Lists of Submitted Abstracts

Session 1: Education Studies

Research on Secondary School Students' Optimal Out-Of-Class Study Time: Based on PISA2012 Data

He Fei
Beijing Normal University
faerie121@hotmail.com

Shanghai-China Participated in PISA 2012 and ranked top one in the assessment of mathematics, reading and science. Fifteen years old students in Shanghai also spent the longest hours on homework. Do long hours contribute to high study achievement? In order to answer it, this research analyses the relation between out-of-class study time and student achievement and explores the reasonability and effectiveness about out-of-class study time, basing on the data of PISA2012. Out-of-class study time consists of time on doing homework, working with a personal tutor, attending out of school classes organised by a commercial company, studying with a parent or other family member, training content from school lessons by working on a computer. Basing on the PISA2012 data of fifteen years old students in Shanghai, hierarchical regression model is applied to analyze the correlation between out-of-class study time and student achievement in mathematics, with the control of family's socio - economic and cultural status(SECS). Finding indicates that homework hours have moderate positive correlation with student achievement in mathematics, which other four out-of-class learning time have low correlation with. More specially, time on homework between 0 to 11 hours have moderate positive correlation with student achievement in mathematics, there is no evident correlation after 11 hours. A third-order correlation function fits this correlation, derivation taken at 25, which means student achievement in mathematics goes down when homework hours more than 25 hours.

Keywords: Out-of-class Learning Time, Student Achievement, PISA2012, Hierarchical Regression Model

Rationale and Present Situation of Home Schooling in Mainland China—from Aspects of Parental Liberty, State Regulation and Children's Interests

Chen Zijian
Renmin University of China
czjuir@sina.com

Although home schooling is illegal in the Chinese context, it has achieved rapid growth in mainland China. This research aims to understand the rationale and present situation of home schooling in mainland China. We will proceed as follows. First of all, we examine the place of personal liberty as a good, and comb the laws and policies to show that parental freedom, especially in the educational sphere, is widely recognized and protected by constitutional law and international declarations on human rights, and how that liberty is simultaneously restricted by the state. Second, we return to the particular cases in the Chinese context and assess the interests of children according to specific contexts and individual characteristics. Based on the above analyses on the tensions that occur between parental liberty, state regulation and children's interests, some policy suggestions on homeschooling in China will be proposed. In this research, some qualitative methods, including documentary analysis, interview, case study and observation, will be used to carry out an in-depth study.

Keywords: Home Schooling, Parental Liberty, State Regulation, Children's Interests

Implementation of Tool-based Task in Mathematics Classroom: A Case study

Lei Ka Hio, Huey
Hong Kong Baptist University
huey_lei@yahoo.com.hk

Things make us smart. Tools are made by human aiming at not only solving technical problem but also developing high-order thinking. Tool-based learning fabricates student-centered learning environment fostering rich interactions between students and teachers beginning with students' manipulations of tools. In addition, tool-based task provokes students to construct learning experience in their own acquisition of knowledge through tool manipulation with designed setting of the tasks and under the guidance of teachers. Abstract concept, like mathematics, can be visualized and manipulated by the tool generating tool-based signs and mathematics signs in semiotic process. The role of mathematics teachers is to provide well designed tool-based tasks and to implement tool-based lessons in order to orchestrate students' learning coupled with the endeavor of students manipulating tools. A multiple case study will be conducted to investigate the implementation and its process of tool-based lessons by mathematics teachers. Data will be collected through document review, interviews and classroom observations. Semiotic mediation, didactical cycle and instrumental orchestration are the main frames for analysis, which help the researchers to demystify how the lessons are performed didactically in the mediations of the tools manipulated by the students under the teachers' guidance in order to reinvent the mathematics to be learnt. By exploring the tool-based mathematics classroom teaching, this proposed research aspires to enlighten mathematics teachers to teach mathematics more effectively through tool-based pedagogy in dynamic and interactive classroom settings.

Keywords: Semiotic Mediation, Didactical Cycle, Tool-based Task, Mathematics Classroom, Mathematics Education

Professional Identity Development in a Language Teacher Educator's Doctoral Journey: A Narrative Inquiry Study

Mark Feng Teng
Hong Kong Baptist University
16483332@life.hkbu.edu.hk

This study, drawing upon the lens of narrative inquiry, explores the doctoral experiences of a language teacher educator and examines how he constructed and reconstructed his professional identities through the learning and research experiences in the higher education context of Hong Kong. This study, being in line with previous findings (e.g., Cotterall, 2011), suggests the importance of psychological preparedness, available opportunities in learning, teaching, and conducting research, and the support from supervisors and institution in the construction of their professional identity. In addition, it further explores the challenges and complexities involved in PhD students' professional identity construction. The findings highlight the three factors (cognitive definition, emotional investment, and active relationship), and the role of agency in regulating a fluctuating state and building a network that involves the practices of academic communities. Practical implications for the academic development of doctoral students, as well as the quality of doctoral supervision are discussed.

Keywords: Doctoral Education, Professional Identity, Narrative Inquiry, Academic Practices

Innovation in English Language Teaching for EFL Context: Students' Perceptions toward Writing Story Activity Using Computational Thinking Process

Satria Dijaya
South China Normal University
1327058325@qq.com

Wang Gege
South China Normal University
namiwang1@126.com

Dede Supriatna Makbul
Northeast Electric Power University

Writing story for students in English as foreign language classroom is a big challenge. Many of them cannot express their thoughts, opinions, ideas and attitudes well. To solve this problem, this study aims to introduce a problem solving process in writing stories through computational thinking (CT) strategy. Students from South China Normal University were asked to write chapters of a narrative story collaboratively. The writing story process applied four arts of CT: decomposition, pattern recognition, abstraction and algorithm design. At the end, researchers randomly chose 3 participants for enriching the data by interviewing them. The result was analyzed based on Feldman's 4 aspects of perception which are knowledge, experiences, hopes and expectations. The result stated that computational thinking strategy in writing story activity is a good learning strategy which helped students to be more cooperative, more aware to manage time and learning process, learn some new words, and also increase their speaking skill. The difficulties were examined and solved by all participants independently. It is believed that the findings emerging from this inquiry will inform our efforts to improve the implementation of English teaching strategy in EFL context.

Keywords: Collaborative Learning, Computational Thinking, Innovative Teaching, Students' Perceptions, Writing Story Activity

Temporal and Spatial Evolution and Motivation of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investments in Africa

Xia Xinming, Peking University, xxm1231@pku
He C F, Peking University
Zhu S J, Peking University
Li M Peking University

The growth of China's foreign direct investment (OFDI) has attracted the attention of the world. From the perspective of micro-enterprise analysis, through the Tobit model and practical examples, using the data of China's foreign direct investment (FDI) from 2003 to 2014, we explored the differences and complex and diverse characteristics of the OFDI in Africa about size, industry structure, corporate ownership, origin, host country and spatial distribution. The results show that the Chinese government has played a role in the process of "going out". But in recent years the role of non-state-owned enterprises and local state-owned enterprises has become more and more significant. The investment area that Chinese investors focus on has changed, from geological exploration and development industry to manufacturing, leasing and business services, and Chinese subsidiaries in Africa gradually extended to the upstream and downstream industry chain. The results of the model claim that the host country's attributes and its proximity to China's politics and economy determine the spatial distribution of China's OFDI in Africa. As a latecomer to invest in Africa, Chinese enterprises, especially private enterprises, often choose underdeveloped and politically unstable countries to avoid competing with investors from developed countries and gain greater profits. Chinese enterprises are mainly market-oriented after 2007.

Keywords: China, Africa, Outward Foreign Direct Investments, Temporal and Spatial Evolution, Motivation, Impacts

Worriers or Believers? A Study of Air Pollution Risk Perception in China using the Social Amplification of Risk Framework

Wan Renxue
Wuhan University
13329724925@163.com

The social amplification of risk framework(SARF) addresses that risk perception is not necessarily defined by experts using technical risk assessments i.e., calculable risk probability, mortality and magnitude, it is also influenced and constructed by values, attitudes, cultural identity, institutional performance and social learning. Moreover, the mass media, with the capability to impact attitudes and viewpoints of laypeople, is recognized as an essential risk amplifier in this information-overloading age. Using the 2013 Chinese Netizen Survey (CNS 2013), an empirical study using multi regression model is conducted to examine how these two variables, personal life satisfaction and media use preference influence the risk perception towards the air pollution issue in Chinese society. It suggests that (1)Netizens who reported themselves being satisfied with the status quo (concerning working, studying and living) tend to attenuate the existing risk posed by air pollution; (2)Netizens who actively browse the Internet for news(from news websites, blogs and Weibo) have the tendency to amplify the risk of air pollution, while those who browse the Internet for shopping and chatting do not seem to be closely relevant to the issue in question. The study serves as an innovative application of the SARF literature by analyzing how socio-cultural variables affect the risk perception toward a specific social event.

Keywords: The Social Amplification of Risk Framework, Risk Perception, Air Pollution, Risk Society

Interaction Between Water-Energy-Food Nexus (WEF-Nexus) and Sustainable urban Development: Basing on Coordinative Degree Model

Huang Daohan
Central University of Finance and Economics
Hdh612@email.cufe.edu.cn

Li Guijun
Central University of Finance and Economics
Ligj@ cufe.edu.cn

Wang Yongsheng
Renmin University of China
wangysforever@163.com

The interaction between water-energy-food nexus (WEF-Nexus) and peripheral drivers is important for the explanation and quantification of WEF-Nexus. Although lots of factors and subsystems pertaining to peripheral drivers have been recognized separately, urban development or the integration among those drivers has been largely ignore. This paper firstly identifies order parameters in WEF subsystems in the process of production, consumption and management, and sustainable urban development system. Then with these order parameters, this paper applies Coordinative Degree Model (CDM) to calculate order degree of WEF subsystems, coordinative degree and coordinated development degree of WEF-Nexus and sustainable urban development system. Furthermore, we take Beijing and Tianjin, from 2005 to 2015, as an example, to explore their interaction between WEF-Nexus and urban development. Results show that, on one hand, WEF-Nexus is much more vulnerable than sustainable urban development system in the external shocks, and the resilience of WEF-Nexus in Tianjin is much stronger than Beijing. On the other hand, WEF-Nexus and urban development vary in the same trend without the external shocks. Finally, we conclude that CDM could present the trends and variations resulting from external shocks, which is important for the exploration of interaction mechanism between WEF-Nexus and urban development.

KEYWORDS: Water-Energy-Food Nexus, Sustainable Development, Coordinative Degree Model, Megacities

Transport Dominance Evolution and the Social Economy in Northwest China from 1988 to 2030

Cheng Jiajia
Chinese Academy of Sciences
chengjj.14s@igsnrr.ac.cn

Transport infrastructure plays a critical role in shaping the configuration of spatial socio-economic structures and influencing access to different regions. By choosing two different indexes, transport network density and transport infrastructural impact, and considering the 333 county-level administrative units in northwest China, this study analyzes evolving regularities of transport dominance from 1988 to 2030. To do this, the study time period is divided into four (1988, 2003, 2013 and 2030), with each slice representing the preliminary development time for each transport mode. Besides, this paper also discusses the coupling relationships among transport dominance and natural conditions, population, and economy, and separates them into four fundamental types: 'polarization', 'retarded', 'advanced', and 'behind'. The spatial distribution of each type is then analyzed for each time period. The results indicate that, first, the number of counties in different levels is found to be negatively correlated with transport dominance between 1988 and 2013, but is expected to gradually transform to coincide with a 'partial normal distribution' between 2013 and 2030. Second, no matter which time period is considered, it is characterized by regional differentiation into 'high in the east, and low in the middle and west', while the Guangzhong-Tianshui Economic Zone maintains significant transport advantages all the time. Third, the difference in level of transportation between the main urban and border areas has been constantly widening over the last 20 years, but this gap is expected to narrow incrementally as new integrated transportation planning is developed and implemented. Fourth, the evolving pattern of transport dominance follows the 'point-line-polygon' spatial expansion model, and values in areas with advanced transport networks are gradually decreasing from core to peripheral areas. Fifth, there has been a positive relationship among transport dominance and natural conditions, population, as well as with economy since the 1980s. Indeed, increasing transport dominance has enormously promoted agglomeration of population and the clustering of economic development in those regions.

Keywords: Transport Dominance, Evolution, Coupling Relationship, Northwest China, Counties

Lifestyle Migration of Chinese 'Snowbirds' and the Negotiation of Place Identities

Chen Jingfu
National University of Singapore
chenjingfu@u.nus.edu

This paper draws on the 'new mobilities paradigm' and explores the conflicting place identities of Chinese Houniao ('snowbirds') and local leisure seekers in Sanya, a famous coastal resort in China. The Houniao are retirees from northern Chinese provinces and undertake seasonal travel between their hometown and this city. Their number grows dramatically in recent years against Sanya's rapid socio-economic development. The lifestyle migration of the Houniao has exerted enormous influence on their place attachment as well as that of local recreationists. While the Houniao considers their winter residence in Sanya as alien places, they conceive the beach areas where they undertake daily leisure activities as home places. In contrast, the locals, although being hosts in this city, are continuously marginalized in public leisure at the beach. In this way, Sanya becomes simultaneously a homely and unhomely place in which the two groups hold both insider and outsider positions. Their conflicting place identities offer insight into the production of social difference in fast changing Chinese urban society.

Keywords: Leisure, Place identities, Differences, Everyday Politics, China

Growing Old in the Countryside: Leisure, Work and the Everyday Life of the Elderly in Rural Wenzhou, China

Chen Ningning
National University of Singapore
ningning@u.nus.edu

This paper analyzes the transformation of rural elderly life in contemporary China, with focus on the reconfigured everyday practices of elderly villagers. Drawing on the case study of the re-use of ancestral temples as elderly activity centers in rural Wenzhou, I examine the ways the elderly perform their leisure routines and lifestyles in/through ancestral temples. I also analyze how the emergence of elderly villagers' leisure life is substantially influenced by the urban lifestyle and the rising living standard made possible by rural modernization and economic development. Attention is also paid to the daily work practices enacted by rural elders in their late life. In spite of their old age, influenced by various rural social, cultural and economic constrains, many rural elders continue to work on certain days while engaging in recreational activities in ancestral temples at other times. This particular modality of rural elderly living, characterized by a balanced combination of work and leisure, performs unique ways of growing old in the countryside. Finally, I conclude this paper with discussions of how changing everyday practices of rural elders have not only performed the hybrid nature of rurality in rapidly urbanizing China, but also demonstrated rural elders' agency in reconciling their aspirations and structural constraints.

Keywords: Active Aging, Work-Leisure Balance, Everyday Life, Rural Elders, China

Tensions Between Textual Representation and Perceptual Memory on the Iron and Steel Industrial Landscapes: A Case Study of Beijing Shougang Group

Henry Sun
National Chiao Tung University
nctusunhe@gmail.com

This article argues the tensions between textual representation and perceptual memory on the iron and steel industrial landscapes of "Beijing Shougang Group"(an almost 100-year-old Iron and Steel Company) after the establishment of P.R.China in 1949. Chosen as four typical industrial landscapes for iron and steel industry and Shougang itself ,"Steel Plant","Liquid Iron", "Shougang People"and"East Gate"would be studied in the following two methods. Through textual and discourse analysis of the related four landscapes from fictions, poems, paintings and reportage published in newspapers, magazines corporate published books and some other publications, an unitary discourse permeated by the ideologies of nationalism, communism and developmentalism could be observed. Meanwhile, via in-depth interviews with retired employees of Shougang, their spouses and offsprings who were residing nearby Shougang main factory, differentiated perceptual memories of those four landscapes could be captured from the talks of these interviewees with different positions and life experiences: cadres'memory experience were much closer to the discourse while those of female spouses' were more alienated and those of the workers'were in between. In terms of my inference, although residing in a typical Chinese "Danwei society", whose densely social bonds was usually taken for granted, highly-specialized organization and male-dominated industry within a large-scaled steeltown shaped distinct working and living rhythms due to distinct temporal-spatial paths based on different positions , gender and personal experiences. Therefore, differentiated perceptual memories just like a spectrum of Shougang employees and spouses were generated by distinct proportional co-shaping of "dedication and sacrifice"values constructed by textual representations and "everyday-life"values experienced from personally bodily practice.

Keywords: The Iron and Steel Industrial Landscapes, Shougang Employees and Relatives, Textual Representation, Perceptual Memory, Co-shaping

Urban Village, Rurality, and Contemporary Social Imagination

Feng Lei
Hong Kong Polytechnic University
caesar.fenglei@gmail.com

Jiangxia, a suburban neighborhood in Guangzhou, with recent years' introduction of real-estate business and the urban metro system, has been split into two worlds -- the remained old village buildings and brand new residential estates. An massive influx of migrants into this place has further intensified the spatial boundary, filling local imaginations with the ghostly presence of rural migrants. Having lived in a residential estate in Jiangxia for more than eight years, I have made almost no attempt to enter a world of otherness -- an urban village (chengzhongcun) -- by simply crossing a street. This article therefore tells a travel story organized around the rural-urban boundary. Through the action of gaze, exploration, and identification, my own spatial experience disproves social imaginaries of rural migrants and their migration stories, and, in part, unravels the interplay between power and knowledge in the creation of everyday spatial boundary and social difference.

Keywords: Urban Village, Rural Migrants, Space, Social Imagination

Japanese Automobile Investment and the Transplant Production Networks in Guangzhou, China

Jiang Li
Hong Kong Baptist University
15484742@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Since late 1990s, Japanese automobile Transnational Corporations (TNCs) have been transplanted in China with "follow-source" to build local production networks. By adopting the embeddedness concept in global production network (GPN) theory, this study takes Guangzhou—a Japanese automobile TNCs clustering area as a case to examine to what extent have Japanese automobile production networks been successfully transplanted. The results show that the Japanese automobile transplant production networks has established in Guangzhou to some extent. It is found that key component suppliers and logistic providers have followed their parents establishing long-term supply relationship and the Just-in-Time (JIT) logistical operation system has successfully been landed while the domestic suppliers only can be located in the low tiers. However, the transplant production networks in Guangzhou seem more complex than parent production networks in Japan due to the limited demand from one assembles and the competition from domestic suppliers. This research provides a theoretically-informed empirical study of forms and practices to Japanese automobile transplant production networks in Guangzhou.

Keywords: Transplant Production Network, Long-Term Supply Relationship, Just-in-Time, Japanese Automobile Investment, Embeddedness, Guangzhou, China

The Intimate Trial:
Couple Interactions during Premarital Abortion in Northern China

Ruby Lai
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
rubyyslai@gmail.com

This paper explores the interplay between intimacy and abortion by examining couple interactions during premarital abortion. Based on 62 in-depth interviews with women who have experienced premarital abortion in a metropolitan area in Northern China, this study conceptualizes abortion as the "intimate trial" of romantic relationships and depicts five major intimate exchanges during an abortion: the immediate reaction to pregnancy, decision-making, medical assistance, care-taking and financial contribution. Using the theoretical framework of sexual script, the paper demonstrates how abortion can be a site of "doing" or "breaking" intimacy by delineating the ways women expect, perceive, interpret and respond to their male partners' actions, and analyzing how these interactions may, in turn, reshape their relationships. Based upon the women's narrations and the author's first-hand observation, the finding demonstrates the ways women exercised their autonomy through making reproductive and relational decisions, it also reify the collaborative role of men during pregnancy termination by showing their constant physical, emotional and financial involvements at different stages. Theoretically, the paper illustrates the interplay of abortion and intimacy by revealing the couple interactions during the course of abortion are indeed permeated by prevailing gender ideologies and courtship norms. In a broader sense, the finding also mirrors the changes in youth sexual, dating and marital culture, along with the reconfiguration of gender relationships under vast socio-economic restructuring in contemporary China.

Keywords: Intimacy, Sexual script, Abortion, Reproduction, Marriage, China

社會科學院
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sibship Size, Gender Inequity, and Children's Intellectual Development in China

Shi Jiaxin
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
jiaxin.shi@connect.ust.hk

Using the 2014 baseline data of the China Education Panel Survey (CEPS,N=19,487), a nationally representative data of junior higher students in China, I found sibship size has significant negative effects on junior high children's intellectual development. Without controlling for regional differences, the gender asymmetry pattern is confirmed by two facts: (1) Girls are more vulnerable to sibling effects than boys; (2) Brothers' effects are stronger than sisters'. However, such interaction effect with sibling gender composition disappears after controlling for regional differences. Besides, the resource dilution hypothesis suggests resource is a mediator of sibling effects on individual outcomes, and this hypothesis is supported as I found larger sibship size is associated with less material and non-material resource. Finally, this study suggests that Family Planning Policies and fertility decline have reduced gender inequality in children's cognitive ability and improved the quality of Chinese population.

Keywords: Sibling Effect, Intellectual Development, Cognitive Ability, Gender, China

Languages and Income Inequality in Hong Kong: An Institutional Analysis

Liu Mengyu
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
mengyu.liu@connect.ust.hk

Hong Kong is a bilingual society, where both Chinese and English are official languages. Existing studies usually analyze earnings returns to languages from perspectives of human capital or symbolism. In this paper I provide an institutional analysis and investigate earnings returns to English skill and Mandarin skill in Hong Kong. I combine two data sets, 2011 Hong Kong Population Census 5% Sample and Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) Wave 1, and utilize OLS estimation method. I find that controlling other factors, people who can speak English enjoy 12.1 percent higher monthly income than those who cannot. Comparatively, Mandarin dose not bring high earnings returns, only 1.6 percent. Then I concentrate on English and find the heterogeneity of premium for English in gender, education, and occupation. Results from Brown et al decomposition reveal that between-occupation differentials are dominant in total differentials of monthly income between people with English skill and people without English skill, indicating the language exclusion based on English created by the language institution in Hong Kong. Furthermore, family background has a significant effect on individuals' English proficiency, the mechanism of which is through personal educational attainment. This paper reveals that how the language institution affects income inequality in Hong Kong. It sheds light on the role of institution in social inequality.

Keywords: Language, Institution, Income inequality, Hong Kong

Social Capital, Institutional Constraints, and Employment Inequality: Evidence from Well-Educated Urban Migrants in China

Du Shengchen
Hong Kong Bapitst University
15484408@life.hkbu.edu.hk

This article focuses on how institutional constraints influence well-educated urban migrants in their job searching processes in China. Drawing data from a 2015 survey conducted in Nanjing, China, this article finds out that institutional constraints bring influences to well-educated urban migrants through determining their capacity to access social capital in job searching processes. According to regression models, institutional constraints of economic policies and cultural discrimination are key factors that make well-educated urban migrants have less accessibility to social capital in comparison with their local counterparts. Moreover, the substantial inequality in access to social capital leads to the disadvantaged labor market outcomes of these migrants. The paper concludes by arguing the non-negligible role of institutional factors and the net effect of social capital in explaining the inter-group inequality in China.

Keywords: Social capital, Institutional constraints, Employment Inequality, Well-educated migrants, China

Special Economic Zones in India and China

Timothy Yu
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy / Johns Hopkins University SAIS, Singapore
tyu25@jhu.edu

Over the past few decades, India and China have had contrasting experiences with Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs). As two economies in the Asia-Pacific that were at a similar stage of economic development, both countries operated under politically closed regimes in their initial stages of economic growth. While China capitalized on its 'Shenzhen miracle' with the launch of its initial SEZs in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, India's EPZ/SEZ experiments have been met with comparatively limited success. Despite establishing the first Asian EPZ in 1965 - more than a decade prior to China's Open Door Policy in 1978 - India's SEZs have struggled to produce the desired level of economic impact. Seeking to emulate China's success with SEZs, former Indian Commerce Minister Murasoli Maran - one of the main architects behind the 2000 SEZ reforms - called on a new generation of SEZs to do for India what Shenzhen had done for China: attract FDI to export-orientated industries and manufacturing, create large-scale employment opportunities, and promote trade and economic growth (Palit, 2014). This report compares and contrasts China and India's experiences with EPZs and SEZs and examines the factors behind why Indian SEZs have failed to replicate the success of their Chinese counterparts. The first section explores the policy debates surrounding economic zones and evaluates the various types of economic zones that have been deployed in the Asia-Pacific. The second section analyzes India's experiences with economic zone development and why Indian EPZ/SEZs have underperformed. The third section provides an overview of SEZ development in China and identifies major factors that contributed to the success of China's SEZs. The fourth section evaluates where India can potentially learn from their Chinese counterparts in developing effective SEZ policies in the future.

Keywords: China, India, EPZs, SEZs

Understanding the Success and Failure of Small Start-Up Business in E-Commerce Industry: Study of Private Entrepreneurs in Anhui, China

Zhang Linlin
Hong Kong Baptist University
15484955@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Guanxi as an important role of the interpretation of entrepreneurial success is widely recognized in China. However, the studies of guanxi perspective talk less about the process of how private entrepreneurs achieved their success and incurred the failure and the impacts of guanxi on this process in China. Understanding the entrepreneurship from both success and failure might be much more valuable. This study explores to understand what can be learned about success in e-commerce entrepreneurship by examining the failures of small start-up business in e-commerce industry in the context of Chinese guanxi and how guanxi networks contribute to their success or failure in entrepreneurship. To answer the research questions, qualitative methods will be used for data collection and analysis. Preliminary findings indicate that the effect of guanxi on the success of entrepreneurship has been decreased due to Chinese economic reform and modern information technology.

Keywords: Guanxi, Success, Failure, E-commerce, Entrepreneur

The Net Gift: Phenomenological Sociology of Digital Hongbao in China

Zhang Qing
Hong Kong Baptist University
zhangqing1718@hotmail.com

Sociology and anthropology of gift mainly examines the gift exchange and the social relation in the related practices and rituals. The essence of gift needs to be further explored. This study examines the exchange of digital Hongbao (red envelope) on Wechat and Alipay during 2017 Spring Festival from the perspective of phenomenological sociology. More than 46 billion of digital Hongbao were sent and received on Wechat in six days of 2017 Spring Festival. Digital Hongbao reveals the nature or essence of gift vividly. Basing on the online participating of the practices of digital Hongbao exchange during Spring Festival and the interviews on personal experience and understanding of digital Hongbao after Spring Festival, this study suggests the net gift has three meanings. First, the net gift is the gift which is presented online. This is the empirical level of the study. Second, the net gift implies the social relation as net in the digital Hongbao exchange. Third, the net gift means the pure gift or the nature of gift ontologically. It is the paly, game, or the way of existence of human. The last two meanings are this study contributes to. Gift is the social relation which presents on the thing. But the digital Hongbao is not a thing rather than a pure social relation. Digital Hongbao is the way of existence of human in the social relation. Phenomenological sociology of the practices and rituals of digital Hongbao reveals this ontological meaning of gift.

Keywords: Net gift, Digital Hongbao (red envelope), Social Relation, Ontology of gift, Phenomenological Sociology

Chineseness as Lived Experience Online

Du Yi
Hong Kong Baptist University
16483219@life.hkbu.edu.hk

The study starts from my observation of a new culture form online— "ancient Chinese style" music. "Ancient Chinese style" music (Gufeng in Chinese), a form of original work created by online Chinese youngsters, has just developed on the Internet in recent 10 years. These young people, in their twenties and thirties, mobilize traditional Chinese elements in their creative music project to depict the romanticized ancient Chinese world. Relating this cultural phenomenon to previous scholarship on Chinese nationalism and national identity, I intend to unfold a new form of national identity of Chinese youngsters that are embedded in their online practices. Through this discussion, I hope to locate young people's position at the crossroad of social and global context, and see the complexity of identity politics in cyberspace.

Keywords: National identity, Nationalism, Cyberspace

Unrest Sunbelt: Declining Rural Safety Net, Perceptions of Political Risk and Selective Radicalization of Labor Contention in China

Fu Zheng
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
zfuae@connect.ust.hk

In recent labor unrests in the Pearl River Delta, one of the most developed industrial zone since the economic reform in the 1970s, when facing factory closures and ownership transitions, Chinese workers tend to resort to radicalized forms of labor contention, such asstrikes or demonstrations. This forms a stark contrast from previous research on the same region that finds workers seeking resolution of labor disputes primarily in legal procedures. Two arguments are made in this article about this radicalization of labor contention. Firstly, the failure of rural region as a site of labor-force reproduction has led to intensified needs of the workers to find some remedy for their lack of retirement safety in severance package. Secondly, the unsettled state of the migrant peasant workers lowered their perception of political risk, which makes it more likely for them to politicize labor conflicts and directly target local state in labor disputes. Theoretically, this article argues that in current Chinese labor politics, the hegemony of labor law is not the only realm where hegemonic repertoire is produced. Workers might flexibly resort to historical cultural repertoire and the hegemony manufactured in the workplace to stage their protests. Refusal to comply with legal procedures and going beyond what the law stipulates doesn't mean that workers have broken away from hegemony that helps stabilizes capitalism. Workers can employ different hegemonic repertoire to justify needs with firm material basis.

Keywords: Labor Movement, Collective Action, Working Class Consciousness, Migrant Worker

Worker Representative, Sustained Leadership and Protest Goal Achievement: How Informal Labor Organization Affects Strike Outcome in China

Chen Wei
Hong Kong Baptist University
chenwei@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Unlike industrial workers in western countries, who have strong labor unions to organize strikes, Chinese workers can hardly rely on the official trade union to mobilize workers in the strike actions. In many recent cases, workers are normally bypassing the trade unions to stage their resistances. Then, how do they put forward their demands through informal organizing way in the strikes; and to what extent, will it affect the strike outcome? Existing literature has identified the emerging role of strike leaders, yet it is still spontaneous and more relied on the individual leadership. Based on my fieldwork in the Pearl River Delta, I argue that migrant workers have roughly developed a semi-formal mechanism in electing worker representatives as their leaders in the strikes. I further contend that, Chinese workers at present stage have also tried to use diverse ways to sustain an effective leadership in order to seek a high chance of success. Furthermore, with a higher level of informal organizational structure, workers are more likely to strive for clear goals, and to fulfill a better achievement of protest goals. By conducting a comparative case study of two large-scale strike cases in Guangdong province, this paper intends to figure out under what condition, the informal organizational strike structure is more likely to facilitate the strike outcome. Examining how workers pursue successful resistance through informal organizing structure provides us a comparative perspective to see an alternative way of labor organizing pattern in Chinese labor resistances, and how it may inspire the emerging labor movement in future.

Keywords: Informal Organizing Structure, Strike Outcome, Chinese Worker

Emotional Researchers, Ethical Sociologists:
Methodological Reflections on Researching Internal Migrant Gay Men in Mainland China

Luo Muyuan
Chinese University of Hong Kong
muyuanluo@gmail.com

While research ethics can be regarded as the way in which researchers try to reduce the power differentials between the researchers and the researched, the protection/empowerment ethics in the mainstream positivist sociology and the sociology of gender and sexualities have oversimplified the power dynamics of the researcher-participant relationship on the one hand, and have failed to fully analyzed the epistemological and ethical significance of researchers' emotions. Based on methodological reflections on my experiences of researching internal migrant gay men in mainland China, this paper aims to critically engage with the discussions of research ethics in sociological studies of gender and sexuality by uncovering the multifaceted power dynamics of the researcher-participant relationship based on which certain ethical rules, including those emotion-related, have gained their legitimacy, as well as by highlighting the constitutive role of researchers' emotions, including the negative ones that have been denied in the existed literature such as depression, guilt, etc., in structuring the analysis and practicing as an ethical researcher. This research argues that in order to be an ethical sociologist, one need to recognize the complexity of the researcher-participant relationship, as well as to be, at least partly, an emotional researcher.

Keywords: Emotion, Research ethics, Caring Ethics, Researcher-participant Relationship

Migration for grandchildren: Grand-parenting of rural-urban migrant elderly in China

Ma Huan
Hong Kong Baptist University
15485609@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Due to the increasing number of dual labor families and migrant workers, a group of grandparents migrates from rural villages to urban cities cooperating with their adult children to render childcare to grandchildren. Drawing on qualitative data obtained from the rural-urban migrant grandparents in Beijing, the research is guided by the structuration theory to analyze the daily practices of rural-urban migrant grandparents in the childcare cooperation and their agency shown in daily childcare practices. Previous studies about the childcare cooperation focus on the younger generation and employ the intergenerational perspectives. My research will explore the voice of the grandparents and take the rural-urban differences into account. Rural-urban migrant grandparents generally take care of the grandchild based on their childcare experiences in rural villages. To some extent, they face a different childcare method from the parents of the grandchild, and they define this childcare difference as both the intergenerational difference and rural-urban difference. When grandparents face disagreement from the younger generation on childcare, they are more willing to keep the harmony of the family. However, they also show their agency to negotiate and express the opinion or show their willing and ability to learn the different method.

Keywords: Rural-urban migration, Grandparenting

The 'Lack of Transferability' of Migrants' Cultural Capital - not a general phenomenon, but one specific to Global South-to-North migration?

Caroline Schöepf

Hong Kong Baptist University

caroline.schoepf@gmail.com

A prevailing consensus among human and cultural capital scholars studying migrants is that migrants' cultural capital lacks transferability and experiences devaluation in the receiving society. In detail, scholars find that migrants' cultural capital lacks relevance in the receiving society, may be of inferior value due to inferior education or training in the sending society, and that the lack of receiving society cultural capital blocks migrants' labor market success. Discrimination increases the above effects. However, virtually all of these findings were gathered from migrant populations who have moved from the Global South from the Global North. A review of the empirical findings on migrants moving from the Global North to the Global South show very different outcomes: They seldom encounter lack of transferability or devaluation of human capital. While they also may lack knowledge or skills relevant to the local context, the economic power of their (ascribed) sending societies creates plenty of opportunities to utilize their sending-society human capital working with co-national companies, business-partners or customers. Also, the cultural power of their (ascribed) sending societies means that they seldom face discrimination, and their sending-society cultural capital is valued as 'cosmopolitan' and associated with high quality, high status, or aesthetics, which enables them to make money by creating high-status products or services with it. I argue that the devaluation of migrants' cultural capital is not a general phenomenon, but arises in the specific context of Global South-to-North migration, and is connected to economic and cultural power inequalities between the Global North and the Global South.

Keywords: Cultural capital, Human capital, Economic assimilation, Global South

Dilemmas of Rule of Law: Examining Authoritarian Resilience in Xi Era's Legal Changes

An Shaofan
University of Macau
anshaofan@163.com

The theory of "authoritarian resilience" has been widely used by many scholars and China observers as a classic explanation of CCP's rule of contemporary China. In general, "authoritarian resilience" means that the Chinese Communist Party is able to prolong its rule through making changes that not only do not affect its monopoly on power, but even reinforce it. In my tended paper, I will shortly review the "authoritarian resilience" first and then try to mainly analyze China's legal and judicial changes in the past over four years (Xi Era). Thereafter, conclude a basic understanding about the effectiveness and limits of China's legal system in upholding CCP's typical way of rule as both a powerful but troubled authoritarian regime. I shall divide my argument into four parts as follows:

1) Review of the Theory of "Authoritarian Resilience"
In this literature review part, I shall go through the main contributors of the theory of "Authoritarian Resilience", namely the first user Andrew J. Nathan, who created this particular term, and Samuel P. Huntington, who summarized it systematically as a process of "political institutionalization" with four characteristics. Also some other important scholars of this field will be briefly introduced, including Bruce Gilley and Cheng Li.

2) Changes from Top-Level Design
I shall cover these top-level changes: the stress on "rule of law" and the spirit of constitution was just an implementation on "rule by law", with the party leadership as the first priority, but still could be regard as an improvement. Equally important change is the decreased position of party's Central Political Legal Committee (CPLC).

3) Gradual improvement on specific law cases and legislations
Gradual improvements including the allegiance-pledging of newly appointed officials, professionalism of legal practitioners, and the founding of Circuit Court to deal with cross-administrative-region criminal cases.

4) Conclusion: authoritarian resilience and its legal dilemma

In conclusion part I shall point out that although there are some improvements made in China's legal system, fundamental reforms are still hard to see. If Xi still holds the stubborn opinion that "Judicial, procuratorial and public security departments should take a clear stand in upholding the leadership of the party", then the authoritarian resilience may be out of order.

Keywords: Authoritarian Resilience; Legal Reform; Legal Changes; Xi Era

The Social Situation of Prostitutes in Classical Athens: Take Neaira as an Example

Fan Fangfang
Shanghai Normal University
512005260@qq.com

Neaira is the heroine in "Against Neaira", which is one of lawcourt speeches in Ancient Greece. Lawcourt speeches are important materials for studying Ancient Greece, we can learn more from them. As the "Against Neaira", the prosecutor Apollodoros tells all things about Neaira that he knows to the jurors in the court, which involves all kinds of aspects about the life of Ancient Greeks. We can get many informations about politics, laws, religion and different classes' social status. Neaira is a prostitute, and she also is a slave before she comes into Athens. At the time of her trial Neaira was a foreigner resident in Athens. Apollodoros was attempting to show in his speech that Neaira had broken the law by living with an Athenian citizen as his wife. We know a lot of private matters about Neaira from the speech. Her life reflects most of prostitutes, so I will take her as an example. The New Cultural History emphasizes to concentrate on daily life and ordinary people. Neaira is representative as a prostitute in classical world. The study of her life will help us to understand the social situation of prostitutes in Athens.

Keywords: Neaira, Prostitute, Social situation, Foreigner resident

天教還是儒教：明末教案研究

Li Rui
University of Macau
mb64254@connect.umac.mo

明末天主教教案研究在近幾十年獲得學界關注，成為中國天主教史研究重要一環，相關研究成果也頗為豐富。但在明末規模不一的反教活動中存在一個重要現象卻少有學者論及，即反教勢力不遺餘力地將天主教形象塑造成中國傳統意義上的"邪教"形象。本文旨在以楊廷筠護教文章《鴞鸞不並鳴說》列舉十四條作為明人眼中之"邪教"特性，對天主教形象是如何被塑造成中國傳統語境下的"邪教"進行分析，繼而對其背後的意義和必要性加以討論，以期為明末教案研究提供另一種研究視角。

Keywords: 明末，天主教，教案研究，邪教

Female Homosexuality in Ancient Greece

Lyu Xiaotong
Shanghai Normal University
ge_lvxiaotong@163.com

Homosexuality is common in ancient Greece. Many scholars believe that the famous Greek lyric poet Sappho was a representative of lesbian at that time. The bold, enthusiastic and ardent description in her lyrics reflected her affection towards some of the girls who learn poetry, music and dance from her. On the contrary, ancient Greek society which was male-dominated were rather tolerant towards pederasty. Also being homosexuality, pederasty was accepted by the people at that time, however, female homosexuality was eventually denied by the society. This article will analyze female homosexuality in ancient Greece with textual and also visual materials, and finally make a special discussion about Sappho of Lesbos by interpreting her lyrics.

Keywords: Ancient Greece, Female Homosexuality, Sappho, Lyrics

Exploring Traditional Chronicle Manuscripts:
Textual Practice and Perceptions of the Past in Pre-colonial Cambodia

Theara Thun
National University of Singapore
thearachula@gmail.com

This paper intends to examine the perceptions of the past in pre-colonial Cambodian chronicle manuscripts. Produced before the emergence of the modern understanding of history, these chronicles were often associated with the royal palace and Buddhist temples. Those produced by the palace almost entirely focus on stories and events surrounding royal family members, mostly their conflicts among themselves and with the neighboring royal courts of Siam and Annam. Those produced by Buddhist temples, besides covering some major events about the royal court, focus mostly on events at the local level. Composed in a poetic format, these temple manuscripts were authored by abbots who often interpreted past events through a lens of religious teachings. Reading along one another a palace chronicle and a temple chronicle composed during the 19th century, the paper discusses the structures, contents, and the ideas and purposes behind the composition of these manuscripts. The paper demonstrates that, the perceptions of the past in pre-colonial Cambodia were rooted in the perceived orthodoxy of the texts and the practice of associating texts with important projects of state and religious leaders. These perceptions can also be understood through the ways the manuscripts describe past events concerning "important kings," "the forces of supernatural beings," and "the Khmer court's relationship with the neighboring ones."

Keywords: Palace Manuscripts, Temple Manuscripts, Textual Practice, Perceptions of the Past, Pre-Colonial Cambodia

先秦法家思想的播遷與流變

Feng Guoliang
South China Normal University
2296829870@qq.com

先秦法家可分为以商鞅韓非為代表之秦晉法家及以《管子》一書為代表之齊法家。戰國晉法家與齊法家有一共同的起源。春秋末期，系統化的法家思想先行勃興於齊地，後經官員外交及學術交流等途徑傳播至三晉地區，最終西傳入秦。西傳的法家思想受到三晉地區刑名之學的影響，形成了以"法令滋彰，刑罰浩繁"為特點的秦晉法家。流行於齊地的法家思想則與流行於該地的儒學以及稷下黃老之學相融合，形成了以"寬刑省禁，礼法並重"為特點的齊法家。

Keywords: 先秦，法家思想，流變

Path-breaking Feminist Historian: Joan Kelly-Gadol

Sun Renpeng
Shanghai Normal University
sunrenpeng@foxmail.com

This paper reviews the Women, History and Theory: The Essays of Joan Kelly written by Joan Kelly, who is one of the "founding mothers" of the women's history. After clarifying the main scholarly arguments of Kelly, we find that her contribution is not merely that, as known to all, she challenged against the traditional periodization from the perspective of gender, and set the tone for later Renaissance women studies when she questioned whether the women ever had a renaissance. In addition to this, by analyzing the theories of the women's history study reflected by some works since the 1970s, getting the trends of academic development sorted out, and then combining it with Kelly's main arguments, we can finally find out that many of her insights have far-reaching impacts，such as introducing the conception of gender into historical analyzing, emphasizing on linking the two sexes together, as well as attaching importance to the differences among women. All of these insights did provide the ways of thinking, useful framework, vantage point and approach for the women's history, hence promoting the development of the women's history study and the advancement of feminist theoretical during that confusing time, and her scholarly spirit plays a significant role in guiding and inspiring today's women history study.

Keywords: Feminist, Women's history, Gender, Sex

The Development and Polarization for Early Turk's Ethnic Identity Consciousness

Li Yang
Northwest Minzu University
1023445886@qq.com

During the period of Eastern Turk Empire(552-630AD) the second Turk Empire(682-745AD), the Turk Qaghans sought to turn the tables on the old policy of "yi yi zhi yi",namely using "barbarians" to control   "barbarians" through the practice that has been called "yi Han zhi Han "which means "using Chinese to control Chinese" as well. they appointed many Chinese qaghans at the time of Sui-Tang transition and Zhou interregnum, For examples, Shi-bi Qaghan had appointed Liu Wuzhou as "Dingyang Qaghan" along with Liang Shidu as " Tardu Bilge Qaghan " during the Sui-Tang transition, Qapghan Qaghan appointed Yan Zhiwei as "Nanmian Qaghan" at the time of the Empress Wu Ze tian. The implement of strategy "yi Han zhi Han" indicates the Turks rulers were versed in the political trickery which Chinese power once actualized to their neighbors, as a result, they control Chinese powers by their own proper strategies result in making political gains to the maximization for themselves.   At the time, we also conclude that early Turks had their ethnic identity consciousness as they deal   the relationship with Chinese Empire, Although both Eastern Turk Empire and the second Turk Empire were destoryed by Chinese Empire, The core spirit of Turk group had further delevop till its polarization.From the west migration to its islamization in 16th century,   it had a great influence for the entire Türkistan, It's very important to search the original for further realase of islamic world.

Keywords: Turk Empire, Using barbarians to control barbarians, Türkistan, Population Migration, Development and polarization.

The Disciplinary Problem in the Imperial Japanese Army during Satsuma Rebellion

Wong Ka Kin Kenneth
Hong Kong Baptist University
11008261@life.hkbu.edu.hk

The paper examines the disciplinary problem of enlisted soldiers during Satsuma Rebellion. Before the Meiji government declared conscription law in 1873, central and regional army and navy had been composed of the former samurai class and commoners. Satsuma Rebellion posed a real threat to the conscription soldiers, the resistance represented the soldier's perform to be well-organized and good discipline in the field. However, the discipline problem of conscription army was much more serious than Sohei. Officers failed to find suitable punishments, but tended to give a lighter sentence. The Military authority did not seriously to implement the military law, resulting in an increasing rate of military offenses after the war.

Keywords: Satsuma Rebellion, Imperial Japanese army, Military Law

The Effect of Tennis Expertise on Motion-in-Depth Perception: An Event-Related Potential Study

Wei Xiaona

Wuhan Sport University

y1998.ff8@126.com

Visual information is used continuously to guide and modify the hitting action in fast interceptive sport, and motion-in-depth perception is important for the athletes to gain visual information. Many studies have confirmed athletes' expertise advantage in information processing, while results of praxeology experiments have not reached consensus. The present study investigated the effect of tennis expertise on motion-in-depth perception by event-related potential (ERP). 19 sport university students majoring in tennis (national athletes' technical certificate level 2 for tennis, training period $\geq$ 5 years) were selected as experts, 19 college students without tennis experience as novices. ERPs were recorded when participants were discriminating direction of motion in depth. ERP data from five midline electrode sites was selected for further statistical analysis: PO7 and PO8 for P1 and N180, Oz for P2, CPz and Pz for P300. Expertise group (experts vs. novices) $\times$ direction (toward vs. away) $\times$ rotation pattern (rotating vs. non-rotating) analysis of repeated variance analysis (rANOVA) were conducted on the amplitudes and latencies. Three main expert-novice differences are found in the current study. First, the tennis expert group shows a significant advantage in accuracy rate comparing to the novice group. Second, for the novice group, the latency of occipitotemporal P1 in the "toward" condition was significantly longer in response to the "away" condition, but the tennis expert group shows no difference in the two conditions. Third, for the tennis expert group, the latency of occipital P2 in the "toward" condition was significantly longer in response to the "away" condition; however, no significant difference is found in the novice group. The present study indicates that tennis expertise has an advantage on motion-in-depth perception. The occipital P2 is the potential biomarker for the assessment of athletes' perceptual skills training effect in interceptive sports.

Keywords: Expertise, Motion-in-depth Perception, Event-related Potential

A Study on Athletes' Academic Self-efficacy and Time Management Tendency: A Case Study of Athletes in Ersha Sports Training Center, Guangdong Province

Wang Dan Fang
Wuhan Sport University
1434055706@qq.com

In our country high level sports team, it has long been a single pursuit of athletic performance, ignoring the athletes career education and counseling problems. In order to enhance athlete's consciousness and ability of career planning, this article from the athlete's time management and academic self-efficacy of the two aspects of research related to help them in the training competition more reasonable planning their own learning and life. Using the "Time Management Tendency Scale for Adolescents" and "Academic Self-Efficacy Scale". Results: 1. The overall self - efficacy was at the middle and upper levels, and the time management tendency was in the middle and lower level. 2. There is no gender difference in academic self - efficacy, except trampoline team. There is no sex difference in time management tendency. 3. There are differences in the academic self - efficacy and time management tendency. The tendency of time management was positively correlated with academic self-efficacy. Academic self-efficacy has a certain predictive effect on time management disposition. Conclusions: There was a positive correlation between time management disposition and self - efficacy, and academic self - efficacy had an explanatory effect on time management disposition.

Keywords: Athlete, Academic Self-efficacy, Time Management Tendency

Refining Elite Sport Development in Hong Kong: Policy, Strategy and Learning from Mainland China

Wu Wen
Loughborough University
wenwu1101@foxmail.com

Hong Kong performed poorly at the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Summer Olympic Games, failing to win any medal against substantial government financial investment and the public's high expectation. A lack of efficiency and effectiveness to exert government funding may be one of the main reasons. In addition, elite sport development in Hong Kong is isolated from global trend. As a corollary, Hong Kong lacks an understanding of leading nations or Asian neighbors' strategies, policies and systems. Confronted with these issues, Sports Commission has put forward three policy objectives, one of which is 'fostering high performance sports', hoping to enhance elite sports, especially Olympic performance. Despite a plethora of research on comparative studies on Western countries, there is a dearth of the analysis and exploration of the connections between Hong Kong and Mainland China in the particular context of elite sport development. Mainland China has been a notable exemplar, given its longstanding prioritization of elite sport success, a relatively mature and effective system to achieve elite sport policy goals, deliberate and scientific Olympic strategy, and its concomitant notable medal success at the Olympic Games. This paper seeks to refine Hong Kong's elite sport policy and strategy to enhance its Olympic medal performance at Tokyo 2020 and beyond, through (1) an policy evaluation of the status quo and existing policies in Hong Kong, both at the general level and in selected sports; (2) policy learning and transfer from China after a careful review and extraction of the successful and applicable experience of Mainland China at the general level and in some correspondent sports; and (3) the proffering of feasible policy solutions to ensure the quality of policy implementation.

Keywords: Policy Refinement, Learning and Transfer, Olympic Performance

The ERP Study of the Differences between Artificial Voices and Natural Human Voices in Emotional Processing

Yang Xiao Ariel
Wuhan Sport University
2443529789@qq.com

This study aimed to identify the differences in emotional processing between artificial voices and natural human voices(happy、neutral、mad) by using event related potential(ERP). Methods: 29 university students were invited to take part in this study. Natural human voices(happy、neutral、mad)were obtained from Chinese Linguistic Data Consortium, artificial voices were from a 'Text to Speech' software in which texts can be translated into artificial voices. Both natural human voices(happy、neutral、mad) and artificial voices are tested to be effective. Participants gave the scores which ranged from one to five to judge the emotion of voices when they heard. The event-related EEG signals were recorded and analyzed to find out the appropriate time window of ERP. Results: There was significant difference between natural human voices(happy、neutral、mad) and artificial voices. We also found out that during the 700-800ms time window, artificial voices aroused more positive amplitudes(LPP or LPC) than natural human voices(happy、neutral、mad) . Conclusions: Participants were most sensitive to neutral intonation of natural human voices. During the 700-800ms time window, artificial voices aroused more positive amplitudes than human voices(happy、neutral、mad). Artificial voices lead to more positive LPP or LPC, the emotional processing of artificial voices was slower than neutral intonation of natural human voices. The resource allocation of artificial voices was much more than other kinds of natural human voices when brains addressed voices. The speed of addressing neutral intonation of natural human voices for the brains was the fastest and it consumed the least cognitive resources. For some people, especially for those who had poor working memory, it was better to adopt neutral intonation of natural human voices to communicate with others.

Keywords: Emotion, Artificial Voices, Natural Human Voices, Event-related Potential

The Effect of Autonomy Support from Coaches on Mental Toughness of Athletes: The Mediating Effect of Basic Psychological Needs

Niu Peng Cheng
Wuhan Sport University
937362105@qq.com

Objective: Based on the basic psychological needs theory, this study aims to examine the effect of autonomy support from coaches on mental toughness of athletes, as well as to test the mediating effect of basic psychological needs. Methods: For this study, 295 elite athletes (12-28 years old) who were voluntarily recruited as participants from Guangdong Province were invited to complete three self-report questionnaires which included: The 6-item Chinese Version of Health-Care Climate Questionnaire, The 8-item Mental Toughness Index, and The 16-item Basic Needs Satisfaction in Sport Scale. Structural equations modeling method and SPSS were used to analyze the data. Result :The findings indicated that (1) the autonomy support from coaches was significantly and positively correlated to the basic psychological needs ($r=.500, p\leq.01$) as well as to the mental toughness($r=.410, p\leq.01$). Similarly, the basic psychological needs exhibited a significantly positive correlation to the mental toughness ($r=.677, p\leq.01$). (2) According to results of hierarchical regression analysis, it was found that both of basic psychological needs and autonomy support from coaches could positively predict the level of mental toughness ($\beta=.629$, $p=.00$; $\beta=.095$, $p=.056>.05$). Nevertheless, the former one showed a stronger ability of predictor. (3) Results of the analysis of structural equations model supported a good fit index scores (NC=2.388<5; CFI=.945>.90; FMIN=.926>.90; RMSEA=.069<.80), which indicated that the basic psychological needs played a fully mediating role between autonomy support from coaches and mental toughness of athletes.

Keywords: Autonomy support, Mental toughness, Basic psychological needs, Mediating effect

The Application of the Causality Orientations Theory in Exercise, Sport and Physical Education: A Systematic Review

Zhong Tao, Thomas
Hong Kong Baptist University
15484874@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Introduction: The causality orientations theory (COT) as a sub-theory of the self-determination theory (SDT), depicts individuals' propensities towards context and their behavior regulation in various ways, which are underpinned by different types of causality orientation, namely autonomy, control and impersonal causality orientations. No systematic review on the application of COT in exercise, sport and physical education (PE) settings has been conducted and that may limit our understanding of the COT. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to systematically synthesize current researches to inform future studies using COT as theoretical framework.

Method: The systematic review was grounded on the protocol of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Searching strategies for the systematic review were: 1) papers written in English; 2) research designs included cross-sectional, longitudinal and experimental studies in general population, while excluding clinical research; 3) publications until March 2017 and indexed into PsycINFO, SportDiscus, PubMed and Scopus. Key words for searching were: physical activity OR exercise OR sport OR physical education AND causality orientation OR autonomy orientation OR control orientation OR impersonal orientation.

Result: This systematic review embraced nine empirical studies, including experimental, cross-sectional, and prospective studies that measured causality orientations in exercise, sport and PE contexts. With respect to their associations with other variables within SDT, it was found that autonomy causality orientation could facilitate more self-determined motivation, need supportive behavior, as well as basic psychological need satisfaction. Conversely, control and impersonal causality orientation tended to result in less self-determined motivation, and basic needs thwarting behavior. Moreover, researches explored causality orientations and their correlates with stages of change and exercise affects, exhibiting that autonomy causality orientation was positively related with latter stages of change, and positively affects.

Discussion: Overall, initial evidence was obtained concerning causality orientations and their correlates within exercise, sport and PE contexts, which were consistent with the tenets of SDT. Nevertheless, the application was still less, thus decisively conclusion could not be drawn. Furthermore, since cross-sectional design occupied a significant proportion of extant studies, future research is encouraged to employ longitudinal or interventional study design, as they can provide better insight into causal relationship. In addition, all but one researches were conducted in western countries, which limited the generalization of findings. Therefore, research to be conducted in eastern populations is highly encouraged.

Keywords: Causality Orientation Theory, Self-determination Theory, Application, Systematic Review

Session 6: Behavioral Study

Social capital, health literacy and health: Advancing social elements in health promotion policies

Padmore Adusei Amoah
Hong Kong Lingnan University
padmoreamoah@yahoo.com

Health literacy (HL) is associated with better health outcomes. While a plethora of sociodemographic factors are known to shape health literacy, little is known about the influence of social capital (SC) on HL and its relationship with health outcomes, especially among disadvantaged groups. This paper examines the moderating effect of SC on the relations between HL and health—health-related quality of life (HRQoL), among rural residents Social capital is represented by 6 proxies namely associational involvement, bonding SC, bridging SC, linking SC, citizenry participation and cognitive SC. Data was drawn from 366 residents from 8 communities in 4 districts in Ghana. Using multiple linear regression analysis, 3 significant results were observed between the interactions of HL and bonding (β= 0.184, p< .01), bridging (β= -0.161, p< .01), and cognitive SC (β= -0.151, p< .01). Simple slopes analysis showed a positive and significant effect of HL on HRQoL at high level of bonding SC (β = 0.376, t = 3.252, p = 0.001). However, high levels of bridging and cognitive SC negatively affected the relationship between HL and HRQoL whereas low levels of bridging SC (β = 0.283, t = 2.533, p = 0.012) and cognitive SC (β = 0.207, t = 2.369, p = 0.018) showed positive effects. The results advance the need to consider social elements in efforts geared at promoting health-literate populations. However, the differential levels of influence of SC on health iterate the need to segregate and contextualise each SC proxy in a bid to monitor its potential deleterious effects on health and relevant health promotion strategies.

Keywords: Social Capital, Health Literacy, Disadvantaged Groups, Ghana

Growing Up To Be A Grown Up: The Influence of Parental Emotional Attachment on Differentiation of Self during Emerging Adulthood

Renee Chiu
Hong Kong Baptist University
reneechiu@life.hkbu.edu.hk

Theoretical and empirical understandings of development during the early stages of adulthood have undergone contemporary changes as young people are having distinctive transformations in their subjective experiences during the growing up process. Emerging adulthood is characterized by a time of exploring a variety of possibilities in love, work and world views, as well as moving toward individuality. Differentiation of self signifies a hallmark in emerging adulthood which brings significant impacts on individuals along their way of differentiating from their family of origin. Since there is a paucity of study on capturing the intricacies of family differentiation process during emerging adulthood in Hong Kong, theory-driven research in this area can assist in providing a systemic understanding on the developmental process of this particular stage. This presentation covers the qualitative study of the author's PhD research with two main objectives: first, explore the influence of parental emotional attachment on differentiation process of Hong Kong emerging adults; second, generate initial item pool for the development of a new instrument "Parental Emotional Attachment Scale (PEAS)" in order to measure the parental emotional attachment based on Bowen theoretical conception. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of emerging adults (N=24). A directed approach to content analysis was adopted in the analysis. One hundred and eight items were generated in the initial item-pool which captures the intensity of parental emotional attachment through different manifestations of interactions between emerging adults and their parents. By building on the qualitative data, the PEAS will be further validated in the next quantitative stage of the research study.

Keywords: Emerging Adulthood, Family Systems Theory, Differentiation, Parental Emotional Attachment, Parental Emotional Attachment Scale (PEAS)

Community organizing for the poor in the marketised environment: A case of housing advocacy in Hong Kong

Wong King Lai
Hong Kong Baptist University
kinglai@life.hkbu.edu.hk

The issue of sub-divided flat is a major housing problem in Hong Kong nowadays. It is a type of housing that landlords split the original apartment to a few 10 m2 flats with independent toilet and kitchen at the same area. The poor living environment and high rental level create a lot of problems to the working class people. As a profession emphasizing human right and needs of service users, social workers in Hong Kong traditionally play a role in housing advocacy. Facing a dilemma of reducing capacity for policy advocacy brought by marketised service development and the needs of grassroots people, a group of social workers who share the traditional identity of community development try to ally together to advocate for improvement in housing policy. Case study approach is used. Data is collected through in-depth interview, participant observation and secondary data analysis. It is found that the advocacy cannot change the situation dramatically. However, it influenced the government to provide a new funding scheme to subsidize grassroots tenants and make a new long term housing strategy in response to the needs of grassroots people. These changes provide more resources for social workers to organize and empower grassroots people. This suggests that social workers can still act as change agents to facilitate policies changes although the macro environment plays a dominant role.

Keywords: Housing problems, Policy Advocacy, Marco Social Work