

Abstract Book of

ICEDUIT2025 & ICSSH2025

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Preface

Abstract Book of ICEDUIT2025 & ICSSH2025 is composed of the abstracts of the 2025 9th International Conference on Education and Information Technologies (ICEDUIT2025) and 2025 10th International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (ICSSH2025). According to the similarity among the topics of ICEDUIT2025 and ICSSH2025, ICEDUIT2025 is held in conjunction with ICSSH2025 on May 23-25, 2025.

ICEDUIT2025 and ICSSH2025 serve as an optimal platform for specialists, scholars and researchers in the field related to education, information technologies, social sciences and humanities to facilitate academic communications and exchange ideas. These abstracts demonstrate the richness of interdisciplinary approaches, theories, models and applied research presented.

Major themes of the conferences include:

Education: Elementary Education, Educational Psychology, Educational Technology, Vocational Education, History of Education, Lifelong Education, Special Education, Preschool Education, Regular Education, Adult Education, Higher Self-education, Distance Learning, etc.

Information Technologies: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, Multimedia Technology, Database, Data Retrieval, Data Management, Information Security, Cloud Computing, Computer Services, Network Technology, Software Development, Human-Computer Interaction, Information Systems, etc.

Social Sciences: Anthropology, Archaeology, Area Studies, Business Studies, Civics, Communication Studies, Criminology, Demography, Development Studies, Economics, etc.

Humanities: Digital Humanities, Arts, Art History, Scientism, Arrival of Modernism, Postmodernism and Structuralism, Post-postmodernism, Pop Art, Minimalism, Postminimalism, etc.

We thank all authors for their scientific contribution to ICEDUIT2025 and ICSSH2025 and look forward to having the opportunity to showcase and disseminate your research.

Sincerely,

ICEDUIT2025 and ICSSH2025 Organizing Committees

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Practice and Exploration of Ideological and Political Curriculum Construction of All-English Courses

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Abstract

Higher education in China closely revolves around the fundamental task of cultivating talents with both integrity and ability, and it is a strategic measure to realize this fundamental task to comprehensively promote the ideological and political construction of courses. The ideological and political education in all-English courses helps Chinese young talents to break through the language barrier and participate in international academic exchanges. However, the ideological and political construction of all-English courses is generally faced with problems of "insufficient quantity", "low quality" and "poor absorption effect". Taking "International Financial Market", an all-English course of Northeastern University, as an example, the pre-class questionnaire showed that improving English proficiency (43%) and English academic ability (56%) are the most urgent needs of students; some students experienced communication difficulties in all-English courses (27%), insufficient vocabulary and listening skills are the main reasons for poor absorption of course content (91%). In order to effectively solve these problems, we introduced a new set of ideological and political curriculum construction practices. Through vigorously promoting the spirit of educators, strengthening the English training of the curriculum team, and compiling a curriculum vocabulary book, the post-class questionnaire showed that the proportion of students with language barriers dropped significantly to 5%, and the satisfaction with ideological and political education on the course rose to 96%.

Keywords

Ideological and Political Education, All-English Course, Curriculum Construction

Artificial Intelligence-Mediated Immersive Learning Activity and Its Impact on Students' Self-Efficacy in Higher Education

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of an immersive learning activity mediated by artificial intelligence (AI) on physiotherapy and occupational therapy undergraduate students' self-efficacy. The research aimed to determine whether this interactive methodology influenced students' confidence. The study involved 50 undergraduate students (mean age: 19 years) enrolled in the Kinesiology and Biomechanics course during the third of ten semesters. Of these students, 50% entered higher education through affirmative action policies. The students were organized into ten groups, each interacting with a customized GPT-based AI, with most using a free version. Their engagement was guided by five pre-defined prompting questions designed to explore the evolution of human movement knowledge. They participated in historical inquiry using AI-generated personas, selected or generated visual representations, and constructed a collaborative digital timeline using Padlet. Pre- and post-intervention self-efficacy levels were assessed using the modified Higher Education Self-Efficacy Scale (AEFS) (Caires & Polydoro, 2011), which contains 20 questions across five dimensions: Academic Self-Efficacy (capacity to learn and apply knowledge), Higher Education Regulation Self-Efficacy (capacity to self-regulate one's actions), Social Interaction Self-Efficacy (capacity to build relationships with colleagues and professors), Proactive Self-Efficacy (capacity to enjoy and promote educational opportunities), and Academic Management Self-Efficacy (capacity to get involved and meet deadlines). Students responded using a six-point Likert scale (1 – "Not confident at all" to 6 – "Completely confident"), with total scores ranging from 20 to 120 points. Pre- and post-intervention scores averaged 94 and 100.1, respectively ($p > 0.01$), with an overall mean increase of 0.3 per item. Data analysis revealed that three items from the Academic Self-Efficacy dimension showed the highest increase in self-efficacy perception: Q2 (Demonstrating what I learned during assessments), Q6 (Applying knowledge learned in the course to practical situations), and Q20 (Preparing for evaluations), with an average score increase of 0.6–0.7. Additionally, Q9 (Taking decisions related to my education) from the Higher Education Regulation Self-Efficacy dimension increased by an average of 0.6 points. Most items in the Social Interaction Self-Efficacy dimension showed no significant change, except for Q16 (Asking questions when in doubt), which increased by 0.7 points. These findings suggest that AI-mediated immersive learning can enhance students' self-efficacy, particularly in their beliefs regarding their capacity to learn and apply knowledge. However, its impact on collaborative learning appears limited, likely due to students' pre-existing confidence in teamwork. Future research should explore whether similar activities influence actual learning outcomes.

Keywords

Self-efficacy, Higher Education, Artificial Intelligence, Immersive Learning, Pedagogical Innovation, AI-mediated Instruction

AI Empowering Archival Teaching Innovation: Inner Logic, Application Status, and Implementation Path

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Abstract

In the context of digital transformation, the iterative upgrading of artificial intelligence technology is reshaping the development ecology of archival disciplines, making innovation in archival teaching an urgent necessity. Therefore, it is imperative to explore how AI can drive innovation in archival teaching, aiming to cultivate archival professionals adept at meeting the demands of the new era. Utilizing literature research and case analysis methods, this paper examines the internal logic and current applications of AI-enabled archive teaching. It analyzes typical cases of archive intelligence education from Wuhan University and Renmin University of China, summarizing archive teaching practices in higher education institutions. The study reveals that empowering archival teaching with AI is a prevailing trend. A collaborative teaching mechanism integrating “teachers, resources, and technology” should be established, with a focus on policy and legal frameworks. Innovation in archive teaching should adhere to the principles of student-centeredness and shared teaching resources, emphasizing the need to maintain the essence of the discipline during the technological empowerment process. It is essential to utilize archive natural language processing, machine learning, and other technologies to enhance the effectiveness of archive compilation and digital management teaching. However, caution should be exercised to avoid technological dependence and weakened thinking. Efforts should be made to cultivate composite archive talents possessing both technical skills and professional qualities.

Keywords

Innovation in Archival Teaching, Artificial Intelligence, Implementation Pathways

Enhancing College Student Learning: Leveraging Ai-Powered Tutoring Through Interdisciplinary Collaboration

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Abstract

With the rapid development and widespread accessibility of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it is crucial for college students to explore AI with appropriate guidance in order to better understand its ethical use, develop information literacy skills, and prepare for career readiness. Background of this case report: State University of New York (SUNY) is the largest and most comprehensive public university system in the United States. SUNY General Education Framework (2025) includes AI in Information Literacy as a required core competency that “students will demonstrate an understanding of the ethical dimensions of information use, creation, and dissemination, whether from traditional sources or emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence” and “Students need to acquire information literacy appropriate to the demands of the 21st century, which includes applying all three learning outcomes of this core competency to various sources of information, including emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence.” Meanwhile, at SUNY Brockport, despite the rapid growth and easy accessibility of AI tools, there is no policy regulating their use. However, the university librarians have developed a library site offering AI-related resources. Faculty have the autonomy to decide the extent to which their students are allowed to use AI, ranging from encouraging its use with reflection and appropriate citations, to imposing restrictions, and prohibiting its use entirely. It is urgent to provide students with opportunities to use AI, under appropriate guidance. Case presentation: This presentation will showcase an interdisciplinary collaborative project conducted by professors and students in Computer Science and Education at the State University of New York (SUNY) Brockport, the United States, aligned with the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) Framework. The project integrates an AI-powered tutoring application to enhance learning for college students. We will share the workflow, collaboration process, and implementation protocol for developing and using an AI application. In addition, student feedback, professor reflections, future study plans, and the project’s impacts and contributions to the field will be discussed, demonstrating AI’s potential to enrich educational experiences without replacing human instructors. Conclusion: Participants of the presentation will achieve the following learning outcomes: 1. Learn about an interdisciplinary collaborative project conducted by professors and students in Computer Science and Education on the use of AI in teaching. 2. Discuss the protocol and strategies for implementing an accessible and user-friendly AI-powered application to assist and improve college student learning. 3. Explore ways of using the AI-powered application to enhance student learning.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence (AI), College Student, Learning, AI-powered Tutoring, Interdisciplinary Collaboration

AI-powered Voices and Rising Scores for Low-Achieving English Learners

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Abstract

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into language education holds transformative potential for addressing persistent gaps in speaking proficiency among English-as-a-second-language learners who lack exposure to immersive English environment. This study investigates the efficacy of Natural Reader, a text-to-speech (TTS) AI tool, in improving English speaking skills among secondary school students with limited language proficiency—a critical challenge in multilingual educational contexts. A quasi-experimental design was employed, involving 63 students (aged 12-13) from a public secondary school in Hong Kong, divided into an experimental (n = 43) and a control group (n = 22). Each group is further divided into low, mid-, and high-achieving subgroups. Over two months, the experimental group used Natural Reader for weekly speaking exercises, leveraging its features to listen to model pronunciations, record their speech, and compare outputs with AI-generated benchmarks. The control group continued traditional classroom instruction without AI integration. Pre- and post-intervention speaking assessments, scored by a standardized rubric, are compared between the two groups. The results revealed that the score difference between the post-test and pretest are positive for both groups, with the improvement for the experimental group higher than the control group. However, the difference is not statistically significant. Notably, the scores of the low-achieving students in the experimental group improved significantly. This may be attributed to the role of AI in creating a safe learning space for low-achieving students in language education. Unlike conventional methods, tools like Natural Reader offer easily accessible and stress-free solutions that cater to individual learning paces—a vital innovation for large-size exam-oriented classrooms that create extra stress to low-achieving students. By contextualizing AI within real-world pedagogical challenges, this research contributes to broader discussions on how technology can transform educational outcomes for better inclusivity. It advocates for policy frameworks that prioritize equitable access to AI tools, particularly in exam-oriented settings, to empower learners and foster inclusive, future-ready education systems.

Keywords

English-as-a-second-language Learners, Text-to-speech AI Tool, Speaking Proficiency, Safe Learning Space

A Comparative Analysis of Information Addition in Human and Machine Translation: Centered on Han Kang's *The Vegetarian*

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Abstract

With the integration of generative AI models, such as Large Language Model (LLM) like ChatGPT, into the machine translation market, the quality of machine translation has improved remarkably. This has recently sparked interest in the question of whether machine translation can be applied to literary translation. Within this broader context, this study serves as an initial phase in a multi-stage project aimed at examining stylistic differences between human translation and machine translation. Specifically, it focuses on identifying differences in the addition of information between these two translation methods. Addition was chosen as the subject of analysis among various translation strategies because it often reflects the translator's intent to enhance either the intentionality of the source text author or the acceptability for the target text audience. Investigating what and how machine translation adds or omits certain elements based on intent is considered meaningful. For the analysis of human translation, the study employs *The Vegetarian* (2007) by Nobel Prize-winning author Han Kang, along with its Chinese and German translations. For the analysis of machine translation, translations of the text into Chinese and German generated by GPT-4o were selected. The research adopts both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitatively, it examines lexical metrics such as the Number of Different Word (NDW), Total Number of Word (TNW), and Type-Token Ratio (TTR). Qualitatively, it explores the pragmatic features, cultural contexts, and other layers of addition bias in both human and machine translations. By objectifying the quantitative dimensions embedded in qualitative judgments and interpretations, this study aims to scientifically analyze and expand comparative research between human and machine translation. Ultimately, it is expected to contribute to the advancement of research in this field.

Keywords

Human Translation, Machine Translation (MT), Literary Translation, Information Addition, Translator's Intention, Quantitative Analysis, Qualitative Analysis, *The Vegetarian*

A Brief Overview on How Social Robots Can Assist Treating Psychological Disorders Among Students

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Abstract

The intervention for common psychological disorders such as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) tends to rely on reducing social cues, which could result in a decrease in treatment efficiency when patients are interacting with a human therapist. Social robots, which are considered capable of interpreting human social cues and adapting their behaviours to achieve their goals, are frequently used for educational purposes and are increasingly being considered as a tool for mental therapy among school children and beyond. Combining multiple findings from numerous studies ranging from 2014-2024, the current review used databases such as PsycINFO, PubMed, and IEEE Xplore to identify potential papers with methodology from both qualitative and quantitative. Keywords/phrases such as “social robots”, “human perception on robots”, “autism and robots”, and “robotic psychotherapy” were used in locating suitable journal articles for further investigation. After carefully examining the kinds of literature, some common themes emerged: Students tend to perceive humanoid and semi-humanoid robots to be more efficient and easily acceptable when providing counselling services rather than non-humanoids; Robot Assisted Therapy (RAT) shows better responses and appreciation than traditional classic therapies in treating mental illness; cultural differences may influence the overall efficiency of the use of social robots in different nations. These findings suggest that social robots hold significant potential for improving mental health interventions, particularly in educational environments.

Keywords

Social Robots, Autism, Psychotherapy

An Assessment of the Impact of Development Media Content on Social Levels in Global South Countries: A Review

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Abstract

Various topics in the media discourse that are focused on the southern nations have dominated media content include social structures, economic development, environmental issues, and even cultural identity, among other things. This paper, therefore, discusses the aspect of economic media content that could influencing social dynamics in these southern countries and prepares a linkage to understand how media shapes mass action and perception in relation to economic issues. In fact, this is an era when there is a growing need to give out more and more economic information through news media, television, and digital platforms. The paper investigates how symbolic representations of economic narratives shape societal attitudes, confidence in governmental institutions, and community cohesion, especially in parts of the world struggling with conditions of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. This research also aims to contribute to the literature of the role of the media in economic discourse and its wider social implications through critical literature review and empirical analysis. Finally, this study aspires to contribute to policy makers, media professionals, and scholars interested in how media could be used more effectively to further positive social change in the context of economic downturns.

Keywords

Global South, Development Media, Economic, Media Discourse

Aesthetic View of Balancing "Form" and "Substance" in "Di Lin"

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Abstract

"Di Lin" is the second chapter of the "Jiaosi Ge" (Songs of Sacrifice to the State) compiled by Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty. The structure of this work follows the four-character verse tradition of the "Shi Jing", with a rhythm similar to the "Zhou Song", giving it a solemn and slow pace. Its writing style is more akin to the "Chu Ci", with a focus on vivid scene descriptions, similar to the "Jiu Ge". This reflects the aesthetic trends in the creative works of Han scholars. The content of "Di Lin" focuses on the worship of the Yellow Emperor, which differs from the ancestor-worshipping rituals in the "Zhou Song", and instead shares more similarities with the nature-based worship in the "Jiu Ge", reflecting a shift in the Han dynasty's view of gods. The purpose of the sacrifice, from merely seeking blessings, changes to an active affirmation of the current dynasty's good governance and achievements. In literature, "Di Lin" inherits the style and word choice of the "Zhou Song" while borrowing descriptive techniques from the "Jiu Ge", showing a clear aesthetic pursuit of balancing "form" and "substance". This balance is a key characteristic of Chinese traditional aesthetics, especially prominent during the Han dynasty and evident in the development of Chinese literature.

Keywords

Aesthetics, "Form" and "Substance", "Di Lin", "Zhou Song", "Jiu Ge"

Improved Affordable Housing Finance in Developing Economies by the Advent of Technology: An Assessment of Expert Opinions in Nigeria

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Abstract

The recent impacts of technology and digitalization in all industrial sectors, including the real estate sector, cannot be overemphasised. Despite the contributions of technology in the property sector, there is a paucity of study on how technology can improve affordable housing (AH) provision in developing economies. Whilst the prevailing challenge of AH provision across the world is an urgent call for innovativeness in tackling the challenge, the recent advent of technology makes it essential to investigate what significant utilities can be derived from employing technology to improve AH provision. It is a practical step to carefully explore expert opinions on the benefits of technology in improving AH finance provision in developing economies. To achieve this, this study conducted focus group discussion and semi-structured interviews with housing experts in Nigeria. Recordings of which were transcribed and analysed with NVivo. Following descriptive, content and thematic analyses of data, findings are that technology is most useful for record keeping, tracking records and proper documentation. Other major benefits of technology include introduction of innovations that can improve savings culture towards housing finance, enhancement of access to loans for housing finance, enhancement of transparency in the property market, enhancement of access to the people through social media among many other benefits. These are insights into significant benefits derivable from the application of technology to improve AH financing, in experts' opinion. These insights are informative for all stakeholders who may have a part to play in effective AH finance provision in developing economies; an essential step towards the achievement of sustainable development goals. Data generated from this research are indispensable for future studies on pro-poor housing. It is recommended that technology should be deployed in AH finance interventions based on research findings to achieve effective and sustainable outcomes.

Keywords

Affordable Housing, Developing Economies, Digitalization, Housing Experts, Information Technology, Sustainable Development, Technology

Urban Transformation and Gentrification in Rabat Women's Perceptions and Mobilizations

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of contemporary urban development initiatives in Morocco, with a particular focus on community displacement and the active role of women in resisting forced relocations and top-down policies. Since the early 2000s, state-led and internationally financed waterfront development projects have significantly reshaped the urban fabric of Rabat-Salé. These initiatives include tramway extensions, marina constructions, restoration of historical monuments, and the creation of cultural centers, transforming traditional neighborhoods into tourist destinations and upscale residential areas. These modernization efforts have often entailed the demolition of entire neighborhoods and informal settlements. Despite official promises of fair compensation and participatory grievance mechanisms, the projects have sparked social conflict, particularly among marginalized populations facing displacement. In response, many residents have mobilized to contest the state's unequal and technocratic rehousing strategies. This research sheds light on the gendered dimensions of these urban transformations, focusing on the specific ways in which relocation policies have affected women and how women have organized to challenge these injustices. Women from disadvantaged communities have frequently been at the forefront of grassroots mobilizations, deploying creative and resourceful strategies to make their voices heard and influence public decisions. Despite limited resources, they have asserted their rights to the city, to secure livelihoods, and to cultural continuity. The findings offer valuable insights into how women engage with and resist gentrification processes, highlighting the intersections of gender, class, and power. This study contributes to broader debates on urban justice, gendered citizenship, and the right to the city in the context of the Global South.

Keywords

Urban Sociology, Gender and Urban Planning, Rabat-Salé, Gentrification, Women's Mobilizations, Informal Settlements, Rehousing Policies, Local Governance

Social and Educational Changes vs. Social Activism – Evidence from the Arab Community in Israel

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Abstract

Arab Community in Israel constitutes one fifth of Israel population. My presentation attempts to explain the steep rise in the level of self-confidence of the Arab-public in Israel in the last two decades. In principle, I propose an analysis that links two key variables in the existence of Arabs in Israel. First, the rise of the middle class and its strengthening over the years in light of a significant increase in the level of education and social developments that accompany an increase in the level and patterns of social activism. And secondly, the connection between this increase in the level of human capital of the Arabs in Israel and the willingness to contribute to the public sphere, that is, the willingness to participate in initiating social and cultural changes concerning the collective achievements of the Arab minority in Israel. The main argument of my lecture is that the accumulation of human and social capital, at both the individual and the collective levels, is a fundamental element for social, cultural growth and development and a source of "social immunity". "Social immunity" is the degree of interdependence and social cohesion that makes it easier for a society to overcome challenges and progress. It involves the willingness of individuals to contribute their own resources, such as time, financial resources and personal capabilities in the public sphere in order to ensure their society's development and prosperity. In the presentation I will present recent public survey data among Arabs in Israel conducted recently and it sheds light on the connection between major variables that are related to my argument. The survey included a representative sample of 300 participants, selected to reflect the religious, geographical, gender, and cultural composition of Arab society in Israel.

Keywords

Arab Minority, Palestinians in Israel, Israel, Middle Class, Social Capital

Populism and Foreign Policy: A Study of the Role of Populist Leaders in Shaping Foreign Policy of Pakistan

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Abstract

“This research investigates the role of populist leaders in shaping Pakistan's foreign policy choices, with a specific focus on the interaction between populism and diplomatic frameworks. Through a comprehensive literature review, case studies, and analysis, the paper explores how populist rhetoric influences foreign policy decisions and examines the implications for Pakistan's global standing. The research work is interpretive, make explicit, detailing the data sources and analytical categories. Case studies include the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, relations with India, and interactions with the United States. The findings highlight the complexities of populist-driven foreign policy and its impact on regional and international dynamics. Populist leaders like Imran Khan have prioritized nationalist sentiments, economic sovereignty, and anti-establishment narratives, impacting diplomatic relations and strategic partnerships. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers to navigate populist influences effectively and suggests areas for future research to further understand the evolving role of populism in Pakistan's foreign relations.”

Keywords

Polulism. Foreign Policy, Pakistan, Diplomacy, Regional and Global Dynamics

Study on Cognitive Risks about Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has entered all walks of life and should be developed on the basis of security. Large models of Artificial Intelligence can constantly learn, have thinking ability, reasoning ability and human-like "consciousness", can express views and attitudes, and can reflect the "cognition" of the world, which may produce errors, biases and risks in its decision-making and information processing, and then affect human cognition and thought. If Artificial Intelligence does not show a correct cognition in the value orientation, if it is improperly and unreasonably used, it may have an adverse impact on various aspects of society, economy, culture and people's lives. Furthermore, the cognitive errors and deviations of Artificial Intelligence may cause problems such as tearing, manipulation and deconstruction of correct social cognition, resulting in serious social risks and even social chaos and turmoil, so reasonable regulations should be carried out on Artificial Intelligence. The background of this study is the rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence into decision-making, information processing, and daily interactions necessitates a critical examination of its impact on human cognition. This study aims to systematically identify, categorize, and analyze the primary cognitive risks associated with human-AI interaction. The research methods employed in this article include literature research method, case study method, and interdisciplinary research method, etc. This study provides empirical evidence confirming significant cognitive risks inherent in human-AI interaction. Proactively addressing these cognitive risks is crucial for harnessing AI's benefits while safeguarding human cognitive autonomy and decision-making integrity.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence, Consciousness, Risk

Factors Adoption Sustainable Agricultural Practices Among Aboriginal Oil Palm Smallholders in Malaysia

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Abstract

Developing countries have low adoption levels of sustainable agricultural practices (SAP). The knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices is a major challenge among aboriginal oil palm smallholders who often find it difficult to accept modern science and technology-based practices. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the relationship between predictor factors influencing the practice of sustainable agricultural practices among aboriginal oil palm smallholders. This study uses a quantitative approach as well as qualitative methods through FGD interviews with 20 aboriginal oil palm smallholders to strengthen the validity of the study's findings. A total of 303 aboriginal oil palm smallholders were stratified randomly selected in the districts of Rompin and Pekan, Pahang. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS version 24 software using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, and frequency distribution) and inference. The data analysis used in this study is Spearman rho correlation and multiple linear regression. The results of the data analysis showed that there was a relationship between six predictor variables, namely socioeconomic, agroecological, institutional, psychological, perceived attributes and local knowledge on the practice of sustainable agricultural practice knowledge. The results of the stepwise regression analysis found that local knowledge, psychology, information (social media), agroecology (average yield) and institutional factors (the role of the government) contributed to the formation of a model for sustainable agricultural practices of aboriginal oil palm independent smallholders. The findings of this study also show that local knowledge is a key factor influencing the improvement of yields and the decision-making process of the management of sustainable agricultural practices among aboriginal oil palm smallholders. The conclusion of this study is that the dissemination of information and innovation of sustainable agricultural practices among aboriginal oil palm independent smallholders can be achieved through the integration of local knowledge in the knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices. Stakeholders and policymakers need to hybrid local knowledge with modern knowledge in sustainable agricultural production.

Keywords

Aboriginal, Local Knowledge, Oil Palm, Smallholder, Sustainability

Social Inclusion Practices in Local Governance in Nepal

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Abstract

This paper highlights the social inclusion practices in the local election in Nepal. The concept of social inclusion becoming a major national concern in Nepal during the past 20 years. The paper is based on secondary data. It used meta-analysis of government reports, historical documents, statistics, and laws. Women, Indigenous peoples (adibashi janajati), Tarai peoples (madhesi), and occupational caste groups (dalits), who have historically been shut out of social and political life and denied access to social services, have all vigorously brought attention to this issue. The government of Nepal has promised and plans to make the state and society inclusive in response to the ongoing social movement of the excluded groups. Along with numerous national laws, policies, national plans, and development initiatives, their promises and plans are outlined in the constitution. Political debates, scholarly discussions, media coverage, and everyday public discourse all frequently touch on social inclusion and exclusion. However, social inclusion and exclusion in Nepal continue to be unresolved issues. The 2015 Constitution of Nepal defines the nation as an inclusive state with provisions to ensure equal access to opportunities and resources for all. The Local Self-Governance Act (LSGA) of 1999 decentralized authority to promote people's participation in local governance. These are just a few of the initiatives. Nepal has taken to improve social inclusion and local governance. The number of elected women representatives has slightly increased in the local elections 2022, about 14,402 women were elected to local units. Minorities communities, single women, and Dalits were participated accordingly in local election. To make Nepal an inclusive society and a state, respect and acknowledge social diversity, group identities, and meaningfully represent the excluded groups in state politics.

Keywords

Social Inclusion, Local Governance, Local Election, Women, Minorities

Choreology (Dancology) – Theory of Dance: 20 Years in Ukraine and the Challenges of Dissemination

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Abstract

In 2024, it has been 20 years since the choreology course was introduced into the curriculum of the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture. Since then, this science and academic discipline has been studied in scholarly circles and incorporated into university programs. However, fundamental challenges regarding its understanding and further promotion still persist. Based on the study of choreology under my guidance since 2004, a scientific choreological school has been formed, resulting in the successful defense of seven dissertations related to dance theory between 2009 and 2019. This includes ethnic choreology, which is currently considered the most promising branch of general dance theory. During the dissertation work, all candidates applied choreological methods, including the use of sign systems — i.e., semiotics (the decoding of metaphors and the plastic codes of body language). My book *Choreology* evaluates the contributions of each dance theorist from Noverre to Lifar to the theory of dance and includes a glossary of choreological terms. The book also contains a section dedicated to the traditions of Eastern dance, particularly Chinese dance, which is now making itself known through vibrant artistic events and outstanding figures. Renowned Chinese dancer and choreographer Yang Liping confirms that the Chinese people possess a rich dance culture that nourishes both mind and body, providing a means of communication with the world. Interest in Chinese dance continues to grow, fueled by innovations such as the acrobatic version of *Swan Lake*. Yet this also calls for theoretical understanding. As early as 2011, Alla Vats published the book *The Dance Art of China: History and Modernity* in Russian. The book argues that, contrary to popular belief that dance holds a secondary place in Chinese culture, its formation began as early as the Neolithic period. However, in terms of choreology, there are still few answers to the fundamental questions of theory. Interest in studying Chinese dance outside of China is further confirmed by the publication of Feng Shuangbai's book *A Hundred Years of Dance in China (1900–2000)* by the Shans publishing house four years after Vats' book. The author convincingly argues that the 20th century was indeed a period of flourishing for Chinese dance beyond the country's borders. Yet again, only a brief mention of the theoretical foundations of national dance is made. Finally, Feng Shuangbai, Liu Xiaozhan, and Wang Ningning jointly created *An Illustrated History of Chinese Dance*, which was also published in Russian in 2022. This historically rich and engaging book is written in a popular science style and likewise lacks theoretical generalizations regarding the origins, structure, and cultural roots of ethnic dance. Meanwhile, such work has already been done in Ukraine, many European countries, as well as in Georgia and Armenia. It is perhaps time for Chinese theorists to join choreological research — especially in the area of ethnic dance.

Keywords

Choreology in Ukraine, Ethnic Choreology, Eastern Dance, Dance Theory, Chinese Dance as a Research Subject

Quality Management of Welded Joints Based on the Analysis of Informative Frequency Ranges

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Abstract

Modern welding equipment for realisation of various methods of arc welding with fusion electrode in shielding gases, manufactured by the world's leading manufacturers, is a complex technical device with digital microprocessor control. This equipment is capable of realising various cycles of electrode metal drop transfer with duration measured in milliseconds (CMT - Fronius, STT - Lincoln Electric, etc.). In the control circuit of welding systems a huge amount of digital data is processed. Thus, already nowadays modern welding equipment includes the possibility of online processing of signals from the welding zone. At the same time, as modern experience of application of special algorithms of Big Data and AI information processing shows, this data stream represents a promising opportunity for improvement of welding technologies. The application of Big Data and AI will enable a deeper assessment of joint quality and operational control of weld formation. For predictive control of welded joints quality the following approach is proposed - using oscillograms of current and voltage during welding, to identify in them separate frequency components of processes occurring in the circuit 'power source - arc - weld pool', taking into account their different inertia, to further determine the relationship of mode parameters with the quality indicators of joints. The first range (500 - 5000 Hz) - high-frequency, characterises the spatial stability of the arc, i.e. the movement of anode and cathode spots. On the spatial stability of the arc depends the transition of the drop from the electrode surface into the weld pool, which, in turn, affects the spattering of the electrode metal and weld pool metal. The second range (10 - 500 Hz) - medium frequency, characterises the drip transfer of electrode metal. The third range (0.1 - 10.0 Hz) is a low-frequency range, which represents jump-like deviations of current and arc voltage, characterises the frequency of weld pool oscillation and contains signals about the quality of weld formation (information about the geometrical dimensions of the weld, penetration depth, scalloping, etc.). The use of Big Data and AI in the processing of electrical signals during welding opens up new possibilities for defect prediction, and the introduction of additional informative frequency bands will enable predictive weld quality management at a deeper level.

Keywords

Big Data, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Welding Zone, Predictive Quality Management, Inverter Power Sources, Arc Welding

Marriage Satisfaction and Children's Emotional and Behavioural Problems: The Mediating Role of Father-Child Rough-and-Tumble Play

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Abstract

Marital satisfaction plays a critical role in the emotional and behavioral development of children aged 3 to 6. However, existing research on marital satisfaction has predominantly focused on maternal perspectives, with limited attention to fathers' experiences. Father-child rough-and-tumble play (RTP), a unique form of physical and affective interaction, may serve as a potential mechanism linking marital satisfaction to children's emotional and behavioral outcomes. Within the sociocultural context of China—characterized by collectivist values and authoritarian parenting styles—the nature and implications of father-child RTP warrant further exploration. This study investigates the association between marital satisfaction and children's emotional and behavioral problems from the perspective of fathers. Specifically, it examines the mediating role of father-child in this relationship. Participants included 228 fathers of children aged 3 to 6 years (56.6% boys) from Eastern China. Fathers completed a set of self-report measures, including demographic information, the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale, the Parental Play and Care Questionnaire (PPCQ) to assess RTP, and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) to evaluate children's emotional and behavioral functioning. The SDQ comprises three difficulty dimensions (emotional symptoms, conduct problems, and hyperactivity) and one prosocial behavior dimension. The findings indicated a relatively low prevalence of rough-and-tumble play in father-child interactions and identified notable differences in children's hyperactivity scores across paternal age groups. Specifically, children of fathers under the age of 35 exhibited higher hyperactivity scores than those of fathers over 35. However, the analysis revealed no significant differences in father-child rough-and-tumble play based on variables such as child gender, father's educational level, paternal age, father's weekly working hours, or family monthly income. Marital satisfaction significantly predicted children's emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, and prosocial behavior. Interestingly, father-child rough-and-tumble play only mediated the relationship between marital satisfaction and hyperactivity. These findings underscore the importance of considering paternal perspectives in family research and suggest that interventions aimed at promoting children's emotional and behavioral development may benefit from enhancing marital satisfaction and encouraging father-child rough-and-tumble play, particularly in reducing hyperactivity.

Keywords

Marriage Satisfaction, Children's Emotional and Behavioral Problems, Father-child Rough-and-tumble Play, Family Socioeconomic Status

A Study on the Extension of the Statute of Limitations of Prosecution for Sexual Offenses in Japan's 2023 Revised Code of Criminal Procedure

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Abstract

The statute of limitations system for prosecution is a system whereby the right to sue is lost after a certain period of time from the occurrence of a criminal offence, making it impossible to bring a criminal action, no matter how complete the evidence of guilt is. Such a system is said to exist in every civilised country today and has been introduced in many countries around the world. The amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated on 23 June 2023 (Law No. 66 of 2023, effective 13 July of the same year) extended the statute of limitations for prosecution of sexual offences. The duration of the statute of limitations for prosecution in Japan has hitherto been determined according to the severity of the punishment. However, no clear reason was ever given for the special treatment of sex crimes only. Rather, the special treatment of sex offences was questioned. However, it can be said that this amendment was forced upon the Japanese Diet in the past because of a discussion in the Diet that the statute of limitations system for prosecution for sex crimes should be reviewed. This amendment may have resulted in a gaping hole in the duration of Japan's statute of limitations for prosecution. This paper critically examines why such an amendment was necessary.

Keywords

Japanese Law, Criminal Procedure, Statute of Limitations System, Law Reform

Personal Order and Personal Disorder, Pedagogical Terms for an Optimal Social Existence as Human Beings

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Abstract

The establishment of the pedagogical terms personal order and personal disorder is mainly based on the conceptual research of the terms social order and social disorder. So, the primary objective is to be able to educate people with the terms personal order and personal disorder on the impact their actions have on social order, and consequently on the level of development others can achieve, but also the impact those actions have on the level of development they themselves can achieve. Then, accordingly, the level of development societies can reach. As societies are entities which need good governance for their prosperity and development. However, citizens must also play their part. As it is not only the responsibility of the governments as institutions, but also of the citizens, the individuals, to contribute to the wellbeing of societies, to enhance its expansion and enrich its existence through their own actions. For this work, the research method used is conceptual research, as it is a research method conducted through observation and analysis of existing information on a given topic. Which does not involve practical experiments, and it relates to abstract concepts or ideas. So, secondary sources of information are used, mainly data and information collected by other academic researchers. In conclusion, it can be stated that social order contributes to the achievement of the full potential of people, and therefore, the more disorder there is in society, the less capable humans will be of achieving their full potential. So, personal disorder impacts negatively on social order and blocks potential development. So, personal order impacts positively on social order and promotes potential development. Therefore, personal order and personal disorder are interrelated to social order and social disorder, so social anomie.

Keywords

Social Order, Social Disorder, Personal Order, Personal Disorder, Social Existence, Potential Development, Social Development, Social Anomie

Examining the Effects of Consequence Severity and Response Strategies on Moral Outrage in Medical Negligence Crises

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Abstract

This study investigates how the severity of crisis consequences and organizational response strategies influence public moral outrage and perceived offensiveness in the context of a medical negligence crisis. Grounded in the theoretical frameworks of Situational Crisis Communication Theory (SCCT) and Image Repair Theory (IRT), the research expands existing models by incorporating moral emotions and cognitive appraisals into crisis response analysis. Drawing from an experimental 2 (consequence severity: death vs. rescued) \times 2 (response strategy: accommodative vs. uncaring) between-subjects design; the study tested four hypotheses using a sample of 251 adult participants in Taiwan. Findings reveal high consequence severity and uncaring response strategies significantly increase perceived offensiveness and moral outrage. Accommodative responses—characterized by apology, emotional support, and corrective actions, substantially mitigate these effects. Notably, an interaction effect was identified: when the response strategy was accommodative, the cognitive and emotional reactions (offensiveness and moral outrage) were significantly lower in low-severity conditions than in high-severity ones. However, when the response was uncaring, perceptions of offense and outrage remained uniformly high, regardless of severity. Additionally, mediation analysis confirmed that perceived offensiveness plays a pivotal role in shaping emotional reactions. While the direct effect of consequence severity on moral outrage was not significant, its indirect effect through perceived offensiveness was statistically significant. These results underscore that moral outrage is not a direct result of crisis severity or response strategy alone but rather is shaped by the degree to which the public perceives the crisis as offensive. The study contributes theoretically by integrating SCCT and IRT by identifying perceived offensiveness as a mediating variable between situational crisis features and emotional reactions. Practically, the findings offer actionable guidance for crisis communication in healthcare and similar high-stakes settings. Organizations must address the tangible consequences of crises and proactively convey empathy, assistance, and corrective actions to mitigate reputational damage. By advancing the understanding of the psychological mechanisms behind moral outrage, the study offers a more holistic framework for anticipating and managing public sentiment during organizational crises.

Keywords

Consequence Severity, Organizational Response Strategy, Perceived Offensiveness, Moral Outrage, Medical Negligence Crisis

Barriers to the Adoption of Surplus Food Blind Box Platforms Among Consumers in Shanghai, China

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Abstract

A surplus food blind box refers to a package in which merchants bundle unsold food from the day, still within its safety and shelf-life period, and sell it at a discounted price in the form of a blind box. Compared with the stable and operational surplus food blind box platforms established in Europe and other regions, China has yet to develop a mature, widely adopted model with nationwide coverage. Although domestic pilot platforms such as “XiShi Magic Food Bag”(惜食魔法袋) have been launched in some cities, offering preliminary practices based on “unknown combinations and discounted prices,” these efforts remain at the trial stage and have limited reach among consumers. This study was conducted by quota sampling through a professional survey company, and the subjects were consumers in the Shanghai area who had previously purchased takeaway food. A total of 300 questionnaires were collected and 298 valid ones were returned, with a response rate of 99.33%. This study is grounded in the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and constructs a conceptual framework comprising six key variables: perceived risk, platform trust, perceived ease of use, green attitude, price consciousness, and behavioral intention. It aims to explore the factors influencing consumers’ intention to use surplus food blind box platforms. Using literature review and questionnaire survey data, the study employs SPSS 30.0 to conduct correlation analysis, regression analysis, and mediation testing. Results indicate that perceived ease of use, green attitude, and price consciousness significantly and positively influence consumers’ behavioral intention. The research results also show that the higher the perceived risk, the lower the consumers’ intention to adopt surplus food blind box platforms. Platform trust plays a partial mediating role in both the “perceived risk → behavioral intention” and “perceived ease of use → behavioral intention” pathways. These findings provide valuable insights for promoting the adoption of surplus food blind box platforms and advancing sustainable consumption.

Keywords

Surplus Food Blind Box, Behavioral Intention, Sustainable Consumption

Re-imagining Voices in the City: The Role of Artist in Portraying Violence

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Abstract

This paper explores the intersection of reactionary politics and female artists, with a particular focus on the violence in the city. It presents my personal research into the violence I witnessed and survived, analysing their aftermath and the ongoing challenges female artists encounter in articulating these political narratives. Through a critical evaluation of the current cultural landscape, the paper highlights how female artists actively engage with and critique the prevailing political environment, often opposing the ideologies propagated by dominant political parties. These artists emerge as vital voices for those who were brutally killed and for women who experienced sexual violence, using their work to bring attention to the silenced stories of these victims. Importantly, there was no governmental support for the victims, as the riots were instigated by right-wing authoritarian political parties. In response, female artists have provided shelter and assistance to survivors displaced by the riots, equipping them with the skills and resources needed to rebuild their lives and attain self-sufficiency. My research delves into the socio-political context surrounding the city in violence, revealing the profound and lasting repercussions on collective memory and identity. By analysing the narratives that frequently eclipse women's experiences during this tumultuous period. In the aftermath of the violence, a number of female artists have emerged as critical voices, employing their work to challenge the status quo. This paper highlights their innovative approaches to addressing violence, trauma, and resistance, often within environments that suppress dissent. Ultimately, I argue that these female artists play a crucial role in reshaping the cultural landscape amid reactionary politics. Their work fosters public dialogue about memory, trauma, and justice, illuminating pathways toward healing and social change in a politically charged environment.

Keywords

City, Violence, Female Artist, Trauma, Resistance, Justice, Art, Politics and Cultural Landscape

Effects of Physical Activity on Social Anxiety, Loneliness, and Mobile Phone Addiction Among Rural Left-behind Children: A Cross-lagged Study

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Abstract

Introduction: Mobile phone addiction has become a prevalent issue in today's Internet-driven society. Rural left-behind children, often lacking parental companionship, are particularly vulnerable to relying on mobile phones to fill emotional voids and seek comfort. Engaging in sports activities could serve as an effective solution to address this behavioral challenge. **Objective:** This study aims to investigate the longitudinal relationship between physical activity and social anxiety, loneliness, and mobile phone addiction among rural left-behind children. **Methodology:** The Physical Activity Rating Scale (PARS-3), Social Anxiety Scale for Children (SASC), Loneliness Scale (UCLA), and Mobile Phone Addiction Index Scale (MPAI) were used to investigate 403 rural left-behind primary and secondary school students from four middle schools and four primary schools in certain townships in central China. Data were collected twice, with an interval of three months, and the cross-lagged model was analyzed by Mplus8.3. **Results:** (1) The amount of physical activity exhibited a significant negative predictive effect on social anxiety ($\beta = -0.682$, $p = 0.000$), loneliness ($\beta = -0.584$, $p = 0.000$) and mobile phone addiction ($\beta = -0.628$, $p = 0.000$) among rural left-behind children during the same period. (2) Engaging in spontaneous physical exercise can significantly predict reductions in social anxiety, loneliness, and mobile phone addiction for these children; however, passive participation in physical activities did not show any predictive capability regarding these issues. (3) The level of spontaneous physical activity during vacation demonstrated a significant predictive influence on social anxiety ($\beta = 0.434$, $p = 0.002$), loneliness ($\beta = 0.335$, $p = 0.006$), and mobile phone addiction ($\beta = 0.557$, $p = 0.000$) among rural left-behind children in the subsequent school term. **Conclusion:** Physical activity has the potential to impact the mental and behavioral health challenges of rural left-behind children, including issues such as mobile phone addiction. Furthermore, spontaneous physical activity during vacations is more effective than school-based physical activity in addressing these issues.

Keywords

Left-Behind Children, Sports Activities, Mobile Phone Addiction, Social Anxiety, Loneliness

A Tiny Authentical Wishing Song in the Thai-Chinese Buddhist Fest

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Abstract

Introduction: Mobile phone addiction has become a prevalent issue in today's Internet-driven society. Rural left-behind children, often lacking parental companionship, are particularly vulnerable to relying on mobile phones to fill emotional voids and seek comfort. Engaging in sports activities could serve as an effective solution to address this behavioral challenge. **Objective:** This study aims to investigate the longitudinal relationship between physical activity and social anxiety, loneliness, and mobile phone addiction among rural left-behind children. **Methodology:** The Physical Activity Rating Scale (PARS-3), Social Anxiety Scale for Children (SASC), Loneliness Scale (UCLA), and Mobile Phone Addiction Index Scale (MPAI) were used to investigate 403 rural left-behind primary and secondary school students from four middle schools and four primary schools in certain townships in central China. Data were collected twice, with an interval of three months, and the cross-lagged model was analyzed by Mplus8.3. **Results:** (1) The amount of physical activity exhibited a significant negative predictive effect on social anxiety ($\beta = -0.682$, $p = 0.000$), loneliness ($\beta = -0.584$, $p = 0.000$) and mobile phone addiction ($\beta = -0.628$, $p = 0.000$) among rural left-behind children during the same period. (2) Engaging in spontaneous physical exercise can significantly predict reductions in social anxiety, loneliness, and mobile phone addiction for these children; however, passive participation in physical activities did not show any predictive capability regarding these issues. (3) The level of spontaneous physical activity during vacation demonstrated a significant predictive influence on social anxiety ($\beta = 0.434$, $p = 0.002$), loneliness ($\beta = 0.335$, $p = 0.006$), and mobile phone addiction ($\beta = 0.557$, $p = 0.000$) among rural left-behind children in the subsequent school term. **Conclusion:** Physical activity has the potential to impact the mental and behavioral health challenges of rural left-behind children, including issues such as mobile phone addiction. Furthermore, spontaneous physical activity during vacations is more effective than school-based physical activity in addressing these issues.

Keywords

Left-Behind Children, Sports Activities, Mobile Phone Addiction, Social Anxiety, Loneliness

Wedding Rituals in Oman: A Socio-Anthropological Study

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Abstract

Drawing on findings from sociological and anthropological research that highlight the significance of rituals in shaping identities, building communities, and ensuring their continuity, this socio-anthropological study focuses on marriage as a key social institution in the Sultanate of Oman. It sheds light on the principal practices, and its physical, verbal and performative symbols that characterize Omani wedding rituals. Through a field study centered on the North Al Batinah Governorate—an area known for its rich cultural tapestry encompassing urban, Bedouin, mountainous, and coastal settings, and home to diverse cultural groups including Baluchis, Ajams, and Zajali—the study aims to document and analyze local wedding rituals. It seeks to record and describe these practices, examining their components, stages, symbols, and social functions within Omani society. The research also explores how these rituals have evolved in the context of broader societal changes since the onset of Oman's 1970s Renaissance era. Employing a descriptive-analytical methodology, the study relied on observation and a series of individual and group interviews conducted between 2023 and 2025. The findings reveal that wedding rituals in North Al Batinah are governed by systems, structures, and norms that ensure societal continuity and stability. These rituals regulate interpersonal interactions and manage kinship relations, facilitating social cohesion, mitigating divisions, unifying behaviors, preventing disorder, and promoting integration. Furthermore, the study highlights the symbolic dimensions of these rituals, which serve not only as expressions of family pride and social prestige but also as mechanisms for facilitating transitions and affirming newly acquired social status.

Keywords

Rites of Passage, Oman, Marriage, Cultural Diversity



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