこそ、質の高いエリート型大学の教育(教養主義)を固守して然るべきである。今回の発表で、大学の在り方、大学教育の在り方を検討していく予定である。



#### 4. 最首 英裕 株式会社グローヴノーツ (日本)

Title: 未来社会の構想と大学について

Abstract:

ディープラーニングの AI と量子コンピューターにより、社会はこの5年で大きな変化をとげることが予想されている。どのような社会になるのかという問題については、いくつかの大きな方向性が見受けられる。私が最新のテクノロジーを観察する中で見出したのは、テクノロジーの人間疎外ではなく、人類学者のレヴィ=ストロースが「道具は人間に近づいてくる」と言うように、人間の積極的な感情が求める方向にその進化が進んでいるということである。人が機械に使われるという事実は実証性が低く、実は社会はそのようには進んではいないという実感の中で、AI 企業を展開してきた。仮に前者の事実があるとしても、そうではないもう一つの方向が存在することもまた事実である。

AI に関われば関わるほど、人間と人間社会の大きさに気がつくばかりである。結局、人類は産業革命を経て「機械」がとても大きな経済的価値を生み出すことに気が付き、「機械」を上手に使いこなすために人間が奉仕するような時代が続いていた。しかし技術の発展により機械は小型化し、機械の制御は機械ではなくソフトウェアが行うようになった。こうした発展すら、人間がいつまでも機械の奉仕者であることを認められなかった人類の、執念のようなものであると考えることができる。そうした事例から、人間は材料ではないということ、人間自体がもがきながら求めているのではないかということである。

そうしたことを前提に、高度なテクノロジーを使うことになるだろう若者が、大学でなにを勉強することがよいのか、そして彼らが卒業後どのような社会において、なにをしていくことになるかという問題を考える中で、現代の大学、そして未来の大学像を提案したい。

#### Panel Session 7 (F-108)

##### **Shared-value strategies between global business and local society**

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

1. CHEN, Shu-Ching, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Improving business practices through marketing insights

Abstract:

It is challenged for organizations to develop and keep the competitive advantage of businesses in a changing business world. This research aims to help business managers improve their organizations' business performance through marketing insights. The research addresses a modern topic, customer experience, in line with the current cross-disciplinary trend in marketing research and practices. Customer experience is pivotal for business success. However, it is both subjective and changeable. Therefore, it is important to have updated knowledge of customer experience in business practices. In light of research gaps identified from relevant literature, this research investigates customer experience from the angle of the consumer's perceptions of value. In addition, the research explores how customer experience of value can facilitate the conversion

of customer satisfaction into loyalty, and the retention of customer loyalty in order to help improve an organization's business relationships with customers. The value of the research is providing an alternative strategic approach to study customer experience from a value perspective. Meanwhile, the research also contributes to the extant studies of customer experience by identifying some important common factors that can influence the efficacy of customer experience of value for building satisfied customers' loyalty and for retaining loyal customers. Outcomes of this study has research and managerial implications for generating localities in a global world.

2. **WANG**, Mariner, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The role of Panama Canal in global logistics after expansion

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to find out the future development of the Panama Canal after opening of the new waterway (third set of locks project), in terms of the change of cargo throughput, the further deployment of fleets by the shipping companies, and the competition for the Canal.

The research of this paper is based on empirical study by collecting the relevant data from annual reports of the Panama Canal Authority (ACP), and publications related to the same field. Graphs pertaining to toll revenue are made based on statistical data provided by ACP.

Findings-The findings show that the opening of the new waterway of the Panama Canal generates more toll revenue for Panama government by allowing mega-vessels to transit, expediting further economic development of the country largely from behind. At the same time, shipping operators can also enjoy earning more revenue by deploying New Panamax vessels transiting the Canal.

Following a host of delays and uncertainties pertaining to the completion of the much-anticipated expansion project, the expanded waterway (the third set of locks project) began commercial operation on June 26, 2016.

Today, Post Panamax ships can traverse the Canal carrying more cargoes for international trade expediting substantial flow of both export/import cargo destined/origin to/from the U.S. In additional, it only takes six to eight hours for vessels to pass through the Panama Canal compared with almost one day before the expansion.

3. **HEO**, Taeyoon, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea

Title: Respecting locality in India for global business: The case of success and failure of Hyundai Motors and Daewoo Motors in the Indian market

Abstract:

Because socio-cultural factors have a slower pace of change compared to legal and political environmental factors, it is easy for businesses to overlook their importance. However, the understanding of the socio-cultural environment plays a critical role in deciding the outcome of a global corporation's success as seen in various instances.

Taking this perspective into account, the country of India serves as an intriguing study. Among the various cultures of the world, India stands out as a country with a very distinct local socio-cultural tone. Hyundai Motors, which entered the Indian market in 1998 and quickly rose to the position of number 2 auto-maker in the market, is an epitomical case of success where the company from its early stages chose to embrace the local socio-cultural environment. In contrast Daewoo Motors (currently GM Korea), which entered the market around the same time but disregarded locality, is a case of failure. This research aims to examine the importance of understanding locality through comparison of two brands that entered the market around the same period, but garnered starkly different results.

This research is a case study based on the researcher's personal observations and interview with insiders of Hyundai motors, while working as an expat of a Korean ad agency in India. The outcome involved Daewoo Motors having to abandon the market due to disregarding the local socio-cultural environment, with Hyundai Motors succeeding in the market by embracing locality. The results of research ascertained that thoroughly understanding the socio-cultural environment and respecting the locality is a crucial factor for a global corporation to succeed in the Indian market.

4. **NOEGRAHA**, Arief Satia Permana, Directorate General of Taxes, Indonesia; **KUSUMAWARDANI**, Farida Tientien, Directorate General of Taxes, Indonesia; **ANGGRAENI**, Rina, Directorate General of Taxes, Indonesia; **ARIFANDI**, Budi, Directorate General of Taxes, Indonesia

Title: Sustainable palm oil: Generating shared values on palm oil business in Indonesia

Abstract:

Palm oil is one of the most controversial internationally traded commodities. It is profitable and can provide economic development including development in infrastructure and labor at palm oil plantations. Despite the environmental concern on palm oil plantation, the industry keeps developing because the need for oleochemicals is increasing. Indonesia became the most significant palm oil producer in the world by surpassing Malaysia in 2007. Environmentalists often criticize Indonesia for its massive expansion of palm oil plantation development. It is believed that palm oil industry expansion drives forest conversion, which has implications for ecosystem loss. Thus, the industry has a significant effect on the community. This paper elaborates several palm-oil producer's policies in Indonesia to describe their social responsibility to the community. Then, using a statistical method to investigate whether the policies affect the welfare of the community. The results show that most of the policies focus on reducing the negative impact of the business.

5. **LEE**, Jose Mari, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines; **ONG**, Eduardo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Factors affecting consumers' choice in residential properties and the future of the real estate business in the Philippines

Abstract:

The study aims to examine and analyze the significant relationship among the factors affecting a purchase namely cultural, social, personal, and psychological and consumers' choice in residential property such as price, location, safety and security, amenities and facilities, and exclusivity. With the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, the Philippines is viewed by various experts to be in a good standing to lead in the area's property growth. Marketers should know how a consumer makes choices and through understanding their behavior, it will help the company formulate and appropriate marketing strategy resulting to a bigger market share for the firm. The study will be based on Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of Planned Behavior. The research design is quantitative method. Descriptive-Correlational Design will be utilized in the study. The respondents will be 350 residential property buyers from the top 10 real estate developers. The researcher will use purposive sampling method. The data to be collected through survey questionnaires will be entered and analyzed using Stata software. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher will propose a model for the consumer behavior of residential properties in the Philippines.

#### Panel Session 8 (F-109)

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#### **Sustainable tourism in the Asia Pacific: Lessons and challenges ahead**

Chair: Professor **CORTEZ**, Michael Angelo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Assistant Professor **ACKARADEJRUANGSRI**, Pajaree, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **RIVERA**, John Paolo, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines

Title: Framework for creating sustainable tourism using systems thinking

Abstract:

Tourism is an entire system of its own, characterized as complex and dynamic, necessitating the need for sustainability considerations. To effectively manage tourism, it is vital to comprehend the underlying system structures and the feedback mechanisms that influence how tourism works over time. In this study, we describe a model on how to sustainable tourism works using systems thinking. In our causal loop diagram, we highlight that ecotourism creates profitable businesses and local jobs, which will motivate stakeholders to practice sustainability thereby driving ecotourism to higher levels. We also underscore that tourist satisfaction would stimulate increased

tourist arrivals that will create environmental stress, threatening sustainability. To ensure sustainability, regulation must mitigate the unintended consequences that undermine sustainability, through community leadership and capacity management.

2. **GUTIERREZ**, Eylla Laire, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines

Title: A framework towards sustainable ecotourism value chain in the Philippines

Abstract:

Philippine tourism growth is largely driven by visits to natural attractions. Addressing concerns on sustainability, environmental conservation and local community involvement has become increasingly challenging. We identify the critical players in the industry and create a value chain framework for Philippine ecotourism that incorporates the quadruple bottom line strategy to understand how sustainable tourism is being practiced among value chain participants. Findings have implications in the pursuit of sustainable ecotourism development in the country.

3. **CORTEZ**, Michael Angelo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Temporary closure of an island destination: Policy implications for Boracay

Abstract:

Boracay Island is known worldwide for its pristine white sand that stretches to about six kilometers of beach 45 minutes by domestic flight from the capital-Manila. It is accessible also by an international airport from Kalibo, a nearby city with direct flights from Hong Kong, Seoul and Taipei. Over the years, the unprecedented economic growth, real estate investments, infrastructure development brought exponential arrivals of tourists. Hotels and resort developers were on a mad scramble for land and property in the recent years not to discount the role of informal accommodations to address the growing demand.

As a result, from six million tourist arrivals in 2015 it increased to eight million in 2017. Various stakeholders were counting on 12 million in the next years, but the island has reached its maximum carrying capacity. With poor urban planning, lack of control on businesses, the construction boom, and failure to comply with sanitation standards, the water quality gave signs of a breaking point in sustainable island management. What should have been learned from the past water contamination at the turn of the century repeated itself with coliform bacteria reaching alarming levels. The island was dying of over population, over development, poor sanitation, and wanton neglect of its natural environment.

This year, the government stepped in and forcibly closed the island to tourists for a six-month rehabilitation. Immediately the business sector felt multimillion losses from hotel and flight cancellations. Business owners were quick to protest the loss of income and jobs to employees. All construction projects were halted as the government reevaluate permits, licenses, environmental and quality standards compliance. Informal settlers and structures were removed to rehabilitate the island back to its close to natural form.

This policy paper addresses the key issues on environmental carrying capacity using sustainability frameworks. Methods of data gathering include secondary data processing and consultative interviews with the business sector and the government. The policy implications point to human resources and service quality, economic benefits from sustainable business practices, and the conservation of the natural environment.

4. **ACKARADEJRUANGSRI**, Pajaree, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Closure for nurture: Zero income to revive the million lives--The case study of Maya Bay on Phi Phi Island, Thailand

Abstract:

Maya Bay on Phi Phi Island was once renown for a beautiful beach from the famous Hollywood movie called "The Beach." Over the past ten years, thousands of visitors enjoyed this white sand and emerald like bay for their recreation and leisure every day. However, due to a large number of visitors with bad management, the gorgeous bay and beautiful scenery are now no longer exist. What left is the deteriorated environment and seriously damaged of marine ecological system. As a result, the Department of Marine and National Park of Thailand took the initiative with the support from academics and local citizens to temporarily close the Island for the first time. Despite these constructive purposes, there were strong concerns from business operators, especially on the tourism. As tourism contributes around 18% to the country's GDP annually, and in 2017 alone, there were 1.65 million foreign tourists who visited Mu Koh Phi Phi National Park. Is closing the Island a right solution after all? Are there any other actions that all parties could take to coexist for a mutual long-term sustainability? This research presents a cost and benefit analysis of Maya Bay's closure initiative. With the secondary data collection method, the three stakeholder perspectives, including local government and local citizens/community, tourists, and private sectors, are discussed and analyzed. The findings could be the ground framework that policymakers can build on to restore and rehabilitate the millions of coral reefs and sea lives back to its origin.

5. **MORROW**, Jeffrey, Prefectural University of Kumamoto, Japan

Title: Creating a sustainable ecotourism model in Aso, Kumamoto, Japan

Abstract:

On Thursday, April 14th and 16th, two large-magnitude earthquakes rocked the city of Kumamoto, Japan. The first earthquake epicenter was located in the section of Mashiki, east of downtown Kumamoto. The second more devastating quake occurred on a fault line stemming through Mount Aso and resulted in much destruction in the Minami Aso Village, and included collapse of Aso Ohashi, cracking and dismantling of roads, and disheveling and tilting of houses in the area. Many people were shocked left Kumamoto for other parts of Japan. As the days went on after the earthquakes it was apparent that homes, roads, and businesses were damaged beyond repair, and many businesses closed their doors for good. Because of the damage to businesses and the drop

in tourism during and after the earthquakes, the goal of this research was to examine the revitalization of tourism and the return of international travelers to the Aso-Kuju National Park area after the earthquakes. One way the author believes tourism can be rejuvenated is through the establishment of sustainable ecotourism destinations in the Aso area. While sustainable ecotourism has become incredibly important in the scheme of global tourism, the fundamental pathway towards creating interesting destinations, training knowledgeable tourism staff, and incorporating viable natural resources locally in Aso has only slightly been investigated. This paper uses background research on ecotourism destinations to design a questionnaire that was used in face-to-face interviews with Aso tourism employees to examine the viability of creating a sustainable ecotourism destination model in Aso, Kumamoto, Japan. Results found that Aso tourism employees are interested in receiving more training to create lively ecotourism destinations and to work on global communication, so international tourists can interact with local communities.

*Keywords:* post-earthquake, destination, tourism employee, communication

6. **DELGADO**, Rodolfo, The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: Creating strategic synergies between global businesses and local communities for marketing tourists' destinations

Abstract:

This paper aims to discuss the strategic synergies between the global businesses and local communities for marketing tourism destinations.

Local and International businesses like hostels, hotels, and resorts are strongly interested in attracting international tourists to their facilities to increase their profitability and the internationalization of their services. Meanwhile, these global players missed the opportunity to include local communities' participation to their entrepreneurship endeavors.

These private organizations need to be able to engage with the community members before opening their doors, and conduct market research in the local communities to find out the willingness of the members to participate in the promotion and marketing of the local communities as a tourist destination. If community members' acceptance of hostels, hotels and resorts is positive; these organizations are responsible to provide a business environment where the community members feel included and provided them with opportunities of employment, freedom of association, and contribution to bridge the needs and the valued-added that can be generated simultaneously between the private organizations and local communities.

Qualitative and quantitative methodology was utilized to analyze data collected in several local communities in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, regarding community inclusion in the promotion and marketing of local communities' tourism.

If global businesses take into consideration its ethical aspects for developing sustainable tourism in the local communities and have adequate corporate social responsibility; these can increase

profitability by investing in the local community sustainable development because the members will contribute to the promotion and marketing after receiving sufficient sustainable capacity building training. International tourists will be attracted to the fact of visiting destinations with specialized tourist products and services based on sustainable development of the local communities.

## Panel Session 9 (F-110)

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### **Regional perspectives on teaching and learning**

Chair: Associate Professor **BLACKWELL**, James, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **PROGLER**, Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **MACK**, Lindsay, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Global trends in curriculum: Product, process or praxis

Abstract:

In this presentation, a course designer reflects on her Advanced English class through the lens of three different curriculum models. She begins with a detailed theoretical background of the three different curriculum models, curriculum as product, curriculum as process and curriculum as praxis. Curriculum as product model views the student as the learner and the teacher's role as the implementer of the course so that the objectives of the curriculum are realized and the outcome (a product, such as a test or essay) is measured (McKernan, 2008). The next model, curriculum as process, views curriculum as a proposal, a process rather than a product with measurable results and objectives. The students are not the consumers but active participants and the teacher is not the implementer but rather the designer (Young, 1989). The last model, curriculum as praxis, is meant to instill students with a critical consciousness to question and challenge injustices in society and the teacher is not the implementer or designer as in the previous models but rather the conscious agent of change (Grundy, 1987). Next, she critically analyzes her own curriculum, teacher journal, student essays and student evaluations, through reflective inquiry to discover how her curriculum is informed by these models. Through analysis, she discovers that although in some respects her curriculum achieves the goals of a curriculum as praxis, it fails to achieve them in many other respects and instead contains many elements that fall under curriculum as process and to her dismay curriculum as product. The presenter finishes with tips on how to reflect and create your own curriculum so that it is in line with your pedagogical philosophy.

2. **SHISHIDO**, Takt, Musashino University, Japan; **KANEKO**, Atsuko, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Negative effect of heavy course workloads on undergraduate student's future value co-creation behaviors at workplace: Why and for what kind of student?

Abstract:

Value co-creation between global business and local society has been one of the most important



topics in management studies, and several researchers suggested that employee's collaborative conflict management behaviors (striving to find a win-win solution through open discussion) contributed to the value co-creation there. Existing studies, unfortunately, have found that Asian people, as members of collectivistic cultures, often avoided conflicts and did not try to find collaborative solution there. This research quantitatively investigates when and how higher education influences Asian undergraduate students' future conflict management behaviors at workplaces.

We collected data from 477 young Japanese employees by questionnaire and asked about past (at university) and current (at workplaces) behaviors and experience. Results of a moderated mediation analysis showed that when students were passive (e.g. not proactively letting lecturers know their needs), heavy course workloads had a negative effect on a deep learning approach (e.g. exploring the meaning behind what students learn, etc.), which negatively influenced the current collaborative conflict management behaviors at workplaces.

We, as university lecturers or professors, need to understand if Asian students are proactive or passive, before giving them heavy course workloads. The heavy workloads incapacitate passive Asian students from a deep learning approach and they will not try to collaboratively resolve conflicts at workplaces, because they maintain the surface learning orientation even after graduation.

3. **NAGAO**, Akiko, Ryukoku University, Japan; **CHEN**, Ching-Chang, Ryukoku University, Japan  
Title: Case-study of English as a medium of instruction in Japan: The new challenges and implications for language teaching

Abstract:

Increased globalization has impacted higher education in non-English-speaking countries, where curricula are now being delivered in English. The emergence and growth of English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) curricula enables learners and teachers to engage with the English language in a new way. This study investigates the unique challenges that university students in Japan face in an EMI environment.

For the study, 69 university students who had enrolled in EMI classes for at least 15 weeks in their second and third year at the university, and had taken English for Academic Purposes (EAP) classes for a year in their first year, were chosen. The students also possessed an upper-intermediate level of proficiency in English (TOEIC mean value = 727). The students were administered a questionnaire (at the end of the 15-week semester) to determine their willingness to learn, awareness of learning purposes, motivation for, and difficulties faced in both EMI and English classes. The participants responded to all survey items by either using a six-point Likert scale or answering open-ended questions. The mean score of each attribute was subjected to a within-participant one-way analysis of variance.

Results suggested that the learners in the EMI class felt worried and pressured about meeting the EMI teacher's expectations. The unique challenges they struggled with, included understanding

technical words and definitions in textbooks, and they faced confusion and difficulty in following lessons in EMI classes. The learners noted that the EAP classes were not as challenging and that the language skills, knowledge, and the contents of the English lessons were relevant to the EMI classes.

In conclusion, for learners to succeed in EMI classes, they may need to change their method of learning English. To have effective EMI curricula, communication between learners, EMI teachers, and English teachers should be improved.

#### 4. **CHEN**, Mei-Ying, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Title: Discourse markers in the conversation of Taiwanese students

Abstract:

The present study investigated the oral production of English discourse markers by Taiwanese students. Four Taiwanese students from two different departments of one private university in Taipei took part the present study. Two were Mass Communication majors from International College (IC), and two were English majors from the Foreign Language Department (FL). In addition, two native speakers of English (NS) who were Mass Communication majors from International College of the same university were invited and whose spoken production of discourse markers served as the baseline. In order to get the spoken data of these target students, the researcher interviewed, audiotaped and transcribed three three-party interviews with these three groups of participants. Each interview lasted approximately 40 minutes. For the purpose of comparison, each individual discourse markers produced by each group were identified, calculated, and analyzed according to its location in the utterance. The results showed that the rates of discourse markers by NS, IC, and FL were 149.02, 122.75, and 79.56 respectively. As expected, the IC students produced more discourse markers than that of FL students. With regard to the variety of discourse markers use, there was no significant difference between IC and FL. Finally, well, then, like, and yeah were the most used markers by both Taiwanese groups, and yeah was used as a self-assurance or self-confirmation marker, two functions were not frequent in NS data.

#### 5. **PAULINO**, Maybelle A., University of Santo Tomas, Philippines; **AMORA**, Johnny, De La Salle - College of Saint Benilde, Philippines; **CASTAÑO**, Mary Caroline, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Decision-making process as a mediator of the relationship between economic factors and choice of academic destination

Abstract:

The recent developments in international higher education have forced host countries and their respective higher education institutions (HEIs) to give student recruitment further importance. Nowadays, attracting international students requires a more profound understanding of how this

particular cohort of students makes decisions for their overseas education. The facets of students' choice have been extensively investigated, still, the results are mixed. To contribute to the understanding of how international students choose a study destination, we examined the link among the choice of academic destination, decision-making process, and economic factors. The relationship between and among these variables has been investigated for years. Recent studies, including the researches of Bartham (2016), Singh (2016), and Wei (2013), found that the economic factors are positively associated with the choice of academic destination. Also, many studies revealed that the economic factors are positively connected with the decision-making process. Most of these studies utilized undergraduate students as primary respondents of the study (e.g. Sojkin, Bartkowiak, & Skuza, 2015; Rudd, Djafavora, & Waring, 2012; Padlee, Kamaruddin, & Baharun, 2010). Using structural equation modeling, the present study aims to investigate the relationships of economic factors and decision-making process with the choice of educational destination using international postgraduate students in the Philippines as respondents of the study. The study is anchored on the concept that choice of academic destination depends on economic factors and decision-making process so that the economic status of the international postgraduate students will affect their decision-making which in turn will affect their choice of academic destination. Results, conclusion, and recommendation will be discussed.

*Keywords:* economic factor, decision making, choice of academic destination

#### Panel Session 10 (F-111)

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### **Ideational factors behind Japan's foreign policy and international relations**

Chair: Professor **KASEDA**, Yoshinori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Dr. **KOLMAŠ**, Michal, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

1. **KOLMAŠ**, Michal, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

Title: Understanding the role of national identity in Japanese foreign policy

Abstract:

The presentation will interpret the role of national identity in contemporary international relations scholarship. It distinguishes two main approaches-the social constructivist and post-structural approaches-and shows their deficiencies. To overcome them, it offers a third way to approach identity that builds on a pragmatic combination of these two schools. It proposes grasping identity according to the extent of its sedimentation. At the lowest level of sedimentation, identity entrepreneurs fight for their visions of identity. The middle level is where more concrete demarcations are made. The most sedimented identities take on the form of a culture as defined by social constructivists. The identities in all the layers interact with each other, both positively (less sedimented layers accelerate changes in more sedimented layers) and negatively (deeper identities inhibit changes in lower levels).

2. **HOSODA**, Takashi, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

Title: National pride and the role of “armed force” in Japan

Abstract:

Abe administration introduced “Proactive Contribution to Peace” policy and modernizes SDF to secure national defense under rapidly changing security environment. However, several countries criticize Japan as revisionist and express concern about revival of militarism.

Therefore, examining possible change of Japanese national identity after WWII and analyzing role of “armed force” in Japanese society are highly required. Because, it is recognized in general that the post-war identity is shaped with national pride of economic and cultural achievements instead of “armed force” due to its post-war pacifism and Berger describes it as “Culture of Antimilitarism.”

An international comparison of relevant data from ISSP National Identity Modules in 1995, 2003, and 2013 is main body of the research. “Public opinion survey about SDF and defense issues” by Cabinet office is also important material of the analysis.

Through the comparison of proud of “armed force” as a source of national pride, there is meaningful deference between figures of ISSP 2003 (total reply of “very proud” and “somewhat proud”: 44.4%) and ISSP 2013 (78.8%).

The comparison and understanding factors of this drastic change will be help us to observe Japan’s identity would be constituted by domestic norms and culture or by processes of differentiation vis-a-vis “Others”.

Data shows Japanese become more proud of SDF but most of them expect SDF to contribute disaster relief as a main function. It helps us to understand increasing proud of “armed force” instead of economic one does not simply mean revival of militarism.

And there is positive data to explain “Culture of Antimilitarism” would be mainly constituted by domestic norms and it becomes an indivisible part of Japanese national identity and Japanese prefer to keep it as a vital basement for further socio-economic growth, even though it is inward-oriented and there is little intention to contribute global peace and stability.

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

Title: Exploring the implications of the “Indo-Pacific”: A Japanese case

Abstract:

The China rise has stimulated new developments in regional and international politics. The closer political connection between Japan and India is one of such developments. This study examines the development and implications of Indo-Japanese partnership in the 2000s through an ideational approach. This study focuses on a new geographical concept of the Indo-Pacific by highlighting Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s commitments to the concept. Abe is not the first politician who used the term, but strove to diffuse the concept by putting it in formal joint statements with his Indian counterpart Narendra Modi, and presenting an evolved policy idea of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific”.

This paper seeks to address following two questions. First, how have the policy idea of the Indo-Pacific developed in Japan's India strategy? Second, what functions has the concept of the Indo-Pacific played in the development of Japan's India strategy? The major arguments that this paper makes are three-folds. First, the concept of the Indo-Pacific, which evolved from the Confluence of the Two Seas in 2008, developed into a strategic concept of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific in 2016. Second, the policy idea of the Indo-Pacific functioned as a focal point to strengthen partnership between Japan and India in various dimensions and advance trilateral partnership involving the US. Third, the Free and Open Indo-Pacific has been employed as a "normative weapon" to diffuse Japan's specific normative values regarding maritime security.

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

Title: In the shadow of the rising dragon and the aging eagle, on the stage of a legacy-making *kabuki*: Explaining Abe's Russian overture

Abstract:

Japan's Prime Minister Abe and Russian President Putin held a summit meeting on 15 December 2017. While its outcome was a short of tangible commitment to the resolution of the territorial dispute, it is imperative to inquire the driving forces of the meeting. While the long-pending territorial dispute between the two countries has long dominated the bilateral relations, attempts to solve this bilateral dispute have in turn been affected by greater global and regional power dynamics. At the same time, research has shown that the Russia issues have frequently been a subject of domestic power struggle among Japanese politicians and bureaucrats, with the highly televised drama of Prime Minister Koizumi's reshuffling Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka and the associated bureaucratic infighting as a recent example. Which perspective (external structural view vs. domestic politics view) more accurately explain Japan's intermittent negotiating behavior?

This paper will review Japan's intermittent attempts to negotiate the territorial dispute with Russia since the 1950s to the present, incorporating the result of the most recent summit meeting into analysis. The Japanese attempts will be analyzed from both external perspective focusing on global and regional power dynamics and internal perspective focusing on domestic power play among key policy actors. The latter perspective, which can only be brought under close scholarly scrutiny through careful examination of Japanese-language journalist accounts and interviewing of policymakers, will distinguish this research from the existing English-language works on the subject.

While the ongoing research is yet to reach a solid conclusion, the recent Japanese overture with Russia has been driven more by Japan's bureaucratic politics than international structural changes.

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

Title: Changing Japan-UK relations after the Brexit referendum

Abstract:

The UK and Japan have enjoyed relatively harmonious relations with each other in the post-war era, in particular in the area of economic cooperation. However, Japanese political and economic investments in the UK have been based largely on the UK being an important member of the European Union. In the light of the 2016 referendum against EU membership and the general trend against globalization in the UK and beyond, the attitudes of the Japanese government and businesses towards the UK seem to have been undergoing important changes. This research will investigate the underlying trends in the changes in the post-Brexit era, and ask the question of how Japanese perceptions of the UK as a partner have changed in the pre- and post-Brexit referendum period.

The research uses a framework of national identity. The internally constructed and externally perceived national identity of a country affect how its international partners approach it, and whether they regard it as a trustworthy partner or not. This study investigates changes in perceptions of the UK in Japan after the Brexit referendum. In order to do this, the research utilizes a range of evidence from discourse in Japan such as from policy documents, institutional analyses, media reports as well as opinion poll data and trends in business investment and policy.

This research is still ongoing, but it is expected to indicate some evidence of shock and uncertainty in Japan at the path of the UK's relations with the EU, and in the aspects of populism which seem to have appeared in the UK. The detailed analysis presented by this research will be of interest to foreign affairs policymakers, international relations academics and students in Japan and the UK as well as elsewhere.

6. **KOZISEK**, David, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

Title: Construction of national identity: China's portrayal as one of Japan's others in contemporary Japanese media

Abstract:

Utilizing a post-structuralist understanding of language, power and society as well as a dual framework of Critical Discourse Analysis and the Self and Other dichotomy, this paper analyzes how contemporary Japanese media construct an image of national identity. National identity is understood as a relational construct which necessitates the existence of multiple Others portrayed as having opposite qualities to Japan's own Self. The People's Republic of China represents one of Japan's several Others constructed in this way. We look at selected events, particularly China's activities in the East and South China Seas, as well as the Senkaku Islands territorial dispute that serves as a source of primary data from major Japanese newspapers for analysis. The discourse is built upon the topic of sovereignty, portraying China's actions mainly as territorial incursions or invasion which can be viewed as clear attempts at securitization. While there is some difference between the selected media, both *Asahi Shimbun* and *Yomiuri Shimbun* construct the PRC as a

brazen and hostile expansive aggressor actively escalating the situation in a one-sided attempt to change the status quo. Relying on intertextuality, the discourse portrays Japan as defending its sovereignty against China's arrogant expansion, with the latter being identified as a trespasser destabilizing the region. Japan is then portrayed as law obeying, moral and protecting the international order. Interestingly, in a different context, e.g. vis-a-vis North Korea, the same Other (China) is depicted in a different light, further emphasizing the social constructivist character national identity. Examining wider social context and conditions, particularly the links between Japanese politics and the media, this research shows how the current government's revisionist discourse is conveyed to the Japanese public via the media in an attempt to construct and reinforce a certain concept of national identity.

#### Panel Session 11 (F-209)

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#### **Public policy and governance in Asia**

Chair: Dr. **TSUKADA**, Shunso, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Mr. **AKASAKA**, Kiyotaka, Foreign Press Center Japan, Japan

1. **PORMON**, Miah Maye, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Title: Role of the competition policies in economic development: A case study in the telecommunication sector of the Philippines and South Korea

Abstract:

Competition refers to rivalry among firms in the market place. It also leads to an improvement in allocative efficiency by allowing the entry of the more efficient firms and gain market share, at the expense of less efficient firms (OECD, 2014). Additionally, it improves the productive efficiency of firms, as these firms seem to be better managed. Thus, promoting competition could increase innovation. It is considered to be a crucial factor in driving economic growth and poverty reduction by making markets perform better (Philippine Development Plan, 2017 and OECD, 2014). When firms compete, they provide a wider range of choices for consumers and keeps prices at reasonable levels, thus, improving the overall consumer welfare, especially that of the poor. However, given the recognition that competition is an important mechanism for promoting economic growth and development, there are still sectors that are exhibiting anti-competitive behaviors specifically in the Philippines. This paper examines the current competition policies between South Korea and the Philippines. In addition, this study will discover the evolution and creation of these policies and will discuss the differences in the contents of these two countries policies. Lastly, the lessons that Philippines could learn from the experience of Korea in handling anti-competitive cases, specifically the case of the telecommunication sector in the country. Results show that the Philippines' telecommunication sector competition policies needed to be reviewed and reform, the Competition Commission of the country should be able to track and regulate the behavior of the duopoly market.

2. **BERNAS**, Jhemarie Chris, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **GEGES**, Dhino, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Reintegration of migrant workers through social enterprise: Exploring promises and possibilities

Abstract:

The Philippines has been sending high volume of Filipino workers abroad since the early 1970s. Recently, due to the socio-economic crisis mainly from the middle-east, the country is experiencing an increase of returning overseas contract workers. Many of these workers intend to permanently settle back in the Philippines. In this regard, reintegration is seen as an effective strategy to break away from the traditional migration cycle. This paper explores how social enterprise as a developmental tool can facilitate the reintegration of returned workers to their locality. The study is based on qualitative research design. Case study was employed as the main research method. Data were collected through key informant interviews and review of secondary data. Analysis of data was done through descriptive and contextual approach.

It was found out that social enterprise can potentially contribute to the reintegration process of returned workers including their families. Capitalizing on the worker's preference to settle back in their hometowns, community-based social enterprises are able to provide possible avenues for local reintegration. In this case, reintegration is not just a national concern but calls for shared responsibility between OFW families, immediate communities, and Local Government Units.

Based on the assessment, dimensions of reintegration process share with the triple-bottom-line attributes of social enterprise. It is also notable that social enterprise can embody the concept of patriotism as part of their business model. It was also evident that the continuous growth of social enterprise in the country can serve as a catalyst to organize, capacitate, and engage in various entrepreneurial activities among returning workers. Sustainability of this emerging SE can be further developed through public-private sector support. A locality-based reintegration model through social enterprise can be further explored.

*Keywords:* reintegration, migration, social enterprise, community development

3. **JOBAYED HOSSAIN**, Shaikh Mohammad, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Participatory budgeting in local government: Towards a new democratic innovation

Abstract:

This paper is to examine the functional framework of participatory budgeting worldwide to find out an effective process framework as the model suitable for Bangladesh local government. Citizen participation is one of the important components of good governance and participatory budgeting is the most effective way to ensure citizen participation. As participatory budgeting follows the deliberative democratic approach, it provides practical opportunity for citizens to engage directly in the decision-making process. The paper discusses the participatory budgeting process of various local governments (municipalities/cities) of different countries. It exercises the



participatory budgeting practices from the origin of Brazilian cities to some other best practices around the world. The paper also discusses the participatory budgeting process of Bangladesh local governments with a focus in ‘Union Parishad (Union Council)’ the lowest tier in the local government system. It examines the enabling conditions and readiness of the Union Parishad by finding out the important factors that encourage for adoption of participatory budgeting. The paper proposes an alternative process framework as a model for participatory budgeting in redefined way for the local government of Bangladesh, especially for the Union Parishads. Citizen participation in budgeting is getting importance rapidly in governance discourse and becoming popular as democratic practice considering its effectiveness. As a new democratic innovation, participatory budgeting has already established as a tool of direct democratic approach.

*Keywords:* Citizen Participation, participatory budgeting, direct/deliberative democracy, democratic innovation, local government, Union Parishad

4. **ALAGON**, Marah, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Free health care for the poor: Institutional conditions for implementation in the Philippines’ public hospitals

Abstract:

Under the Philippines’ National Health Insurance law, all public hospitals are required to deliver complete and free services to poor people seeking treatment for any kind of illness. However, many public hospitals remain non-compliant with the policy and cannot provide all the patient’s needs. Patients are left with no recourse but to buy from private facilities thus exposing them to risk of financial catastrophe (NEDA and UP-NIH, 2017). There are studies suggesting that poor implementation of a policy may be caused by various factors/reasons. Poor implementation may be due to organizational incapacity, inter-organizational relations and institutional arrangements. This cross-sectional quantitative study of decentralized public hospitals in the Philippines seeks to find out and understand why some public hospitals can comply with the policy to provide free services to their poor patients while other hospitals cannot. Specifically, this study investigates the relationship between the hospitals’ performance measured in terms of implementation of the free health care policy and of institutional factors. The hospital’s performance in this aspect, it appears, is influenced by (1) the attributes of each hospital; (2) the interaction between the actors involved in the implementation process; and (3) the degree of autonomy exercised by the hospital management over its financial resources.

5. **ARYAL**, Roshan, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Anti-corruption commissions in South Asia: A case study of Nepal’s Commission for Abuse of Authority (CIAA) in reducing corruption

Abstract:

Several anti-corruption laws and dozens of Agencies including CIAA have been working against corruption in Nepal. The current constitution has empowered the CIAA as a supreme body for

fighting corruption. Nevertheless, corruption in Nepal is rampant and it ranks 122nd most corrupted country among 180 countries in the world. Scholars argue that only establishment of ACA's cannot assure the cure and substitute of a high level of corruption. Rather, a strong political will, by various means play a key role; for example, by means of allocation of sufficient personnel and the budget. Others argue that ACA's must also be free from political interference and ACA's must also be out of fear and favor in investigating political leaders and senior civil servants. Using empirical evidence derived from unstructured interviews with government officials and network sampling method along with the analysis of the reports from government and non-government institutions, this paper investigates the institutional challenges to corruption reduction and elimination in the central government in Nepal. The study finds that institutional design prevents the full implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms to de-incentivize corruption at the central government.

*Keywords:* Nepal, corruption, anti-corruption, CIAA, institutional design

Panel Session 12 (F-210)

Language: Japanese | 発表言語 : 日本語

APU で学ぶ人たちが別府を変える

Chair: 住田 環 准教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Discussant: 本田 明子 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本) ; YOUN, Seung Ho 助教 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

1. 廣津 公子 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 「まち歩き」は留学生を変えたか

Abstract:

立命館アジア太平洋大学の日本語中級クラスでは、2016年春学期から教員と「別府八湯ウォーク」の運営者が連携して、課外活動として「まち歩き」を行っている。最初に行ったまち歩きは参加者がたった4人だったが、2018年春学期に実施した1回目のまち歩きには、48人もの学生が参加し、徐々に大きな活動となってきた。参加者からは、「別府に対する見方が変わった」「別府はおもしろいまちだ」といった別府に対する肯定的な評価が聞かれ、「別府のボランティアガイドになりたい」と申し出る学生も出てきた。本発表では、これまで行ってきたまち歩きの概要を紹介し、まち歩き後に小さなステップを踏み出した学生へのインタビューから、学生が地域を知り、地域に対する愛情を育むことの必要性を述べる。

2. 板橋 民子 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 「まち歩き」の広がりによる地域への影響

Abstract:

立命館アジア太平洋大学の日本語中級の学生を対象に始めた「まち歩き」が、他のレベルやプログラムにも広がっている。日本語中上級クラスでも、授業で扱う「一村一品運動」や「環境問題」の理解を深めることを目的に、2017年春学期から課外活動として「まち歩き」を始めた。また、2018年2月から3月に提供した日本語集中学習プログラム(JUMP)では、受講生が地域を歩き、課題を発見したり、まち歩き

ルートを作ったりするという試みを行った。既存のまち歩き以外のコースを提供すること、また、学生がルートを作ったり、地域を案内したりすることについて、「別府八湯ウォーク」の運営者及び地域のボランティアガイドはどのように感じているのか。また、これらの取り組みが彼らに与える影響はあるのだろうか。本発表では、授業に「まち歩き」を取り入れる試みの広がり、それに携わる人々の声から、「まち歩き」の可能性を探る。

### 3. 住田 環 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 留学生はまちを変えられるか

**Abstract:**

立命館アジア太平洋大学では、2018年2月から3月にかけての約1ヶ月間、日本語中上級レベル、上級レベルの留学生を対象に、日本語集中学習プログラム「JUMP (Japanese UMakunaru Program)」を開講した。通常の学期内で留学生に提供される日本語コースとは異なり、学生が地域に出て行って地域のことを学び、授業の成果を地域に還元することをテーマに日本語学習を行った。中上級レベル対象のクラスでは、別府駅周辺のまち歩きルートマップとビデオ作り、上級レベル対象のクラスでは、鉄輪のまちを元気にするための提案を行うことを課題とした。

本発表では、地域と連携して行った「JUMP」の概要を紹介し、参加した留学生と、プログラムを通して留学生と関わった地域の人々の声から、それぞれの意識の変容を考察し、新しい観点を持った留学生がまちを変える可能性について議論する。

### 4. 山内 美穂 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 留学生はまちを変えられるか

**Abstract:**

立命館アジア太平洋大学では、2018年2月から3月にかけての約1ヶ月間、日本語中上級レベル、上級レベルの留学生を対象に、日本語集中学習プログラム「JUMP (Japanese UMakunaru Program)」を開講した。通常の学期内で留学生に提供される日本語コースとは異なり、学生が地域に出て行って地域のことを学び、授業の成果を地域に還元することをテーマに日本語学習を行った。中上級レベル対象のクラスでは、別府駅周辺のまち歩きルートマップとビデオ作り、上級レベル対象のクラスでは、鉄輪のまちを元気にするための提案を行うことを課題とした。

本発表では、地域と連携して行った「JUMP」の概要を紹介し、参加した留学生と、プログラムを通して留学生と関わった地域の人々の声から、それぞれの意識の変容を考察し、新しい観点を持った留学生がまちを変える可能性について議論する。

### 5. 石村 文恵 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 「防災まちあるき」を通じた地域とのつながり

**Abstract:**

近年、日本のみならず世界において自然災害が頻繁に起きている。2016年に起こった熊本地震の際には、立命館アジア太平洋大学(以下 APU)のある別府市でも震度6弱の揺れを観測したが、留学生においては初めて大きな地震を経験し、情報の取り方や行動に戸惑った学生が多かった。この熊本地震をきっかけに、APUの日本語教員が、別府市役所、別府インターナショナルプラザと共に「防災まちある

き」を企画・実施した。災害に関して事前に知識をつけておくことの大切さを実感してもらうことを目的に、地域住民と留学生がグループで防災の観点からまちを歩くという試みである。実施後のアンケートからは、新たな気づきがあった、防災知識を身につけることができた、といった声が聞かれた一方、日本人と留学生の間で防災に対する意識の差もみられた。本発表では、「防災まちあるき」の取り組みを紹介し、多文化共生社会における地域と連携した今後の防災活動の必要性と可能性を議論する。

6. 豊田 真規 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 「防災まちあるき」を通じた地域とのつながり

Abstract:

近年、日本のみならず世界において自然災害が頻繁に起きている。2016年に起こった熊本地震の際には、立命館アジア太平洋大学(以下 APU)のある別府市でも震度6弱の揺れを観測したが、留学生においては初めて大きな地震を経験し、情報の取り方や行動に戸惑った学生が多かった。この熊本地震をきっかけに、APUの日本語教員が、別府市役所、別府インターナショナルプラザと共に「防災まちあるき」を企画・実施した。災害に関して事前に知識をつけておくことの大切さを実感してもらうことを目的に、地域住民と留学生がグループで防災の観点からまちを歩くという試みである。実施後のアンケートからは、新たな気づきがあった、防災知識を身につけることができた、といった声が聞かれた一方、日本人と留学生の間で防災に対する意識の差もみられた。本発表では、「防災まちあるき」の取り組みを紹介し、多文化共生社会における地域と連携した今後の防災活動の必要性と可能性を議論する。

## Panel Session 13 (F-108)

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### Communities, identities and hegemonies

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

1. **BOND**, Erik, Miyazaki International College, Japan

Title: Parsing out hegemony: Modeling subtle gender and labor biases

Abstract:

In this project, I approach the topic of the two-decade stall in the developed world's gender revolution, proposing that a subtle form of hegemonic gender bias has thus far evaded proper measurement by social researchers. The proposed bias consists of a preconscious ascription of gender-essentialist qualities onto particular types of labor. This project applies Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques to a sample of OECD countries from the 2012 wave of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The goals of this application are (1) to construct a measurement model which includes a representation of the hypothesized attitudinal bias and (2) to test three possible relationships between the hypothesized bias and more conventionally recognized biases. I use Structural Equation Modeling to assess three competing measurement models and test for the best-fit model. Results suggest that the hypothesized bias exists and that a model treating it as distinct from more conventional bias measurements best fits the available data. This finding suggests that social science professionals can improve their research and policy

strategies by accounting for the bias in question. I propose a new theoretical model wherein overlapping cultural hegemonies reinforce and sustain one another, making both studying and dismantling the resultant cultural biases exceptionally complex tasks. I suggest ways that this theoretical model may be applied to improve measurement and understanding of such subtle biases.

2. **HAPUGODA**, Mahesh, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka;

**ANANDAWANSA**, Krishanthi, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

Title: The spiritual thirdspace and silent faith: Reading the parallax between Buddhism and Christianity in the movie “*Silence*” (2016)

Abstract:

This paper suggests that the movie *Silence* (2016) by Martin Scorsese can be (re)contextualized to mean that the Jesuit priests Ferreira and Rodrigues find a spiritual thirdspace for their faith that was violently suppressed by the dominant Buddhism in Edo-era Japan. To survive amid banal violence, suffering and pain and to encounter the psychological breakdown that is incurred by the Buddhist inquisitor, they seek for an alternative spiritual entity of assimilation and dissimulation that paradoxically juxtaposes with trampling (fumi-e) or the denouncement of faith and identifying with God’s silence that preserves it. When God abandoned man by giving him the full freedom of his existential freewill, only man has to decide what to do in God’s profound silence. It can be suggested that these two priests experience a true Heideggerian “out-of-joint” situation (Zizek, 2010) and reach the true meaning of Christianity i.e. God has forsaken man forever and man has to decide what to do to continue his faith under extremely difficult circumstances. The thirdspace identified here is different from Catholic, Christian beliefs and practices as well as from Buddhist doctrinal rituals. Rodrigues preserves his faith silently, like his mentor Ferreira, and the silent faith becomes the true epistemological element that Buddhism (or any other religion) cannot kill. This paper also identifies that this movie is of higher semiotic significance where the suppressed Christian soul of Rodrigues is symbolically returned to him by his wife in the last scene which establishes a transcendental connection with his suppressed faith and God. What is suppressed becomes the truth of his faith; a state that transcends the limits and boundaries of both Catholicism and Buddhism. When she clandestinely places the cross in his hands in the final episode avoiding the eager eyes of guards, it can be read that despite the two “un-meeting” spiritual contradictions in these two religions, man can help each other to reach their mutual spiritual destinies. When Christianity is seen from Europe as a missionary endeavor and when its experience of Japanese cruelty culminate, a “shift in perspective against its background” (Zizek, 2006) occurs that never returns its gaze. Both Ferreira and Rodrigues do not look back at their European origin and seek guidance after the “roots were cut” by the Inquisitor. This transposition of locations that prevents returning gaze can be termed as parallax that re-establishes the true Christian faith in these two priests.

*Key words:* Silent Faith, Spiritual Thirdspace, Loss of Origin, Transcendental Truth

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

Title: Space, landscape, and indirectness in “*The puppetmaster*” (Hou Hsiao-hsien, 1993) and “*Three times*” (Hou Hsiao-hsien, 2005)

Abstract:

This paper will discuss how Hou Hsiao-hsien uses aesthetic techniques to mask the political significance of his films. It will focus on the relationship between space, landscape and indirectness in *The Puppetmaster* (Hou Hsiao-hsien, 1993) and *Three Times* (Hou Hsiao-hsien, 2005). It will then address three types of parallel in *The Puppetmaster* and *Three Times*: 1) family story and political history, 2) the individual fate and Taiwan’s fate, and 3) human relationships and Taiwan’s international relationships. In order to understand Hou’s aesthetics of space, I begin with a discussion of Nick Browne’s (2000) and Li Chen-ya’s (2000) theories on space in *The Puppetmaster*. I will then apply Stephanie Donald’s (2000) theory on Chinese cinema to Hou’s films. I argue that, with the use of indirectness, Hou has successfully conveyed his political ideology in his films.

*Keywords:* Hou Hsiao-hsien, *The Puppetmaster*, *Three Times*, space in cinema, indirectness in cinema, pre-and post-WWII Taiwan

Panel Session 14 (F-109)

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**Comparative studies on “female genital mutilation” in Africa and Southeast Asia:  
Global and local politics on the female body**

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

Discussant: Ms. **MIYACHI**, Kaori, Saga University, Japan

1. **TODA**, Makiko, Kyoto Women’s University, Japan

Title: FGM: Sustainable Development Goals and zero tolerance vs patriarchal mindset in the local community in Kenya and the academic societies in Japan

Abstract:

In this study, two points will be discussed. One is how we can evaluate the efforts of a local NGO in the North-Eastern Kenya, which contributed to changing the type of female genital mutilation (FGM) from the type III to the type I. This NGO has saved many girls and women, but this community still keeps the type I. Another point is whether we should accept some Japanese professors who teach their students “cultural relativism” and FGM as one of African traditional cultures, or not. Their students tend to believe that FGM is the African traditional culture and that non-Africans should not criticize it.

As the target 5.3 of SDGs Goal 5 shows, the international community admits that FGM is one of the harmful practices and violates the human rights of women and girls. Although the type I is much safer than the type III, the type I is still a tool to maintain a patriarchal society, which is an obstacle to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” (SDGs Goal 5). The Zero

Tolerance policy of FGM is sometimes criticized because it does not appreciate the efforts at the grass roots level. However, we need the policy because we should eliminate all useful tools for maintaining the patriarchal society. We, Japanese professors, should not teach FGM as the traditional culture in Africa at universities anymore. Understanding FGM as the violations of human rights will also contribute to changing our mindset and to changing our patriarchal society in Japan.

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

Title: Medicalization of “female circumcision” and anti-FGM activities in Gusii Community, Kenya

Abstract:

Among Gusii people in western Kenya, circumcision has been a long tradition as rite of passage for boys and girls. According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) in 1998, Gusii showed the highest prevalence of “Female Circumcision (FC)” compared with other ethnic groups, and it was 97% among Gusii and national average was 37.6%. The current data shows that Gusii still has 84.4% prevalence of FGM (national average was 21.0%) in 2014.

In Kenya, as other African countries, there have been so many anti-FGM activities by international, national, and local organizations, such as health talks on FGM by religious leaders at Christian churches, education in communities, education for girls on empowerment and reproductive health and rights, and Alternative Rite of Passage (ARP) in even in local communities. In addition, Government of Kenya finally illegalized FGM in 2011.

However, even though many challenges in many levels including community to eradicate FGM, it seems people continue FGM. From my field work in 1998-2000 in Kisii, it was recognized the importance of FGM and it led to change operation style in modern medicalized methods by nurses, and no more traditional circumciser (omosari) who performed FGM. Parents preferred modern and sanitary style rather than traditional operation in order to consider girls’ health.

In the presentation, I would like to share the ideas how difficult to change people’s attitude toward FGM and discuss strategies toward anti-FGM activities.

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

Title: The local people’s attitudes toward the eradication of FGM

Abstract:

The pastoral Maasai people in Kenya consider the modification of sexual organs of both men and women as their rites of passage. However, it is known to the international community that the practices of FGM would harm women both physically and mentally. Therefore, the international community has recognized that the practices of FGM should be eradicated and African countries have attempted to legislate against the practices of FGM. Under these conditions, the Maasai women are faced to a dilemma. They are expected to have FGM by their local communities, while the practice of FGM is banned by the Kenyan government.

In the 1990s, Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation (MYWO), a government related feminist organization started a grass-root anti-FGM campaign and expanded its activities to the rural communities. MYWO trained local women as leaders who promote the anti-FGM campaigns and introduced alternative rites of passage. Big changes in FGM occurred in areas where MYWO movements became popular. Under the influence of the MYWO campaigns, an NGO led by a Maasai woman was founded in the Maasai area in 1999. The activities of this NGO included “saving girls from being cut,” lectures and workshops of FGM, and the implementation of alternative rites of passage.

This report will examine the situation of the anti-FGM campaigns of the Maasai area and the people’s attitudes toward the campaigns. Based on my research in Kenya in 2015 and 2016, it will compare alternative rites of passage led by the Maasai NGO with existing rites of passage and argue the vision and problems of the NGO. It will also explore how the local women who are not the NGO staff members view the grass-root movements against FGM.

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

Title: The practices of “female genital mutilation” in Southeast Asia: Relativizing the Africa-centric discourses

Abstract:

The practices of “female genital mutilation” (FGM) can be seen in Southeast Asian countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Southern Thailand. However, there are few reports and research on the topic of the FGM in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Southeast Asian FGM issue is located in the periphery of the global discourses on FGM that is mainly centered on Africa. In this regard, this report aims to relativize the structure of the problem of FGM centering on Africa, by focusing on the practices of FGM in Southeast Asia as minor practices.

According to the survey I conducted in villages of the Northern Malaysia, the local people did not know the issue of FGM in Africa and they did not perceive their practices as one of the FGM practices. Their practices were deeply embedded in their social lives and the practices did not become an issue that is questioned. However, their perception was not solely isolated in the globalized world. Even though they did not locate their practices in relation to the global FGM discourses, they explain their religious practices using medical scientific terms and concepts. I shall point out here that the FGM discourses are basically underpinned by the medical language and medical concepts. This medical scientific gaze penetrates not only the medical research on FGM but also the anthropological research and religious discussions.

This report will examine the academic discussions on FGM and the people’s thoughts toward the practices in Southeast Asia, especially Malaysia. It will explore how the discussions of FGM in Southeast Asia are formed (or not formed) in relation to the global FGM discourse centered on Africa. It will also clarify how the people’s perception toward the practices is implicitly constructed by the medical scientific concepts.



**Economics and finance toward regenerating localities**

Chair: Professor **CORTEZ**, Michael Angelo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ATAMURATOV**, Ulugbek, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Determinants of banking sector performance in Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This paper analyzes determinants of banking sector performance in Uzbekistan during the last decade. In this purpose, it has been deeply studied that the relationship between the structure of bank ownership and bank performance. To test our hypothesis, we use the econometric cost frontier approach--measured the performance of banking sector in terms of efficiency, using Trans-Log Cost and Profit Function with panel analysis for 29 Uzbekistan's banks over the period 2003-2012.

This study has been carried out to show possible difference between state-owned banks and the other types of bank ownership (private, joint-stock and foreign owned banks) in Uzbekistan from the perspective of performance. Moreover, this paper discovered an interesting pattern on a substance effect of bank ownership to banking sector performance of Uzbekistan before and after the 2008s financial crisis.

The result reveals that the structure of bank ownership is a key determinant for the banking sector performance in Uzbekistan for the last decade and that it does matter before the 2008s financial crisis in the banking system. Furthermore, this study finds that bank capitalization and price policy are significant determinants for banking sector performance of Uzbekistan. More importantly, on average, state-owned banks operated more cost efficient and less profit efficient than other types of banks in Uzbekistan in the last decade. These are interesting findings, because the cost efficiency of the state-owned banks is consistent with the "development" theory by A. Gerschenkron (1962), and the profit inefficiency of the state-owned banks is more likely connected with the "political" theory of supporters by La Porta, et al. (2002). Furthermore, it has been concluded that there is a significant space for improving the overall performance of the banking sector through privatization of the state-owned banks by implementing good corporate governance practice in the banking system of Uzbekistan.

2. **THEINGI**, Thaw, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Industrialization in Myanmar

Abstract:

According to the neo-liberal doctrines such as Washington Consensuses, the optimal path to the growth is open market system. And, the role of the state is just a coordinator rather than a main actor in the economic development program. Therefore, the developing countries are asked to follow policies from Washington Consensuses to achieve economic growth. The purpose of this

paper is to examine the way the state in Myanmar has been modifying its policies under ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and neo-liberalism. Myanmar as a member of AEC, has to follow the policy reform required by the agreement in AEC Blueprint. The characteristics and elements of AEC Blueprint 2015 include trade liberalization and facilitation in accordance with the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA), liberalization in services based on the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) and ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA), liberalization and providing investment facilities by complying with the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) and so on. After 2010 General Election, dramatic changes in Myanmar can be seen. For example, Article 35 of the State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar declared the country's economic system as market economy system, and there were changes in policies such as introduction of new foreign investment law, liberalization in financial sector, reform in state-owned enterprises, revising trade-related legislation, and so on. This paper is discussed based on a wide range of secondary sources and primary data collected in 2015.

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

Title: Economic Value Added and technological learning in the financial services industry: Empirical evidence from the Japanese banking industry

Abstract:

The Japanese economy, now largely service-oriented, depends on the financial services industry especially the banking industry for its growth and stability. While the Japanese banking industry as a whole has witnessed economic shocks and recovery in the last three decades, it is, however, pertinent to know how much value these banks have created for the shareholders, as well as stakeholders in recent time. The purpose of this study is to critique Japanese banking industry in terms of its financial performance and how much value it has created for its vast shareholders, (and perhaps stakeholders), using the concept of Economic Value Added (EVA). We hypothesized that Japanese banking industry has created (or destroyed) value for its vast stakeholders in recent time and we tested this hypothesis against the alternative. EVA is a financial performance metric which refers to residual profit or excess earnings (i.e. operating profit less the rental charge of firm's capital) and thus shows the additional wealth (or value) created for the shareholders, as well as the stakeholders. On the basis of EVA result, the study will further investigate technological learning and its role in cost saving and in raising productivity in the Japanese banking industry using cubic learning model. The study will also decompose learning into its various components and thereby provide a further policy framework for possible intervention; such as ways to analyze the relationship between added value distribution and efficiency of production.

4. **HASAN**, A. K. M. Kamrul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of Basel standards on corporate finance in Bangladesh: With reference to client firms of Islamic banks

Abstract:

Basel accord, a widely acknowledged tool for bank regulation. Although it was mainly introduced from the G20 countries perspective in 1988, developing countries like Bangladesh has also adopted Basel accord (computation of capital adequacy of the bank based upon risk weighted asset instead of capital to liabilities) in 1996. However, to respond the global financial complexities and crisis, Basel accord was updated from time to time and now Basel III era is continuing. Bangladesh has also a road map to fully implement of Basel III in 2020. There are pros and cons for of Basel accord as it was designed in the context of global perspectives rather than local. Most of the researches has stressed on analyzing the Basel accord from bank's perspectives. However, in our view the demand side of banking industry (i.e. corporate) should also be consider while analyzing the Basel accord. In this paper, we attempt to analyses the implementation of Basel accord in Bangladesh from the corporate (large and SME) point of view. In doing so, we adopt a comprehensive qualitative method (questionnaire survey) to conduct this research. In this paper we also analyze the Bangladeshi Islamic banks sectoral investment trend in recent years and conduct in-depth interview with large corporate investment clients and micro and SME clients of Islamic banks to obtain their experiences regarding banks exposure, lending rate, role of credit rating report and so on. While analyzing our data it is found that, the large corporate are quite beneficial from the Basel accord due to their high quality of collaterals and good accounts keeping. On the other hand, the commercial banks are quite hesitating to take the credit of the medium and small enterprises dues to high monitoring cost and low collateral base of the exposure. This paper analyze the issue from the Basel accord and also seek to offer some policy implications to tackle the issue from developing countries perspective.

Panel Session 16 (F-111)

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**Improving the pedagogical, sociolinguistic, and communicative impact of L2 classroom TAs at Top Global Universities in Japan**

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

Discussant: Associate Professor **HIRATSUKA**, Takaaki, Tohoku University, Japan

1. **HIRATSUKA**, Takaaki, Tohoku University, Japan

Title: An action research endeavor with international student teaching assistants for their development as teaching professionals

Abstract:

Although teaching assistants (TAs) around the world are responsible for a tremendous amount of undergraduate teaching, including second language courses, there are few empirical studies about

them. In particular, research on the experiences of international student TAs in the context of Japan is scarce, and longitudinal reports on their TA experiences even scarcer. For many TAs, the position provides them with the first glimpse of being an educator at the university level, which entails acquiring pedagogical skills and an empathetic understanding of their students. It is therefore important to accumulate more research on this issue with a particular focus on their professional development as pre-service/novice teachers. In this presentation, I will introduce an action research project which I undertook within undergraduate-level English language courses which I supervised. Data were gathered throughout the semester, using classroom observation, interviews, and picture drawing, from three international student TAs who were employed to assist in the delivery of these courses. Overall, there was an agreement among the participants that the action research experience enabled them to feel empowered as teacher professionals in that they reported increases in both their collaboration with me (the main teacher in the courses) and the frequency and quality of their engagements with their students. They also noted that the feedback they received from and provided for me became more insightful and wide-ranging. I will conclude the presentation with my own personal reflections on this research and my learnings from it. Based on these, I will recommend that similar action research projects be carried out in diverse contexts in order to shed more light on the professional development of TAs and the university courses in which they are employed.

## 2. **BANKOLE**, Abidemi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Training international student teaching assistants (TAs) for success in the English language classroom

Abstract:

Studies show that teaching assistants (TAs) can have a positive effect on student learning, and can also benefit other stakeholders - teachers, the institution, and the TAs themselves (Philipp, Tretter & Rich, 2016; Crowe, Ceresola & Silva, 2014; Herrman & Waterhouse, 2010; Hogan, Norcross, Cannon, & Karpiak, 2007). Undergraduate TAs have been used successfully in many colleges and universities and across many disciplines. The English program at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) employs undergraduate international students as TAs in English language classes. The department is redesigning its TA program so that TAs can be better used. Research has shown that the effectiveness of TAs increases with training and experience. This presentation will provide an overview of how other universities have trained TAs for success in the classroom. As much as possible, examples from training designed for TAs in language classrooms will be examined. This presentation will also include reflections on integrating information from published literature from other university programs, surveys of TAs and teachers at APU, as well as preliminary results from cooperating researchers in this project into the TA training program at APU. These findings could be beneficial to English language programs at other Japanese universities with a substantial international student body.

3. **JONES**, Kent, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Encouraging more structured and principled use of international student teaching assistants (TAs) in the language classroom

Abstract:

According to research, three major factors in the success of a TA program is to make sure that TAs have a clear idea of their roles in the classroom, that the lessons plans in classes where they are involved make use of them in a structured way, and that they have good communication with the class teacher (Sharples, Webster, and Blatchford, 2015). This presentation will report the results of a series of classroom observations which have been designed to find out how TAs are being utilized. To confirm these findings, a sample of TAs were asked to log classroom settings, their tasks, and their roles over the course of several weeks. The aim of the observations was to view the interaction patterns in class. The observations have found that there is a lack of structure in the way that TAs participate in the classes. TAs lack an understanding of when to interact with students, and which students to interact with. Moreover, teacher and TA communication is limited. The presentation will go on to explain activities introduced in TA and faculty training to be used in the classroom to emphasize more structured activities, a greater understanding of appropriate times and reasons for TAs to interact with students, and stronger communication between TAs, students, and teachers.

4. **STILP**, Lance, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Using international student TAs in structured out-of-class interventions

Abstract:

Teaching assistants in the language learning classrooms can drastically increase the amount of engagement students have in the target language. Although TA performance is measured by various stakeholders such as teachers, students, or administrators, actual learning outcomes of students are rarely confirmed. However, more recent models of TA usage suggest how they can become essential in structured interventions outside of the regular classroom. Research on TA use outside of class in small individual or group interventions show a consistent impact on performance (Education Endowment Foundation, 2015). Moreover, these structured tasks can form a solid evidence-based approach to ensure TAs have a significant impact on language learning objectives. In this case study, TAs were trained and requested to privately administer speaking examination practice to pairs of English language learners for the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). Results indicate that trained TAs are able to complete structured interventions for modelling examples, administering straightforward tasks, providing clear feedback to students, and encouraging focused practice of individual weaknesses. Findings of the study suggest that using TAs may be an effective method when compared to achievements in traditional test preparatory classes. This presentation will conclude with reflections on how to best utilize TAs outside the classroom.

5. **SEVIGNY**, Paul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: L2 TAs and group discussion facilitation skills

Abstract:

Nishikawa (2015) reported that facilitation styles by near-natives of L2 discussions can be problematic. This session presents factors involved in training a TA to become a successful facilitator in small group L2 discussion. Pilot research revealed that Japanese learners of English like to have teachers present and involved in reading group discussions (Sevigny, 2017). I hypothesized that role-based L2 reading groups offer a variety of opportunities for nurturing TAs and students to learn together (Daniels, 2002; Lave & Wenger, 1991). The roles my TA modeled and practiced in reading groups included the following: Discussion Leader, Devil's Advocate, Word Master, Summarizer, Experience Connector, Passage Person, and Unprepared Contributor. As part of my dissertation research 24 literature circle discussions were recorded, six in which a TA served as a "co-worker." The discussions were transcribed and analyzed. Resulting discourse patterns were compared between the TA group and non-TA groups, and learner perceptions regarding TA involvement were captured. Preliminary results suggest that using a role-based system for reading and discussion with a TA facilitator is an effective way to teach TAs how to develop positive relationships with students, become familiar with student L2 ability levels, and gain confidence in leading discussions that empower L2 students to use the language successfully. I will share excerpts of transcripts that demonstrate various teachable moments for learners and when TAs might successfully intervene, and then look at the transcript as a text for developing training activities for TAs. I will conclude with reflections on the reading group roles that best suit TAs.

Panel Session 17 (F-209)

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### **Sustainable development goals in diverse localities**

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

1. **HWU**, Tian-Jong, National United University, Taiwan; **HWANG**, Junne-Ning, National United University, Taiwan; **ENKHTUR**, Tsolmon, National United University, Taiwan

Title: The decision making of organizational development strategies: Case study of Mongolian interior design industry

Abstract:

The interior design industry is totally new developing industry in Mongolia. There are little research works in this field before. So, the paper tried to do general research in interior design industry by studying influence of macro and micro environmental analysis to interior design company in Mongolia. Therefore, the paper chose one of the interior design experienced company, which is "Real Line" Co. Ltd. The paper aimed to find a reason, which influenced in to poor development and structure of interior design company.

This study focuses on “creativity” within interior design companies as a key element of interior design industry by analyzing the “structure and organization development” of the interior design company. Design company education is viewed as an organizational structure, development and the role of the company instructor in creating an organizational style in company education is the subject of investigation in order to develop creative strategies in Design Company.

Firstly, literature and expert questionnaire are employed to construct three dimensions and twelve criteria by using Delphi method. Second, the DEMATEL method for building a network relationship is then introduced. Next, the influential weights are calculated using DANP (DEMATEL-based ANP). Finally, based on VIKOR, strategies are evaluated and implemented for improving performance evaluation via a case study for improving organizational development of interior design Company in Mongolia. The results will be found to improving priority factor, “Political impact” of Macro environment, for organizational development strategies in Mongolia Interior Design.

2. **LY**, Phuong Duyen, Academy of Finance, Vietnam; **NGUYEN THI**, Thanh Hoai, Academy of Finance, Vietnam

Title: Tax policies for promoting sustainable development: The case of Vietnam

Abstract:

Sustainable development is a set of long-term and fundamental goals in every country and governments must use synchronized policies to achieve these ambitious targets. Taxation is an essential tool to promote the sustainable development, since it could affect economic, environmental and social sustainability simultaneously. The Vietnamese tax policy recently has also paid more attention to the objective of sustainable development through the regulations of tax base, tax incentive, income tax and environmental protection tax. However, the effects of these regulation are indeed limited. In this paper, the impact of tax policy in theory, as well as regulations of direct and indirect tax policies to sustainable development in Vietnam will be meticulously discussed. Furthermore, the paper will analyze and indicate the effect of tax policy for promoting the sustainable development in Vietnam, both in positive and negative aspects. The paper concludes by the recommendations of changes in the tax incentive policy, regulations in tax policy in order to promoting the sustainable development goal in Vietnam. In order to meet these purpose, authors used statistics, surveys and analysis of the system in data methods. The data of total revenue, structure of budget revenue, structure of budget by tax types over time, as well as data of environmental pollution in Vietnam in the period of 2000 to 2016 will be collected. The paper indicates broadening the tax base of income tax, value-added tax, and excise duty tax as well as applying the tax incentive for startup eco-system and increasing the role of environmental protection tax are the main solutions for sustainable development in developing country and it can be a feasible strategy for Vietnam in the coming period.

3. **ANI**, Aileen, University of the Philippines Open University, Philippines

Title: “*Shake, Rattle and Roll*”: Critical film analysis on horror series as a platform for sustainable development goals of the Philippines

Abstract:

Being the most popular horror film series in the Philippines, “*Shake, Rattle & Roll*” holds its record with 15 films that started 1984 until 2014. Though it showed unappealing special effects during its premiere, the series continuously prove its relevance in discussing significant social issues in the country while reliving Philippine folkloric characters and supernatural beings. The manifestation affirmed the important role of media especially the film genre in educating and influencing people’s beliefs and practices.

This paper aims to describe the manner of production and representation the way Philippine social issues was explicitly discussed by the said Philippine classic horror film using its 15 series, with 3 short episodes each. The researcher’s focus is on the categorization of each episode’s social issues using Barthesian Semiotics. It attempts to expose conscious and unconscious validation of calls for sustainable development goals in the Philippines to surpass the social challenges and struggle.

After naming “status of indigenous people,” “position of overseas Filipino workers (OFW) ,” “criminality,” “family issues,” “mental health awareness,” “health care services,” “disaster risk-reduction,” “quality of education,” “discrimination,” and “corruption” as the social issues tackled in the film series, the discussion will contribute to the discourse on how basically the horrific creatures were used as symbols for the socially-relevant concerns of the Filipino nation.

Panel Session 18 (F-210)

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### **Current research on Japanese studies: Culture, literature and language**

Chair: Professor **FREEDMAN**, Alisa, The University of Oregon, USA

Discussant: Associate Professor **BUI**, Thanh Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **FREEDMAN**, Alisa, The University of Oregon, USA

Title: Japanese *emoji*, literary translation, and cultural literacy: How students put Roland Barthes to the test

Abstract:

Unicode *emoji*, originating in Japan but expanded through worldwide usage, is a means to assess the globalization of Japanese popular culture, the spread of cultural literacy, and awareness of multiculturalism. *Emoji* reveal discrimination and diversity within cultures, but *emoji* alone are “unreadable.” They need to be used together with established modes of expression in order to avoid misunderstandings. Literature, as one of the most intentional and nuanced forms of language, provides insight into this lesson. My University of Oregon classes (2015 and 2017)



tested these hypotheses through reading Roland Barthes and translating literature into *emoji*. We questioned if Barthes' Empire of Signs (*Les Empire des Signes*, 1970) can be an analogy for the incorporation of Japanese *emoji* into world languages and literatures. Instead of merely explicating commercial *emoji* translations of known works, my students participated in "Emoji Literature Translation Contests." These pedagogical helped us to engage directly with literary texts, test critical theory, experience the merits and limitations of emoji, and understand the role of culture in narrative storytelling

2. **RAMA**, Alejandro Morales, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The phantasmal apparatus as twilight assemblage: A Deleuzian reading of Izumi Kyōka's *A tale of three who were blind*

Abstract:

Scholarship on Izumi Kyōka (1873-1939) shifted during the nineteen-sixties and nineteen-seventies from a perspective that characterized him as a conservative author only interested in pre-modern literary and theatrical forms to one closely related to post-modernism, and that either typified him as anti-modern (as per the studies of Mita Hideaki) or as a proponent of an alternative modernity (proposed by Gerald Figal).

This paper will focus on the short story "*The Story of the Three who were Blind*" (*Sannin no mekura no hanashi*, 1912), and the concept of twilight that Kyōka proposed on his 1908's essay "The taste of twilight" (*Tasogare no aji*). It will attempt to use the theories of post-structuralists Deleuze and Guattari, who experimented with new ways of understanding "being." First it will analyze the creation of a twilight assemblage, which takes the form of a combination of a phantasmal apparatus, and that creates movements of deterritorialization within it, allowing for the multiplicity and indeterminacy of identities. And then, by exploring the flows of desire and the ideologies put in play by the Meiji state apparatus regarding ideas of love and marriage, this paper will demonstrate Kyōka's acute sense of the dangers that the repression of desire can entail, hinting at a Deleuzian becoming-woman as the possibility to escape from a karmic cycle of disaster.

3. **HOANG**, Lien, Hanoi University, Vietnam

Title: Popularizing and teaching *haiku* in Vietnam

Abstract:

*Haiku* first appeared in 17th century and has significantly influenced not only Japanese literature, but also Vietnam's literature. Being introduced to Vietnam since late 1950s, *haiku* has established its position in Vietnamese literature with translations, contests and clubs of *haiku* readers. Teaching *haiku* in junior high school and college has furthered the popularity of *haiku* in Vietnam. In this paper, author addresses current state of composing and translating *haiku* into Vietnamese as well as content and structure of *haiku* lesson for Japanese literature for students of Japanese

studies. Author aims to introduce a new method for teaching *haiku* by involving the learner in composing *haiku* poems and evaluation of translation of *haiku* into Vietnamese. Self-composing method helps learners to understand and to develop their attachment to *haiku* poem, thus, contributes to popularize *haiku* in Vietnam.

4. NGUYEN, Thi Minh Huong, Hanoi University, Vietnam

Title: Consideration of introducing content and language integrated learning to Business Japanese Course, Japanese Department, Hanoi University

Abstract:

Recently, in studying a foreign language, lesson delivered by Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is widely applied. Language and content are simultaneously taught, content is taught by targeted language, so that learner can acquire both content and targeted language in the same lesson. This paper discusses the direction that the lesson of the Business Japanese Course, Japanese Department, Hanoi University aims for, and consider the introduction of CLIL. Furthermore, this paper clarifies challenges predicted to emerge and proposes points of attention in introducing CLIL.

While the role of Business Japanese Department of Hanoi Foreign Trade University is to educate Bachelor of Economics who can speak Japanese, in Business Japanese Course of Hanoi University, it is to educate Bachelor of Language who has business knowledge. Based on the characteristics of students, the course will be divided into two stages: preceding stage for first-year and second-year students to learn Japanese, latter stage for third-year and fourth-year students to learn specialized subject. Advancing from the preceding stage to the latter stage is the transition from learning Japanese to learning by Japanese. The specialty of the course is: for the preceding stage, language is more important, while for the latter stage, content is more important. In the latter stage, the lesson target two-layer goal: acquisition of both language and content. Therefore, from now on, we would like to introduce the course in which students can learn academic knowledge such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, bookkeeping, international economic relations, etc. through Japanese. Outreaching the traditional Japanese course of Hanoi University, this course also emphasizes the cultivation logical thinking. We also would like to make a strong effort to transform to a lesson in which we request the ability to convey opinion by Japanese, and value communication such as discussion, debate, etc.

The predicted challenges emerge in introducing CLIL are lack of Japanese ability of students, deficiency of special knowledge of teachers, shortage of Japanese textbook fit for Japanese level of students learning special fields, and the absence of a Japanese-talking community.

The following points are needed to be taken into account when introducing CLIL. Currently, in the preceding term, as Japanese skill is mostly developed by learning by heart, it is not easy to switch over to the learning method which requires thinking ability in the latter stage. Therefore, it is important to gradually introduce some theme based tasks in the preceding stage. In the preceding stage, it is necessary to bring in business knowledge to basic Japanese course and to

link contents between subjects. Furthermore, teachers in charge of the two subjects are different from each other and almost have nothing in common. However, from now on, collaborative work between academic staffs such as collaboration, cooperation, discussion, etc. is required for introduction of CLIL.

5. **NGUYEN**, Song Lan Anh, Hanoi University, Vietnam

Title: Research on peer-feedback for in-class speaking activities for learners of Japanese

Abstract:

Peer feedback is an important activity for development of speaking skills via in-class activities. Author of this study designed the research based on a process of four steps proposed by Ikeda and Harada (2008), including: (1) product, (2) process, (3) relationship between product and process, and (4) awareness survey. Data for the research was collected from student in-class activities, such as presentation and speech. Findings from the research outline. Peer feedback offers learning opportunity to review their “product” of speaking activities. Not only speakers benefit from the activities, the audience who listened and commented on the speaking “product” might also learnt from the process.

# Sunday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018

Panel Session 19 (F-108)

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## **Quality over quantity: Professional development for internationalizing Japanese universities and high schools**

Chair: Professor **HORIE**, Miki, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **HIRAI**, Tatsuya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HOSHINO**, Akinari, Nagoya University, Japan

Title: The Japanese government initiatives for internationalization of universities and high schools: Current status and challenges

Abstract:

The government of Japan started the series of policy initiatives for internationalizing universities since the 1980's. The policy intention has shifted from overseas aid through capacity building of other countries to human resource development, both international and domestic students as targets, in order for Japan to activate its economic society and compete in the global market. At the same time, international educators have been emphasizing the significance of intercultural sensitivity and global mindset with which we are able to live and work peacefully and constructively together with people of diverse cultural backgrounds.

This presentation outlines current status of the policy initiatives which have impacts on international educational practices at institutions. Moreover, the current challenges and future outlook will be discussed to give a general background for further discussion in this panel.

2. **RIKIMARU**, Koya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Needs and challenges of international education practitioners under the internationalizing Japanese education policy

Abstract:

The Japanese government promotes the internationalization of universities and high schools, and several policy frameworks such as the Super Global University project have been formed and implemented to support the institutions. However, few studies have captured the everyday needs and challenges of international education practitioners (i.e. administrative and teaching staff) under the trend of internationalization in broad Japanese education landscape.

This presentation will discuss the micro-level study conducted in order to distill the needs and challenges of international education practitioners across Japan. The presenter will illustrate the

research design and methodology including its limitations. The key findings of this study will highlight the distilled needs of the professionals such as the certain knowledge and skills in international education programs as well as the participants' perceptions towards the internationalizing higher education at their respective workplaces across Japan.

3. **KODA**, Chika, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Building the skills, knowledge, and professional network: The BRIDGE Institute's response toward the internationalizing education landscape in Japan

Abstract:

Internationalization of education has been one of the most critical trends both globally and locally. The professionals of Japanese education have been facing this powerful force of change at their respective workplaces. While the increasing quantity of the students and faculty exchange tends to receive more attention, the challenge of the quality assurance remains at the core of this trend. The panel will discuss a grassroots response towards the global trend of the internationalizing higher education arena. The presentation exhibits the training programs of the BRIDGE Institute, a team of Japanese higher education professionals conducting training programs to build skills, knowledge, and professional network of international higher education across Japan. This panel will report the overall training design—participants, duration, staffing, session themes, and activity components, of the programs. In addition, the presenter will highlight remarkable results as well as challenges from the BRIDGE Institute's last 5-year endeavor of supporting the frontline professionals in Japan.

4. **OKADA**, Jiro, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Addressing the outcome assessment and its challenges in training programs for professionals in international education

Abstract:

The BRIDGE Institute has conducted training programs in order to build capacity and network of the practitioners in Japanese higher education fields for the past five years. While the Institute has been aiming at achieving objectives for its program participants, the Institute has also been trying to develop its own institutional knowledge by conducting program evaluation.

Capturing the program output (e.g. the number of participants) is a relatively easy task at every training session. However, its qualitative outcome and wider impact evaluation have been the challenges to the BRIDGE Institute. In order to address these challenges and to provide better training programs, the BRIDGE Institute conducted research in support of the funding granted by the Japanese government.

The presenter will discuss the outcome assessment of the December 2017 training programs conducted by the BRIDGE Institute in Osaka and Tokyo respectively. The panel outlines the research design and methodology, which include sample selection, data collection methods, and

key outcome indicators. The findings and implications of this study will be presented to contribute to constructing program evaluation cycles that could help not only the BRIDGE Institute but also the broader intercultural education practitioners community. In addition, the presenter will share the challenges experienced by the researchers and will invite discussants to join.

## Panel Session 20 (F-109)

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### **Public policy in Japan**

Chair: Dr. **KOLMAŠ**, Michal, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

Discussant: Dr. **HOSODA**, Takashi, Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic

#### 1. **TSUKADA**, Shunso, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japanese version of private finance initiative: Will it work and how effective it is?

Abstract:

Private finance initiative (PFI) for infrastructure development has finally started picking up in Japan, two decades later than those in Korea and in India. With the adoption of a rather unusual form of “Concession” scheme, several airport projects have bided out to the private sector for last few years. Its modality of introducing PFI is, however, significantly different from international practices. A question is whether this unique form of Japanese PFI is due to the consideration to specific conditions of infrastructure development and finance in Japan, or simply due to the lack of understanding on the essential elements of PFI. The purpose of this research is to elucidate the unique nature of Japanese PFI and evaluate its effectiveness.

The research would start with a desk-top analysis of PFI projects in Japan in terms of their organizational and financial structure. This would be followed by a series of interviews to special purpose companies (SPCs) established for each of these projects. Effectiveness of these projects would then be evaluated in light of a set of performance indicators. A primary focus would be placed on the airport sector in which most of the major PFI initiatives are observed.

While Japanese version of the PFI is well suited for conservative business practices in the Japanese banking sector, its project design and structure are very conservative with little use of innovative contractual arrangements nor risk mitigation measures. Overall performance of Japanese PFI could be significantly improved with adoption of these measures, which would be beneficial not only for central government, but also for local governments, which have now been facing massive need for infrastructure rehabilitation.

#### 2. **H Aidar**, Ali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Maintaining local continuity amidst global neoliberal changes in public management: A study of Japanese local government reform

Abstract:

The paper aims to describe how global neoliberalism under the rubric of managerialism swept

through the public sector reforms in the English speaking world emphasizing reduction in the scope of government, private provision of “public services,” operation of government like business and politicization of public service (Hood, 1991). However, based on secondary data and documents (Bryman and Bell, 2011), this paper argues that the employment relationship of Japanese local government civil service, unlike its counterparts in the English speaking countries, still largely apoliticized. Local civil servants enjoy security of tenure: They are given and “remain with the same local authority for their working lives” (Stevens, 2011). In Japan, a local civil servant is “a servant of the entire community’ and is obligated to attend to his or her duties in the interest of the public.” They are recruited immediately after their graduation from universities and selected based on merit demonstrated through universal competitive examination conducted by independent quasi legislative authorities (Local governance, 2007). Cultural difference with her emphasis on avoiding uncertainty (Hofstede, 2010) largely explains Japan’s selective acceptance of the global neoliberalism and continuation with the non-politicized public management in the local sphere.

### 3. **CAMPBELL**, Joel, Troy University, USA

Title: Abe’s economic policy at the crossroads: A new political economic paradigm?

Abstract:

Abenomics, Japanese Prime Minister Abe Shinzo’s economic reform program, was introduced at the end of 2012; it is perhaps the most groundbreaking effort of any post-World War II Japanese government. It contains three major parts, called Three Arrows, i.e., monetary easing and lowering of the yen in an effort to stimulate export industries, a temporary boost in government spending to invigorate the macro-economy, and economic structural reform to create long-term conditions for sustainable economic growth. The effects of the first two were almost immediate, as the yen fell to levels not seen in a decade, and Japan recorded fairly strong economic performance. Growth has since fallen off, and Abe’s third arrow failed to hit the mark, as some industries did not go along with nascent plans to loosen government regulation and support. Abe decided to recast the third arrow as “Womenomics,” i.e., programs to create more chances for women to pursue career tracks and take leave for child-rearing. At first generating excitement, this gender-specific program ran into Japan’s traditional patriarchal and sexist business culture, and the government found little success here, as well. At the same time, Abenomics has been a companion to Abe’s nationalist agenda. This paper examines Abenomics in terms of political economy and interest group theory, suggesting that its initial success owed much to an economy poised for recovery. Changing short-term monetary and fiscal policy did not strongly affect major parts of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) coalition, especially large and small businesses and farmers, but attempts to reform the overall economy could gain only a little support beyond the few reformers within the party. Abe was unwilling to work on major legislative and administrative reforms along the lines of his mentor, former Prime Minister Koizumi Junichiro.

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

Title: Is Japan's new high school voter education curriculum getting out the newly enfranchised vote?

Abstract:

In the summer of 2016, the voting age was lowered from twenty to eighteen years old, bringing Japan in line with most developed countries in the world. Eighteen and nineteen year-olds were able to vote for the first time in the summer upper-house and down-ballot elections. In preparation for this new demographic to begin voting, civic/voter education programs have been implemented in high schools throughout Japan. With the introduction of these programs, controversies have arisen regarding teacher's capacity and incentive to implement the new curriculum.

This research, which is based on data obtained from field research conducted in Oita prefecture, including, interviews with voter education curriculum stakeholders, will examine the new civic/voter curriculum and how it is being implemented in high schools. Preliminary results show that due to a lack of political will to make substantive widespread changes in the curriculum, curriculum reforms are being seen as merely suggestions from the government in which teachers are free to comply or to ignore.

The first national elections in the summer of 2016 in which newly enfranchised 18-19 year-olds were allowed to vote produced a turn-out of 46.78% of eligible teens voting, compared to 54% turn-out of the electorate at-large. The second national election in 2017, only a little over a year later, showed a marked drop in turn-out of 18-19 year-olds to 41.51%, compared to 53.68% at-large turn-out.

Findings from this research point to the need for a stronger mandate from the government to enforce the newly suggested curriculum changes, along with institutional incentives and/or requirements, in the form of standardized benchmarks, including "center test" content. Low voter turn-out of teens and citizens in their twenties should not be expected to be positively affected by the new high school civic/voter education curriculum until substantive changes are made to the prioritization and implementation.

5. **AHMED**, Sajjad, Doshisha University, Japan

Title: An analysis of declining population of Japan: The necessity for an inclusive approach to converse the trend

Abstract:

Japan's dwindling population challenge is not unique in demographic history, and has always been accompanied by stories of gloom and doom. This drastic decline is not a consequence of war or a single epidemic, but rather an amalgamation of five core alarming demographic factors which intricately intertwined with, late marriage or remain unmarried tendency; delay in child birth; legal abortion; extremely high suicidal rates; degradation of family values; and other minor issues. None of these problems can be solved individually without improvements of the others. Therefore, keeping the situation in mind, under a qualitative research principle this study attempts



to elucidate the complexity and dynamics of the issue that why constantly population of Japan is decreasing and also tries to develop an understanding that how Japan can stabilize its demographic challenge. Through the lenses of strategic recommendations, this paper endeavors to suggest four rational recommendations in order to respond to the complexity and sensitivity of the issue.

6. **PETROV**, Svetlin, Kuukan Kousou Architecture Office, Japan; **SIOSON**, Erica Paula, Asian Development Bank Institute, Japan

Title: Bottom-up becoming top-down? *Machizukuri* in Japan

Abstract:

*Machizukuri* originated as an initiative focused on the locality. It was a response to the need of the local community to have a voice in shaping their immediate surroundings and way of life. Often contrasted with *toshi-keikaku*, conventionally used in Japan to refer to top-down urban planning, the essence of *machizukuri* is empowering the local community through a decentralized process facilitating greater public participation. However, while a number of examples reflect the celebration of the concept, many current initiatives under the banner of *machizukuri* are being led by local governments and real estate corporations. In the literature, a debate emerges: on the one hand, researches heralding *machizukuri* as a complete contrast to *toshi-keikaku*; on the other, researches acknowledging the appropriation of the rhetoric by local governments and real estate corporations suggesting that *machizukuri* is becoming indistinguishable from *toshi-keikaku*. This paper contributes to this debate by examining cases of *machizukuri*. Using case study methodology and following Evans' (2010) discussion on the characteristics of *machizukuri*, we find evidences of different approaches to *machizukuri*. With the proliferation of *machizukuri* centers in local government complexes, as well as *machizukuri* departments in real estate corporations, the future seems to point to a definition of *machizukuri* that is not very reflective of the ideal-type *machizukuri*, but that can still be differentiated from the top-down approach of old.

Panel Session 21 (F-110)

### **Economic and social regeneration of Bangladesh: Does it offer a development model to the LDCs**

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

Discussant: Professor **HAQUE**, H M Jahirul, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh

1. **HAQUE**, H M Jahirul, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Title: The challenges of localization of a globalized higher education leadership: The case of Bangladesh

Abstract:

Globalization presents a dilemma to societies in the developing world, especially as regards the promotion of higher education. As a country moves through different development phases,

international contexts have to be taken into account in higher education leadership to facilitate the integration into the world community to meet the global demands and to conform to the international practice. In Bangladesh, the process has already transformed the higher education system and is expected to strongly influence the international nature of the university, the concept of localization has indeed become an increasingly important issue about the future of higher education leadership in Bangladesh. With the impact of globalization, though the universities in Bangladesh have become competitive in terms of providing educational services to the students from diverse communities, unfortunately, it has failed to create an enduring vision and strategic implementation framework to create synergy with local culture and context. The demand for the skilled workforce with global skill and competencies to cope with the ever-changing local context requires universities to adjust their higher education strategies. Most importantly, it also requires institutional leadership to promote the use of local context in university education. This paper aims to report how the higher education leadership is challenged to contextualize the globalized education system and how it will require a different level of thinking. Implications are drawn for higher education leaders, policy-makers, and scholars in Bangladesh to face up the challenges in practice.

*Keywords:* Higher education, Higher education leadership, University, Globalization

2. **SIDDIQUE**, A S M, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A comparative study of profitability and marketing efficiency of banks in Bangladesh

Abstract:

Bangladesh is, at the moment, one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Appropriately, it has been going through a tremendous economic shift and banks are playing a major role in that process. Presently, Bangladesh has a pool of 62 Banks. Of them, 56 are Scheduled Banks and 6 Non-scheduled Banks. A further level of classification shows that Bangladesh still has 5 State-owned commercial banks, 3 specialized banks and 51 local and foreign commercial banks which are operating in the financial markets. Together they are performing a challenging role in shifting the economy. The presence of different structures and ownership patterns of banks makes their intermingling much more interesting. This study firstly examines the profitability of commercial banks including Islamic banks, newly incorporated banks and state-owned banks. In the analysis, the incorporation of marketing expenses shows the connection between marketing expenditures and profitability and measures the operational efficiency of the banks in the line of the classifications. Data Employment Analysis (DEA) technique has been used as a primary efficiency measurement tool for the study on 4 Islamic Banks, 10 private commercial banks, 4 newly incorporated banks, and 1 govt. owned commercial bank for a data period of 2012 to 2016. Variables like Earnings (profit) Before Tax (EAT), number of employees, branches, deposits and profit paid on deposit have been used to calculate the efficiency. Thereafter, marketing expenditures have been added to see the marketing efficiency and overall profitability efficiency

of the selected banks. The study unveils that Islamic bank, one of the largest banks in Bangladesh, in particular and other commercial banks in general are having a good efficiency score whereas Modhumoti bank, one of the newly incorporated banks, is showing consistency in producing good efficiency.

*Keywords:* Bangladesh, Scheduled Banks, Profitability, Data Employment Analysis, Marketing Efficiency

3. **ISLAM**, Muhammad Rofiqul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Does the implementation of capital adequacy framework significantly influence the risk taking behavior of banks? A post-implementation evaluation from Bangladesh

Abstract:

In 2006, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision proposed a new comprehensive framework (the Basel II framework) for supervisory regulations governing the capital adequacy of internationally active banks. In line with the Basel II framework, Bangladesh Bank, the Central Bank of Bangladesh, has also formulated a revised Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) framework for the operating banks in the country. This RBCA framework had replaced the previous approach of calculating capital adequacy of banks in 2010 when Bangladesh first implemented it. Since then all the banks in Bangladesh are required to maintain a minimum capital based on their risk-weighted assets and other indicators. This paper examines the responses of the banks to the new capital adequacy framework in terms of their risk-taking behavior in selecting risky assets. To address this issue, the study analyzes data of top 20 commercial banks operating in Bangladesh for a period of ten years. Required data have been collected from published annual reports of the respective banks to compare the components of risky assets in the pre- and post-implementation phases of the Basel II framework. For the purpose of analyzing the risk-taking behavior of banks, the study includes only the choices of risky and less risky assets among the available alternatives. In fact, the Basel framework was supposed to give adequate incentives to banks for controlling or managing their risk exposures. However, the trend shows that banks in Bangladesh find fewer incentives to change their risk-taking behavior to adjust the capital inconsistency with the regulatory requirement. The strategic focus of the banks even under new capital adequacy framework is on maximizing the profit potential of the assets and hence the new framework does not significantly influence the risk-taking the behavior of banks.

*Keywords:* Bangladesh, Banking Industry, Basel II Framework, Capital Adequacy

4. **UDDIN**, Helal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Does financial sector development contribute to economic development? Evidence from Bangladesh

Abstract:

The development of the financial sector a country has a huge bearing on its overall economic development. The role of financial sector in the economy is to mobilize and channel financial

resources from household units to the industrial sector. It is now a well- established fact that an efficiently functioning financial sector has a significant impact on the economic growth of a country. Therefore, literature gives much attention to financial sectors development. In regards to Bangladesh, buzzes have been there in the air for some time that it could be the next Asian development tiger. This is based on the fact of its significant progress in the various economic and social indicators. For instance, GDP of Bangladesh has been growing on an average of 6.5% for last 10 years. It is also perceived that the financial sector development has contributed significantly to the economic development of Bangladesh. This research is going to analysis the causality between the financial sector development and economic growth of Bangladesh. To see the causality between the financial sector development and economic growth, standard Granger causality tests will be employed. Besides, the research is going to employ the Cobb-Douglas production function framework to see the causality between the two variables. The study is expected to contribute to the existing stream of literature by finding the role of the financial sector for economic growth and development of Bangladesh. Some policy recommendations will also be made based on the causality.

*Keywords:* Development, Financial sector, Households, Industry, Granger causality test, Cobb-Douglas production function

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

Title: Bangladesh: From a basket case to a development model?

Abstract:

Bangladesh has proven to be a sheer paradox in the realm of functioning as a sovereign economic, social and political state. By its geographic size, it is a small country. But by the population count, it is the eighth largest country in the world. Politically, the nation has seen rules of authoritarian military regimes to dysfunctional democratic chaos. But some visible and invisible forces have played definite role in its march for the economic development and social progress it has achieved so far. For over a decade, its economy is growing at an average rate of over six percent. According to an UNCTAD Report of 2014, 75 percent of the adult population in Bangladesh has become financially included, meaning thereby that they have access to appropriate financial products and services. The Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) of Bangladesh gives an estimate that a total of 25.11 million people or about 16 percent of the whole population of the country were the microcredit clients of around 670 Microfinance Institutions in June 2014. Bangladesh has also been able to reduce poverty to around 24 percent. Indeed, Bangladesh has remained a star performer in many social indicators among the developing countries. In the meanwhile, Bangladesh has also emerged as the second largest exporter of readymade garments in the world with an export amount of US\$30 billion. Based on the success, Bangladesh is now racing towards a development goal to become a mid-income country by 2030. So much so, *The Economist* has recently assumed Bangladesh to be the next emerging tiger in Asia. How has this been made possible? This study proposes to explore the fundamentals or foundations of the development

model that Bangladesh has developed and followed for reaching its present state. They include the offering of an access to finance to down the line segments of the people who are at the bottom of the pyramid in a benign and supportive way, universal education privilege to the poor and girls in particular, a constant attack on poverty through various financial and non-financial interventions, economic and social empowerment of the women, parallel working of NGOs and private sector with the government for various economic and social initiatives, a favorable industrial policy for the development of huge labor-intensive garment and textile sector as a sun rising industry and so on. So pertinent question is--can Bangladesh offer a model of development to many of the developing countries in the world? The study aims to explore the salient features of the development model of Bangladesh and may conclude that the Bangladeshi model could be easier to follow by them as they are far more close to Bangladesh with their path of development than to try the models like the ones offered by South Korea or Malaysia.

*Keywords:* Bangladesh, financial inclusion, poverty, universal education, women empowerment, development model

## Panel Session 22 (F-111)

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### **Disaster management and post-conflict rebuilding**

Chair: Professor **UESUGI**, Yuji, Waseda University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **SATO**, Yoichiro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **UESUGI**, Yuji, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Bridging gaps between local ownership and global peacebuilding intervention: A case study of Timor-Leste

Abstract:

This paper purports to contribute to the existing discussion about the tension between two dominant approaches of international peacebuilding, one that respects local ownership (often identified as local turn in peacebuilding) and the other that advocates the introduction of international standards (often known as liberal peacebuilding). With this aim in mind, this paper seeks to provide a detailed case study of peacebuilding in Timor-Leste. It focuses on two key aspects on international peacebuilding that were undertaken in Timor-Leste, one is security sector reform (SSR) and the other is democratization. This paper argues that we should pay attention to the roles played by so-called “mid-space leaders” in a local community as they can explore ways to bridge gaps that exist between the local contexts and the global standards. A close analysis of the case of Timor-Leste reveals that the UN failed to approach effectively to “mid-space leaders” in Timorese community in SSR related activities as their efforts have targeted mainly to the statutory security institutions and neglected non-state security actors such as veteran organizations and martial arts groups. Nevertheless, the international community has succeeded in facilitating the genesis of civil society organizations in Timorese community such as youth,

women, religious and media organizations. Leaders of these organizations have played an instrumental role in establishing a democratic rule in Timor-Leste. While it was much easier for the international community to work with “benign” mid-space leaders in civil society organizations, they found it inherently difficult to establish reliable connections with leaders of non-state security organizations. Thus, this case study illustrates the significance of international peacebuilding to be linked closely with local key actors so that the doctrinal gaps between the respect for local ownership and the adherence to liberal/universal values can be bridged to reduce frictions and to foster sustainable peace.

2. **KIBA**, Saya, Komatsu University, Japan

Title: Non-Western approach to community policing: How should the Western donors treat non-state armed groups in community policing in Southeast Asia?

Abstract:

This paper starts with a question, “How should the Western donors treat non-state armed groups in Community Policing in Southeast Asia?” In the Western literature of Community Policing (CP), non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have been treated as spoilers and thus isolated from various CP programs sponsored by Western donors. Pointing out, however, that NSAGs often play important roles in solving problems that are related to local security inside their community, the authors emphasize that NSAGs’ presence and their roles cannot be simply neglected in CP programs. By examining the existing studies related to the engagement of NSAGs in the context of Security Sector Reform, the author suggests that they be also incorporated – under the suggested four conditions--in CP programs sponsored by the Western donors in Southeast Asia. The author indicates that a CP activity sponsored by the British Council and its partners in Mindanao, the Philippines, is an exemplary case and some useful lessons need to be drawn from it for future CP programs tailored to specific local circumstances in the region.

3. **SHIMADA**, Kazuhisa, University of Shiga Prefecture, Japan

Title: Community-led support in Minami-Sanriku town, Miyagi, Japan, during the tsunami disaster in 2011

Abstract:

This paper is to propose a model of community-led support during the tsunami disaster based on a case study of the local community in Minami-Sanriku town, Miyagi prefecture, Japan when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred in 2011. Just after the occurrence of the Earthquake, a new upland community, which is located very near the tsunami reached line, voluntarily accommodated tsunami victims by providing food and shelters. While the city office was swept away by tsunami, the community activities were noteworthy. However, the detail has not been academically examined and published.

The paper examines the community initiatives based on the interviews with the community leader, and finds out some specific conditions to address the disaster. One of the findings is the regular

practice for the emergency by the self-help female emergency team. The team members started the emergency support operation soon after the Earthquake. The community members donated rice and blankets from home and cooked food in the community center. Strong leadership in emergency is also one of the important findings. The community leader had a lot of rescue experience in his job.

In conclusion, the local operation in Minami-Sanriku saved the tsunami victims until the extensive rescue teams arrive. That was for the first three days. In addition, an experienced leader was able to manage the community during emergency. This local operation in Minami-Sanriku can be a model in emergency for the local communities both in cities and in countryside of Japan.

#### 4. **KAWASAKI**, Noriko, University of Miyazaki, Japan

Title: A preparatory study of education in emergency in Vanuatu: Reinforcement of intangible elements of tsunami disaster prevention

Abstract:

This study tackles a challenge to bring up a lively discussion on the importance of disaster risk prevention education on tsunami in Vanuatu, one of the highest risk-taking countries in the world. Several interviews with officers involved in disaster prevention in Vanuatu from the Ministry of Education and Training, Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Office, and elementary school teachers were conducted in 2016 and 2018. Vanuatu has started to strengthen tangible elements of disaster prevention with its renewed Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. Through the interviews, the researcher found out current progress of intangible elements such as the distribution of natural disasters prevention materials for elementary schools by the NGOs and donor organizations in collaboration with the National Education in Emergency Coordinator in Vanuatu; and the fact that some elementary schools have been practicing tsunami drills with their students. Therefore, this study aims to identify the connection between the ministries, government offices, schools, NGOs and donor organizations with their functions in providing public awareness and education for disaster risk prevention. In addition, this study deals with a case study on an elementary school located close to the tsunami alert sign in the capital of Vanuatu. The researcher emphasizes that Vanuatu is standing at the crossroads of the necessity of a systematic disaster risk prevention education at elementary schools with the finding of a dilemma that elementary schools do not know how to attract close attention of students on tsunami risks, but realizes the urgency to protect students from tsunami disasters.

#### 5. **ITO**, Sanae, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: Networks for community-based disaster management activities: A case of Gorkha earthquake in Nepal

Abstract:

This paper will discuss community-based disaster management activities under the disaster in Nepal. It focuses on the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake which hit Central and Eastern Nepal, and its

aftermath. This paper is based on the field research conducted from July 2015 to February 2018 intermittently. The research method was participatory observations, interviews, and documents collection. I found that there were many self-help activities in local level, without government direction. Locals worked for their locality. Because of the limitation of their resources, people required to decide where and who were included in their self-help activities. Nepali migrants living abroad also required to decide where and who they should help. People used the terms which indicates locality, as like the name of village, the name of school, or just “our place.” People involved in rehabilitation activities used many names indicating distinct boundaries. It is noteworthy that the boundary was not clearly defined. People used the words to indicate both administrative boundaries, boundaries of traditional neighborhoods, and so on. These boundaries overlapped but did not perfectly correspond. People also used the term *Sathi*, meaning “friends” in Nepali. *Sathi* was another boundary which bonded people to respond the disaster. This paper discusses these varied terms of overlapping but not corresponding boundaries enable affected people to establish wide and flexible networks for disaster management activities.

#### Panel Session 23 (F-209)

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### **Language as a globalization phenomenon: Observations from language, dialects, and higher education in Korea**

Chair: Professor **YOU**, Seokhoon, Korea University, Korea

Discussant: Dr. **KIM**, Hyesook, Konyang University, Korea

1. **KIM**, Inhye, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A textbook analysis of Korean language and culture for North Korean defectors: Korean language textbook as a means of language education and social integration

Abstract:

Learning the language and culture of Korea is vital when wanting to integrate immigrants into the Korean society, which may eventually lead to a harmonious coexistence. North Korean (DPRK) defectors can be raised as one of the example group of immigrants residing in Korea (ROK) as they moved from DPRK to ROK. Some might assume that North Korean defectors would barely have any language barrier as the residents of both DPRK and ROK do use Korean language. Nonetheless, number of research has shown that North Korean defectors do have difficulties when it comes to language as DPRK and ROK have been divided for more than half a century and this resulted in differences of Korean language between both countries. This research attempts to elucidate the contemporary Korean Language Education for North Korean defectors living in ROK by analyzing Korean Language textbooks for North Korean defectors.



2. **CHEN**, Hui, Korea University, Korea

Title: The acquisition of Chinese WH-words as existential polarity by Korean learners

Abstract:

In present research both empirical study and corpus study are conducted to investigate the L2 acquisition and acquisition order by Korean learners of L2 Chinese. The proposition of Interface Hypothesis shows certain interface properties led to difficulty for L2 learners and difficulties in SLA could be better explained from interface perspective. The IH adopted in this study aims to examine if the syntactic and semantic interface properties, Chinese wh-words as Existential Polarity (EPWs), influence the Korean learners' L2 acquisition development. Corpus study provides the acquisition order of EPWs by L2 Chinese Korean learners. Two major research questions are attempted to be answered through this thesis. 1. Are the interface properties concerning Chinese EPWs and their licensors acquirable by Korea-speaking learners of Chinese? 2. If not, what are the linguistic or non-linguistic effects which cause the interface breakdown?

The empirical study compares the results of the acceptability judgment test of Chinese EPWs between learner group and native speaker group. The results show that L2 Chinese learners are unable to establish a complete semantics-syntax relationship with the EPW embedded in the sentence, even at the final state of L2 acquisition. And the results also show that L2 Chinese acquisition is not linear development.

The aim of corpus study is to have a better understanding of the second language acquisition process of wh-existential in Chinese by L1 Korean speakers. With this consideration, the data have been collected from a native corpus and an interlanguage corpus of Chinese. The result of the corpus study provides acquisition order of Chinese EPW uses by Korean learners as follows (from easy to difficult and from early to late): Non-factive verbs > Conditional > Uncertainty adverbs > Negators > Yes-no question > Inferential -le/ A-not-A.

Wh-existential uses of interrogative pronouns are common but complex. According to the corpus study, we find the frequencies of wh-existential uses are even higher than those of interrogative uses. However, in the grammar system of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, non-interrogative uses still don't gain equal attention with that of interrogative ones. Therefore, speaking of the significance, wh-existential uses should not be simply identified as a special application of secondary importance. And they are expected to be parallel to the interrogative uses in the grammar system of teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

3. **YOU**, Seokhoon, Korea University, Korea

Title: The acquisition of Chinese WH-words as existential polarity by Korean learners

Abstract:

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SLA could be better explained from interface perspective. The IH adopted in this study aims to examine if the syntactic and semantic interface properties, Chinese wh-words as Existential Polarity (EPWs), influence the Korean learners' L2 acquisition development. Corpus study provides the acquisition order of EPWs by L2 Chinese Korean learners. Two major research questions are attempted to be answered through this thesis. 1. Are the interface properties concerning Chinese EPWs and their licensors acquirable by Korea-speaking learners of Chinese? 2. If not, what are the linguistic or non-linguistic effects which cause the interface breakdown? The empirical study compares the results of the acceptability judgment test of Chinese EPWs between learner group and native speaker group. The results show that L2 Chinese learners are unable to establish a complete semantics-syntax relationship with the EPW embedded in the sentence, even at the final state of L2 acquisition. And the results also show that L2 Chinese acquisition is not linear development.

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#### 4. KWAK, Saebom, Korea University, Korea

Title: Analysis of the Koreans' overt and covert language attitudes towards Jeju dialect: Focusing on the age group of 20s

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the Koreans' overt and covert language attitudes towards Jeju dialect. In order to analyze both overt and covert attitudes, direct (survey questionnaire) and indirect (matched-guise test) methods were used together. There were a total of 90 subjects, 30 of whom were speakers of Jeju dialect, and the remaining 60 were speakers of other Korean regional dialects: central dialect, Gyoungsang dialect, and Jeolla dialect. After all the surveys were completed, the results were compiled and subjected to statistical testings (paired t-test or Wilcoxon's signed-ranks test).

As a result of the study, it was found that Jeju dialect users regard their own dialect as a language with high solidarity and low status when their overt and covert attitudes were investigated. Also,

it was confirmed that other dialect users think Jeju dialect as a language with low solidarity and low status when their overt attitude was analyzed. However, when their covert attitudes were analyzed, it turned out that they feel Jeju dialect is a language with low status and neutral level of solidarity. Therefore, it can be concluded there is a difference between other dialect users' overt attitude and covert attitude pertaining to solidarity.

Based on the result, two possible plans for the revitalization of Jeju dialect were suggested. Firstly, the revitalization of Jeju dialect through a link with Jeju Tourism was proposed. Secondly, the production of media using Jeju dialect was suggested. Through these measures, the increase of solidarity with Jeju dialect and the improvement of the status of Jeju dialect is expected.

5. **HYUN**, Seunghwan, Jeju National University, Korea

Title: Analysis of the Koreans' overt and covert language attitudes towards Jeju dialect: Focusing on the age group of 20s

Abstract:

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6. **KIM**, Hyesook, Konyang University, Korea

Title: Korean students' reasoning for ordering English binomials

Abstract:

This study examines Korean students' reasoning behind their decision when ordering English binomial pairs. This paper is sequel to Kim and Dammers (2008), which looked at how well Korean learners of English paired various common English binomials. We gave them a list of

English pairs and asked them to put the two words in the order they thought was correct. We broke the word pairs down into two groups, those in which the order was the same in Korean and English and those in which the order was reversed. We used TOEIC scores as a yardstick for English ability and examined the ability to correctly order the English binomial pairs against them. For the overall results, the higher the TOEIC score, the better the students ordered the English binomial pairs. However, for the same-order pairs, the Lowest group scored the best. In fact, this Lowest group scored near perfect, while the next Low group's score dropped. Another drop was also seen between the Low group and Middle group. The High group had about the same accuracy on these pairs as did the Middle.

To try to understand the reduced accuracy among those better in English, we took a new sample of 130 Korean university students with a more focused set of word pairs. In this questionnaire, we asked our respondents to give their answers and for each pair to explain why they chose the order they did. Majority number of the Highest group chose the order according to familiarity. They relied on the knowledge they have gained through studying English. The Lowest scorers, on the other hand, mostly followed the Korean order when pairing English binomial pairs.

#### Panel Session 24 (F-210)

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### **Tourism strategies and practices**

Chair: Professor **CORTEZ**, Michael Angelo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YOSHIDA**, Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Trivialization of regional/local memories of WWII in a global world

Abstract:

War-themed museums and memorials in various regions in Japan, including Okinawa, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, have been making constant efforts to effectively hand down memories of WWII to the younger generation. In the tourism industry, globalization has certainly helped to increase the number of (foreign) visitors and to “globalize” Japan’s or particular regions’ war experiences through their exposure to the actual narratives provided at those sites.

In this circumstance, touristic efforts to attract visitors all over the world to Japan may ironically trivialize the visit to specific war-related sites. For instance, while the global recognition of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as UNESCO World Heritage Sites (e.g. A-bomb Dome and Miyajima in Hiroshima, and Christian churches in Nagasaki) would draw foreigners to the regions, the inclusion of these sites would reduce the impact of war-related sites quantitatively and qualitatively through the entire itinerary. Likewise, the globalization in tourism has also led to the globalization of school trips (called *shūgaku ryokō*) in Japan, setting the destinations increasingly outside the country, which would make young people more oblivious to national and local memories.

This paper, rather than celebrating the revitalization of local (and national) economy through globalizing tourism, discusses difficulties and challenges in retaining local/regional war memories. In so doing, this study conducts text analysis of brochures for tourists (English and Japanese) in Okinawa, Nagasaki, and Hiroshima, as well as guidebooks for tourists and materials designed for high school trips by travel agencies, which include war-related sites in the itinerary. It also examines how these each war-related site is represented and narrativized in the entire tour package. The results demonstrate the mechanism that suggests the potential conflict between the retention of local/regional war memories and the narrative generated by the globalizing tourism in Japan.

2. **JONES**, Thomas Edward, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A tale of two valleys: Different approaches to macaque monkey management in Nagano's national parks

Abstract:

Wildlife tourism has the potential to engage people with nature and foster attitudes that favor conservation (Karanth et al., 2012), yet the visitor experience depends largely on the location and managerial set-up. The wildlife tourism spectrum ranges from guided tours or safaris wherein visitors seek out wildlife in their native habitat through to zoo-like enclosures containing caged animals. To contextualize this spectrum, the present paper compares two different National Park destinations in mountainous Nagano Prefecture to investigate the respective approaches to visitor management around Macaque monkeys. Kamikochi valley is the southern gateway to the Chubu Sangaku National Park, better known as the Northern Japan Alps. An IUCN category II protected area, the valley has strict levels of conservation with 99% of the land owned by central government. As a consequence of this—and the older, predominantly domestic visitor demographic—the macaques are perceived as pests to be dispersed by shouts, stones or catapult fire. Conversely Yokuyu valley, on the outskirts of the Joshin Etsu Kogen National Park, is home to the Snow Monkey Park, a popular visitor attraction in which troops of macaques can be viewed by the public under open-range conditions (Knight, 2006). Following the 1998 Winter Olympics the Yokoyu valley snow monkeys' fame has gone global, resulting in increasing numbers of international tourists that choose the destination specifically to see the bathing macaques. Using empirical evidence, this paper unpackages the differences in land use regulations and park planning trajectories that have resulted in such distinct management policies. We also discuss the potential convergence of management policy, as evidenced by both parks implementing a ban on tourists from feeding the macaques. Future research threads are identified and applied implications drawn.

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

Title: Cooperation between medical and wellness service providers in hot spring destinations of Japan: A comparative analysis of Oita and Kagoshima

Abstract:

The world market for health tourism has been rapidly increasing. In this situation, the national inbound tourism promotion policy of Japan has been promoting health tourism since around 2010. Hot spring destinations is a significant part of the international image of Japanese tourism (DBJ•JTBF, 2015). Therefore, promoting health tourism in hot spring destinations can highly contribute to tourism resource development in Japan.

According to Smith & Puczko (2009), health tourism includes the two elements of medical and wellness, and most forms of wellness tourism do not include a medical or cure dimension. Effects of hot springs have gained attention (Matsuda, 2016; Kamioka et al., 2010), and hot springs are used in therapeutic dimension. This study defines health tourism as a tourism that aims the improvement, sustaining and recovery of health by the use of medical and wellness services.

The purpose of this research is to address the issues and promotion factors of health tourism in hot spring destinations in Japan. Research data is collected by conducting interviews with both medical and wellness service providers such as hospitals and hotels as well as administrative organizations in Oita and Kagoshima prefectures. Hot spring prefecture Oita was registered as a trademark in 2013. Kagoshima has been operating health tourism focusing on Ibusuki city since 2011. The interviews have a comparative eye on cooperation between medical and wellness service providers.

The results show that health tourism has not been developed well in Oita despite the trials of cooperation between medical and wellness service providers while international medical services has along with hot spring therapy in Kagoshima and medical and wellness services coexist. This study concludes that differentiation between medical and wellness services by local communities and service providers leads to the formation of health tourism at hot spring destinations in Japan.

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

Title: Taiwanese perspective on Japan's medical tourism

Abstract:

The term medical tourism refers to where tourist travel for the purpose of receiving health treatment from another country, mainly because of the affordable cost or better healthcare services. Japan is one of Taiwan's top destination for tourism, due to its reputable culture and tradition. As much as how Taiwanese tourist are fond of traveling to Japanese, other than utilizing hot spring for relaxation, little is known about Taiwanese's perspective of Japan's medical tourist industry. Even in Taiwan's tourism bureau statistic, there is no clear-cut definition between the "medical" and "wellness" seeking tourists to Japan. In a recent survey conducted in Taiwan, Japan is perceived by Taiwanese respondents as a more advance country that surpass the technology of

Taiwan's medical field. However, other than the assumption that the technology, facility, and know-how is better and expensive, Taiwanese participants are generally clueless as to what and how advance Japan's medical is. This research will therefore further explore the development of such Taiwanese's tourist reasoning on Japan's medical tourism. While also providing suggestion as to how Japan's medical industry could utilize this information to raise awareness to attract potential Taiwanese medical tourist.

5. **LAI**, Tin Hang, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The role of online experience sharing and tourist satisfaction in satisfaction with life: A case of university students in Hong Kong

Abstract:

Sharing travel experiences through social network sites enables interactive forms of communication which leads to the creation of new interpretations or meanings of tourist satisfaction. Thus, tourist satisfaction does not depend on the images or quality services of a destination, but also from online sharing with friends and social network sites' members that occur after the trip. Previous literature on tourist satisfaction mainly focuses on tourist's on-site experiences. Scant attention has been devoted to tourist's online experience sharing and how its related to tourist satisfaction with life (SATLIFE). Building on the literature of quality of experience and bottom-up theory in leisure studies, this study aims to examine the impact of quality of online experience sharing on SATLIFE through mediating various stages of tourist satisfaction.

A multi-stage development procedure proposed by Churchill (1979) were used to develop a measurement instrument for all constructs. Data were collected via a self-administered questionnaire of 553 university students in Hong Kong. This study employed structural equation modelling to examine causal relationships among constructs. Results showed that satisfaction with online sharing of travel experiences (SATQOE) was positively influenced by quality of online experience sharing. Further, it was found that satisfaction with travel experience (SATEXP) did significantly affect SATQOE, and SATEXP and SATQOE had a significant impact on SATLIFE.

The present study contributes to a growing body of literature on quality of life in general, and tourist satisfaction in particular. Findings from this study also highlight the importance of life domain satisfaction in the relationship among SATQOE, SATEXP and SATLIFE. In addition, this study concludes that SATQOE is the best effective predictors to promote life satisfaction by providing the enjoyment of online sharing after the trip.

**Modern issues in business management**

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

1. **LIN**, Yuchao, National United University, Taiwan

Title: An exploratory study on developing local wood-fired ceramic brand image by experiential marketing

Abstract:

The development of cultural and creative industries is the trend of the developed countries in the world in recent years. The Taiwan government also vigorously promotes the industries. Accordingly, the local governments of Taiwan are striving to develop the cultural and creative industries in expecting to improve the local economy and to create the social and individual value. Therefore, how to develop a local cultural and creative brand by marketing is one of the issues encountered by the local government. The purpose of this study was to explore the possibility of brand image building of Miaoli Wood-fired Ceramic through experiential marketing and verified the effects of experiential marketing on brand image building and purchase intention. The study investigated three brand image dimensions (i.e. functional, experiential, and symbolic) and conducted the investigations in two phases. In phase one, 33 participants experienced the process of DIY pottery and tea ceremony by using the wood-fired ceramics in a gardened workshop, then a survey on the experience, brand image, and purchase intention was conducted. In phase two, a convenience sample of 49 respondents who didn't participate in the experiential marketing was investigated on their opinion on the brand image, and purchase intention of Miaoli Wood-fired Ceramic. The results showed that experiential marketing significantly increases the brand image. There is a positive relationship between the brand image and purchase intention. Furthermore, the comparison between the experiential group and non-experiential group showed that for the brand image perception and purchase intention, the experiential group is significantly higher than the non-experiential group. The study suggests that local governments could build the native wood-fired ceramic brand image by experiential marketing.

2. **LIAO**, Pen-Yuan, National United University, Taiwan; **WU**, Jun-Yi, National United University, Taiwan; **CHEN**, Pin-Ru, National United University, Taiwan; **DU**, Pei-Zhen, National United University, Taiwan; **JIAN**, Jia-Hui, National United University

Title: Linking abusive supervision to job involvement and workplace deviance: The mediating role of social exchange relationships

Abstract:

This study integrates abusive supervision theory and social exchange theory to develop a model linking abusive supervision to employees' job involvement and workplace deviance. This model was tested using a sample of 284 employees in Taiwan and this sample was collected in two-time



points. HLM analysis indicated that abusive supervision was negatively related to perceived organizational support and leader-member exchange. Furthermore, both perceived organizational support and leader-member exchange partially mediated the relationship between abusive supervision and job involvement. Perceived organizational support partially mediated the relationship between abusive supervision and organizational deviance, whereas leader-member exchange partially mediated the relationship between abusive supervision and supervisor-directed deviance. The implications are discussed in this article.

### 3. SAITO, Hiroaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Critical issues of managing hospitality employees in Japan: The role of staff break rooms

Abstract:

Hospitality jobs in Japan are commonly associated with negative characteristics such as long and unsocial hours, inadequate pay and heavy workloads. Despite these conditions, hospitality employees, particularly customer-contact employees, are required to deliver quality service to customers. For the delivery of quality service, they are often required to manage their emotions and display friendly and courteous attitudes by engaging in emotional labor. It, however, often results in emotional dissonance and leads to a decline in employee wellbeing, which in turn imposes significant costs on organizations including poor service quality, employee turnover and poor organizational performance.

While hospitality organizations spend significant amount of time and money to design “customer space,” they are often reluctant to put their efforts in crafting “employee space,” particularly for their staff break rooms. This issue is particularly salient in Japan. Taking inspiration from literature on “servicescapes” and restorative environments, this study seeks to understand the role of staff break rooms in creating a restorative environment to help employees cope with the negative aspects of emotional labor and promote employee wellbeing. The findings of this study will be in light of providing a significant understanding of the role of staff break rooms in the hospitality industry in Japan and provide managers with a new strategy to help employees cope with work-related stress and increase employee performance.

### 4. YANG, Xue, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The idea of a “Chinese cruise Destination Management Organization of Beppu”

Abstract:

The Chinese cruise tourism becomes more and more popular in Japan especially in Kyushu regions and has brought economic influence to the regions as well. The author intends to find out the current situations and problems of Chinese cruise tourism in Beppu city where the author lives as well as the attitude, thoughts, concerns of all related stakeholders. The purpose is to find out the solutions to the problems in order to improve the situation of Chinese cruise tourism in Beppu and benefit all related stakeholders. Additionally, the solutions could also have positive influence on the promotion of Beppu city as well.

Interviews are the main methodologies of this research and the research is consisted of the interviews as follows: interviews of research trip in Kyushu regions; interviews on related stakeholders in Beppu city; as well as an assistance experience on Taiwan/Hong Kong cruise tourists at the information desk of Beppu international tourism port.

From the author's point of view, the lack of centralization of all stakeholders as well as the lack of communication & collaboration between each stakeholder is one of the important reasons for the existing problems on Chinese cruise tourism. All stakeholders have their difficulties and problems accordingly on Chinese cruise tourism that could not be solved easily only by themselves. They need support and assistance from an organization which is professional and powerful enough to take the leadership among stakeholders with reliable data, business know how, local relations, etc.

The author considers the current situation and problems on Chinese cruise tourism could be improved and solved to some extent by the establishment of an organization as "Chinese cruise DMO of Beppu".

#### Panel Session 26 (F-109)

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#### **"Do it together": Autonomous activisms in East Asia**

Chair: Ms. LIN, Ming, Artist-researchers, Display Distribute, Hong Kong

Discussant: Dr. CHENG, Wai pang Damian, Hong Kong Chinese University, Hong Kong

1. CHENG, Wai pang Damian, Hong Kong Chinese University, Hong Kong

Title: Community as commons: On global urbanism and neo-community movement in Hong Kong

Abstract:

In last two decades, "community" has increasingly become a buzzword in both popular culture and civil society in Hong Kong. Although the first wave of urban movements in Hong Kong had already emerged in the 1960s and 1970s, the "neo-community movements" since 1990s have strategically and discursively paid more attention to the aspects related to "home" and "community." This paper attempts to trace the emergence and development of the "neo-community movements" with the cases of Lee Tung Street Preservation Movement and Choi Yuen Village Preservation Movement in Hong Kong. In this paper, the author will discuss the strength and limits of these movements. At the same time, the paper will also re-conceptualize these movements in terms of "Commons," "Rights to the City" and etc., put them back to the broader contexts of global urbanism and neo-liberalism, and examine their radical implications for urban movement at large.

2. **MORI**, Motonao, Fukuoka University, Japan

Title: Prehending Kyushu as East Asia in Michiko Ishimure and Gan Tanigawa: Based on the interpretation of Whitehead's "prehension"

Abstract:

In this paper, I would like to interpret our learning of the local wisdoms for building new forms of life in Kyushu, in terms of "prehension." The philosophical concept coined by Whitehead is akin to "apprehension," but omitted here is the prefix "ap"—which in Latin designates the specification of an object by the consciousness of the subject. For Whitehead, "apprehension" involves the function of a subject objectifying something and thereby becoming capable of judging a proposition, namely, the function that makes the scientific judgment possible. By depriving "ap" of apprehension and disregarding the judgment by the division of subject and object, Whitehead weaves out more original concept that subsumes all deeds/matters/events, including the work of consciousness.

Based on this philosophical interpretation, I will try to re-read the novel *Paradise in the sea of sorrow—Our Minamata disease* (1969), by Michiko Ishimure (1927~2018), one of the most celebrated novelists in today's Japan. The novel extensively reproduces medical reports, interviews, statistics, and journal articles about the disease, on top of the account of her own engagements in victims' struggles, their everyday life and the environment. The text in entirety reveals a cosmology consisting of the network of natural environment and human world, as the poisonous substance travels through the food chain, the symptoms appears in the bodies and the victims begin their protests against the company and the government in Minamata as well as Tokyo. The world is revealed here as John Muir said: "When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe." Everything is complex, which plays a part of all other complexities, composing the universe, which is a paradise in purgatory, a purgatory in paradise.

3. **LEUNG**, Michael, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Title: Insurrectionary agricultural milieux: The art of resistance

Abstract:

At the time of writing this abstract the zone à defender (ZAD) are preparing for the second eviction of their autonomous space in Notre-Dame-des-Landes (France); Grow Heathrow continue their eight-year occupation against the third runway at Heathrow airport in London; the Aarey forest villagers in Mumbai live their rural-urban coexistence in the "lungs of Mumbai" following the displacement/eviction of 300 indigenous people last year due to a new metro line and train depot; the "Little Miyashita Garden" community farm is growing following the eviction of the homeless community at Shibuya park and now the urban development brought by the 2020 Tokyo Olympics; plus many more ecological resistances in response to global conditions of biopolitics and neoliberalism. What is to be done?

This paper, entitled “The art of resistance,” takes Sun Tzu *The art of war* as a point of departure (Configurations of Terrain) and analyses the prefigurative politics and emancipatory creative practices that happen at these sites of becoming and resistance. The paper examines “The art of resistance” in the broader network of insurrectionary agricultural milieux, earth-centric second-wave anarchism and Donna Haraway's feminist post-anthropocene call-to-action, the Chthulucene—also sharing a Gaia-like figure that has emerged from a current village struggle in Wang Chau, Hong Kong.

*Keywords:* Art, Resistance, Ecology

4. **LIN**, Ming, Artist-researchers, Display Distribute, Hong Kong; **HO**, Wing-Ah Elaine, Artist-researchers, Display Distribute, Hong Kong

Title: Margins and peripheries: Charting the S.A.Z. (Semi-Autonomous Zine)

Abstract:

Exploring the root of the term ‘publication’ as the act of making public(s), how can print be seen as a sociopolitical act? This research begins from alter-genealogies of zines and other ephemeral print matter as seen from perspectives of East and Southeast Asia, moving towards new conceptions of zine and independent publication culture as constituted by modes and methods of circulation. In this sense, publications are seen as tracking devices tracing and nurturing subaltern connections and relations, as well as charting out new assemblages and affiliations. Playfully appropriated from the related concepts of anarchist Hakim Bey's Temporary Autonomous Zone (T.A.Z.) and speaking from the People's Republic of China's Special Economic Zones (S.E.Z.) and Special Administrative Regions (S.A.R.), the S.A.Z., or Semi-Autonomous Zine, is defined here less as an attitude or an aesthetic than a web of relations facilitating modes of discourse, knowledge-sharing and distribution.

Panel Session 27 (F-110)

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### **Power dynamics in language and education**

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

1. **PATTISON**, Steven, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Challenging language: Analysis of discrimination, power and defiance through the language of Ginu Kamani's “*Just between Indians*”

Abstract:

In this presentation I will discuss the short story “*Just between Indians*” by Ginu Kamani in terms of its portrayal of gender discrimination and the burgeoning empowerment of a modern generation of young, confident Indian women. In particular, I focus on examples of language used in exchanges between the story's protagonist, Daya, and the male characters by whom she is surrounded in the confines of the apartment in which the story is set. The apartment represents a

microcosm of the world of discrimination which women from India and other parts of the world continue to face regarding how they communicate, the imbalance of power between men and women, and the restrictions imposed on women with respect to ambitions for the future and marriage. Politeness theory, turn-taking theory and Gricean Pragmatics, are used to analyze Daya's use of language to support our intuitions that hers is a voice of defiance against the status quo. These three modes of analysis are used in combination to show how Daya challenges the principal male characters in the story by reversing the power relations through her control of 'the floor' (Wales, 2011), flouting the maxims of Quality, Quantity, Relation and Manner (Grice, 1989), and refusing to observe and baldly violating both positive and negative face rules (Brown and Levinson, 1987). It is hoped that this presentation will be of interest to anyone interested in language studies, especially in terms of power and politeness as well as the struggle of women in the face of a still pervasive gender inequality. Despite the very localized setting of this story, it will be argued that it has relevance to the global issues that confront women, and which are prominent in the news, not least in India with the movement for gender-neutral laws.

## 2. CHAN, Victor, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong

Title: Strengthening Chinese identity through reorienting Chinese history education in Hong Kong: Myth and reality

Abstract:

In recent years, the rise of localism in Hong Kong may have already generated xenophobia against mainland people particularly short-term visitors and low-income migrants. Worse still, this leads to a political thunderstorm on the spread of "Hong Kong Independence." Throughout the controversial debates, the Central government and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) government decide to strengthen the Chinese identity among Hong Kong people particularly those youngsters through reforming high schooling requirement and reorienting Chinese History curriculum. This paper aims to analyze such process as an attempt to construct an "imagined community" and then explain whether memory embedded in Chinese History curriculum may be adopted to "nurture" national identity and ultimately "overcome" the conflicts among various groups within a nation.

This study adopts qualitative approaches to analyze the research questions about the origin of the controversy, actors involved in the process of curriculum review, and proposed amendments in high school history curriculum by both documentary analysis and in-depth interviews. The preliminary result nevertheless remains unclear. The amended curriculum does not put Hong Kong as a separate entity and attempts to avoid any sensitive political issues clearly stating in the document. However, teachers and students address on how to teach and prefer to learn Chinese history in a more critical way.

In short, the controversy of localism and xenophobia against mainland people cannot be easily resolved immediately even though the mandatory of Chinese history in high schooling is imposed along with the amended curriculum. Official imposed/nurtured "Chinese identity" may not be

widely accepted among the majority of Hong Kong people. Rather, it should be a mixed political, social and cultural process which produces non-exclusive identity that highlighting and restoring the significance of Hong Kong culture on the one hand and educating and nurturing Chinese identity on the other.

3. **MCMAHON**, Andrew, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Linguistic chauvinism in language education: To what degree do English as a second language coursebooks perpetuate the misconception that ownership of the English language is limited to its native speakers?

Abstract:

The spread of English as a global language is intrinsically linked to globalization. Learners in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere often seek to acquire English because its lingua franca use in a wide variety of domains means that an inability to communicate in English can present a barrier in many fields. The purpose of this research was to determine the degree to which the coursebooks which are often so integral to second language teaching and learning allow learners to feel ownership and to see themselves as legitimate users of the language.

A selection of coursebooks in use at an international university in Japan was examined to evaluate the frequency with which they depict non-native speakers (NNS) using the language as a lingua franca without native speakers (NS) being present. Spoken and written interactions between coursebook characters were logged and coded based on the nationalities and first languages of their participants. Additionally, the content of the coursebooks was examined to reveal how frequently the materials contain references to English as a global language or to usage of the language occurring outside of the inner circle English-speaking nations. The resulting findings were analyzed to consider what impression they might convey to learners about the ownership of English.

The results of the study suggest that coursebooks tend to limit their portrayals of English language use largely to NS-NS interactions or to NS-NNS interactions and that references to the use of English as a lingua franca are rare within the corpus. It is suggested that these course materials may create the impression that English use in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world primarily involves one or more NSs, when in fact the majority of real-world interactions now take place between NNSs. This imbalance may have the effect of perpetuating existing power structures.

4. **FYAK**, Ran Maya, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Barriers of Nepali *dalit* children's access to education: A case study of Saptari District

Abstract:

Nepali *dalits* being the lowest caste group in caste hierarchy, they face different forms of discrimination. They are socially excluded, economically deprived, educationally disadvantaged

and politically suppressed. Even though the government abolished untouchability and caste-based discrimination in 1963, it still echoes in the attitudes and behaviors of the so-called high caste people. Hence, deeply rooted caste-system and economic condition intertwine to push *dalits* in poverty which has direct influence on their educational opportunities. Government reports say that about 20 percent of *dalit* children of aged 5-9 are still out of school system which is much higher than the national average which is 3.1 percent

This case study explores the barriers of Nepali *dalit* children's access to education and the contribution of *dalit* scholarship program to their educational opportunities based on the empirical data derived from Dalit parents, education administrators and *dalit*-related NGOs and INGOs in Saptari using semi-structured and unstructured interviews. This study finds that the socio-economic factors and culturally embedded caste-based discrimination are the root causes of *dalits'* low school attainment. The findings of the study will be helpful for education stakeholders for mainstreaming *dalits* in education.

#### Panel Session 28 (F-111)

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#### **Current issues in tourism development**

Chair & Discussant: Professor **YOTSUMOTO**, Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **VAFADARI**, Kazem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **YOTSUMOTO**, Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Tourism and revival of agriculture heritage landscapes: The case of Kunisaki Peninsula in Oita prefecture, Japan

Abstract:

For years, cooperation of man and nature has created traditional knowledge of agriculture and food culture along with agricultural societies. The knowledge helped coadaptation of human and nature over time and resulted in sustaining natural resources as well as the agriculture societies themselves. In this concept, agriculture was not only food production and livelihood but also a way of life and social identity. Locally produced food was mainly consumed by local populations until urbanization happened and people started to get concentrated in urban areas and demanding massive amount of food accordingly. The supply side therefore, was not going traditionally anymore creating problems for sustaining traditional or heritage agriculture landscapes. Urbanization and industrialization have brought unsustainable situation in traditional agriculture by moving rural population to urban. Traditional agriculture livelihood became unsustainable across the world.

Today, both developing and developed countries are facing problems with sustaining traditional agriculture and heritage due to industrialization of agriculture and internationalization of food business. However, the separation of agriculture lifestyle from human society and daily life has also created the chance for agriculture itself to become an attraction for tourism. Agritourism has

become more popular among those who seek rural experience and activities in their travel. However, the concept of agri-heritage tourism emphasizes the cultural and historical background of agricultural heritage systems than the process of food production itself. For the host community, this type of tourism is also seen as a livelihood diversification option for the traditional farmers who are not able to compete with industrial agriculture due to the size of their production and competitiveness. This paper focuses on tourism applications of Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (GIAHS) of United Nations FAO with the case of Kunisaki Peninsula in Oita prefecture in Japan since its designation in 2013 to explain the functionality of tourism in revival of GIAHS.

2. **YOUN**, Seung Ho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The relationships among medical tourists' evaluation of service encounters, satisfaction, and behavioral intention in medical tourism

Abstract:

This study aims to examine the relationship among tourists' evaluation of service quality in service encounters, satisfaction, and behavioral intention in medical tourism. Based on literature review on tourism service encounters, this study designed a research model and developed a measurement instrument evaluating the service encounters in a medical tourism context. The results are as follows.

First, physical, human, and systematic service of pre-visit medical service encounters has effects on service quality of medical tourism. Second, the transit service has positive effects on the service quality of medical tourism. The manner of tour guide, effective communication, and the comfort of the vehicle play an important role in service quality of medical tourism. The atmosphere, the prompt immigration procedure, and the attitude of the immigration officer also influence service quality positively. Third, human and systematic service of the medical service encounters has significant effects on service quality, whereas physical service has no effect on service quality. Fourth, tourism program that medical tourism provides has positive effects on overall service quality of medical tourism. Friendly attitude of the employees, the appearance, fluent communication, and pleasant environment of attractions, accommodation, restaurants, and shopping facilities play important roles in evaluating service quality. Lastly, service quality of medical tourism influences medical tourists' satisfaction and consecutively the satisfaction impacts on the behavioral intention of medical tourists.

This study took things one step further by proposing the idea of service encounters and the measurement instrument in the context of medical tourism. This study also provides valuable information in designing quality medical tourism service that has competitiveness in the global medical tourism market.



3. **KUBO**, Takayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: International tourism in Oita Prefecture: Recent trends and policy issues

Abstract:

The number of inbound tourists visiting Japan is one of the few indicators that has been growing steadily in Japan in recent years. As a background of the surge of inbound tourists in Japan, there is worldwide international tourism growth. Furthermore, recent efforts of the national tourism policy, such as relaxing the requirement for the entry visas by the Japanese government, have been sustaining the growth of the inbound tourism. However, inbound tourists are concentrating in specific areas in Japan, mainly in the capital Tokyo, as well as the population and economic activities.

In Oita prefecture, the number of foreign overnight guests per capita is 52.4% (2016), the 7th highest among the 47 prefectures nationwide. Currently, Oita prefecture is one of the “winners” in the nation in acquiring inbound tourists. Meanwhile, in the prefecture, as well as the whole country, there is an imbalance in acquiring inbound tourists. Utilizing the “Oita heritages” sleeping in the prefecture, can be measures to invite inbound tourists into every hole and corner of the prefecture, supporting the sustainable economic growth of the whole prefecture. As the next step to the tourism policy by the national government, emphasis should be placed on tourism policies by each region in Japan.

4. **COOPER**, Malcolm, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Networking health and other forms of tourism between Busan and Oita Prefecture

Abstract:

The lack of a networked service model in regions outside Japan's most major cities is a pivotal issue that currently constrains the growth of Japan's inbound tourism. I have described how local regions need additional resources and capabilities to promote tourism assets in the past in various publications. Attending the 1<sup>st</sup> World Onsen Tourism Summit held in Beppu in May 2018 showed just how far Beppu and Oita Prefecture must still go to achieve this desirable outcome. The good news is that networks are already in place that could be strengthened to meet this challenge. DMOs and other public/private/partnerships (PPPs) exist. These organizations can be expanded to deliver even greater impact by functioning as travel agencies that offer tours, collaborating among themselves, and with the support of local communities implement measures such as marketing and legislation on a national level. This cooperation will be crucial to ensuring that the expansion of Japan's tourism industry revitalizes local regions.

Several other factors will also be the keys to success. Sufficient scale, including budgets, and affiliate members, will enable end-to-end activities. The involvement by PPPs in activities that affect tourists will ensure such efforts can be implemented at the right scale. Training will ensure staff are prepared to monitor progress and track results, and collaboration among DMOs will provide a platform to share best practices and drive cross-regional initiatives such as establishing transportation routes or offering tour planning. It will be vital for private-sector members of the

local PPP to apply their services, knowledge, investment, and talent to strengthen the network of DMOs. Some companies have already begun to provide these resources through service provision or development (Intercontinental Hotels, Noguchi Hospital (Beppu), Fukuoka medical institutions etc.), and are aiming to capture new business opportunities in local regions that are in fact international in nature.

These comments are tested in this paper in the context of the relationships that may be possible between Beppu (Oita)—Fukuoka--Busan (Korea) in the health and medical tourism-oriented field. Members of the PPP in this important local area of tourism should work together to design the ideal customer journey and define the required information, targets, and operating model to achieve its acceptance by medical tourists. Once the framework is in place and implementation has begun, Oita Prefecture will be able to capitalize on its first attempts in this direction.

5. **TODOROKI**, Hiroshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Sea road or land road? Silk Road in Korea

Abstract:

Is it a sea road, a land road, or a grassy road? Such a division becomes an important factor in researching the route restoration of Silk Road. However, it is important in the transboundary part of the east and west, and studies so far have been done as such. However, as is now being discussed actively, when extending the starting point of the Silk Road, such simple division becomes difficult. At the western end, at the stage of entering the Black Sea or the Mediterranean Sea, the choice of the sea road and the land road becomes ambiguous. The same is true for the opposite side from China to Korea.

However, between China and Korea connected by the peninsula, research has progressed for a long time by and road or sea route. In this research, I will cast a stone on that mistake. The Silk Road in Korea has been written only in roads leading to Shilla through Liaohe river or through the sea in many studies and general books. However, what has actually been used in practice is neither the way from the Shandong Peninsula to the Yellow River across the Yellow River, but from the Jangsangot to the capital of Shilla.

Panel Session 29 (F-209)

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### **Security in the Asia-Pacific**

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

Discussant: Associate Professor **CAMPBELL**, Joel, Troy University, USA

1. **KASEDA**, Yoshinori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The factors behind Japan's new security posture

Abstract:

After its defeat in the Second World War, Japan adopted a new security posture of exclusive self-defense, which was strongly guided by the new Constitution adopted after the war and was

intended partly to give precedence to economic development. Japan maintained this posture over half a century. However, after the Cold War, its adherence to this posture has weakened. Japan has become more willing to dispatch its Self Defense Forces (SDF) overseas and strengthen its military power. This transformation of Japan's security posture has been particularly notable under the Abe administrations. Different factors can be conceived of behind this change. One would be erosion of the pacifist norm in Japan could be one. Another would be increase in the security threat posed by neighboring countries, particularly North Korea and China. A third factor would be the leadership of Prime Minister Abe who is known for being nationalistic and hawkish. More factors can be conceivable. This research will look into the important changes in Japan's security orientation and examine the factors behind the changes after the Cold War, with a particular focus on the Abe administrations.

As far as methods are concerned, this research is mostly qualitative. Factual information on the changes in Japan's security orientation will be examined based mainly on official documents and media reports. Analysis of various factors behind the changes will be based on existing research conducted by other researchers as well as official sources and media reports. In terms of results, this research would help people to better understand how and why Japan's security posture has changed, particularly during the Abe administrations.

This is ongoing research. Therefore, clear conclusion has not been reached yet. The expected conclusion is complicated rather than simple because there are many factors that have affected the change in Japan's security posture and because it is not easy to clarify the relative importance of each factor. However, due to change in the decision-making process of security policy, the leadership factor became more influential while the effect of other actors such as the public, relevant ministries, business circles, and the media, has relatively declined.

2. **NAGY**, Stephen Robert, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Re-configuring Asian regionalism: Embedding the quadrilateral into the Indo-Pacific framework as a response to the Belt and Road Initiative

Abstract:

China's BRI consists of four land corridors and one maritime corridor. It has been understood as economic statecraft, a Chinese grand strategy and a tool to configure Asian regionalism in which participating members are deeply wedded to the Chinese economy. While welcomed in some countries, others view the BRI as a new form of colonialism to construct a China centered, hierarchical regional order. This paper investigates how the embedding the Quadrilateral into the Indo-Pacific framework is a response to the BRI. Key questions in this paper include how states in the region view the BRI? What is the relationship between the Quadrilateral and the Indo-Pacific framework (IPF)? Is the IPF and Quadrilateral security arrangement a balancing/containment/hedging strategy?

This paper employs hedging literature as its theoretical framework to reveal that the IPF and Quadrilateral security arrangement are part of a multinational soft hedging strategy to balance the

growing influence emanating out of the BRI. Unstructured interviews with policy makers and experts in English and Japanese provide the bulk of the primary source material for this paper. Notwithstanding, this paper makes the most of government documents such as white papers and policy statements.

It finds that the primary actors within the Quadrilateral seek to ensure that Asian regionalism is not built on the BRI China-centric corridors, but rather Asian regionalism remains an open structure that includes the Indo-Pacific region. This structure is meant to be bolstered by the promotion of rule-based behavior in the region. Findings suggest that deepening institutionalization of the IPF and Quadrilateral will contribute to stability in the Indo-Pacific region but result in more localized tension in geographic areas China deems its core interests.

3. **SAKAI**, Hidekazu, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan; **COGAN**, Mark, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan

Title: Seeking international status: The trajectory of Japan's international security policy

Abstract:

This paper aims at explaining the trajectory of Japan's foreign policy focusing on peacekeeping operations after the Cold War. Severe international criticism of Japan's "checkbook diplomacy" during the Persian Gulf War (1991) produced the image of Japan's reactive nature of international security policy. In contrast, Japan's subsequent commitments to the United Nations' Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) in Cambodia (1992), the Golan Heights (1996), East Timor (2002), and South Sudan (2010) may suggest that Japan has changed nature of its foreign policy, moving toward a more proactive approach to international security. However, when we closely look at these cases, the judgment on whether Japan has taken a reactive or proactive approach is not clear. In the case of South Sudan, for example, does the recent withdrawal signal a retreat from the proactive approach that the Abe government that attempts to revise Japan's pacifist constitution? To address this question, we hypothesize that Japan's participation in peacekeeping is shaped by the pursuit and accumulation of status. According to Renshon (2017), status in international politics refers to "standing, or rank, in a status community." Larson, Paul and Wohlforth (2014) define status as "collective beliefs about a given state's ranking on valued attributes (wealth, coercive capabilities, culture, demographic position, sociopolitical organization, and diplomatic clout)." In these definitions, an emphasis is placed on a state's ordinal position within an international organization, a club or the collective beliefs of the particular members of the associated community, which can confer status. This paper will examine the cases of Japan's PKO in Cambodia, the Golan Heights, and East Timor by using concepts of status. In so doing, this paper will reveal the nature of Japan's security policy in the post-Cold War era.

4. **YASUTOMI**, Atsushi, Miyazaki International College, Japan

Title: Public support for the military's peace support operations abroad: Cases for treatment of military deaths in Japan and Germany

Abstract:

How will public support for the military change after a first military casualty in a country that has never experienced deaths during its military operations abroad?

This study examines the cases in the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) and the Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces). The case in Germany--a country having a similar political and military background where the Bundeswehr experienced its first combat casualty in 1993--has demonstrated social learning and functioning indifference amongst the society, suggesting that, despite the initial shocks, the society gradually accepts soldiers' deaths as a necessary process for its contribution to international peace (Kümmel and Leonhard, 2005). Is Japan likely to follow a similar path?

The author's study on the cases in Japan and Germany leads him to suggest that the government's readiness for treatment of military deaths has become one of the factors that significantly influence the public support for the military and its missions abroad.

5. **TRAN**, Thao, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Germany-Poland vs. Japan-South Korea conflict resolution: The importance of a regional platform

Abstract:

Historical animosity has always been a difficulty in international relations. Countries with complicated history tend to meet more obstacles when interacting with each other, partially because they are not able to overcome the memory left by the wartime. The cases of Japan-South Korea relations and Germany-Poland relations exemplify very well this. Both South Korea and Poland had suffered under the rule of Japan and Germany, respectively, during the second World War, and this leaves an unforgettable wound in their memory about the other. However, when the hatred between Japan and South Korea remains an unsolvable question and obstructs their reconciliation, Germany and Poland seems to have left behind their animosity and reached to a somewhat strong alliance. This research is conducted with the purpose to answer the question: What makes the difference between these cases?

The presence of the European Union appears to be a part of the answer. EU, since its establishment, has become a mutual platform that brings European countries together in economic partnership, security cooperation, and conflict resolution. Meanwhile in Asia, there is no organization that takes the equivalent role of EU. Apparently the United States sometimes plays the role of the pacifier that attempts to bring Japan and South Korea closer to each other, but as an outsider, it is still lack of the necessary characteristics a regional platform has to fulfill the mission of conflict resolution between two countries.

In conclusion, by using library research and analyzing official documents of MOFA in each country, this research hopes to bring up a comprehensive assessment over the role of a regional platform in conflict resolution. Through the assessment, it will show how important a regional platform can be in encouraging conflict resolution, hence, suggest establishing a regional platform for Northeast Asia countries to deal with their remaining problems.

#### Panel Session 30 (F-210)

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### **Glocalization of language and history: Focus on Korean peninsula**

Chair: Professor **CHOE**, Jaewoong, Korea University, Korea

Discussant: Assistant Professor **SONG**, Sanghoun, Incheon National University, Korea

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

Title: Active language learning for Korean as foreign language learners: Textbooks, and learning materials

Abstract:

Throughout the decades, Active Language Learning (ALL) in Korean as a Foreign Language (KFL) classes have been studied extensively. For the most part, recent critical debates about ALL in KFL classes have tend to center around the question of activity-based language learning methods. There have been a number of attempts to develop ALL textbooks for KFL learners, however, these have recently received the least close critical attention. Research on ALL textbooks in KFL classes is still in its early stage and there is no general agreement about what the term ALL for KFL learners means.

The aim of this article is an analysis of ALL teaching methods, with an emphasis on the role of textbooks in KFL classes. To begin with, I would like to examine several cases of ALL for KFL learners in details. In defining ALL, it may be useful to start out by examining Deep Active Learning (Mizokami, 2014) methods. To see how ALL textbooks work in KFL environments, preliminary observations have to be made first. In the following, I will carry out a practical analysis of ALL textbooks and its learning materials.

2. **DUVERNAY**, Nicholas Yohan, Catholic University of Korea, Korea

Title: Learner type factors in collaborative group discussions and language learning strategy use

Abstract:

This study investigates the Collaborative Group Discussion and its effects on language learning strategy use as described in the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL, Oxford 1990) survey over the course of one semester in a Korean university ESL course. Learner type factors including personality, gender and learner aptitude are focus points in the main study analysis as variables that may cause a Strategy Frame Shift after a semester of classroom CGD sessions. CGD use was hypothesized to not only affect the types of strategies to increase in use for the

experiment groups, but also reveal variances in significance based on learner type factors. The results revealed that learner type factors were highly correlative with the selection of strategy types and their increases after administration of the CGD. In particular, introverted personalities, females and language learners of lower language-learning aptitude all demonstrated a Strategy Frame Shift in the form of increases in metacognitive, affective and social strategy use. This study concludes that, while further research is required with larger subject groups and additional learner type factors, the CGD is an important pedagogical tool for increasing language learning strategy use in the ESL classroom and the Strategy Frame Shift model acts as a predictor that can aid in identification of the learner types that will benefit most from the CGD.

3. **SONG**, Sanghoun, Incheon National University, Korea

Title: A data-based study of internally headed relative clauses in Korean

Abstract:

Several previous studies have claimed that Korean employs the IHRCs just as Japanese, yet there are also quite a few counterarguments to the existence. The long-term debate notwithstanding, it appears that there has been no data-based approach to the IHRCs in Korean. The current study verifies whether or not the IHRCs indeed exist in Korean and which linguistic factor pertains to the peculiar type of relative clauses. To this end, the current study makes use of two empirical methods, such as exploring the Sejong spoken corpus in a comprehensive way and conducting the acceptability judgment testing on a large scale.

4. **CHOE**, Jaewoong, Korea University, Korea

Title: Reading the times through words in newspapers: A distant reading approach to recent Korean history

Abstract:

Understanding history of a nation during an extended period of time requires a lot of reading related historical materials and extracting underlying forces that formulate the events and issues of the times. Ideally, newspapers are supposed to record everyday's major events of the communities, large and small, of which they cover on a daily basis.

In this presentation, we focus on some recent history of Korea of about 58 years (1946-2013) as it is reported in one of the major Korean newspapers in Korea (*The Donga-Ilbo*). Given the large set of data that have to be handled (that involve all the contents in the newspaper during the period, which is over four hundred million Korean *eojeols* or extended forms of words where content words and its related particle words are merged into a single *eojeol*), a Distant Reading approach is adopted. Distant Reading is a form of quantitative method to understand the contents of language corpora in a more systematic and objective way. It is an effort to understand a large set of texts, literary texts for instance, "not by studying particular texts, but by aggregating and analyzing massive amounts of data."

In particular, we make use of the frequency data and some statistical technique to extract some patterns of events and issues which will cover various aspects of Korea, for example, politics, economy, society, culture, sports and others in Korea. In the presentation, we start with a set of selected keywords like 전쟁 ‘war’, 경제 ‘economy’, and 민주 ‘democracy’, and see how their fluctuations in frequency in the newspaper matches the real events and issues in recent Korean history. Likewise we explore some of the politically charged words that reflect the very strained relationships between South Korean and North Korea. We continue with further example words that show the political, economical, cultural, social, and other aspects of Korean history for the past 70 years, showing what have been the major trends and issues during the period as they are reflected in the newspaper. The statistical methods that are adopted in this study include the basic frequency, and some well-known metrics such as keyword analyses and mutual information analyses.

5. **PHILLIPS**, Michael, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **PARDO**, Phillip, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Value co-creation and innovation through business case competitions and training

Abstract:

APU students appreciate the opportunity in case competitions to interact with people and organizations of varying backgrounds, so to understand the challenges and opportunities available for their business future. They are diverse in their intentions--some hope to master certain disciplines like data analytics, others are called to entrepreneurship and developing their passion, while yet another group focus on giving back and altruism in business. Yet, all of these have significance in connecting businesses to society. The university cannot be all things to all people, so we must learn to effectively manage partnerships, programs and stakeholders while using value chain to connect curriculum with student value. Further, business cases (both training and participation) provide many opportunities for student language development, personal growth, and skills of value beyond the university. The format allows students to work together to develop and showcase their ability to analyze while also persuasively offering viable solutions to real-world business problems. This presentation will examine such value, with APU’s various case competitions and training as a conduit, which can be actualized across numerous layers and levels, namely:

- Value from the perspective of students (under- or post-graduate)
- Value from the perspective of student groups and circles (e.g. GBL, CBS)
- Value from the perspective of faculty (case writers, advisors, trainers)
- Value from the perspective of business focusing on sponsorship (e.g. Groovenauts, Oita Paper, Sanwa Shurui, JAL)
- Value from the perspective of business focusing on idea development and product innovation (e.g. Inspire and Fundokin, Oita Trinita)
- Value from the perspective of the university (strategic partnerships)



# MASTER'S STUDENT SPECIAL SESSION

**Saturday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018**

Master's Student Special Session 1 (F-208)

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## **International relations**

Chair: Professor **YOKOYAMA**, Kenji, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **TRINIDAD**, Dennis D., De La Salle University, Philippines

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

Title: China's belt and road initiative: Reshaping or revising international order?

Abstract:

China's strategic maneuverability and engagement with the post-WWII international order remain both complex and contradictory. In the Maoist period, China maintained its antagonistic posture towards the postwar order in which ideological context conditioned China's foreign policy outcomes. However, since its reforms and opening-up in 1970s, China's grand strategies and policies towards the liberal international order have been increasingly supportive. Over the last five decades, China has participated in hundreds of global institutions, supported various multilateral activities and norms, and expressed its commitment to intensifying its roles in global governance. In 2003, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the Belt and Road Initiative, formerly known as 'One Belt, One Road' initiative, as its grand strategy to strategically and economically engage with the post-Cold War order. Since 2015, massive BRI development projects have been carried out in various countries and regions along the land-based Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Maritime Silk Road. Some scholars argued that the BRI was aimed at revising the current global order, while others believed that this 'go-out' strategy aided to reshape and reinforce the liberal order. Therefore, this paper aims to evaluate characteristics of China's strategic engagement and to argue that China's BRI has been complementary rather than controversial to the existing order.

2. **LITAO**, Cheng, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Infiltration, management, and trends in the staffing of international organizations

Abstract:

What international organizations do and how they do is directly related to the founding purpose of organizations and member states. At the same time, staffs of international organizations have also had a considerable influence on the work of international organizations. Despite this, our understanding of 'who runs internal organizations from inside' remains incomplete. The autonomy of international bureaucratic organizations and the pathology of international organizations have already attracted academic attention. At present, systematic research on those staffs have increasingly attracted the attention of more scholars. The unreasonable staffing of international organizations may even lead to the problems of the functionality and legitimacy of international organizations. Therefore, it is very necessary to study in depth the relationship between the current international staffing and international strength. This paper attempts to study the trends of geopolitical staffing and management in international organizations. I intend to analyze the relationship between the trend of the number of staffing of international organizations and the countries' economic strength and trade policies. In particular, I intend to focus on the cases of China and other countries such as the US, Japan, and India and analyze their relationship with staffing of IOs.

3. **MALISH FRANCIS**, Martin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The theoretical approach to the ethnic and political conflicts in South Sudan

Abstract:

Ethnic and political conflict have caused devastation on the social, political and economic growth in the country. South Sudan inherent its political problem from Sudan post-colonial conflicts which lasted for more than two decades, and subsequently led to the succession of the South Sudan in July 2011. However, the independence did not just solve its problem but rather, created the beginning of a new error. Two years after the independence the country slide back into ethnic political conflict, despite attempts by the international peace partners to bridge the gap by balancing power between the warring parties, the conflict remains unresolved for five years now. This study therefore, is trying to identify a framework for understanding and defining the South Sudan problems, and to be used as a systematic approach to readdress the problem in South Sudan. Our approach (David, 2009) a literature review which is divided into two aspects, first the literature collection methodology, second is the research parameters used for reviewing the selected literature. Our expected outcome is that, when multiple set of institutions and composition of ethnic will achieve lasting peace but, when political solution is enforced without addressing the root cause and understanding of the real cause of the conflict, it will just a temporary peace mechanism but empowers other unpredictable future regimes in the long run.

# Sunday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018

Master's Student Special Session 2 (F-208)

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## **Business, development & governance**

Chair: Professor **YOKOYAMA**, Kenji, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **KIM**, Rebecca ChungHee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BELMES**, Mae Richelle, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Indigenous self-governance and polycentrism: Explaining the role of the dap-ay system on electoral security in Abra, Philippines

Abstract:

Abra, a province in northern Philippines, has been known for the intense political rivalry and history of violence making it an area of concern during elections. Many have called it the “Murder Capital of the North,” a label made possible through gun-for-hire operations or the employment of private-armed groups by politicians. However, despite the political scenario in the province, one municipality remains politically peaceful—Tubo, where the people observe the Dap-ay, an indigenous system of governance developed among the Maeng-Kankanaey Tribe in the southern part of Abra.

Scholars claim that the conduct of elections will be ineffective in the presence of violence. Others then would recommend the necessity to look beyond holding elections and to focus in establishing the vanguards of democracy, particularly the creation of effective state institutions.

Empirical analysis based on public records, surveys and interviews shows that the Dap-ay as an informal state institution works together with state actors in a polycentric setting to ensure peaceful elections. This study suggests the need to strengthen the provisions of the “The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997” on self-governance and empowerment, and to reconsider the amendment of the legal mandates on democratic exercise applicable to indigenous communities.

2. **GHANNAM**, Osama, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Increasing employees' effectiveness using balanced scorecard, diagnostic study on technological companies in North Lebanon

Abstract:

The goal of this study is to test whether a balanced scorecard can increase employees' effectiveness taking into consideration five demographic factors. To achieve this goal, a questionnaire of 55 questions was made depending on a series of meetings for all employees and managers and depending on the current situation and current needs of the companies. A random sample of 50 persons covering all departments of maintenance, accounting, follow up, programming and sales was taken. The analytical-descriptive method is used.

The first part is theoretical: It depends on the descriptive method to give an integral idea depending on the most important related books, journals, references, and former studies.

The second part is applicable depended on in-depth interviews, a focused group so that a questionnaire was made depending on the real situation and real problems facing the companies (Technological Companies working in North Lebanon). The questionnaire was analyzed depending on the techniques and the suitable statistical program.

The main result is that BSC helps in increasing employees' effectiveness by 51%. Depending on this many recommendations were set and the most important recommendation is to apply BSC and focus most on the internal processes perspective because of its great role in increasing effectiveness.

### 3. **KIM**, Doyeon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Collaborating on development of MICE tourism in Korea and Japan

Abstract:

To develop MICE (meeting, Incentive, convention and exhibition) tourism in both Korea and Japan. And find the change to held joint international meeting, exhibition, convention and incentive travel with Korea and Japan. It will develop various industry by exchanging new information and ideas from different industry field.

Qualitative method from Korea MICE industry interview and Quantitative method from books, materials from internet. The result is that finding new information and chance to held joint meeting, convention, exhibition and comparative advantages and disadvantages.

To find possible solution to develop MICE tourism in order to develop local area economy and create work places for young people in both Korea and Japan.

### 4. **MOHAMED IKRAM**, Mohamed Iththisham, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **BAHAR**, Geni Gayani Mali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Financial interdependence between diversified and traditional business units: The case of Japanese electronics giants

Abstract:

Since the beginning of millennium, the predominance of Japanese electronics companies has been taken over by Chinese, Korean and Taiwanese competitors. As a counter-measure, Japanese companies diversified into related or completely new businesses. Nonetheless, they still retain a limited product line from their traditional business units. However, it could be stated that most of these companies' revenue drivers are no longer coming from its former flagship products.

Past researches have been focused on the failure, strategies to improve financial performance and about successful diversification and restructuring strategies taken by these companies. In the foregoing, there has been limited research focused on identifying the relationship between the diversified business unit and its existing traditional business units within the same company.

Hence, this study emphasizes on establishing the relationship between the stated business units and defining its strategic positions in the company. The conceptual framework of this study is based on James D. Thompson's Organizational Administrative Theory (1967) through which we identify traditional units as those which has resources incorporated into them and cannot be used in any other division. This study uses quantitative analysis to identify the relationship between the traditional and diversified business units. We use firm specific multiple regression analysis over a comparative period of 20 years (1997-2016). The model deems the diversified business unit as the controlled variable affecting the traditional business unit. The dependent variable includes R&D expenses, Capital Investment and number of employees of the traditional unit. The independent variable are comprised of profitability variables of the diversified business unit. The outcome from this study is a negative relationship between the traditional and diversified business units. It is believed that resource incorporated into the traditional units tend to remain rigid in the Japanese company and thus allowing for expansion of its diversified business units.

5. **ERDENE BAYAR**, Yanjinkham, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: E-Commerce adoption and its challenge in Mongolia

Abstract:

Worldwide today E-Commerce (EC) is growing fast in developed countries. Even though, EC's development stages are vary in different countries. While some developing countries already started using EC on a daily basis, some are still going through its early stage such as Mongolia (i.e research and development).

Therefore, such varying development phenomena requires a thorough study of the factors that influence mobile commerce adoption. There are several quantitative studies about the adoption factors that conducted by scholars. However, those studies have been either confined only in particular countries which are not suitable to apply to any developing countries, especially in Mongolia. Thus, the research will focus on Mongolian market, particularly in rural area that corresponds with the wide spectrum of necessities in current days.

The overall objective of the research is to contribute and E-Commerce's development in Mongolia. Under such objective, the research will aim to address following the key questions:

- What factors influence the adoption and growth of EC in rural area of Mongolia?
- What kind of challenges are facing in Mongolia in order to develop in Mongolia?

This research is an exploratory study which will aim to analyze and assess the factors of the E-Commerce developments. The methodology of the research will apply both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the E-Commerce service of Mongolia.

Through this research, I will try to provide better insight and analysis to researchers who are in significant need of complete analysis and obtaining an evidence of the countrywide impacts of their contemplated E-Commerce projects in Mongolia.

Moreover, findings and observations of this study will be of help to all stakeholders or policymakers who intend to employ E-Commerce service in Mongolia, especially in rural area.

# UNDERGRADUATE SPECIAL SESSION

Saturday, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018

Undergraduate Special Session 1 (F-211) Language: Japanese | 発表言語: 日本語  
持続可能な開発

Chair: 須藤 智徳 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

1. 松本 亜祐実 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本); 村里 紗果 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本);  
蒔田 桃奈 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本); SONG, Eunjeong 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 企業との連携を通しての、女性への金融リテラシー教育は、どのような社会価値を生み出すのか

Abstract:

金融リテラシーを活用して女性がしっかりとしたお金の管理ができるようにする。それにより銀行の活用やビジネスなどにもつなげることで、生活、人生を豊かにする。その結果、社会全体の消費が増え、経済がまわるしくみをつくる。

企業との連携を通して、女性へ金融リテラシー教育を行う。

2. 斉藤 るい 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: モリス思想の芸術論における労働論の現代的意義について—宮沢賢治の思想との交差において

Abstract:

【研究背景・目的】ウィリアム・モリスは19世紀後半にイギリスで活躍した思想家・芸術家である。モリスはK.マルクスに独特な影響を受け、当時の商業主義による労働観を拒否し、労働のうちにある〈幸福〉享受の可能性を芸術概念を用いて説いた。労働における〈幸福〉享受阻害というモリスの問題意識は、成熟した資本主義下にある現代の文脈においても色褪せることのない思想である。一方で宮沢賢治は近代文明の限界性とモリス思想の可能性にいち早く注目し、モリス思想に基づく活動を行った人物である。本研究の目的は、モリス思想の現代的意義を宮沢賢治の思想を通して明らかにすることである。【方法・考察】方法としてはモリスの講演集と著作と賢治によるモリス思想の実践として「農民芸術概論綱要」および「羅須地人協会」を考察することによって、モリス思想における〈芸術社会主義〉の限界性に対して賢治がどのように向き合い、克服しようとしたのかを明らかにする。それによりモリス思想における労働観の現代的意義を検討する。

3. 松浦 かほ 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本); 金山 友美 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本);  
佐藤 祐作 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本); 大畑 愛実 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本);  
池尾 巧 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 持続可能な社会を目指したリデュースシステム

Abstract:

私たちは持続可能な社会を作るために必要な新しいビジネスを提案します。私たちが着目したのは衣服の食の大量廃棄です。これらを解決するためにスーパーなどで余った食材を使った食堂を提供します。そこに来る客は入場料と自分の家で余っている衣服を持ってくれば、食事を食べることができます。ここで集めた衣服はこの場で販売します。販売してさらに売れ残った場合はリメイクワークショップ等を行い、廃棄0を目指します。

4. 大西 風花 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本); 小林 寿々代 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: ゴミを売らないビジネス

Abstract:

一般廃棄物の排出量を減らすことを目的とする。そのために、ゴミを売らないビジネスを提案する。”量り売り”システムを導入することで、主にプラスチックからできている容器包装ゴミを削減できる。それに加え、消費者が必要としている分だけ購入できるので、食品廃棄も抑えられると考えている。量り売りを導入することで、企業側は容器包装コストを削減でき、消費者は容易にゴミを手に入れることができなくなり家庭ゴミの減少にもつながる。

## Undergraduate Special Session 2 (F-208)

### **Ecology and development**

Chair: Associate Professor **JONES**, Thomas Edward, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Ms. **YANG**, Xue, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **CENDRAWATI**, Fransiska Vania, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Internationalizing landscape of Takasakyama's inbound tourism development: Challenges and management implication

Abstract:

Takasakyama natural zoo is one of the most prominent tourism spot and local pride of Beppu city, Oita prefecture. The park itself claimed to have the biggest monkey troop with around 1230 monkeys from 2 different troops but same species in Japan. With that fascinating feature, the Takasakyama's visitor number is gradually shifted from domestic to inbound tourist. As years passed after the establishment of the park, this research seeks to answer the question of how to manage the park to face the inbound tourists in the aspect of managing rules and marketing strategy. Especially the possibility of differences in culture and habit from other visitor's countries.

The data will be mainly from conducting interviews with the park's staff. Furthermore, there are also extra reading from books and scholar journal. In this study, more languages are being added in the pamphlets and signboards. The staff also started to learn other language, focusing on the English language. There is also recruitment for the staff especially for guide and staff in the local newspaper and volunteer activities to raise the awareness about the monkey and the park.

2. **NGO**, The Long, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **FUKUDA**, Nanami, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **HUYNH**, Uyen Phuong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **NURUL**, Habibah, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **NGO**, Phan Quynh Nhu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Rural agriculture direct selling to increase Vietnamese farmers income: A case study on Japanese JA-Zenchu organization

Abstract:

In the Vietnamese economy agriculture is a key sector. However, due to the uneven population distribution and other structural impediments, Vietnamese farmers cannot deliver their own products directly to where customers will pay premium prices. They instead are strongly dependent on intermediary distributor and wholesalers to sell their products through to retailers. Due to this infrastructural dependence, the price of the agricultural products is doubled or even tripled before they even manage to arrive on the retail market shelves. This paper describes this dependence and suggests the applicability of the Japanese JA-Zenchu (All Japan Agricultural Association) model of direct selling and how this application would help Vietnamese farmers attain better prices for their produce while at the same time supplying these at a more market affordable consumer price.

Our research will test the applicability of the model to the context of Vietnam agriculture by answering three research questions: “Does Vietnam agriculture favor the direct selling methods?”; “How much improvement in profit can direct selling provide for agricultural businesses” and “What factors need to be considered in a risk management method for utilizing direct selling?” The research shows that the JA-Zenchu model can be a readily adaptable model and a key factor in revitalizing Vietnam agriculture and regional communities. The model is shown to an enabler of business, to reduce individual farmer exposure to risk and to allow farmers as members to grow their traditional business.

3. **HARIKUMAR**, Anahata, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ALCANTARA**, Lailani, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Diffusing social innovations: The case of Milea Bee Farm

Abstract:

Social innovations are new ideas motivated by the goal of solving social problems and addressing unmet social needs. When these innovations are adopted and diffused, they have the capability to



drive societal change and improve the well-being of society. Indeed, the importance of social innovations in promoting sustainable development has been accounted by scholars, practitioners, entrepreneurs, and policy makers. Yet, we still lack understanding on how social innovations are being diffused. There is a need for more cases and better analysis of factors that drive and inhibit the diffusion of social innovations across communities and borders. This paper aims to fill this gap by exploring the case of Milea Bee Farm, a social enterprise in the Philippines that promotes sustainable apiculture or beekeeping. While the Philippines has the natural resources conducive to beekeeping, the beekeeping industry continues to rely on importing Italian or European honey bees that are expensive and thus are inaccessible to local and indigenous communities. Moreover, the founders of Milea Bee Farm, Rico Omoyon and Edilee Omoyon found that local farmers have been treating native honey bees as pests while local hunters of native honey have been using destructive practices that could wipe out the native wild bee population. As a solution to these problems, Mile Bee Farm has been practicing and promoting sustainable ways of keeping native honey bees. This study analyses and identifies the critical factors driving and inhibiting the diffusion of sustainable apiculture in the Philippines. The findings of this study provide insights that could help the development of sustainable apiculture in other countries and diffusion of social innovations in general.

#### 4. **MUHAMMAD ERBAKAN**, Hanief, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A comparative investigation into the management system of two wildlife parks: Tanjung Puting in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia and Yaen Koen in Nagano, Japan

##### Abstract:

This study is focused on the comparison on the management system of two wildlife parks which are the Tanjung Puting in Central Kalimantan Indonesia where the Orangutan conservation takes place, and the other one is Jigokudani located in Nagano, Japan where the famous snow monkey attraction exists. To narrow it down, the comparison focused on the ticket pricing system and the interaction between humans and apes. In Tanjung Puting, the ticket pricing system divided for the local and international tourist. Meanwhile, in Yaen Koen, it is divided by the age. For instance, the price between adult and kid is different, usually the kid only need to pay half of the adult's price. In Tanjung Puting, the interaction between humans and apes is kept to a minimum level due to the rule and the laws that exist in the park. For example, the visitors are not allowed to feed the apes, and they need to be guided while exploring the park itself. However, in Yaen Koen, visitor possess more freedom in exploring the park without having a guide. An analysis of both focus will be further research. The data sources are mainly articles and government archive from the internet as well as park brochures.

## 社会・文化・思想 (I)

Chair: 清家 久美 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

1. 生田 花亜南 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 日本におけるスチューデント・アパシーの実態とその原因、さらに解決策としての学生支援について

Abstract:

【目的・背景】本発表の目的は、大学に入学したものの、それ以降無気力になり、大学での勉強に集中できないという大学生、スチューデント・アパシー (以下 SA) という現象を対象に、その原因と解決について考察することである。日本では 1900 年代後半から大学進学率の増加に伴う、留年学生の増加が問題視されるようになった。丸井(1967)はこの現象を「意欲減退型留年」と呼び、これらの学生を指して笠原(1973)は SA という概念を定着させた。学生数の増加に並行するように、その質や悩みなども複雑・多様化し、大学はそれらの学生のニーズに応える役割が必然的に求められるようになった。【方法】①APU を対象に SA の量的調査をおこない、APU の実態を把握する。②その解決のためのおこなわれている学生支援について質的調査をおこなう。【結論】APU の SA は比較的少ないことがわかり、さらに多様な学生のニーズに応える役割として、現代の大学においては「学生支援」が非常に重要な問題であるということが明らかになった。また、SA はアメリカの Walters(1961)により初めて提唱された語であるが、アメリカではこの議論は彼以降大きな発展を遂げなかったが、その一方で日本社会では、大学生を把握する際に援用される概念としてよく使用されている。つまりグローバル化が進む現代において日本では顕著に見られる SA は、グローバルな問題との関連性があるのか、あるいは日本社会独自の問題があるのかということにも一部言及するつもりである。

2. 前原 知也 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 日本の性教育ーグローバルな時代における日本の性教育の現状と今後に向けてー

Abstract:

本発表は、グローバル化における性教育あり方を考えることを目的としている。日本での性教育の現状把握と他国のそれを比較をする中で日本の性教育の実態と今後を考えていく。日本の公教育において性をめぐる問題がどのように教育されてきたのかを学習指導要領の変遷から辿り、そこに見られる日本の性規範の一側面を明らかにする。セクシュアリティの近代において、人工中絶や、性体験の若年化、性意識の偏りなどが数多くの先行研究において、性行為が議論されている。古島(2015)や佐藤(2018)によれば、日本の性教育は世界に比べ遅れており、避妊の教育改善や、快楽としての性行為を取り上げることの重要性が語られている。今後どのような性教育が好ましいのかという問題について、APU の国際学生が受けてきた性教育の調査を行うことによつて、日本の現状と比較検討し、グローバル社会における性教育のあり方を考察している。

### 3. 桂木 良介 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 障害者の性介助における「性」への意味付けについて—ホワイトハンズへの調査を通して—

#### Abstract:

【研究の背景・目的・方法】デンマーク発祥のノーマライゼーションの思想やオランダの SAR 等の影響もあり、世界的に障害者の「性」に取り組む動きがある。近年、日本においても障害者の「性」を取り上げたルポルタージュや著作の登場により、障害者研究において「性」に焦点を当てた研究の重要性は高まっているものの、旭 (1993, 1996) は、日本における研究は現状少なく、問題を提示するだけに留まっており、解決に向けた研究や政策提言はほとんどないと指摘している。瀬山 (2005)、前田 (2005) 等によって明らかにされた障害者の「性」問題は、「性欲の問題」と「介助関係の問題」に大別でき、特に「性欲の問題」については、障害者が自立生活を営む契機となっていることが旭 (1993) の調査から明らかになり「性」の重要性が指摘されている。そこで本研究では、これまで障害者研究においてあまり明るみにされてこなかった障害者の「性欲の問題」に取り組む一般社団法人ホワイトハンズの関西支部代表とケアスタッフへの質的調査を通して、グローバル化の中で「性」の重要性が主張され様々な取り組みが行われる中、「性」に対して比較的、否定的なイメージを持つ日本において、彼らが「性」にどのような意味付けを行っているのかを報告することを目的とする。

【考察・結論】関西支部代表とケアスタッフへの質的調査から、これまで「障害者」という負のアイデンティティを付与され続けた障害者にとって、「性」は人間としての正のアイデンティティの構築に関わるものであると彼等は考えていると分析し、これを結論とする。

### 4. 轟木 真子 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 現代におけるニヒリズムの位置付けに関する一考察

#### Abstract:

本研究の目的は、現代におけるニヒリズムの位置付けを明らかにすることにある。土橋 (2007) によれば、グローバリゼーションがもたらした格差社会は人々にニヒリズム傾向をもたらすとされる。氣多 (1998) によれば、現代において、ニヒリズムは、哲学の場でも宗教の場でも語られることが少なくなったとされる。一方で、現代社会においてニヒリズムは進展し、その克服は難しいと言われている。西部 (2013) によると、ニヒリズムとは、個人だけでなく社会、時代にも侵食しているものであり、ニヒリズムには、それ自身を隠す性質があるとされている。本研究ではこの西部の『虚無の構造』を批判検討し、ニヒリズムの自明性から解放されなければ、ニヒリズムから克服することはできないと考察した。これによって、ニヒリズムは、近現代特有の思考様式であり、ニヒリズムを把握するためには、社会そのものを把握する必要があることが分った。これは、近年のグローバル社会のように目覚ましく移り変わっていく時代において、個人と社会の両者を捉える契機となりうる。

## 5. 吉井 光輝 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 多文化主義の可能性：C.テイラー「承認をめぐる政治」の再考

### **Abstract:**

近年、グローバル化の加速に伴い、人々が容易に国境を越えることが可能になり、移民や海外就労者の数が急速に増加した。その帰結として、一国家内に文化的マイノリティが多く存在するようになった。そして、それら少数派コミュニティのもつ文化的アイデンティティが、多数派の政治・社会規範によって抑圧されているという状況に陥っている。

本発表では、グローバル化した世界を生きる私たちが「多文化社会における共存」を実現するための可能性を理論的に見いだすことを目的とする。C. テイラーは「承認をめぐる政治」において、少数派の文化的アイデンティティを正当に「承認」する重要性を述べ、現代の自由民主主義社会が抱えるマイノリティ問題を解決しうる政治モデルを示した。テイラーの論における「承認」の意味を再考することで、グローバル化社会での文化的マイノリティや先住者の声を政治に反映させる有効な手段となるのではないかと考える。

## 6. 村上 知里 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

**Title:** 現代社会における不登校に対する「居場所」の可能性についての一考察

### **Abstract:**

本研究の目的は、現代社会における不登校がいかなる問題なのかを考察した上で、社会における「居場所」の有用性を明らかにすることである。1992年、文部科学省は不登校を誰にでも起こり得るものと捉え、それまでの病理・逸脱と捉える見方から転回した。同時に、不登校支援において居場所という言葉が使われはじめ、居場所づくりが盛んになっていった。2003年以降、不登校がその後の引きこもりやニート、低い社会階層に繋がることなどが問題視されるようになり、見守るだけでなく積極的に関わる対応が提唱されている。つまり不登校研究は、原因論に終始していた研究から、不登校の「その後」に注目したものになってきている。本研究では、U. ベックのリスク社会論を中心とした現代社会論に依拠し、個人の生きづらさが自己責任とされる現代社会において、不登校児の抱える生きづらさを軽減するための方法の一つとして「居場所」が有用であると主張する。居場所という言葉は、受容・肯定・安心感といった言葉とともに語られることが多いが、本研究では現代社会を生き抜く力をつけるための「居場所」が、不登校児にとって求められているものであると結論付ける。不登校の問題は日本に顕著な現象であるといわれているが、なぜ現代のグローバリゼーションの動きの中で日本のみにおいてそのような現象が発生するのかという問題も合わせて考えていく。

## **Sustainable development**

Chair: Professor **ZHANG**, Wei-Bin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Mr. **ISLAM**, Mohammad Tariqul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HATURUSINHA**, Sithira, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SURAWEERA**, Isuravi, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

Title: Importance of transportation for tourism in Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Being a small island in the centre of the world, tourism can be considered as one main source of income in Sri Lanka. Tourism has its own sectors of consideration and transportation is one important consideration for a better tourist attraction, since transportation is one factor which tourism cannot thrive without. This research is focused on identifying the impacts of transportation, for the tourism industry in Sri Lanka. The main objective of this research was to observe and identify tourist considerations and intentions regarding transportation inside Sri Lanka, which leads to a better optimization of available resources for transportation, in an effective manner, which would cause an increase in the tourist attraction of the country. The research was carried out mainly focusing two aspects; which are public transportation and road conditions of the country, where effects of traffic congestion and the comfort of using road transportation for traveling in Sri Lanka were observed to be main considerations of travelers.

In this research, after analyzing data collected through an online questionnaire survey conducted with foreign travelers tourists around the world, the essentiality of developing the public transportation sector and road conditions was statistically identified. Moreover, it was found that the heavy traffic congestion and discomfort experienced by resulting from poor road conditions have significantly negatively impacted on tourism in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, results indicate that if the necessary facilities were provided, many tourists would prefer experiencing the local vibes and feel Sri Lanka in public transportation over private modes, than in a taxi cabin.

*Keywords:* Tourism and Transportation, Public transportation, Road condition

2. **KONUSI**, Sagaitu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Waste-to-energy incineration technology: A feasibility study into the implementation of a waste-to-energy incineration plant in Fiji

Abstract:

This paper looks into the feasibility of constructing a waste-to-energy incineration plant in Fiji and how it can help Fiji to reach its 100% renewable energy goals by 2030. Waste-to-energy incineration technology provides one of the cleanest forms of renewable energy (Themalis, 2003) while also producing a large of amounts of energy, depending on the capacity of the plant.

Fiji currently faces the problems of excess municipal waste (Morrison and Munro, 1999) and expensive oil imports to account for the energy demand (Jayaraman, Tiruvalangadu & Lau, 2011) and incineration technology offers a solution to tackling both these problems. Extensive research using science journals, research articles and previous research papers looking into incineration technology were used as the main sources of information. The conclusions drawn from this research have then been categorized into possible environmental and development policies that Fiji can undertake in order to achieve the construction of a waste-to-energy incineration plant and achieving its renewable energy goals.

3. **SARKER**, Md. Sayem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Corporate greening through banking industry: The case of commercial banks in Bangladesh

Abstract:

Due to the enhancement of modern technology and cooperation of the global leaders, the idea of corporate greening has reached a new height in the debate of business practice in the world. The term greening generally refers to the process through which an individual becomes more aware of environmental issues. Similarly, when a corporation becomes aware of such environmental issues which arise as an externality of its business operations, then that process is named as “Corporate Greening.” There is a common misconception that corporate greening is limited to advanced countries. Recent trends of corporate greening, however, show that the concept has already been expanded into emerging economies as well. Again, the corporate greening was commonly associated with the manufacturing industries because of their existential closeness to the environment. The perception has, however, now been changed. Nowadays, service organizations have started to contribute to the corporate greening process either directly or indirectly. In fact, among the service sector organizations, financial organizations play a significant role in the corporate greening process. Therefore, this research is going to analyze the extent of influence of financial organizations in governing or controlling the corporate greening process of their client organizations. To answer the question, this study proposes to take 20 commercial banks, 10 Islamic and 10 conventional banks, from Bangladesh as research sample. Data will be collected from the published annual reports of the respective banks. Then, the collected data will be analyzed by using statistical software SPSS. By examining the depth and breadth of the corporate greening achieved by the banking sector, the study is expected to contribute the status of an important issue of corporate practice prevailing in Bangladesh. The study is expected to make some policy recommendations which may be useful to various stakeholders and policy makers for making Bangladesh a better place for living.

*Keywords:* Bangladesh, Corporate greening, Banking industry, Technology, Environment

## 社会・文化・思想 (II)

Chair: 清家 久美 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

## 1. 徳久 潤彦 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 現代民主主義における多元性の可能性についての一考察ーラディカル・デモクラシーを手掛かりにー

## Abstract:

本報告の目的は、ラディカル・デモクラシー、なかでも C. ムフの提唱する闘技的民主主義を手掛かりにしなが、現代民主主義における多元性の可能性について模索することにある。現代は民主主義の勝利によって「敵なき」世界が実現可能であるという「ポスト政治的」な時代精神が主流となりつつある (ムフ 2005=2008)。このような流れを、ムフは社会に存在する敵対性の潜勢力を高めていると批判する。そこで、ムフは他者である「構成的外部」に注目し、C. シュミットの「政治的なるもの」に依拠し、シュミットの「敵」概念を「対抗者」と読み替える。他者を殲滅すべき相手とするのではなく、あくまでも友好的な競争相手とみなす、これがムフの闘技的民主主義である。本報告では、ムフの闘技的民主主義を批判検討し、「対抗者」こそがアイデンティティの構築し、新たな政治主体を作り出すという多元性の可能性を明らかにした。これは、近年のグローバル社会における「ポスト政治的」な時代精神へ一石を投じるものであり、さらには来るべき民主主義の議論への一助となるだろう。

## 2. 高橋 里奈 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: カミュ＝サルトル論争の現代的再考ー不条理と嘔吐、全体性と孤独ー

## Abstract:

本発表の目的は、カミュ＝サルトル論争の再考である。20 世紀フランスを代表し活躍していたカミュとサルトルは正反対の存在であった。アルジェリア生まれで貧しい育ちのカミュはフランス中を移動し、一方サルトルはフランス本国の裕福な家庭で育ち、1 日中カフェに入り浸っていた。この二人が交流を持ち、論争に発展したきっかけはカミュ著作の『反抗的人間』をフランス＝ジャンソンが批判し、カミュが『現代』の編集長サルトルへの抗議の手紙を送りつけたことによる。結果はサルトルが勝利し、カミュはその地位を落とした。本発表の考察としては、当時統一による社会を理想とした共産主義を目指したサルトルに対抗し、個々人が生きることを目指したカミュは共産主義が崩壊した後の未来を先駆けて見出していたのではないかと結論付ける。方法論としては、当時の論争を先行研究やカミュとサルトルの手紙のやり取りから考察している。これまでにいくつもの解釈がでてきたが、グローバル化の時代の新たな見解に基づく再解釈によって、現代社会を再考する契機になると考える。

### 3. 久保山 可奈子 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

Title: 3. 11 後の反原発運動における〈ローカル／グローバル〉の問題についての再考

#### Abstract:

本研究の目的は、3. 11 とその後の再稼働をめぐる反原発運動を対象に、国策として進められる原子力政策の中で、自治の可能性を模索することである。

日本では 1960 年代以来、国家によって中央集権的かつ非民主的に原子力が推進され、反原発運動はテクノクラートに対して民主化を求めてきた（稲葉，2016）。3. 11 後の反原発運動は「社会運動の再生」（小熊，2012）と評されるほど大きな高まりを見せた。当時の目的を持った運動は下火となってしまったものの、再稼働が続々と決定される中で、新たな争点を掲げる運動が登場している。ベックは新たな争点とその提案を以下のように説明する。それは原発事故の危険性は国境を超えてゆくにもかかわらず、建設・運転の意思決定権は未だ国家しか持ち得ないという矛盾であり、その解決のためにグローバル社会におけるコスモポリタンの制度的な構築を提唱するが、その実現可能性は未だ低い。

本研究では、視点は異なるものの、同じ構造を持つ国内問題を考えることにより、グローバルな問題への援用を念頭に入れつつ考察する。それは国内の反原発運動が再稼働をめぐる、国に追従するしかない原発立地自治体地域のみならず、隣接自治体にも権利を求める運動に質的調査を行い、行政区分を超えてゆくリスクと我々はいかに付き合っているのか、そして国家との権力関係の中で「自治」はいかに可能かを考察する。

### 4. 対本 祝子 立命館アジア太平洋大学（日本）

Title: 沖縄県・久高島における神事の変遷に関する一考察—カミンチュの視座を通して—

#### Abstract:

沖縄県久高島では、いまだ伝統社会の要素が色濃く残り、豊かな祭祀が日常的に行われており、カミンチュと呼ばれる宗教的職能によって構成される神職者組織が中心となって守り継いできた。しかしながら、強固な地縁血縁を基盤とする神職者組織は近代化の流れのなかで衰退し、神事の一部は形骸化され、カミンチュたちは伝統の存続と近代化の受容との間で深い葛藤を抱えている。本研究では、沖縄県・久高島における神事の変遷を踏まえ、現状におけるカミンチュたちの葛藤とその動向を見ることによって、伝統社会における宗教の近代化がいかなるものかについて明らかにする。久高島では、首里王府によるノロ制度の施行によって神職者組織が作られ、ノロを中心とする血縁、地縁に縛られた神事が生まれた。しかし、神職者組織が近代化で衰退した現在、カミンチュたちは「新しい神事のあり方」の可能性を模索していることがわかった。方法論として、本研究では、カミンチュへのインタビューによって得られた語りをもとに分析、考察を行う。



## 5. 石内 良季 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 現代ブータンにおける国民形成についての一考察

### Abstract:

【研究背景・目的・方法】本研究では、ブータン王国の国民国家形成において、人々がいかに国民意識を得たかを明らかにすることを目的とする。1960年代以降、国籍法等を通して、ブータンは国民文化を定義し、「あるべきブータン像」を形成してきた(宮本, 2008)。しかし、国土を縦横に分断する複雑な地政学的状況が、人々や情報の移動を規制する多民族多言語的ブータンにおいて、「あるべきブータン人像」を共有することを困難にしている。そこで、本研究では国王と仏教の役割に着目し、両者が国民意識形成にどう関与してきたかを考察する。

【考察・結論】20世紀後期において、国王及び王族は地方行幸の名の下遠隔地の人々を直接訪れることで、国民意識を創り上げていった。また、中央僧院により派遣される僧は、国教チベット仏教ドゥック派を広げることで、「ドゥックパ(ブータン人)」意識を形成してきた。このように、王族と僧団による一連の働きが、人々の国民意識形成に強く影響していることが明らかとなった。

## 6. 宮川 浩人 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 「ひきこもり」に対する「訪問支援」の意義—方法として「対人関係」—

### Abstract:

「ひきこもり」は、日本国内に約54万人存在すると言われており、青少年の「未自立」を巡る社会問題である。その支援は官民両方から行われており、とりわけ支援施設へ来所することが困難な当事者に対して支援を行う訪問支援は、2010年の厚生労働省の「ひきこもり」への対応ガイドラインでもその重要性が指摘され、「8050問題」とも言われる「長期化・高齢化」を食い止める手段として注目されている。

この「訪問支援」に対しての研究は、中村(2005)、中村・堀口(2008)があり、特定団体における当事者との「対人関係」構築の実践が報告されている。しかし、これらの先行研究では、「対人関係」を結ぶことが、なぜ「ひきこもり」状態から脱することに繋がるのかは十分に説明がされておらず、「訪問支援」の有効性が解明されているとは言えない。

そこで、本発表では関東で活動する支援団体Tへの質的調査を通して、「対人関係」を結ぶことと「ひきこもり」状態からの脱出の因果関係を明らかにすることで、「訪問支援」の有効性・重要性を提示することを目的とする。

調査から判明したことは、「対人関係」の構築は、社会空間における「未来の予測不可能性」への恐怖から戦略的撤退をする当事者に対して、(1)「対話」によって承認することで自己肯定感を補填するだけでなく、(2)その経験の蓄積が体験の量となり、(3)未来を予測する想像力をもたらし、社会空間からの撤退から前進へと促すものであるということであった。これが、「ひきこもり」状態からの脱出の方法としての「対人関係」の意義であり、「ひきこもり」支援における「訪問支援」の有効性を示していると結論付ける。

# Sunday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018

Undergraduate Special Session 6 (F-211)

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国際関係

Chair & Discussant: 酒井 英一 准教授 関西外国語大学 (日本)

1. 山崎 華 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 武装非国家主体の国家との共存に関する一考察—Hezbollah と FSLN に着目して

Abstract:

【研究背景・目的・方法】近年、9.11 同時多発テロ、シリア内戦等の影響で国際秩序を攪乱しかねない存在として国際テロ組織が存在感を強めていることは間違いない。しかし、長谷川(2017)によれば、アフガニスタンにおけるタリバン穏健派の事例から、紛争の根本要因の除去を目指しうる対象としても武装非国家主体はキーアクターであると言える。本研究では、武装非国家主体でありながら合法政党としての側面がある、ヒズブッラー(Hezbollah)とサンディニスタ解放戦線(FSLN)の比較的検討を通して、武装非国家主体をモデル化することで、武装非国家主体が国家へと与える影響とは何か、武装非国家主体が国家との共存をどのように推し進めているのかについて明らかにすることを目的とする。【考察・結論】合法政党化した武装非国家主体は、自身の価値や指針を保つために、時代・周辺諸国の展開に合わせて思想・組織体系を変化し続け、結果的に国家との相互依存関係/構造的な国家との共存が成されていると結論づける。

2. 高橋 蒼太郎 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: 資本主義・グローバリゼーションと格差問題についての一考察—マルクス主義思想を通して—

Abstract:

本発表は、ピケティによって実証された資本主義とグローバリゼーションによってもたらされた格差問題をマルクスや、それを批判的に踏襲する現代のマルクス主義思想の研究者たちから再考することを目的とする。マルクスは、貨幣と資本の性格が及ぼす搾取構造について経済学の立場から説明した。資本とは市場の拡大によってその価値を巨大なものとしていくわけで、すなわち資本の性質そのものが現代のグローバリゼーションを創り上げたのである。さらに、マルクスは敵対する階級が及ぼす社会闘争について社会学と政治学の観点から述べており、これまでの歴史を作ってきたものは互いの力の関係、つまり階級対立であるとし、そのことは歴史の諸時期に革命運動として明確に現れたという。さらに彼は資本主義社会の崩壊は不可避であるとし、自身の後継者たちに世界を解釈するよりも、それを変えることを説き勧めていた。マルクスや現代のマルクス主義思想の研究者による資本主義についての捉え方は現在、世界的な問題になっている格差問題を本質的に捉え直すことができると考える。現代の新自由主義の再検討についても言及する。

### 3. 東沢 虹呼里 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: イスラエル、パレスチナ問題に関する一提案—深まる溝を埋めるために日本がとるべき行動とは—

#### Abstract:

イスラエルとパレスチナの和平交渉はオスロ合意を境に停滞し、パレスチナ問題の解決を阻むような 1) イスラエル政府内にはびこる汚職問題 2) トランプ米大統領によるエルサレムのイスラエル首都認定 3) 難航するファタハとハマスの和解協議等の問題が出現している。現地調査によって浮かんだ「イスラエル人の無関心はなぜ」「なぜパレスチナ人は犠牲を顧みない抗議活動を続けるのか」等の疑問に対して、文献を用いてイスラエルとパレスチナの構造的な問題を読み解き、二国家解決を支持して積極的にパレスチナ支援を進めている日本の中東外交の今後を模索する。

イスラエルでは西の自由主義と東の大イスラエル主義、パレスチナではヨルダン川西岸とガザというように両者が内部で分裂していることが中東和平を遠ざけ、パレスチナ人への暴力に繋がっていると結論付ける。これに対して日本はパレスチナの経済的自立と信頼醸成に取り組み、当事者間の交渉再開を後押ししていくべきではないかと考える。

## Undergraduate Special Session 7 (F-208)

### **Business, economics & politics in Asia Pacific**

Chair: Professor **ZHANG**, Wei-Bin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Ms. **ZELIKSON**, Rivka, University of Toronto, Canada

#### 1. **ZELIKSON**, Rivka, University of Toronto, Canada

Title: The rainbow recast: Queering Karen non-profit organizations on the Thai-Burmese border

#### Abstract:

In recent years, global development actors have begun requesting that the non-profits they fund ensure LGBT people are included in their work. While training in Western-style LGBT awareness is sometimes available to non-profit staff in developing locales, it is unclear whether the training is congruent with local understandings of sexuality and gender, and how “LGBT inclusion” plays out in daily non-profit practice. In this context, I investigate and challenge the understandings and attitudes towards homosexuality, bisexuality and gender non-conformity among ethnic Karen non-profit staff along the Thai-Myanmar border, as well as their implications for the sense of safety, acceptance, and inclusion of Karen sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGIE) minorities within these organizations. I collected data through semi-structured interviews with both SOGIE minority and SOGIE majority Karen non-profit staff, as well as through an 11-month participant observation within a Karen non-profit. At this non-profit, I conducted a Feminist Participatory Action Research workshop, aimed at engaging with the staff’s narratives of Karen SOGIE minorities, and gauging the willingness of the organization to act to make their workplace

more inclusive of SOGIE minorities. I found that attitudes towards SOGIE minorities reflected tolerance and explicit acceptance, but lacked nuance and coherence in understanding the diversity of SOGIE minority experiences, and the behaviors they may find hurtful or insulting. Moreover, gender policing (Butler, 1999) among employees affected not only those who identify as LGBT or a sexual and gender minority, but also any staff member, especially male staff members whose gendered behaviors strayed from hegemonic masculinity. These findings suggest those who are working to promote gender and sexual equity within non-profits, development projects, and other workplaces should adopt strategies that target the broader behaviors of gender policing, even as they exist independently from the marginalized groups who are often their targets.

2. **CHEN**, Wen Jing, National United University, Taiwan; **YANG**, Nien-Tzu, National United University, Taiwan; **LI**, Chia Yi, National United University, Taiwan; **HSIAO**, Yu Wen, National United University, Taiwan; **WU**, Kuan Chen, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Whether factors relative to advertisements can strengthen the abnormal return of companies

Abstract:

We analysis whether type of advertisement, time of advertisement, brand representative, background music and theme song can strengthen the abnormal return of companies. We use YouTube to collect the information relative to those advertisement factors. We use Taiwan Economic Journal (TEJ) to collect relative financial factors. Furthermore, we compare whether there are different preference and financial performance of producing advertisement in Taiwan, Japan and America.

We find that the theme song affect advertisement's performance in the long term in Snow Brand Milk Products Company. We find that the brand representative positively affect advertisement's performance in the short term in Nissin Company. We find that the introduction of product positively affect advertisement's performance in the long term in Nissin Company. We find that the micro film positively affect advertisement's performance in the short term in Uni-president Company. We find that the background music positively affect advertisement's performance in the short term in Coca Cola Company. We find that the introduction of product negatively affect advertisement's performance in the long term in Coca Cola Company. All companies have minor positive abnormal return in the short term, negative abnormal return in the long term

3. **ANANTA**, Muhammad Ihsan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Contesting globalization and internationalization in South East Asia: Comparing strategy towards the reduction of poverty and wealth inequality gap in ASEAN economic community

Abstract:

This study is a critical examination of the impact of ongoing trade globalization policy towards the effort to reduce wealth inequality gap to create equitable economy South East Asia which linked to poverty eradication and whether another alternative namely trade internationalization could offer more effective solution. Wealth inequality is on the rise between and within the South

East Asia countries following years of rapid economic growth. There is a gap between the more established members of ASEAN and those who join ASEAN more recently and still in early stages of development, often labelled the CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam). Even within individual country not one can be considered of having equitable economy. The belief in globalization has championed the creation of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 which is expected to increase the competitiveness of ASEAN member states as a single production base in a global market by promoting economic integration and free movement of goods, capital, and labor within the region. This in turn is projected to make this region more attractive to foreign direct investment, stimulating export, and creating jobs which increase the economic growth, and economic welfare of the people. In the other hand, the proponent of internationalization who favor economic interdependent not integration suggest that the trade liberalization and deregulation inherent in AEC potentially lead to competitive pressure among the country to lower the cost of production which create the race-to-the-bottom situation that may increase efficiency but also reducing environmental and social standards at the national level. Using the case comparative approach in ASEAN member states it is found that trade globalization contributes to exacerbating wealth inequality problem, and alternative from the trade internationalization perspective merits further attention and needs to be considered to create equitable, people oriented, and socially just economy in this region.

4. **BOUNG**, Disovankiri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Assessing the determinants of Cambodia inward foreign direct investment

Abstract:

Since Cambodia opened up its market after Civil War in 1993, it has experienced significant capital inflow, mainly from China, Japan, ASEAN, and the European Union. Although there are a few studies on FDI inward determinants in ASEAN, and CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam), not many have focused on Cambodia's case in depth. This paper aims to investigate the determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow to Cambodia. Dunning's Eclectic Paradigm Theory (EPT), together with economics, institutional and political factors are assessed. Using FDI inflow as dependent variables, a time series regression with 9 independent variables including GDP per capita, trade openness, inflation, natural resource rent, fix telephone subscriptions per 100 people, rule of law, control of corruption, political stability, voice and accountability was developed. The results show that only GDP per capita (as a proxy of market size) is positively significant in explaining factors attracting FDI inflows in Cambodia. Due to the limitation of data, factors such as government policies toward FDI, incentives, recent economics forms, political conflicts, and many others factors that cannot be presented using numbers and are difficult to find explanatory proxies, are not presented in the regression. However, to some extent, their impact on Cambodia's inward FDI are discussed in this study. The results of this research provide a framework for policies markers to consider when attracting more investment.

**マイノリティ・持続可能性**

Chair: 清家 久美 教授 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

1. 範田 英治 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

Title: ベトナム人技能実習生と在越日系企業の可能性

**Abstract:**

近年、ベトナムと日本との関係が密接的になりつつある。ベトナムから技能実習生として日本にやってくるベトナム人が急増している。ここ5年間(2012年～2017年)で日本にやってくるベトナム人技能実習生は10倍ほど激増していることがわかった。(1万人～10万人)「朝日新聞 2017年12月13日 実習生失踪、”急増はベトナム人 背景に「保証金」廃止も”」また、ベトナムに事業展開を進めている日系企業も目立ってきた。それに伴い、多くの日系企業は日本の言語と文化に適応した有能なベトナム人を働き手として熱望している。また、技能研修後も日系企業で働きたいベトナム人が多数いる。しかし、実際には日本に堪能で優秀なベトナム人を募ることに苦戦し、文化の壁が原因で社内の組織をまとめることに大きな苦戦が強いられている。一方、研修後のベトナム人は就職先が決まっている方が少なく、アフターキャリアに問題がある。この両者の需要と供給の関係をインタビューとJITCOのデータを基に追求し、日本とベトナムの両国に持続的な発展をもたらす可能性を説いて行きたい。

2. 梶谷 彩加 立命館アジア太平洋大学(日本); 太江田 真樹 立命館アジア太平洋大学(日本); カプロヴァ グルミラ 立命館アジア太平洋大学(日本); 嶋崎 紗那 立命館アジア太平洋大学(日本)

Title: 日本企業における外国人技能実習制度の在り方—CSVの観点から—

**Abstract:**

企業のCSVの取り組みとして、外国人技能実習制度に注目した。外国人技能実習制度とは、我々先進国が発展途上国の若者を対象に一定期間日本国内で技能実習生として雇用し、実際の実務を通じて技術・技能・知識を学び、その学びを帰国後自国で開発途上国等の経済発展に貢献するという目的で実施されている。しかし、その労働環境は劣悪である。労働下で実習生は賃金不払いや過重労働など労働基準法違反がある元で働いている。今回私たちは、企業に対してどのような働きかけをすれば、この問題が解決されるのかという調査目的を設定する。

私たちは、外国人実習生と企業との間を取り巻く国際研修協力機構の監視能力の欠如に問題があると仮定する。実際に、労働基準関係法令に違反している企業が多い。結果的に国際研修協力機構を取り締まる必要がある。

結論として、私たちは、外国人技能実習生を受け入れるにあたり、企業側へのメリットをより生み出し、企業と外国人技能実習生の双方にとって利益がある関係を築くことが大切であると考ええる。

### 3. 寺町 遼花 立命館アジア太平洋大学 (日本)

**Title:** 日本の地方都市の国際都市化のススメー排外主義を廃絶するためにー

**Abstract:**

目的としては、別府等の地方都市も含め、日本全国を国際都市化し、排外主義の思想を廃絶することである。現在の日本は、人口減少が進み、もはや経済発展も見込めない。アジアの新興国は爆発的な経済成長を遂げる中、世界中どこかアジアの中でも日本の地位は下がっていくだろう。そんな中、外国人に対して排他的で、不当な条件を強いて働かせている場合ではない。日本企業も真にグローバル化し、外国人が働きたいと思えるような環境づくり、住みたいと思えるような街づくりをしなければ、日本はこのまま沈んでいくばかりである。

方法論としては、日本全国とりわけ地方都市に APU のような大学を多くつくることが挙げられる。そうすることで、過疎化が進んでいる特性や魅力のある地方都市が活気を取り戻し、都市一極集中を緩和できる。そして、APU のように世界中から集まった外国人が日本人と混ざって生活する大学をつくることで、単一民族で外国人に対する免疫がない日本人もグローバルスタンダードを学び、世界で太刀打ちできる能力を身につけることができる。また、外国人側から見ても、4年間日本で学び生活することで、日本の文化や価値観に適応していくため、日本でその後働いてくれたり、日本をビジネスの拠点として、自国との架け橋になりたいという外国人を増やすことが可能になる。

以上の理由より、日本の国際化を促進し、排外主義的な人種差別の概念を根本から浄化させる必要がある。

### 4. 塚越 悠太 東京大学 (日本)

**Title:** 「流域治水」とは何か：福岡市樋井川の環境ガバナンスにおける科学技術コミュニケーションへの着目を通じて

**Abstract:**

福岡市の二級河川・樋井川では、2009年7月の洪水被害を契機として、地域住民と専門家による流域ガバナンスが今日まで試みられている。その骨子は雨水流出抑制を目的とした雨水貯留・浸透技術の開発・普及を核としつつ、多世代にわたって人びとが川と関わり、その豊かさを享受できるようなネットワーク（「あまみず社会」）を構築することにある。本研究はこれらの動向の中心に位置するあまみず社会研究会の歴史と活動に着目し、そこで交わされる科学技術コミュニケーションのあり方を、参与観察および地域住民や研究会の専門家へのインタビューを通じて明らかにする。現在、上／中／下流部間での地域住民の川に対する認識の相違や、研究会内での「社会」像や「市民」像の多層性が見受けられており、最終的には都市河川という空間において、各アクターがどのように多様な知を媒介・再編しながら〈流域〉という社会を紡いでいるかが明らかとなる。

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