2019 IEDRC OSAKA CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

2019 8th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2019)

2019 8th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2019)

April 10-12, 2019

Osaka International Convention Center, Osaka, Japan

Sponsored by

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Welcome Remarks

On behalf of IEDRC, we welcome you to Osaka International Convention Center, Osaka, Japan to attend 2019 8th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2019) and 2019 8th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2019). We're confident that over the three days you'll get theoretical grounding, practical knowledge, and personal contacts that will help you build long-term, profitable and sustainable communication among researchers and practitioners working in a wide variety of scientific areas with a common interest on Social Science and Humanity, Language, Medias and Culture.

We hope that your work and that of your institution or company will be enhanced both by what you learn and by those with whom you connect over the next 3 days. Our field is enriched by the dialogue among colleagues from around the world which occurs during presentation sessions as well as informal conversations. We hope this is a memorable, valuable, and enjoyable experience!

On behalf of conference chair and all the conference committee, we would like to thank all the authors as well as the Program Committee members and reviewers. Their high competence, their enthusiasm, their time and expertise knowledge, enabled us to prepare the high-quality final program and helped to make the conference a successful event. We hope that all participants and other interested readers benefit scientifically from the proceedings and also find it stimulating in this process. Finally, we would like to wish you success in your technical presentations and social networking.

Once again, thanks for coming to this conference. We are delegate to higher and better international conference experiences. We will sincerely listen to any suggestion and comment. We are looking forward to meeting you next time!

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Conference Venue

Osaka International Convention Center

Location: 5-3-51, Nakanoshima Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0005, Japan

Telephone Number: 06-4803-5555

The facility is located in Nakanoshima in the center of Osaka. This facility can be used for various activities such as different types of conferences, concerts, exhibitions, providing a high-quality service emphasizing bringing people of different nationalities together through various exchanges.

The Osaka International Convention Center Corporation was founded as a joint venture between Osaka Prefecture and the Osaka business community. Inheriting the foundation from the time of the former Osaka International Trade Center, the company was entrusted by Osaka Prefecture with the management of the Osaka International Convention Center.

LOCATION MAP OF OSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER

From Kansai International Airport

 * Approx.55 minutes to Osaka Station on the JR Line
 * Approx 60 minutes to the Osaka Station by airport limousine bus

15 minutes by Osaka city bus from JR Osaka station. Take No.53-bound for Funatsubashi, or No.55-bound for Tsurumachi 4-chome. Get off at Dojima Ohashi bus stop.

From Osaka International Airport (Itami Airport)

 * Approx 30 minutes to Osaka Station by airport bus

15 minutes by Osaka city bus from JR Osaka station. Take No.53-bound for Funatsubashi,or No.55-bound for Tsurumachi 4-chome. Get off at Dojima Ohashi bus stop.

From Shin-Osaka Shinkansen (Bullet Train) Station

 * Transfer to the JR local line at Shin-Osaka Station, and disembark at Osaka Station(approx.5 minutes)

15 minutes by Osaka city bus from JR Osaka station. Take No.53-bound for Funatsubashi, or No.55-bound for Tsurumachi 4-chome. Get off at Dojima Ohashi bus stop.
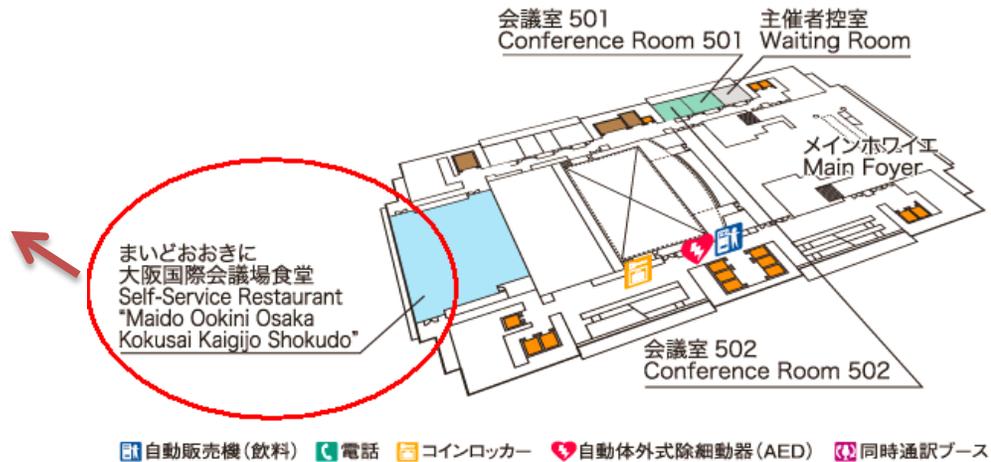
5F FLOOR MAP

Lunch and **Dinner** on *April 11* are at
Self-Service Restaurant "Maido Ookini Osaka Kokusai Kaigijo Shokudo"

10F FLOOR MAP
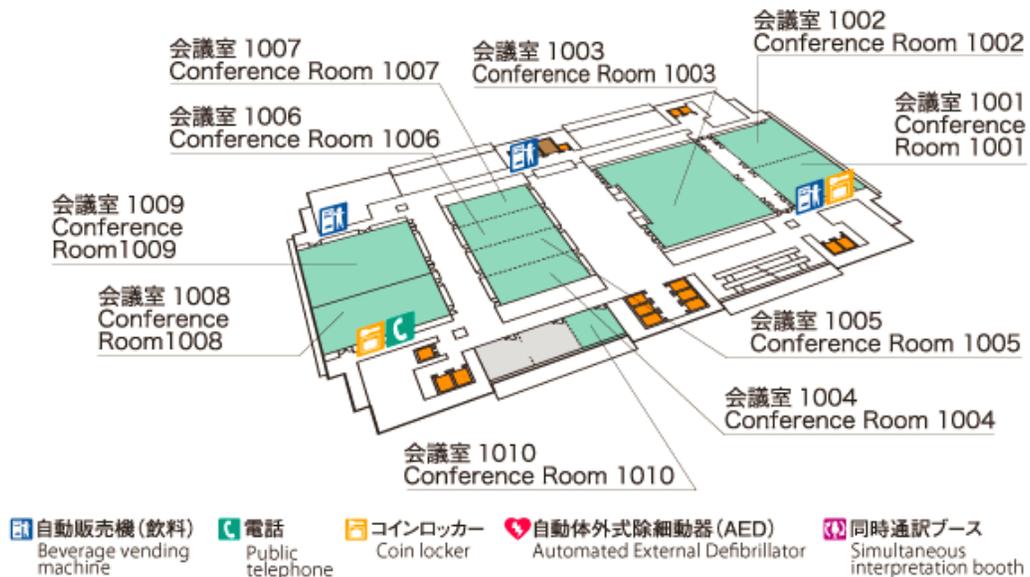
10F CONFERENCE ROOM DISTRIBUTION MAP

Room	Time	Arrangement
Room 1004	9:00-12:00 13:00-13:40	Keynote Speeches
	13:40-15:50	Session 1-Linguistics and Language
	16:00-17:45	Session 4-Business and Human Resources Management
Room 1010	13:40-15:35	Session 2-Media and Culture
	16:00-17:30	Session 5-Economics and People's Livelihood
Room 10-1	13:40-15:30	Session 3-Politics, Philosophy and Behavioral Psychology
	16:00-18:30	Session 6-Education and Sociology

Date: (Thur) April 11, 2019
Title: ICLMC 2019 & ICSSH 2019
Venue: 10F Conference room 1004, 1010, 10-1

1005

Room 1004
60 Pax.

WC

Room 10-1   Room 1010

10-2

other
user

B-6   B-5

B-4   B-3

B-2   B-1

Conference room 1004 (Seminar)

* Lecture Amp w/ microphone   1
* Wireless microphone(Chair)   1
* Projector stand
* Screen (W2400)   1 120 inch
* Desk Lamp   2
* Sign Stand (High)   1
  Desk (C)   21
  Chair (C)   62+4

Conference room 1010 (session 2)
Waiting room 10-1 (session 3)

* Sign Stand (B:High)   1
* Sign Stand (B:A3)   2(1st floor x2)
* Projector stand   1
* Tripod screen (90inch)   1
  Desk (C)   6
  Chair (C)   17

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10m
0   10   20   30ft.
ロビー

WC

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESENTERS

➢ On-Site Registration
1) **Your paper ID** is required for the registration.
2) On-Site Registration is mainly about **Conference Materials Collection.**
3) *Certificate of Listener can be collected at the registration counter.
4) *Certificate of Presentation can be collected from the session chair at the end of each session.
5) You can register on *April. 10th whole day* and *April. 11th morning* at the registration counter.
6) The organizer won't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.

➢ Oral Presentations
Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:
Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screens
Laser Sticks
Materials Prepared by the Presenter:
Power Point or PDF Files (Files should be copied to the conference laptop at the beginning of each session)
Duration of each Presentation:
Keynote Speech: **40 Minutes of Presentation, including Q&A**
Invited Speech: **20 Minutes of Presentation, including Q&A**
Author Presentation: **15 Minutes of Presentation, including Q&A**

➢ Poster Presentations
Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:
The place to put poster
Materials Provided by the Presenter:
Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

➢ Best Presentation Award
One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on **April. 11, 2019.**

➢ Dress Code
Please wear formal clothes or national representative clothing.

➢ Important Note
The author is requested to attend the meeting on time and stay at the meeting place throughout the whole conference so as not to miss important matters.

Keynote Speakers Overview

KEYNOTE SPEECH I

Prof. José Javier López
Minnesota State University in Mankato, USA

José Javier López is Professor of Geography at Minnesota State University in Mankato. He was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and received a doctorate degree in geography from Indiana State University. Following graduation, he moved to Minnesota and began a career in geographic education. Since becoming a faculty member of MSU's College of Social and Behavioral Sciences in the late 1990s, Lopez has researched different issues pertinent to the social geography of the United States and Latin America. Over the years he has taught many systematic courses, including Spatial Statistics, Spatial Analysis, Cultural Geography, Economic Geography, Social Geography, and Rural Development.

Speech Title: The Use of Spatial Statistics to Fight Human Trafficking

Abstract: Human trafficking is an issue that has received considerable attention during the past fifteen years. An understanding of the geographic distribution of these criminal practices will provide social services agencies a better understanding of which areas have the potential to become more vulnerable to the problem due to the presence of facilitators and enablers of this exploitative practice. In order to develop a thorough understanding of this crime's geographic patterns, social scientists and government analysts need a basic knowledge of spatial statistics. This type of statistical analysis is a product of the quantitative revolutions of the 1950s and 1960s. With the advent of user-friendly information systems technologies, numerous government agencies and non-governmental social services groups have initiated the incorporation of this area of knowledge in their fight against human trafficking. This talk will present examples of the use of spatial statistics as an analytical and crime-solving resource for the detection of the presence human trafficking in some regions of the United States. Particular attention is given to the role geographic information systems (GIS) and records from the courts and police play in the development of inferential spatial statistical analyses. The case studies of sex trafficking in the American states of Virginia and Minnesota are included in this presentation.

KEYNOTE SPEECH II

Assoc. Prof. Robert Long

Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan

Robert Long has published various EFL textbooks, and written articles on fluency, dysfluency, pragmatics, gendered interactions, and discourse analysis. His recent papers have focused on L2 writing, students' views of globalization, the use of authentic languge vs. scripted language, intralingual and interlingual errors in L2 speech, and Japanese attitudes towards gendered interactions. He has written various EFL textbooks for developing oral communicative skills and fluency, "Explain It: Discussing Japanese Culture in English," "Stepping Out into Cross-Cultural Interactions," "Crossing Over: Exploring Japanese Culture and Life through English," as well as for technical English and children's books, "New Aesop Fables for Childrens Volumes 1-10," "Inside the Chrysanthemum: New Japanese Fables," "The Buddha's Journey Home: New Buddhist Fables," and "The Arcadian Dragon: An Aesopian Novel." He is a professor at the Kyushu Institute of Technology, for the Institute of Liberal Art's Foreign Language Department.

Speech Title: Lessons Learned: Insights from Japanese L2 Conversations

Abstract: As we are often blind to our conversational lapses and shortcomings, the presenter will discuss the issue of dysfluency based on L2 interactions by Japanese speakers based on the JUSFC2018 corpus. The study's first aim was to examine if the number of words and mean length runs increased with proficiency, as represented by TOEIC scores (Group 1: scores 150-370; Group 2: scores 371-570; Group 3: scores 571-770). The second aim was to compare the dialogic fluency of each group of Japanese EFL learners with that of native speakers in order to identify significant differences regarding speaking rates, as well as acoustic, lexical and syntactical dysfluency. Results showed that the number of words only increased in the second range, before dropping in the most proficient range; likewise, mean length runs (MLRs) showed an increase from 11.2 syllables from Group 1 to 30.2 syllables in Group 2, before dropping in Group 3 to 9.7. Concerning possible differences in the number of words Kruskal-Wallis tests showed not only that there were statistically significant differences in speaking rates, cross-talk pausing, the total amount of silence, the percentage of silence, length of pauses, and the use of L1 among the three groups of EFL learners and native speakers. The post hoc tests of pairwise comparisons revealed that native speakers differed from all three EFL groups. The speaker will also discuss the issue of production, in particular how audience members can be more aware of their fluency to provide more meaningful, fluent and productive interactions.

KEYNOTE SPEECH III

Prof. Boon Leing Tan

Student Services Centre, Singapore

Xian International University, China

Boon currently lectures at various universities, in the areas of Operations Management and Business Management, where he also supervises dissertation students at UG, PG and Doctoral levels. He is currently a guest professor with Xian International University and consults at Student Services Centre (Singapore) and previously at FY Institute of Technology (Singapore). He was also the Academic Director at PSB Academy with responsibility over a number of Schools and served as the Chair of the PSB Examination Board, and T&L Committee. Previously, Boon was Head of Business School at MDIS from 2011 to 2012 where he had oversight on strategic directions and operations of MBS and was also the Singapore programme director for GGSB's highly acclaimed MIB. From Aug 2007 to 2010, Boon served as the founding HoD and Professor of Management at the Department of BEM, Xian Jiaotong Liverpool University; and a senior lecturer at Sunderland Business School from 2005 to 2007 where he also led the e-Business and Knowledge Management research team; and as a contract lecturer at Aston Business School from 2001 to 2005.

Speech Title: Perceptions on the Factors Impacting the Quality of Life after Retirement: A Study on Stakeholders in Singapore

Abstract: Retirement is a pivot point in a person's life where it is impacted by the aspects of social, emotional and nutritional life, both negative and positive. The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined old age as being 65 years old and older (WHO, 1984). However, this is not universal and that the quality of life, which is the general well-being of individuals and societies, including positive and negative aspects of life after retirement, is one of the major popular topics nowadays. This is due mainly to the growing implications of the silver tsunami to most developed economies. Singapore, although a newly developed economy, is also facing the predicament of facing the effects of the silver tsunami. A pilot study was thus undertaken further to understand the relationship between quality of retirement life and influencing factors. Firstly, the importance of quality of retirement life was introduced as well as the background information of the aging population in Singapore. Major factors affecting quality of retirement life are identified and discussed, including financial situation, healthy living, social engagement, family engagement and government pension system. Through a pilot study, the study attempted to establish the relationship between these factors and the satisfaction level on the quality of retirement life. The results indicated that among the factors, financial situation and family engagement seems to show the strongest positive correlation with the quality of retirement life in Singapore. As such, the recommendations to stakeholders based on these results are also deliberated. A short case is also presented to demonstrate one of the multi-faceted approach by the Singapore Government to help retirees navigate and manage their quality of life.

KEYNOTE SPEECH IV

Prof. Rong Zhang

Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Japan

Rong Zhang is currently a professor at Faculty of Design, Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Japan. She holds a master degree in education from University of Teacher Education Fukuoka, and a doctor degree in educational engineering from Waseda University, Japan. Rong Zhang has been teaching both English and Chinese for more than twenty years in about ten universities. Her research field includes intercultural communication, foreign language acquisition and e-learning. She has been focusing on the various social issues in Japan and made suggestions from the perspective of globalization and development.

Speech Title: Migration of Foreign Workers in Japan – Progress and Challenges

Abstract: Japan has become one of the most aged society in the world due to its low birthrate. It is estimated that the population of Japan will dip below 100 million shortly after the middle of this century and by the end of the century, Japan will lose 34% of its population compared to 2015. The ratio of people aged 65 and older is expected to rise to 31.6% by 2030. Unable to staff positions from the domestic labor force, many companies have turned to the foreign labor market to fill the gap of labor shortage. However, Japan is a country which places high priority on its cultural identity and does not accept low-skilled temporary workers. Its Immigration Control Law does not issue working visas to those who are involved in low-skilled work. The intension of this is to discourage long-term settlement of foreign workers. As a result, Japanese firms have to rely on the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP). Under this program, foreigners are granted a maximum of five-year visa to undertake training and internships. The program has been criticized as simply as way to exploit foreigners, nevertheless, many Japanese companies continue to take advantage of this system to import cheap labor from abroad. Migrant workers encounter problems while adapting to the social and working environment. They have to endure long working hours, poor working conditions, pressures of deficiency in their Japanese language, different cultural backgrounds and uncertainty in their future. The migrant worker issue is one of the more challenging problems facing Japan today. It has opened its door to foreign workers and began to appear more attractive to new immigrants. More efforts are needed to embrace diversity if Japan wants to accept more migrant workers to find solutions to the social problems fostered by the lack of laborers and boost its economy.

KEYNOTE SPEECH V

Dr. Houssain Kettani

Dakota State University, USA

Dr. Houssain Kettani received the Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus in 1998, and Master's and Doctorate degrees both in Electrical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 2000 and 2002, respectively. Dr. Kettani served as faculty member at the University of South Alabama (2002-2003), Jackson State University (2003-2007), Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico (2007-2012), Fort Hays State University (2012-2016), Florida Polytechnic University (2016-2018) and Dakota State University since 2018. Dr. Kettani has served as Staff Research Assistant at Los Alamos National Laboratory in summer of 2000, Visiting Research Professor at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in summers of 2005 to 2011, Visiting Research Professor at the Arctic Region Supercomputing Center at the University of Alaska in summer of 2008 and Visiting Professor at the Joint Institute for Computational Sciences at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in summer of 2010. Dr. Kettani's research interests include computational science and engineering, high performance computing algorithms, information retrieval, network traffic characterization, number theory, robust control and optimization, and Muslim population studies.

Speech Title: The World Muslim Population, Spatial & Temporal Analyses

Abstract: The birth of Islam over fourteen centuries ago was a monumental event in human history with an everlasting effect on humanity. For centuries researchers contemplated on the growth and distribution of Muslims throughout the world. The purpose of this manuscript is to present a reliable estimate of the world Muslim population since the inception of Islam at the start of the seventh century to the end of the twenty-first century. In this book, the world is divided into five continents, each is divided into non-overlapping regions, and these in turn are divided into current countries. A centennial data estimate for each region and current country from 600AD to 2100AD (approximately 1H to 1500H) of the total population, and corresponding Muslim population and its percentage is provided. Furthermore, the same data in decennial order from 1790 to 2100 (or 1210H to 1520H) is provided for each region and country. These data are summarized to be a reference for other studies and discussions related to the Muslim population. The presented data show that the percentage of world Muslim population with respect to the total world population has increased steadily from 3% in 700AD or 100H to 7% in 800AD or 200H, to 11% in 900AD or 300H, to 13% in 1000AD or 400H, reaching 16% in 1700AD or 1100H. But it dropped to 13% in 1800AD or 1200H, to increase to 14% in 1900AD or 1300H. This percentage has been increasing by one percentage point per decade since 1950AD or 1370H, reaching 25% in 2020AD or 1440H. The rate of increase of the world Muslim population is expected to slow down, increasing their percentage to 30% by 2050AD or 1470H and 35% by 2100AD or 1520H.

INVITED SPEAKERS OVERVIEW

INVITED SPEECH I

Prof. Jowati Juhary

National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Jowati Juhary received her PhD in Governance and Development from Monash University, Melbourne Australia, and her first and second degrees from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi Selangor Malaysia. Her research interests include higher education, pedagogy and educational technology, particularly e-learning and simulation for language studies. She is currently involved in two main research projects, military pedagogy and Industrial Revolution 4.0. She has over 12 years teaching experience, and was the former Director of the Language Centre at the National Defence University of Malaysia. She is currently heading the UPNM Press, the publication house of the Defence University.

Speech Title: Industrial Revolution 4.0 and its Impact on Language and Cultural Studies

Abstract: As Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) made its debut about a decade ago, it is now pertinent to investigate how it changes several facets of people's life. The education sector has the biggest task to ensure that the future generation is fully equipped mentally, physically, spiritually and cognitively to face the unknown challenges. Preparing the future workforce for Malaysia has never been as daunting as today, with the instability of the world's economy. This work attempts to answer two questions, first, what are the effects of IR 4.0 on language and cultural studies in Malaysia, and, second, what are the best possible strategies to prepare students to face IR 4.0 and beyond. In so doing, this work starts with the working definition of IR 4.0, and how this definition functions in the Malaysian context. It then proceeds to explore the effects of IR 4.0 on language and cultural studies in Malaysia, and finally, it outlines possible strategies to ensure that students are able to cope with IR 4.0 and beyond. The work ends with a proposed teaching and learning model to educate future leaders of Malaysia, who are IR 4.0 and beyond, ready!

INVITED SPEECH II

Assoc. Prof. Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah

University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah is a Associate Professor in the Malay Language Department, Faculty of Modern languages and Communication, University Putra Malaysia (UPM). She holds a Certificate of Education in Teaching Young Children, Bachelor of Education in Teaching Malay Language, Master and Doctoral Degree in Malay Language Studies (Semantics and Pragmatics) and Diploma in Translation. Her area of interests are Semantic and Pragmatic, Teaching Malay Language, Contrastive linguistic and Qualitative Research in the Malay Studies.

Speech Title: Social Media Language Separates Today Generation

Abstract: The use of different forms of language by generation X and Y in oral communication and writing is said to have separated these two generations. This has to do with the use of social media language in today's Generation Y communication. Generation Y is said to be more interested in communicating using text messages and WhatsApp, while X generation is more interested in using email and letters. Similarly, Generation X shows the use of proper grammatical and spelling while Generation Y is more likely to use simple, mixed, personal language and sometimes inaccurate in terms of grammar and spelling.

In addition, Generation X tends to use a language that has a metaphorical element, satire and language with a sense of humor, but Generation Y shows the use of abbreviated language in instant messaging and in chat. Even Generation Y also likes to use language that symbolizes symbolic activity or emoji symbol in WhatsApp space. The trend of using social media language in oral and written communication among Y Generation has caused a gap in communication between Generation Y and X in institutions and at workplace.
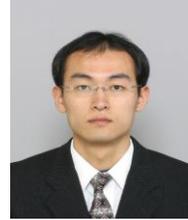
The communication gap between Generation Y and X should be dealt with in order to bridge the communication gap, besides being able to address the potential crisis of identity among young people in institutions and at workplace.

INVITED SPEECH III

Assoc. Prof. Mitsuharu Matsumoto

University of Electro-Communications, Japan

Mitsuharu Matsumoto is currently an associate professor in the University of Electro-Communications. He received a B.E. in Applied Physics, and M.E. and Dr. Eng. in Pure and Applied Physics from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in 2001, 2003, and 2006, respectively. His research interests include acoustical signal processing, image processing, pattern recognition, self-assembly, human-robot interaction and robotics. He received Ericsson Young Scientist Award from Nippon Ericsson K.K, Japan and FOST Kumada Award, in 2009 and 2011, respectively. He published around a hundred of journal and international conference papers. He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), the Institute of Electronic, Information and Communication Engineers (IEICE) and the Society of Instrument and Control Engineers (SICE).

Speech Title: Robot Design to Create Users Tasks: On Positive Effect of Negative Robot Behavior

Abstract: In this speech, I introduce robot design to create users tasks and the positive effect of negative robot behavior. Many robots to help people's daily life have been developed. Although many researchers and system designers aim to develop perfect robots to help people in daily life, such robots make users live a reactive life. On the other hand, some researchers developed robots that depend on users. The robots require users' assists to do their tasks and users become active due to its dependence like children. Children not only require people's assists to do their tasks but also make some mistakes. They are sometimes rebellious and live not for other persons but for themselves. In spite of their mistakes and rebellious attitude, people come to like children. Based on the idea from these types of interaction, we expect that users may have positive impression on such negative robot behaviors. Through some experiments, we confirmed that users accepted such mistakes and rebellious attitudes and felt some positive impression on them.

INVITED SPEECH IV

Dr. Xiangdong Liu

Wester Sydney University, Australia

Xiangdong Liu is a senior lecturer at Wester Sydney University (Australia) teaching in the areas of Japanese language, linguistics, translation and interpreting studies. She is a winner of a Western Sydney teaching award in 2014 and an Australian national teaching award in 2016. She completed her BA degree in Japanese Language at the Beijing Foreign Studies University (China), received her MA in Japanese Studies from the University of Tsukuba (Japan), and earned her PhD in Japanese Linguistics from the University of Sydney (Australia). Her current research interests are in the areas of Japanese linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, contrastive linguistics and translation studies. Her publications include a monograph The Discourse Functions of the Modal Auxiliaries 'wake da' and 'no da' in Japanese and many conference and journal articles.

Speech Title: Polite or Impolite? An Investigation of Discourse Functions of Honorifics in Japanese CMC

Abstract: This paper investigates discourse functions of Japanese honorifics used in computer-mediated communication (CMC). Honorifics in Japanese have been seen as forms of address to show politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1978, 1987) or wakimae 'discernment' (Hill, Ide, Ikuta, Kawasaki, & Ogino, 1986). Drawing upon data collected from readers' comments on Japanese online news articles, this study has confirmed that, in addition to showing respect or politeness, honorifics are much more often used for opposite purposes in the readers' comments. That is, they are used to convey sarcasm, to express the writer's dislike or disagreement with a person or idea, or to urge or request others to do something.

The findings regarding using honorifics for different purposes in order to achieve different pragmatic effects support the claim that no language form is inherently polite or impolite, and suggest that, while honorifics are strategically used to serve several different ends (Cook 2011), as in face-to-face communication, in the genre of online readers' comments, they function more often as impoliteness devises.

INVITED SPEECH V

Asst. Prof. Alexander Chih-Yuan Mai

San-Ming University, China

Alexander Chih-Yuan Mai is a British citizen originally from Taiwan. Alexander did his undergraduate study at Providence University at Taiwan. He started his postgraduate study firstly at the University at St Andrews where he did a year of postgraduate foundational course, and then he embarked his master's degree programme at the University of Edinburgh where he read English Literature. After Alexander successfully obtained his MSc from the University Edinburgh, he continued his study at the University of Glasgow where he got his PhD, also in English Literature. As being passionate about Western music theatre and its performance practices, Alexander channeled his personal interest in opera into his academic works. His PhD thesis was therefore focused on the study of English opera libretti, where Alexander read libretto as a stand-alone piece of theatrical writing. After receiving his PhD in 2008, Alexander decided to study classical singing in order to understand opera from a different prospective. He then enrolled in Trinity College of Music, London where he studied classical singing at the postgraduate level. After Trinity College of Music, Alexander taught English at the Docklands College, London for a year. In 2012, Alexander relocated to Weimar, Germany in order to persuade a singing career. For the next five years Alexander has not only sung at some regional opera houses but also touring around Germany with Kammeroper Dresden. His major opera repertoire during this period was Mozart tenor roles. In 2017, Alexander is appointed as associate professor at the School of Foreign Languages, San-Ming University, China.

Speech Title: Mythologizing the Narrative: an analytical study of Turnage / Berkoff's Greek (1989) and the Nature of Operative Narrative

Abstract: This paper focuses on the genre of libretto, the sung words for music theatre. The "little book" which accompanies every operatic performance is not just an extended program note to the spectacle, but in fact a substantial literary form in its own right. Indeed in opera the aesthetic function of language is frequently diminished and foreshortened, because it is often re-directed by and within the music. The result is that librettists are often seen as offering words to be "decomposed" by composers in the process of operatic collaboration.

  The paper intends to encompass something of the vast diversity of this genre and discusses its "sacrificial" and "narrative" aspects of this unique genre. Libretto encapsulates a double sacrifice in music theatre, a religious offering of the protagonist and an artistic offering of the words. To read such unique literary works, is to recognise the librettists' contributions to an extraordinary art form, which has been bringing its audience excitement and knowledge for at least three hundred years.

Agenda Overview

Day 1 (April 10, 2019): On-Site Registration Only

Venue	Arrangement	Time
10F-Room 1010	Conference Materials Collection	10:00 – 17:00

Day 2 (April 11, 2019): Conference Day

Keynote Speeches
9:00-12:00 13:00-13:40   10F-Room 1004

Time	Arrangement	Speaker
9:00-9:05	Opening Remarks	Prof. Rong Zhang Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Japan
9:05-9:45	Keynote Speech I **Speech Title:** The Use of Spatial Statistics to Fight Human Trafficking	Prof. José Javier López **Minnesota State University in Mankato, USA**
Coffee Break & Group Photo 9:45-10:00		

10:00-10:40	Keynote Speech II **Speech Title:** Lessons Learned: Insights from Japanese L2 Conversations	Assoc. Prof. Robert Long **Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan**
10:40-11:20	Keynote Speech III **Speech Title:** Perceptions on the Factors Impacting the Quality of Life after Retirement: A Study on Stakeholders in Singapore	Prof. Boon Leing Tan **Student Services Centre, Singapore** **Xian International University, China**
11:20-12:00	Keynote Speech IV **Speech Title:** Migration of Foreign Workers in Japan – Progress and Challenges	Prof. Rong Zhang **Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Japan**
Lunch 12:00-13:00 5F Self-Service Restaurant "Maido Ookini Osaka Kokusai Kaigijo Shokudo"		
13:00-13:40	Keynote Speech V **Speech Title:** The World Muslim Population, Spatial & Temporal Analyses	Dr. Houssain Kettani **Dakota State University, USA**
Invited Speeches and Author Presentations 13:40-15:50 Session 1 - Session 3		

Session 1-Linguistics and Language		Session 2-Media and Culture	Session 3-Politics, Philosophy and Behavioral Psychology	
13:40-15:50 10F-Room 1004		13:40-15:35 10F-Room 1010	13:40-15:30 10F-Room 10-1	
13:40-14:00	Invited Speaker I Prof. Jowati Juhary	Invited Speaker II Assoc. Prof. Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah	13:40-14:00	Invited Speaker III Assoc. Prof. Mitsuharu Matsumoto
14:00-14:20	Invited Speaker IV Dr. Xiangdong Liu	Invited Speaker V Asst. Prof. Alexander Chih-Yuan Mai	14:00-14:15	AP0017-A Jui-Hsiung Chuang
14:20-14:35	AP3015-A Zheng Jie	AP1024 Sharufatun Nahar	14:15-14:30	AP1019-A Xu Jing
14:35-14:50	AP3016 Zhou Lu	AP2019-A Murat Aytaş	14:30-14:45	AP0009 Jordi Gonzalez Sabaté
14:50-15:05	AP2013 Zhen Yang	AP2009 Changli Li	14:45-15:00	AP1014-A Alice Yah-Huei Hong
15:05-15:20	AP0038-A Dong-Bo Hsu	AP1013 Kaushalya	15:00-15:15	AP0004-A Xi Chen
15:20-15:35	AP3018 Xie Ye	AP0039 Pınar Çevikayak Yelmi	15:15-15:30	AP1017-A Mei-Feng Yang
15:35-15:50	AP3007 Acep U.R., M.Ed.			

Coffee Break & Free Discussion

15:40-16:10

Author Presentations

16:00:00-18:30
Session 4 - Session 6

	Session 4-Business and Human Resources Management	Session 5-Economics and People's Livelihood	Session 6-Education and Sociology
	16:00-17:45 10F-Room 1004	16:00-17:30 10F-Room 1010	16:00-18:30 10F-Room 10-1
16:00-16:15	AP0031 Elmi Achelia	AP0026-A Tika Ram Gautam	AP2006 Houssain Kettani
16:15-16:30	AP0018 Ashay Raj	AP0002-A Priya Buldeo	AP0036-A Sunisa Sumirattana
16:30-16:45	AP1023 Siu-ming To	AP1016 Nurasheva Kulyanda	AP0028 Ching Man Lam
16:45-17:00	AP1025 Zhang Qiong	AP1021-A Zheren Song	AP3014-A Mary Jane S. Fernando, Francia A. Patron and Judith N. Saavedra
17:00-17:15	AP0041 Kayo Iizuka	AP0010 Chun Fu	AP0025 Nany Grace Berliana Simamora
17:15-17:30	AP0008 Houssain Kettani	AP1005-A Yin Lu	AP0029 Ching Man Lam
17:30-17:45	AP0032 Indri Juwita Asmara		AP0027-A Jerf Wai Keung
17:45-18:00			AP1008-A Jaejin Ahn
18:00-18:15			AP0040-A Shahbaz Aslam
18:15-18:30			AP0037 Armanurah Binti Mohamad

<div style="border:1px solid black; text-align:center">

Dinner
17:30-20:00

5F Self-Service Restaurant
"Maido Ookini Osaka Kokusai Kaigijo Shokudo"

</div>

Day 3 (April 12, 2019): City Visit in Osaka

Note: The participants who enrolled city visit please arrive at Osaka International Convention Center at 9:00 on time. The itinerary is subject to the actual schedule of the day. In addition, as the seat of the business van is full, please don't take large suitcases to travel.

Time	Arrangement	
9:00	Pick everyone from Osaka International Convention Center (大阪国际会议中心)	
9:10	Leave for Osaka Castle Park (大阪城公园)	
11:30	Leave for Shinsaibashi-Suji Shopping Street (心斋桥)	
12:00	Lunch (Need to solve by yourself, there are many special restaurants in Shinsaibashi-Suji Shopping Street)	
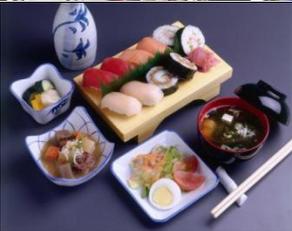
14:00	Leave for Shitennoji(四天王寺)	
15:10	Learve for Tennoji Park Entrance Area (Ten-Shiba) (天王寺公园)	
16:20	Leave for Tsutenkaku (通天阁)	
17:30	One day tour in Osaka ends happily and back to Osaka International Convention Center (大阪国际会议中心)	

Listener List

Name	Affiliation
Mergenbayeva Aziza	M. Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Kazakhstan
Yuanzhuo Wu	Beijing Normal University and Nanchang University, China
Dipon Barua	Dula Trading Corporation, Bangladesh
Armand Mebegoo	Republic of Cameroon

AUTHOR PRESENTATIONS OVERVIEW (APRIL 11)

Session I

Theme: Linguistics and Language

Time: 13:40-15:50

Venue: 10F-Room 1004

Session Chair: Prof. Jowati Juhary, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Co-Session Chair: Dr. Zhen Yang, North University of China, China

*Please arrive at conference room 15 minutes earlier so that authors are able to make the presentation on time.
**There will be a session group photo part at the end of each session.
***The best presentation will be selected by session chair and awarded at the end of each session.

Invited Speaker 1 13:40-14:00	**Title:** Industrial Revolution 4.0 and its Impact on Language and Cultural Studies **Author(s):** Jowati Juhary **Presenter:** Jowati Juhary National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia **Abstract-**As Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) made its debut about a decade ago, it is now pertinent to investigate how it changes several facets of people's life. The education sector has the biggest task to ensure that the future generation is fully equipped mentally, physically, spiritually and cognitively to face the unknown challenges. Preparing the future workforce for Malaysia has never been as daunting as today, with the instability of the world's economy. This work attempts to answer two questions, first, what are the effects of IR 4.0 on language and cultural studies in Malaysia, and, second, what are the best possible strategies to prepare students to face IR 4.0 and beyond. In so doing, this work starts with the working definition of IR 4.0, and how this definition functions in the Malaysian context. It then proceeds to explore the effects of IR 4.0 on language and cultural studies in Malaysia, and finally, it outlines possible strategies to ensure that students are able to cope with IR 4.0 and beyond. The work ends with a proposed teaching and learning model to educate future leaders of Malaysia, who are IR 4.0 and beyond, ready!

Invited Speaker 4 14:00-14:20	**Title:** Polite or Impolite? An investigation of discourse functions of honorifics in Japanese CMC **Author(s):** Xiangdong Liu **Presenter:** Xiangdong Liu Wester Sydney University, Australia **Abstract-**This paper investigates discourse functions of Japanese honorifics used in computer-mediated communication (CMC). Honorifics in Japanese have been seen as forms of address to show politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1978, 1987) or wakimae 'discernment' (Hill, Ide, Ikuta, Kawasaki, & Ogino, 1986). Drawing upon data collected from readers' comments on Japanese online news articles, this study has confirmed that, in addition to showing respect or politeness, honorifics are much more often used for opposite purposes in the readers' comments. That is, they are used to convey sarcasm, to express the writer's dislike or disagreement with a person or idea, or to urge or request others to do something. The findings regarding using honorifics for different purposes in order to achieve different pragmatic effects support the claim that no language form is inherently polite or impolite, and suggest that, while honorifics are strategically used to serve several different ends (Cook 2011), as in face-to-face communication, in the genre of online readers' comments, they function more often as impoliteness devises.
AP3015-A 14:20-14:35	**Title:** A Study on the Cognitive Neural Mechanism of Cultural Connotation in Chinese and English Metaphorical Discourse **Author(s):** Zheng Jie **Presenter:** Zheng Jie Shanghai International Studies University, China **Abstract-**Metaphor is a kind of semantic rhetoric with rich cultural connotation. Every nation and every culture endows metaphors with different meanings. Therefore, the mastery of metaphors often depends on specific cultural accumulation. For example, "He is a dragon" in English and in Chinese are both metaphors. However, there is a big difference in their implied meanings. In English, "dragon" means an evil animal, while in Chinese, "dragon" is extremely noble. Under the background of different national cultures, people are bound to produce some different or even totally different metaphorical phenomena due to the influence of various cultural patterns when they make psychological associations. Therefore, in-depth study on such metaphorical discourse has important theoretical value and practical significance. However, there are still some deficiencies in the studies on the social perspective of metaphor cognition at home and abroad. First, the research on the cognitive operation mode of metaphor is not enough. Next, the systematic study of metaphor culture mechanism needs to be carried out. Last but not least, there is a lack of experimental research on the mechanism of metaphorical culture. The research on the mechanism of metaphor culture in Chinese and English will be a very worthwhile direction in the future language research. The research on the brain responses of subjects in different cultural backgrounds of English and Chinese to different cultural connotations of the same metaphor needs to be further carried out.

AP3016 14:35-14:50	**Title:** A Corpus-Based Study on Declare, Announce, and Claim **Author(s):** Zhou Lu **Presenter:** Zhou Lu Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China **Abstract-**Since declare, announce, and claim are synonyms to a large extent, they are usually misused in some contexts. In this article, BNC will be used as the corpora where the study is going to be conducted. Focusing on both the similarities and differences, especially which kinds of meanings they usually express and who their speakers or authors usually are, the study will be conducted mainly from three aspects: distribution analysis, pattern analysis, and collocations analysis. Consequently, these three words share some similarities while there are distinct differences among them.
AP2013 14:50-15:05	**Title:** A Suggestion of Tailored Vocabulary Teaching for Chinese and Korean EFL Learners Based on an Online Survey **Author(s):** Zhen Yang, Yanping Rui, and Leo Rimanich **Presenter:** Zhen Yang North University of China, China **Abstract-**Based on an online survey of 470 Chinese and Korean college first and second year non-English major students (with 235 in each group), this study was conducted in order to examine the sources, preferred tools, as well as students' need in relation to how EFL learners acquire certain vocabulary learning strategies. By comparing the main similarities and differences of the sources, preferred tools and needs on vocabulary learning strategies between these two groups of learners, some tailored vocabulary teaching suggestions were proposed for EFL teachers to be aware of.
AP0038-A 15:05-15:20	**Title:** Uninterpretable Features Can Be Reset in Adult SLA: Evidence from the Acquisition of Resumption in Wh-interrogatives by Chinese Speakers of L2 English **Author(s):** Dong-Bo Hsu **Presenter:** Dong-Bo Hsu National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan **Abstract-**One of the key questions in second language acquisition (SLA) is how second language learners (L2ers) can reset uninterpretable features after the threshold for a critical period has past. This study investigated the syntactic representation that highly proficient Chinese speakers of L2 English employed in acquiring resumption in English wh-interrogatives using Magnitude Estimation (ME) because Chinese differs from English in movement of wh-interrogatives and permission of resumption. The results indicated that Chinese speakers of English could employ a native-like representation of [whi...gapi] for English wh-interrogatives by which they contrasted acceptability between wh-interrogatives that do and do not involve islands and considered resumption unacceptable regardless of the construction types tested. Maturationally constrained uninterpretable features can be re-set in SLA when L2 input and L1 influence play a minimal role.

AP3018 15:20-15:35	**Title:** A Corpus-Based Analysis of the Usage of Reporting Words assert and claim in BAWE and CEE **Author(s):** Xie Ye **Presenter:** Xie Ye Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China **Abstract-**This study distinguishes reporting words assert and claim from the aspects of collocation and colligation in the BAWE, and compares the differences in the usages of the BAWE and the CEE (Corpus of English Essays) to find out how Chinese students use them differently. Research is carried out through a retrieval software called AntConc3.4.4w which is used to analyze the word frequency, collocation and colligation in two corpora. This paper examines the semantic and linguistic differences of verb claim and assert by focusing on their distributional contexts and grammatical collocations. According to the data in CEE, Chinese students use less these two reporting words in their writings overall. Most Chinese students can't make the utmost of reporting words that would hinder their expression. These findings may provide some useful insights for current and future vocabulary learning, especially concerning how native and nonnative speakers use synonyms differently in writings.
AP3007 15:35-15:50	**Title:** The Staff Foreign Language Use Strategies of Tourism Places At Lembang and Subang, Indonesia in Serving Overseas Tourists **Author(s):** Acep U.R., M.Ed. **Presenter:** Acep U.R., M.Ed. Bandung Tourism Higher Education, Indonesia **Abstract-**This study is related to sociolinguistics which analyses the language usage and related culture. This research is limited only to the usage and practice of spoken foreign languages especially English at nature tourism destinations. The data of this research were taken from some staff and managerial staff working at 3 nature tourism destinations in Bandung districts of West Java, Indonesia. In this research the thoughts of linguistics barriers in practicing and using English were investigated. Practising foreign languages in Indonesia such as English, French, Mandarin, Arabic or others are still considered rare due to cultural barriers and limitations of linguistics knowledge. The author's contributions to this problem are as follows: Explaining the importance of using foreign languages at tourism destinations, and investigating the staff's strategies in overcoming communication gaps when handling foreign tourists visiting the tourism destinations.

Session II

🖼 **Theme:** Media and Culture

🕐 **Time:** 13:40-15:35

📍 **Venue:** 10F-Room 1010

👩 **Session Chair:** Assoc. Prof. Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah

🏢 **Affiliation:** University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

*Please arrive at conference room 15 minutes earlier so that authors are able to make the presentation on time.
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***The best presentation will be selected by session chair and awarded at the end of each session.

Invited Speaker 2 13:40-14:00	**Title:** Social Media Language Separates Today Generation **Author(s):** Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah **Presenter:** Zaitul Azma Zainon Hamzah University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia **Abstract-**The use of different forms of language by generation X and Y in oral communication and writing is said to have separated these two generations. This has to do with the use of social media language in today's Generation Y communication. Generation Y is said to be more interested in communicating using text messages and WhatsApp, while X generation is more interested in using email and letters. Similarly, Generation X shows the use of proper grammatical and spelling while Generation Y is more likely to use simple, mixed, personal language and sometimes inaccurate in terms of grammar and spelling. In addition, Generation X tends to use a language that has a metaphorical element, satire and language with a sense of humor, but Generation Y shows the use of abbreviated language in instant messaging and in chat. Even Generation Y also likes to use language that symbolizes symbolic activity or emoji symbol in WhatsApp space. The trend of using social media language in oral and written communication among Y Generation has caused a gap in communication between Generation Y and X in institutions and at workplace. The communication gap between Generation Y and X should be dealt with in order to bridge the communication gap, besides being able to address the potential crisis of identity among young people in institutions and at workplace.
Invited Speaker 5 14:00-14:20	**Title:** Mythologizing the Narrative: an analytical study of Turnage / Berkoff's Greek (1989) and the Nature of Operative Narrative **Author(s):** Alexander Chih-Yuan Mai **Presenter:** Alexander Chih-Yuan Mai San-Ming University, China **Abstract-** This paper focuses on the genre of libretto, the sung words for music theatre. The "little book" which accompanies every operatic performance is not just an extended program note to the spectacle, but in fact a substantial literary form in its own

	right. Indeed in opera the aesthetic function of language is frequently diminished and foreshortened, because it is often re-directed by and within the music. The result is that librettists are often seen as offering words to be "decomposed" by composers in the process of operatic collaboration. The paper intends to encompass something of the vast diversity of this genre and discusses its "sacrificial" and "narrative" aspects of this unique genre. Libretto encapsulates a double sacrifice in music theatre, a religious offering of the protagonist and an artistic offering of the words. To read such unique literary works, is to recognise the librettists' contributions to an extraordinary art form, which has been bringing its audience excitement and knowledge for at least three hundred years.
AP1024 14:20-14:35	**Title:** The 2017 Rohingya Crisis: A Corpus-assisted Discourse Analysis of Social Actor Representation in The Daily Star **Author(s):** Sharufatun Nahar **Presenter:** Sharufatun Nahar Universiti Malaya, Malaysia **Abstract-**There is a noteworthy lack of research on media coverage of refugees and other minority groups in South Asia. In comparison, research on Western media coverage is more common and well established. This imbalance can lead to our understanding of news media representation of these groups to be incomplete and limited. The aim of this study is to examine the in The Daily Star, a popular Bangladeshi news media. The corpus contains 406 online articles reporting the Rohingya issue, published on The Daily Star's website from August 2017 to August 2018. Multidisciplinary Corpus-assisted Discourse Analysis (CADS), a mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative techniques from Corpus Linguistics and Discourse Analysis, is utilized to analyze the data, informed by Mutua's (2001) work in critical human rights theory. Using the corpus analysis software AntConc 3.5.7 and Van Leeuwen's (1996, 2008) socio-semantic network model, collocations and concordances of key terms are explored in order to identify categories of representation and related discourses. Findings suggest that The Daily Star employs the savage-victim-savior (SVS) framework, typically found in dominant human rights literature, in constructing the main social actors of the crisis, namely the Rohingya, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The Rohingya crisis is seen to be constructed as a humanitarian issue wherein the plight of the Rohingya is highlighted to construct them as victims. Bangladesh is constructed positively in processes of sheltering the Rohingya, while Myanmar is constructed negatively in processes of abusing the Rohingya. At the same time, the Rohingyas' repatriation is a salient topic of discussion. This work is intended to enrich studies on refugee and migration issues, besides adding to existing literature on the Rohingya.
AP2019-A 14:35-14:50	**Title:** An Evaluation on Minimalist Narrative on the Example of "Ana Yurdu" Movie **Author(s):** Murat Aytaş **Presenter:** Murat Aytaş Selcuk University, Turkey **Abstract-**Throughout the history of art, many movements built their own formal and contentious attitudes within the framework of the intellectual structure of their time, sometimes by deriving from each other and sometimes in reaction to each other. The cinema, which has an eclectic form due to its essence, has inevitably interacted with

	these trends that emerged in art movements. Minimalism, which we can characterize as an artistic movement of Avant-Garde, is an understanding of art that has grown through a similar process and has been influenced by some previous movements. The clean, simple and pure aesthetic understanding that the movement reveals has elevated the principle of 'art for art' in the 1960s. Minimal art, which became popular in the mid-1960s in the US and which was immediately known to the art world with major exhibitions, intensified its activity until 1974, has taken its qualifications that gives the priority to visual and formal concepts from abstract art of the early 20th cenrury -Purism, Production, De Stijl, Geometric Abstraction and Op Art. In addition to the minimalist projections that emerged in the direction of the impossibilities throughout the history of cinema, 'Minimalist Cinema', after World War II, has emerged as ccontinuation of trends such as European poetic realism. The directors, who apply technological developments on a minimal scale or do not apply at all, are producing many minimalist films both in the world and in our country. Especially the decrease of the costs of the cinema with the 2000's democratized the facilities in terms of film production. In our country, in recent years, many directors who have a minimalist point of view are producing films with the characteristics of this genre. Many directors such as Kutluğ Ataman, Senem Uzun, Pelin Esmer, Ali Aydın and Semih Kaplanoğlu continue to produce films that stand in the face of mainstream cinema with artificial effects and abundant action. The director and screenwriter Sanem Tüze.
AP2009 14:50-15:05	**Title:** Ethics in Performance of Violence: On Controversy of Colleen Murphy's Pig Girl **Author(s):** Changli Li **Presenter:** Changli Li University of Science and Technology Beijing, China **Abstract-**Canadian playwright Colleen Murphy's Pig Girl, prize-winning works of 2016 Governor General's Award and 2014 Carol Bolt Award, is based on a real criminal case and the increasing number of murdered and missing Native Canadian women. The play not only reveals a fact that women from indigenous communities in Canada are at high risk of violence, but also exposes the indifference of police force and the whole government. Despite the sympathy toward the deadly fate of aboriginal women, especially from a white playwright, the play still arouses strong objections and boycott from the Native communities. This contrasting reaction towards the play should merit due attention. This paper, with a comparison with other artistic works dealing with similar violent theme created by First Nations artists, tends to identify the difference and take some hints for future works. Only in this way, can a piece of work dealing with violence, especially violence suffered by generations of marginalized groups, contribute to the implementation of justice without getting involved in ethical argument, and eventually become an indispensable agency of intervention of social violence and curing of the historical trauma.

AP1013 15:05-15:20	**Title:** Socio-Cultural Attitude: A Study of Women and Shudras in Ancient Age **Author(s):** Kaushalya **Presenter:** Kaushalya University of Delhi, India **Abstract-**The language of the Dalits is one of the most crucial constituents of their identity that gives Dalit literature its distinctiveness. Their language violently disturbs the seemingly natural but superficial orderliness of the social status quo. That is to say, the language of the Dalits goes against the standard language, which is considered to be "pure", "cultured", "classical", and "divine", and which is also the language of the academia. The so-called "decency" is the most suffocating term for the Dalits for it stifles the Dalit voice and self-expression. The Dalit language is definitely decent for Dalits. In the villages, Dalits have been pushed to the outskirts.
AP0039 15:20-15:35	**Title:** Designing an Experiential Exhibition for Raising Public Awareness of Cultural Sounds to Safeguard Sonic Intangible Cultural Heritage Values **Author(s):** Pinar Yelmi and Sertac Kaki **Presenter:** Pınar Çevikayak Yelmi Isik Universtiy / Koc University, Turkey **Abstract-**This paper outlines an experiential exhibition that intends to increase public awareness of cultural sounds of Istanbul. Since intangible cultural heritage (ICH) elements can only be safeguarded within society, it is necessary that the society is aware of cultural values and conscious about protecting them. In order to raise public awareness of sonic cultural values, we designed an exhibition to emphasize the cultural significance of urban sounds through sonic experiences. The exhibition is shaped by experience design, as experience is one of the most powerful ways of conveying a message. Moreover, the exhibition consists of only sounds and texts, but no visuals in order to draw attention on urban sounds and to keep visitors focused on thinking about these cultural values. This experiential exhibition leads to a raise in public awareness of urban sounds, which hopefully triggers protecting cultural values voluntarily and help turning the action of collecting and archiving urban sounds into a collaborative work.

Session III

Theme: Politics, Philosophy and Behavioral Psychology

Time: 13:40-15:30

Venue: 10F-Room 10-1

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Jordi Gonzalez Sabaté

Affiliation: Computer Vision Center - Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

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***The best presentation will be selected by session chair and awarded at the end of each session.

Invited Speaker 3 13:40-14:00	**Title:** Robot Design to Create Users Tasks: On Positive Effect of Negative Robot Behavior **Author(s):** Mitsuharu Matsumoto **Presenter:** Mitsuharu Matsumoto University of Electro-Communications, Japan **Abstract-**In this speech, I introduce robot design to create users tasks and the positive effect of negative robot behavior. Many robots to help people's daily life have been developed. Although many researchers and system designers aim to develop perfect robots to help people in daily life, such robots make users live a reactive life. On the other hand, some researchers developed robots that depend on users. The robots require users' assists to do their tasks and users become active due to its dependence like children. Children not only require people's assists to do their tasks but also make some mistakes. They are sometimes rebellious and live not for other persons but for themselves. In spite of their mistakes and rebellious attitude, people come to like children. Based on the idea from these types of interaction, we expect that users may have positive impression on such negative robot behaviors. Through some experiments, we confirmed that users accepted such mistakes and rebellious attitudes and felt some positive impression on them.
AP0017-A 14:00-14:15	**Title:** The Formation of Regional Revitalization Policy in Taiwan and Its Implications **Author(s):** Jui-Hsiung Chuang, Jiun-Hao Wang, and Li-Pei Peng **Presenter:** Jui-Hsiung Chuang National Taiwan University, Taiwan **Abstract-**This study introduces a story of formation process of state policy in Taiwan. Targeting to vitalize local economy, overcome population decline and disparity between urban and rural development, Taiwan has formulated the Regional Revitalization Policy (RRP) since 2016 and has designated 2019 as the founding year of RRP. From the bottom-up perspective, a plan to promote local RRP projects will be proposed by local governments at municipality level and a plan which cross municipalities will be guided through top-down assistances as well. The central government assists the RRP with "five arrows" creative promotion strategies, including:

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<td>corporate investment, ministry integration, social participation, technology converge, and brand creation. However, what is the background and transition of this policy? Research methods of this study include in-depth interview, archive analysis, and policy network analysis. We found that the policy-makers were not rigidly restricted to the bureaucracy, and private sector and non-government actor in the network also play certain roles. For identifying the promotion priority among 368 municipalities, the selection principles were shifted from quantitative method such as population and low-income indicators to strategic spatial planning, and weak to identify and analyst the possible local hubs. The main body to propose the plan was changed from a single municipality to multiple unit such as a municipality, a NPO, a university, or a corporation. The blurred role of the local governments between county and municipality was adjusted to become more clear. This implies the importance of the governance style of policy network.</td>
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<td>AP1019-A
14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Title: Gender and Political Promotion in Authoritarian Regimes: Evidence from China
Author(s): Xu Jing, Chu May and Zhu Yuhan
Presenter: Xu Jing
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract-This study intends to study whether gender plays a role in the process of political promotion in China. This paper approaches this research inquiry by utilizing the data in the Chinese Political Elite Database (CPED), which covers 2,162 cadres of prefectural and municipal levels in China between from 2000 to 2015. The analysis indicates strong and robust effects of gender on political promotion trajectories. It also finds that the conventional "dual-path" pattern of promotion exists but male officials tend to be evaluated more by their "competitiveness", while females more by "loyalty". In addition, unlike existing scholarship, this research did not identify any significant correlation between local service (being a native) and female officials' promotion, which might be owing to other previously ignored factors such as hedging effect of regional disparity. These results are still robust after taking additional statistical tests, including entropy balancing and poisson regression. In addition, in the robustness test, this paper further finds that more rotation experiences may improve the ability of female officials to compensate the inferiority brought by gender identity, but the compensation effect is too weak to make up the gender discrimination. This study improves our understandings of gender equality and political promotion, and sheds lights on how to improve the representation of female in the government structure in China.</td>
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AP0009 14:30-14:45	**Title:** Integrating Vision and Language in Social Networks for Weakly Supervised Personality Estimation **Author(s):** Pau Rodriguez, Jordi Gonzalez, Josep M. Gonfaus, and F. Xavier Roca **Presenter:** Jordi Gonzalez Sabaté Computer Vision Center - Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain **Abstract-**Social media, as a major platform for communication and information exchange, is a rich repository of the opinions and sentiments of 2.3 billion users about a vast spectrum of topics. In this sense, user text interactions are widely used to sense the whys of certain social user's demands and cultural- driven interests. However, the knowledge embedded in the 1.8 billion pictures which are uploaded daily in public profiles has just started to be exploited. Following this trend on visual-based social analysis, we present a novel methodology based on neural networks to build a combined image-and-text based personality trait model, trained with images posted together with words found highly correlated to specific personality traits. So, the key contribution in this work is to explore whether OCEAN personality trait modeling can be addressed based on images, here called MindPics, appearing with certain tags with psychological insights. We found that there is a correlation between posted images and the personality estimated from their accompanying texts. Thus, the experimental results are consistent with previous cyber-psychology results based on texts, suggesting that images could also be used for personality estimation: classification results on some personality traits show that specific and characteristic visual patterns emerge, in essence representing abstract concepts. These results open new avenues of research for further refining the proposed personality model under the supervision of psychology experts, and to further substitute current textual personality questionnaires by image-based ones.
AP1014-A 14:45-15:00	**Title:** The Impacts of Media Use on People's Attitude toward President Tsai Ing-wen and Their Voting Decision of the 2018 Local Elections after the 85°C Bakery Café Incident **Author(s):** Alice Yah-Huei Hong, Roland Chang, Yu-I Chan and Yu-Yu Liu **Presenter:** Alice Yah-Huei Hong Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan **Abstract-**When Taiwan president Tsai Ing-wen passed through LA while visiting South America, she stopped by 85°C Bakery Café to buy a coffee. The Taiwanese owned café chain has since received attacks from Chinese citizens and state media. The company lost more than $120 million dollars in stock market because of being accused of supporting Taiwan Independence. Responding to the incident, Tsai Ing-wen claimed that Beijing's reaction was not helpful for the peaceful development of the cross-strait ties. However, Chinese media reported that Tsai Ing-wen along had become a taboo to Taiwanese companies. Thus, the authors were curious to know if Taiwanese have negative attitudes toward President Tsai Ing-wen after reaching the media reports or social media posts of the incident. And did the above media exposure about this incident have any impact on people's voting decision? An online survey was conducted. 1000 random samples from were collected. The results showed that the pan-blue people tended to more dislike for president Tsai after the incident. People with more news viewing from web portals or newsletters tended to have the similar attitude toward Tsai. Besides, higher like-hitting rate on Facebook lead to higher influence on people's

	negative attitude toward President Tsai. On the other hand, younger and pan-blue people tended to agree that the incident did influence their voting decisions. People with more social media viewing of the related news also agreed that their voting decision were influenced. And higher number of shares lead to more influence on people's voting decision.
AP0004-A 15:00-15:15	**Title:** Truths in Trial Based on Unified Reason **Author(s):** Xi Chen **Presenter:** Xi Chen Shenzhen University, China **Abstract-**There is a popular opinion that the main goal of trial is conflict resolution or better justice but not truth particularly in the adversary system. This critical line of this thought emphasizes the differences between truth and justice, scientific dialogue and legal conflict so that truth descends to a servant of justice .However, this opinion is not only deficient methodologically but also narrow at horizon. An ideal model of trial is an elucidation and analysis of intrinsic factors of trial. In such a model, justice, truth, and human rights are interconnected; and no matter when and how truth is defeated, it at least functions as a conceptual assumption. What's more, if legal theorists can view truth from a broader perspective, at least four theories of truth merit special attention: correspondence theory, coherence theory, consensus theory and disclosure theory, which reflect four dimensions of truth: conception, justification, action, and essence. These four dimensions are concerned simultaneously in a unified theory of truth, according to which truth is always present and of great significance in trial. Reason has its triple core meaning: an ontological meaning represented by logos, a cognitive meaning by rationality, and a practical meaning by reasonableness. The triple core meaning of reason corresponds to the triple relation between man and world. To be specific, logos is inner-subjective-relation-oriented, rationality is subjective-objective-relation-oriented, and reasonableness is intersubjective-relation-oriented. For internal embedded unification of reason, the triple core meaning of reason is reflected simultaneously and no core meaning does take precedence at the macro level. Legal phenomena are a kind of world phenomena, while rule of law, including fact-finding, is an enterprise of reason. Therefore, legal theorists have the right to understand truth in trial according to the unified theory of reason, and if they did, then they would at least realize to understand legal world comprehensively and appropriately so that truth would be put in the right place.

AP1017-A 15:15-15:30	**Title:** Thinking about Death from the Experience of Previewing Death **Author(s):** Mei-Feng Yang **Presenter:** Mei-Feng Yang National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan **Abstract-**This paper deals with seventeen written reports on previewing death archived in the Religious Experience Research Centre (RERC) at the University of Wales, UK. I classify them into four types and, based upon them, explore how contemporary people represent death by way of describing "another world" in different ways. "Experience of previewing death" in this paper goes beyond the "near death experience" as commonly understood; it includes different kinds of afterworld the informants pre-experience when confronting death. The four types of previewing death, in this broader sense, provide us with four different perspectives on death and enable us to discuss our subject more significantly. In the paper, I also refer to theories advanced in the fields of neuroscience, psychology, philosophy, theology, and the study of religion. Through interdisciplinary dialogue, I intend to emphasize the possibility of "interpreting one experience through another experience." This approach, I propose, should be a contribution to our understanding of previewing death on which reported cases have been increasing.

Session IV

🖼 Theme: Business and Human Resources Management

🕐 Time: 16:00-17:45

📍 Venue: 10F-Room 1004

👤 Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Siu-ming To

🏢 Affiliation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

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AP0031 16:00-16:15	**Title:** Professionals and Technicians in Industry 4.0 **Author(s):** Elmi Achelia, Indri Juwita Asmara, and Nani Grace Berliana **Presenter:** Elmi Achelia Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia **Abstract-**Industry 4.0 is a new era of industrial revolution that is happening all over the world. Changes in a way of production and products builds new structure of labour markets, so that discussion of human resources is one of the concerns in Industry 4.0. Indonesia, with the potential from bonus demographics, needs to anticipate the impacts of changes that will likely occur. Industry 4.0 challenges the competition for advancing the technology and innovation, so that skilled workers with competency will be needed. Human resources, which are closely related to the development of science and technology and innovation, regarded as Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST), including professionals and technicians. In this article, anticipated impact Industry 4.0 was studied, focused to professionals and technicians in Indonesia. To be able to have a positive impact on the new environment of Industry 4.0, increasing the number of professionals and technicians needs, in line with skills and competencies.
AP0018 16:15-16:30	**Title:** Recognizing the Factors Leading to a Transition in Readymade Food Delivery System in India Due to Globalization of Market in Context of Indian College-Going Students **Author(s):** Ashay Raj **Presenter:** Ashay Raj Delhi Technological University, India **Abstract-**Indians love bargaining for products and services. Their motive for bargaining goes way beyond just the value of money and becomes more about making a relationship with the seller so that they get better deals in the long run. But in the present era of globalization when every country is embracing the cultures and ideas of other countries, their way of life is undergoing a transition where developing countries like India are adopting western cultures. This cross-culture coalition has also brought a change in their way of bargaining. As a result, the advent of online food delivery system has brought a drastic change in the cuisine habits of young Indians, especially the ones living in

	metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai. Their food preferences and the methods of placing orders has taken a modern approach to become par with the western culture. Hence the objective of the paper is to identify the elements due to which this paradigm change has taken place. Taking into consideration the college going students which is one of the largest demographic groups in India, the motivation for this change has been thoroughly emphasized in the present study. The study concludes that due to the stated factors, the cuisine habits of Indians has undergone a massive shift and the Indian market being so huge, this change has opened new grounds for marketers to work upon to gain competitive advantage.
AP1023 16:30-16:45	**Title:** Are There any Differences in the Work Experiences of Local and Rural-to-Urban Migrant Female Factory Workers? An Exploratory Study in Guangzhou, China **Author(s):** Siu-ming To **Presenter:** Siu-ming To The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract-**This study compared the perceived job rewards, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment of local and rural-to-urban migrant female factory workers in Guangzhou, China. This research used a cross-sectional quantitative survey and systematic random sampling for data collection at two toy factories in Guangzhou. Research participants voluntarily and anonymously completed a structured questionnaire. Based on the final sample of 1,307 female workers, the results indicated significant differences in the perceived job rewards between locals and migrants after ruling out the effect of age. Specifically, migrant female workers felt more content with all types of job rewards when compared to local female workers. The results suggest that the work experiences of Chinese female factory workers are influenced by the rural-urban stratification. Overall, these findings may assist policy makers and companies in improving the work and lives of female factory workers.
AP1025 16:45-17:00	**Title:** The Study on the Impact of Tourism Prices on International Tourism Demand: The Case of Chinese Inbound Tourism from 15 Tourist Markets **Author(s):** Zhang Qiong **Presenter:** Zhang Qiong Sichuan University, China **Abstract-**The study aims to quantitatively examine how tourism prices affect tourism demand using data of tourists travelling to China from 17 country origins. Based on quarterly data from 1996 to 2016, we employ econometric approaches to investigate how economic and noneconomic factors, including real GDP per capita, income, tourism prices, transportation costs, economy openness and exogenous adverse events, relate to tourism demand. In particular, to study the effect of tourism price on tourism demand for China, we construct six different price variables in our empirical analysis. The results indicate that relative price standardized by exchange rate is the best proxy for tourism price, while transportation cost is not statistically significant. We also find that external shocks caused by medical disease and financial crisis have a significant impact on the demand for Chinese international tourism.

AP0041 17:00-17:15	**Title:** Analysis of Psychological Contract Effectiveness in Business Process Transformation **Author(s):** Kayo Iizuka and Chihiro Suematsu **Presenter:** Kayo Iizuka Senshu University, Japan **Abstract-**Business process transformation (BPT) is one of the most useful methods for companies or other types of organizations to survive in the turbulent business environment. Numbers of studies have contributed to improving the effectiveness of BPT from the perspectives of such as project management of BPT, and analysis of the critical success factors of BPT. As for cases in Japan, there are some unique issues relevant to changing overall business processes, including operations of the back offices which throughout all industries are not always efficient [1.2]. Therefore, in addition to the BPT methodologies used in Western countries, it is necessary to seek for the counterpart for the unique issues of BPT in Japan. In this paper, the authors focus on the correlation between psychological contracts and BPT effect as one of the success factors for BPT.
AP0008 17:15-17:30	**Title:** Consideration of Insider Based Collusion Attacks on Cyber Systems **Author(s):** James McNicholas and Houssain Kettani **Presenter:** Houssain Kettani Dakota State University, United States **Abstract-**Insider threats are a growing concern to both public and private entities. Like other threats within the cyber realm, these threats tend to be dynamic in nature. Organizational structures and varying motivating factors of threat actors can impact the effectiveness of mitigating technologies and strategies. This paper explores the gaps that result when organizations try to segment logical and physical assets, which in turn creates the opportunity for collusion or coordinated attacks. In this paper, various data sources have been examined to identify organizational patterns that can potentially contribute to the successful outcome of these types of attacks. A motivating example is then presented, in junction with the data, to hypothesis what percentage of organizations would be able to identify the actions of insiders working in tandem based on the current state of the industry.
AP0032 17:30-17:45	**Title:** Measuring R&D Performance Using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA): Case Indonesia **Author(s):** Indri Juwita Asmara, Elmi Achelia, Nani Grace Berliana, and Bagus Sartono **Presenter:** Indri Juwita Asmara Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia **Abstract-**Research and development (R&D) performance evaluation is important to improve the productivity of human resources in research institutions. Public research institutions make important contributions to the national innovation system. Innovation is created from the spread of research results, one of which is publication. This paper aims to provide an overview of R&D performance in public research institutions by presenting empirical studies using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method. This method is used to evaluate the R&D performance of 35 R&D units. DEA calculates input and output in the R&D unit. With this object 1,735 researchers in government

	R&D institutions in Indonesia and output in each field of science. We found that R&D performance was very different between the age group of researchers, and the field of science. The conclusion is that most of the efficiency created by young researchers. And the field of science that has near efficiency compared to other fields of science is engineering.

Session V

📽 **Theme:** Economics and People's Livelihood

🕐 **Time:** 16:00-17:30

📍 **Venue:** 10F-Room 1010

👤 **Session Chair:** Prof. Boon Leing Tan

🏢 **Affiliation:** Student Services Centre, Singapore

Xian International University, China

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AP0026-A 16:00-16:15	**Title:** Development, Employment and Inequality: Understanding from Intersectional Approach **Author(s):** Tika Ram Gautam **Presenter:** Tika Ram Gautam Tribhuvan University, Nepal **Abstract-**Development has not only improved the living standard of people of any country but also is continuously creating inequality among individuals, households and communities through unequal access to resources and opportunities throughout the world including Nepal. Such inequality is often highlighted in different forms. However, in the context of Nepal, it is discussed as inclusion and exclusion of individuals and households affiliated with various ethnic groups. The discourse presumes that particular ethnic group; Brahmans/Chhetris, has been historically dominating in opportunities such as employment and rest of the ethnic groups are marginalized and excluded from main stream. This paper, however, based on national survey data and intersectional approach of analyzing inequality, examines the distribution of access to employment among individuals of various ethnic groups and argues that access to resources and opportunities doesnot follow a particular ethnic line rather it follows intersectional path across multiple dimensions. Therefore, inequality in access to resources and opportunities among individuals of any social group is shaped by multiple and intersecting identities such as gender, rural-urban divide, region, and class rather than ethnicity alone by itself.
AP0002-A 16:15-16:30	**Title:** Perceptions and Experiences of Chronic Diseases: A Case Study of the Western Cape Province, South Africa **Author(s):** Priya Buldeo **Presenter:** Priya Buldeo Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa **Abstract-**South Africa has undergone transitions in health, social, political and economic capacities that have resulted in changes in the perceptions and experiences of

	chronic diseases. By the year 2030, it is predicted that the prevalence of death from non-communicable disease comorbidities will have increased considerably in low-to-middle-income countries. Understanding the meanings individuals and communities attach to their health and well-being is necessary to unpack the current chronic disease situation. The study was conducted in two communities in the Western Cape Province, South Africa. It included women and men aged 18 to 60+ who were diagnosed with one or multiple chronic conditions. Focus group discussions were held with 12 groups of 6 adults to question the perceptions and experiences of chronic diseases and to identify individual and social risk factors. Perceptions of chronic diseases varied according to age which influenced how individuals experience and care for their bodies. Detailed narratives on the body, culture and identity underscored chronic disease prevention and management, the illness experience and help-seeking behaviours. These illuminated dimensions on the public and private framings of 'diseased bodies'. Due to the dynamic social contexts that facilitate the rise in chronic disease prevalence, we do not know enough about the factors contributing to this changing pattern at the theoretical and sociological levels. A qualitative study of these phenomena, therefore, has practical relevance in providing insight that can benefit South Africa in achieving the sustainable development goal of good health and well-being for all.
AP1016 16:30-16:45	**Title:** Priming of the Economy of the Region through Stock Market Tools (On the Example of Kazakhstan **Author(s):** Kulyanda Nurasheva, Dana Kulanova, Aziza Mergenbayeva, Gulzhanar Abdikerimova, Assel Orymbassar and Aigerim Alibek **Presenter:** Nurasheva Kulyanda M. Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Kazakhstan **Abstract-**The purpose of the study is to present the socio-economic problems of the regional economy and ways of development by means of market tools of management. In the course of the study logical conclusions, system's analysis and statistical analysis have been used. Questionnaire and interviewing of representatives of various social groups have been conducted by method of random sample. It has been found that economic methods of management are used weakly, many reforms do not work at the local level. Weakness of the institutes of development, instability of the banking sector prohibit the stock market development; inflation and depreciation of the national currency take place. Personal income of part of the population is not sufficient as a source of saving, this decreases the possibilities to invest means into assets. Interview showed that the population is ready to save up to buy security papers, however it is suggested to solve the problem in complex: there are large enterprises in the country which must be enlarged, modernized, by means of this to create innovative economics, this will give an impulse to develop the stock market. Suggestions have been made to establish an innovative business-structure which will combine in itself the production and financial constituents. Using the example of the cotton-textile cluster the bill of exchange circulation is shown. To involve the idle cash of the population and enterprises into circulation, to increase the investment attraction it is suggested to finance the projects which are socially significant for the region by means of issue of municipal bonds. The ways of solving regional problems by means of market tools of management presented in the article, are of interest for the countries

	with developing economy.
AP1021-A 16:45-17:00	**Title:** Endogenous Social Network, Brokers and Public Service Provision in Rural China **Author(s):** Zheren Song **Presenter:** Zheren Song The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract-**The provision of public service is crucial for rural development and governance in developing countries. Although the Chinese Communist party-state has invested increasing resources towards this end, grassroots governments across China demonstrate vastly divergent capacity in delivering basic public services to rural citizens. Diverging from state-centric theories, this research proposes a network-based explanation for Chinese villages' public service provision. Through in-depth field research in and comparative case studies on multiple villages in Southeast China, we find that, compared to the villages with state-dominated networks, those villages with endogenous social network and active brokers connecting villagers and external stakeholders tend to respond to villagers' needs and provide public services more effectively. Such responsive brokerage also widens the deliberative basis for local governance, empowers citizens in collective actions and improves the transparency of decision making. Therefore, we argue that even in the Communist regime of China that seeks to eradicate an autonomous civil society, endogenous social network proves to be a critical component of rural governance that the party-state has to live with and rely on.
AP0010 17:00-17:15	**Title:** Case Research on the Impacts of Urbanization on Urban Land Intensive Use in Jiangxi Province in China **Author(s):** Chun Fu and Yuanzhuo Wu **Presenter:** Chun Fu Nanchang University, China **Abstract-**The urbanization is speeding now in China, which has occurred impact on the intensive use of land resources. This paper aims to give an evaluation to the city land intensive utilization and second and tertiary industries development levels of the 11 municipalities of Jiangxi Province, P.R.China. Through founding the land intensive utilization evaluation index system. Also, with the relationships of urban land intensive utilization and second and tertiary industries developments analyzed by methods of coordination, the panel regression model and Cluster analysis. Its main research conclusions are as followed: (1) Based on the the panel regression analysis of 11 municipalities of Jiangxi Province in 2000-2012, urban land intensive utilization and second and tertiary industries development level have long equilibrium relationship. On average, urban land intensive utilization could promote to increase the second and tertiary industries development level, but land intensive utilization contributes little to the change of industry development level. (2) Cluster analysis results of 11 municipalities of Jiangxi Province urban land intensive utilization and second and tertiary industries development level demonstrate that both are in accordance with the spatial distribution situation. Nanchang municipality land intensive utilization level and industry development level are always on the top place of Jiangxi Province, both presenting very high level consistency in spatial distribution situation. The ones of Pingxiang, Jiujiang, and Xinyu municipalities present low level consistency in spatial

	distribution situation.
AP1005-A 17:15-17:30	**Title:** Chengdu's Experience: The Path and Conditions of the Transformation of Local Community Governance under the Framework of Authoritarian State Governance **Author(s):** Guo Shengli and Yin Lu **Presenter:** Yin Lu East China University of Science and Technology, China **Abstract-**Effective participation is the key issue of the so-called 'bottom-up governance' in urban and rural communities. In Chengdu, Sichuan Province, the local governments take the initiative to make sure the active participation of the local residents. Experiences from Chengdu include the following four measures. Firstly, the establishment of the "grant, empower and withdraw" concept. Secondly, the establishment of public service fund system. Thirdly, incubating and nurturing of social organizations from home and abroad. Fourthly, the training of cadres with the new concept and professional skills. Fifthly, the implementation of "backyard autonomy", "community promotion" and other specific policies. The driving force behind this change is that the existing system is difficult to respond to changing social demands nationwide. It proves that measure and practices such as 'two levels of government three networks' cannot succeed in breaking through the original framework, instead, it strengthens the dependency on the government for the resources and policy. Chengdu's breakthrough has its unique conditions: First, favorable policy granted by the central government; Second, the mutual trust mechanism between the officials and residents fostered during the Wenchuan earthquake and post-reconstruction of the political and social interaction. Third, new skills and practices provided by international organizations. The path and conditions in Chengdu will provide some new insights to the transformation of the co-governance in urban and rural communities under the same national framework.

Session VI

Theme: Education and Sociology

Time: 16:00-18:30

Venue: 10F-Room 10-1

Session Chair: Prof. Ching Man Lam

Affiliation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

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AP2006 16:00-16:15	**Title:** Exploring Open Educational Resources in Cyber Training **Author(s):** Alan Stan and Houssain Kettani **Presenter:** Houssain Kettani Dakota State University, USA **Abstract-**Advances in internet technologies continue enabling users across the globe access to information on-demand and at low cost. Taking advantage of this proliferation of information sharing is transforming how individuals learn and develop new skills for use in everyday life. Open learning materials provide a unique opportunity to many life-long learners wishing to pursue their interests. Many initiatives for creating and adopting open educational resources in traditional learning environments are showing great promise for enriching the learning experience. Open materials can offer new opportunities for individuals seeking knowledge; but many limitations of open educational resources can influence the effectiveness in learning. As a new and rapidly evolving field, the field of cybersecurity presents unique challenges for individuals wishing to develop new and refine existing knowledge to maintain relevance. Educators face additional challenges of keeping up with industry trends, preparing students with both technical and critical thinking skills to excel in the field, and developing cyber curricula that provide pathways to the workforce. As the demand for cyber professionals in the workforce increases; developing new pathways for students to acquire relevant skills becomes imperative for securing our culture's digital infrastructure. This paper seeks to identify potential barriers and benefits for those wishing to supplement learning experiences in the field of cyber by creating and adopting open educational resources.

AP0036-A 16:15-16:30	**Title:** Mathematics Teachers' Competency Framework to Enhance Mathematical Literacy of Lower-secondary School Students **Author(s):** Sunisa Sumirattana **Presenter:** Sunisa Sumirattana Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand **Abstract-**Mathematical literacy is one of life skills. Mathematics teaching in schools must aim to develop mathematical literacy and to enhance each students' ability to use and apply mathematical knowledge in order to solve real life problems or situations. Therefore, in order to develop and enhance students' mathematical literacy, mathematics teachers are the most important key to the success. The purposes of this study were to (1) analyze the essential competency of mathematics teachers in enhancing mathematical literacy of lower-secondary school students (2) develop the competency framework of mathematics teachers to enhance mathematical literacy of lower-secondary school students. The research method was divided into 2 steps. Step 1: the researcher studied and analyzed the essential competency of mathematics teachers in enhancing mathematical literacy of lower-secondary school students. Step 2: the researcher developed a teacher's competency framework to enhance mathematical literacy of lower-secondary school students. The developed framework was, then, verified by experts. The research instruments include experts' evaluation and experts' interview forms. The researcher asked the experts to evaluate the competency framework and interviewed the experts to collect the in-depth data. Data was analyzed by using the mean, standard deviation and content analysis. The research results revealed that the mathematics teachers' competency framework to enhance mathematical literacy of lower-secondary school students was divided into three areas: (1) knowledge, (2) skill, and (3) attitude.
AP0028 16:30-16:45	**Title:** Has Parenting Changed over Past Decade? A Qualitative Study of Generational Shifts in Parenting **Author(s):** Ching Man Lam, Wai-man Kwong and Siu-ming To **Presenter:** Ching Man Lam The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract-**Although the importance of taking a historical perspective in understanding a phenomenon has been well-recognized, attempt to study generational shifts in parenting is almost non-existent in Hong Kong. Contemporary parenting is characterized as fraught with problems – anxieties about children's well-being and one's own adequacy as a parent and worries about adverse consequences of parenting on one's children. Rhetoric abounds, such as "irresponsible parenting", "overprotective parenting", "anxious parents", "helicopter parents", and "monster parents". Such vernaculars are frequently found in the mass media sounding alarm over the state of contemporary parenthood. However, there are only few studies tracing how contemporary parenthood has come to be characterized as such. In retrospect as practitioners and researchers, we reckon that certain generational shifts in "themes" of parenthood are discernible. This study seeks to unravel these generational shifts in parenthood in the recent history of Hong Kong evolving into modern city. This study covered discourse analysis of 48 sampled items of primers on parenting and parent education resource materials, and 120 life story interviews with 60 parents, each being interviewed

	individually twice. The respondents were recruited to represent five parent-cohorts – first-time parents in the 1970's or before, in the 80's, in the 90's, in the 2000's and in the 2010's. Each parent-cohort was made up of 6 mothers and 6 fathers, giving a total sample of 30 mothers and 30 fathers. Reporting our preliminary findings, this paper explores generational shifts in parenting discourse and people's experience of parenthood over the past decades and examines how contextual factors and discursive formations promoted by parenting professionals have shaped and re-shaped parenting in Hong Kong in the past five decades.
AP3014-A 16:45-17:00	**Title:** Marungko Approach Inspired Tool For Developing Instructional Reading Materials For Grade 1 Pupils: Reading Skills **Author(s):** Mary Jane S. Fernando, Cipriano M. Bisco Jr and Judith N. Saavedra **Presenter:** Mary Jane S. Fernando, Francia A. Patron and Judith N. Saavedra Department of Education Schools Division Office Taguig City and Pateros, Philippine **Abstract-**This study aimed to develop instructional reading materials using Marungko Approach-inspired tool to teach and to improve the reading skills of Grade 1 pupils and tried to find out if there was a marked improvement in the level of basic reading ability of learners who utilized the developed instructional tool.The focus of this study was the 36 Grade 1 pupils comprising of 18 male and 18 female.The researchers started with getting the baseline data of the reading levels of the pupils which revealed that 23 or 64% were non-readers, letter readers 2 or 5.6%, sound recognition was 7 or 19.4%, syllable got 4 or 11.11%, while there were no word, phrase, simple sentence readers or 0%.This study utilized descriptive-exploratory method of research. Descriptive method was used in the study because it investigated and observed on the effectiveness of the Marungko Approach-inspired tool in improving the reading skills of Gr.1 pupils. The data collection method employed was oral tests were given to the pupils before and after using the developed instructional reading materials. To further verify the results of the quantitative research, interview was also done to the pupils. After 20 days of utilization, a post oral test was conducted which revealed that non-readers and letter-readers got 0%, sound recognition achieved 8 or 22.2%, syllable readers -7 or 19.44%, word readers 9 or 25% , phrase readers has 7 or 19.44% while there 5 or 13.89% simple sentence readers. The marked increase of 100% was noted for the non-readers and letter-readers, while sound recognition got 3%, syllable- 8%, word-readers 25%, phrase readers 19% and simple sentence readers got 15%.
AP0025 17:00-17:15	**Title:** The Study of Productivity Differences between Female and Male Scientists: Case Studies in Indonesian R&D Institutions **Author(s):** Nany Grace B. Simamora, Indri Juwita Asmara, Elmi Achelia **Presenter:** Nany Grace Berliana Simamora Indonesia Institute of Science, Indonesia **Abstract-**This paper reviews gender issues in their productivity as researchers. By collecting researcher data from Indonesian R&D institution and the output they have produced (from google scholar), this paper explore the determinants of research productivity with evaluated scientific paper, citations, and h-index. In order to find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female productivity distributions or the issue of the gender gap, a Kruskal-Wallis test is used. By studying based on level of education and scientific fields, this paper finds that even though in

	terms of numbers, male researchers are still more than women, but when stratified by both academic degree and study field, there was enough evidence to conclude that no significant differences between publication productivity for men and women.
AP0029 17:15-17:30	**Title:** Reflections of Parents and Parent Work Practitioners on the Changing Experiences and Circumstances of Parenting in Hong Kong **Author(s):** Siu-ming To, Ching Man Lam and Yuk-yan So **Presenter:** Ching Man Lam The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract-**Whereas previous research has highlighted the importance of understanding how parenting has become a risky venture from the perspective of risk society, few attempts have been made to explore how parents and practitioners make sense of the changing experiences and circumstances of parenting. By reporting the findings of a focus group study on 43 Hong Kong parents' and 33 parent work practitioners' reflections on the changing parental experiences over the past decades, as well as the changing circumstances in which parents raise children, this article discusses how both parents and practitioners found considerable intergenerational changes in parenting and described parenting in today's Hong Kong society as a risky venture fraught with boundless duties and challenges. The findings suggest that on the one hand, parents' self-perception is shaped by the risk discourses; on the other hand, parents who are able to reconstitute their reflexive selves can create a space, no matter how tenuous, within which they can have a more positive view of themselves and their children.
AP0027-A 17:30-17:45	**Title:** Family Socialization and Youth Development: A Comparative and Mediation Approach **Author(s):** Jerf W.K. Yeung **Presenter:** Jerf Wai Keung City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong **Abstract-**Although it has been empirically well reported that family socialization is most fundamental and crucially influential of youth development, research has rarely compared effects of different family socialization dimensions on various developmental outcomes of youth and examined whether the link between family socialization and youth development is mediated by youths' cognitive traits, such as self-concept. The present study attempted to examine and compare effects of positive family processes and effective parenting practices, two major dimensions of family socialization, on youths' development of self-concept, self-control, future orientation, other perspective taking and externalizing problem behaviors, in which youths' self-concept is expected as important cognitive resources to mediate the study relationships. Results of the study, based on a sample of 223 parent-child dyads, confirmed that both positive family processes and effective parenting practices were significantly predictive of youths' self-concept, self-control, future orientation, other-perspective taking and externalizing problem behaviors, in which the former comparatively had stronger effects than the latter. What's more, youths' self-concept was found significantly mediating the relationships of positive family processes and effective parenting practices in connection with their development of self-control, future orientation, other perspective taking and externalizing problem behaviors. Policy and service implications of the study are also discussed.

AP1008-A 17:45-18:00	**Title:** Effects of Negative Experiences as Adoptees on the Life Satisfaction of International Adoptees from Korea through Mediation of Attitudes toward Adoption **Author(s):** Jaejin Ahn **Presenter:** Jaejin Ahn Gachon University, South Korea **Abstract-**Adoption is not an event that ends with the placement of a child but a lifelong process that affects various dimensions of the adoptee. Since the ultimate goal of adoption is to ensure a child a happy life, our major concern is his/her happiness and well-being after adoption. Our question about the well-being of adoptees, however, does not find a clear answer especially in relation to international adoptees. This study examines how adoption-related problems affect life satisfaction for international adoptees from Korea and whether their attitudes toward adoption mediate the effects of negative experiences as adoptees on life satisfaction. The data from the 2013 Survey on International Korean Adoptees (Korea Institute of Health and Social Affairs, 2013) were used for the analysis. Findings showed that 68.3% of international adoptees experienced social discrimination, and 72.1% admitted to an identity crisis growing up. Results of the path analysis show that negative experiences as an adoptee directly and indirectly affect his/her life satisfaction. International adoptees who experience identity crises and social discrimination tend to worry more about their adoption status and be less satisfied with their lives. Their attitudes toward adoption are positively related to life satisfaction. This study supports the need for post-adoption services for international adoptees at all developmental stages to tackle their identity crises and the effect of social discrimination.
AP0040-A 18:00-18:15	**Title:** Learning Beyond Boundaries: Use of Web 2.0 as an Education Tool for the Students of Higher Education **Author(s):** Shahbaz Aslam, Abdur Rehman Butt and Muhammad Usman Saeed **Presenter:** Shahbaz Aslam University of Central Punjab, Pakistan **Abstract-** This study aims to investigate the usage of web 2.0 as a tool of learning among the students of higher education. The research follows the cross sectional research and adopts non probability sampling procedure. A sample of 200 students from different universities of Pakistan was selected purposively and divided equally among natural sciences and social sciences with the age of 20-30 years. The measurement tools for data collection were indigenous demographic sheet and self-constructed Web Usage Questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS. Findings reveal that students of higher education use web to gratify their academic needs and it significantly contributes toward their learning. It was observed that Web 2.0 can be a great tool if used effectively promoting learning in Pakistan especially distance or non-formal education.

AP0037 18:15-18:30	**Title:** Entrepreneurship Education as a Way of Cultivating Entrepreneurial Thinking among Students of Malaysian Public Higher Learning Institutions **Author(s):** Armanurah Binti Mohamad, Syahrina Binti Abdullah, Awanis Binti Ku Ishak, and Norashidah Binti Hashim **Presenter:** Armanurah Binti Mohamad Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia **Abstract-**The aimed of this study were (1) to determine the level of entrepreneurial thinking and entrepreneurial thinking dimensions, namely, opportunity recognition, creative and innovative, ability to take risk and tolerance of ambiguity among Malaysian public higher learning institutions (PHLIs) students based on compulsory Basic Entrepreneurship (CBE) course taken; (2) to examine the significant differences of entrepreneurial thinking of PHLIs) students based on the CBE course taken; and (3) to examine the significant differences of all entrepreneurial thinking dimensions of PHLIs students based on the CBE course taken. This study used a quantitative approach. Descriptive statistics and t-test were used to analyze the data of the study. The sample consists of 1998 undergraduate students majoring in all fields of studies from twenty PHLIs in Malaysia. The findings showed that students taking CBE course have a moderately high level of entrepreneurial thinking, but in term of its dimension; opportunity recognition and risk taking have high level. As for creative and innovative, and tolerance of ambiguity demonstrated a moderately high level. The results showed significant differences of entrepreneurial thinking among PHLIs students based on the CBE course taken. Besides, this study found that there were significant differences of all entrepreneurial thinking dimensions among PHLIs students based on the CBE course taken. The implications of this study showed that in order to cultivate entrepreneurial thinking among students in all fields of studies, the PHLIs should take into consideration to include at least one Basic Entrepreneurship course as a compulsory subject for all students. This study also recommended that to increase the level of entrepreneurial thinking, and its dimension of creative and innovative, and tolerance of ambiguity, PHLIs should increase the entrepreneurship courses taken as compulsory subject.

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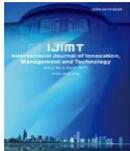
The accepted and registered papers will be published in **International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology** (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248, DOI: 10.18178/IJIMT) , which will be included in Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref and ProQuest, Electronic Journals Library.

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