



SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES

GJSSS 日独社会科学学会

MARCH 2 TO 4, 2022
16TH MEETING OF THE GERMAN-JAPANESE
SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

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上智大学
SOPHIA UNIVERSITY



16th Meeting of the German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences (GJSSS)

Sustainable Societies

March 2-4, 2022 (Online)

Program

Times are displayed as JST (= CE +8).

March 2 (Wed), 17:00 - 20:30

17:00 - 17:30 Welcome address

Carola HOMMERICH (Sophia University), Masato KIMURA (Toyo University) (Conference organizers)

Carmen SCHMIDT (President of the German-Japanese Society for Social Sciences)

Franz WALDENBERGER (Director of the German Institute for Japanese Studies, DIJ)

17:30 - 19:00 Session 1

Transition to sustainable living approaches I

Chair: Gisela TROMMSDORFF (University of Konstanz/Honorary President of GJSSS)

Andrea HAMM (Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society), Yuya SHIBUYA (The University of Tokyo), Christoph RAETZSCH (Aarhus University)	Sustainable or Resilient Societies? Comparing Notions of the "Smart City" between Germany and Japan
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Regina M. BICHLER (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich)	The 'Zero Waste Cities' Munich and Kamikatsu: Waste Prevention, Recycling, and the Integration of Technological Innovations to establish Sustainable Waste Practices
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Carmen SCHMIDT (University of Osnabrück)	Implementation and impacts of local level digital transformation: A study of Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town and its spill-over effects
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19:00 - 19:15 Break

19:15 – 20:15 Session 2

Transition to sustainable living approaches II

Chair: Claudia DERICHS (Humboldt University, Berlin)

Kazue HAGA (Waseda University)	Technologies for Connected Communities in Aging Societies
Johannes WILHELM (Kumamoto University), Wolfram MANZENREITER (Vienna University)	The 'Paradox of the Commons' and Limitations of Sustainability: Observations from Community-based Efforts to Maintain Social Life in Rural Japan

March 3 (Thu), 17:00 - 21:00

17:00 – 18:30 Session 3

Sustainability in the context of education I

Chair: Makoto KOBAYASHI (Tamagawa University)

Takashi ITO, Nico MIRA (both Sophia University)	Japanese Universities in the SDGs: Shaping the Concept and Practice of Campus Sustainability
Lotte NAWOTHNIG, Oliver WAGNER, Lena THOLEN (all Wuppertal Institute), Sebastian ALBERT-SEIFRIED (Büro Ö-Quadrat)	Paving the Way for Climate-neutral Schools: Getting Students Actively Involved in Climate Protection Measures
Laura FROEHLICH (Fernuniversität Hagen), Saori TSUKAMOTO (Aichi Gakuin University), Yasuko MORINAGA (University of Hiroshima), et al.	Gender Stereotypes and Expected Backlash for Women in STEM in Germany and Japan

18:30 – 18:45 Break

18:45 – 20:15 PARALLEL Session 4

Sustainability in the context of education II

Chair: Moritaka MORI (Waseda University)

Fabian SCHUNK, Gisela TROMMSDORFF (both University of Konstanz), Natalie WONG (The Chinese University of Hong Kong), Gen NAKAO (Otemon Gakuin University)	Cyber- and Traditional Bullying as Global Challenges? Findings from Germany, Hong Kong, and Japan
Yu MITSUDA (Waseda University)	Controversies over "Special Subject Morality" in Japan: Toward a Comparative Sociology of Moral Education in Japan and Germany

Makoto KOBAYASHI (Tamagawa University)

Analysis of the 'Confrontation of Justice' as a Learning Task towards the Sustainable World

**18:45 – 20:15 PARALLEL Session 5
Sustainability and social systems**

Chair: Claudia DERICHS (Humboldt University, Berlin)

Akira TOKUYASU (Hosei University)

Sustainability of the Welfare State System: Sociological and Demographic Consideration

Shigekazu KUSUNE (Kanazawa University)

The Key to Sustainable Societies is a Functioning Democracy: Democracy in Japan and Germany in Comparative Perspective

Carmen SCHMIDT, Defny HOLIDIN (both University of Osnabrück)

Authoritarian Notions of Democracy and Value Changes: Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia in Comparison

20:15 – 21:00 Open Dialogue

March 4 (Fri), 17:00 - 20:30

**17:00 – 18:30: PARALLEL Session 6
Implementing sustainability: policy and finance**

Chair: Akira TOKUYASU (Hosei University)

Ichiro KUTANI (The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan), Peter HENNICKE, Naomi GERICKE, Fiona BUNGE (all Wuppertal Institute)

Energy and Climate Policy in the Post COVID-19 Era

Takeshi ITO, Beatrice MELO (both Sophia University)

Envisaging Sustainability: Modernity, Environmentalism, and the Making of Sustainable Society in Japan

Ramona ROSALEWSKI (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf)

The institutional Work of Actors in the Japanese Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Sector: A Discursive-institutional Approach

17:00 – 18:30: PARALLEL Session 7

SDGs in Public Communications

Chair: Carmen SCHMIDT (University of OSNABRÜCK)

Mototaka MORI (Waseda University)

Phrases in Dispute and their Attribution:
Reading Reinhard Zöllner

Yoshinori NISHIJIMA (Kanazawa
University)

Public Signs in Japan as a Sustainable
Society: A Sociolinguistic Analysis

Defny HOLIDIN (University of Osnabrück)

Converge to Diverge the Sustainable
Development Goals: The Postmodernist
Approach to Government System
Reform in the Philippines and Indonesia

18:30 – 18:45 Concluding remarks

18:45 – 19:00: Break

**19:00 – 20:30: General Assembly of the German-Japanese Society for Social
Sciences**

Conference organizers:

Carola HOMMERICH (Sophia University)

Masato KIMURA (Toyo University)

You can reach us at: gjsss2021@outlook.jp

Zoom information

Most sessions will be held in the same Zoom room throughout the conference.

Only Parallel Session 5 and 7 take place in a separate Zoom room.

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Information for Presenters and Chairs

Please place a PDF of your slides in the following folder before the conference for organizers and audience to access for reference:

<https://tinyurl.com/4ytcd8m>

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Presenters and chairs are kindly asked to log into their Zoom room at least 10 minutes before their session starts to allow for a short check of sharing slides and sound.

Presentations are timed as follows:

Presentation: 20 mins

Discussion: 10 mins

Please stick to the schedule above to make sure that all presenters have equal opportunity to introduce their research.

Chairs are asked to practice strict time keeping.

Session 1 (Wed, March 2, 17:30 – 19:00)

Transition to sustainable living approaches I

Chair: Gisela TROMMSDORFF (University of Konstanz/Honorary President of GJSSS)

Andrea HAMM (Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society), Yuya SHIBUYA (The University of Tokyo), Christoph RAETZSCH (Aarhus University)	Sustainable or Resilient Societies? Comparing Notions of the "Smart City" between Germany and Japan
Regina M. BICHLER (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich)	The 'Zero Waste Cities' Munich and Kamikatsu: Waste Prevention, Recycling, and the Integration of Technological Innovations to establish Sustainable Waste Practices
Carmen SCHMIDT (University of Osnabrück)	Implementation and impacts of local level digital transformation: A study of Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town and its spill-over effects

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Sustainable or resilient societies? Comparing notions of the "smart city" between Germany and Japan

Andrea HAMM, *Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society* (andrea.hamm@fu-berlin.de)

Yuya SHIBUYA, *The University of Tokyo* (yuya-shibuya@iii.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Christoph RAETZSCH, *Aarhus University Denmark* (craetzsch@cc.au.dk)

Sustainable development will depend on tangible outcomes of policy initiatives that achieve to bring together civil society actors, businesses, academia, and municipal legislators around a shared common vision of development (Martinez-Fernandez et al. 2016). We address the smart city as a specific innovation space in this direction as well as a conflicted concept that is interpreted differently in Japan and Germany. Various topics are discussed in smart city discourses, often merging technology enthusiasm, social control, acceleration of innovation, surveillance, sustainable development, resilience, prosperity, or efficient resource consumption (Spiliotopoulou and Roseland 2020; Heitlinger, Bryan-Kinns, and Comber 2019; de Waal and Dignum 2017; Kitchin 2015; Hollands 2008). These conflicting claims complicate to pin down the smart city on a unifying paradigm. Yet, both in Japan and in Germany, such ideas generate actions that implicate sustainable development to varying degrees (Baykurt and Raetzsch 2020).

The practical making of cities smart is still in its beginning, underlying significant socio-geographical differences in interpreting its paradigm (Angelidou 2017; Huovila, Bosch, and Airaksinen 2019). In this ethnographic study, we explored two projects in Kashiwa-no-ha1(Japan)and Cologne2(Germany)to better understand how smart cities were interpreted in practice. Our German-Japanese team of researchers visited the two sites in November 2018 (Japan) and February 2019 (Germany), including on-the-ground tours and conversations with local actors. Both cities show a strong top-down manner of transforming their cities, which means that it is highly shaped by larger businesses and authorities (Breuer, Walravens, and Ballon 2014).

While a more efficient energy consumption and storage is prioritized in both cases, we also revealed several differences. The Japanese smart city prioritizes the reduction of commuting, fostering start-up innovations, and disaster supplies. The German smart city focused on mobility apps and monitoring, increasing e-mobility, raising public awareness, and conducting local experiments. Further differences appeared towards citizen participation and research collaborations. Finally, we observed that resilience-making and sustainability transition sometimes appear to be contradictory. In our presentation, we discuss these differences and similarities by considering geolocal, historical, and cultural differences, as well as contextual changes since COVID-19.

References

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1 <https://kashiwanoha-smartcity.com/en/>

2 <https://www.smartcity-cologne.de/>

The 'Zero Waste Cities' Munich and Kamikatsu: Waste Prevention, Recycling, and the Integration of Technological Innovations to establish Sustainable Waste Practices

Regina M. BICHLER, *Ludwig Maximilian University Munich*
(regina.bichler@campus.lmu.de)

People are engaging in specific routines and behaviors when they go shopping, consume their purchases, and dispose of remainders like food scraps, coffee cups or plastic packaging – however, these practices are often far from sustainable, rendering waste production and disposal a global problem. Therefore, the mayor of Munich has launched a project for developing strategies on how to transform Munich into a “Zero Waste City”. This implies not only the expansion and improvement of waste processing and recycling, but also questioning our current practices of consumption and disposal. In Japan, the town Kamikatsu (Tokushima Prefecture) has achieved a remarkable Zero Waste transformation in the recent years. This poses the question if Munich could utilize the experiences and knowledge from Kamikatsu as a model for organizing its transition to Zero Waste by local governance and establishing more sustainable consumption and waste practices in its community.

In my dissertation project, I want to examine how the interplay of social practices, innovative materials, and technologies can contribute to waste reduction and sustainable consumption in future waste scenarios for Munich. Therefore, I am planning to perform a field study (participant observation, interviews, and analysis of available documentation) in Kamikatsu about the changes in daily routines of consumption and waste handling caused by the transition, and to survey which materials and technologies have been applied therein. Thereby, I'm aiming to identify challenges and opportunities in the process which could be relevant for Munich's own socio-technical transformation. These insights, together with the theoretical background of practice theory, will provide the basis for the investigation of current waste-related practices in Munich and Kyōto (as a comparable Japanese city). My empirical results will be complemented by literature research about the state of the art in sustainable material science, chemistry, and engineering with the aim of matching practices of waste prevention, recycling and waste processing with suitable materials and technologies. As a final step, by the integration of Kamikatsu's transformation experience, urban practices, and cutting-edge science, scenarios of possible sustainable Zero Waste strategies for Munich shall be developed in an international and transdisciplinary expert workshop.

Implementation and impacts of local level digital transformation: A study of Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town and its spill-over effects

Carmen SCHMIDT, *Osnabrück University* (carmschm@uni-osnabrueck.de)

The transition to digital modernity is an inevitable far-reaching transformation with fundamental effects on the economy, politics and society. It can also be stated that this change is taking place at a very rapid pace. Digitalization can be seen as a great opportunity, not only in terms of alternative energies and energy savings, but also in terms of disaster management. The approval and participation of the population are indispensable for the implementation of digital projects. However, this is a slow process of building common understanding and cooperation. Data protection is also an important aspect of digital democracy. Some have argued that "smart city" management always requires the evaluation of large, sometimes private data and thus inevitably raises questions of monitoring and data security. The question of the democratic design of the digital future is one of the most urgent issues of our time. The study of the Japanese project "Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town" (FSST, Kanagawa Prefecture), based on the analysis of an already realized digital project, aims to contribute to closing this research gap with regard to implementation and effects of digitalization in order to increase our knowledge about the opportunities, but also about the risks and challenges of digitization. This is highly relevant, as the digital transformation will determine the future of our societies. Specifically the corona crisis has shown that this topic is increasingly important. As digitalization cannot be separated from its cultural context, it should also be taken into account that cultural differences, such as attitudes towards digitalization, can play a major role.

Session 2 (Wed, March 2, 19:15 – 20:45)
Transition to sustainable living approaches II

Chair: Claudia DERICHS (Humboldt University, Berlin)

Kazue HAGA (Waseda University)

Technologies for Connected Communities
in Aging Societies

Johannes WILHELM (Kumamoto
University), Wolfram MANZENREITER
(Vienna University)

The 'Paradox of the Commons' and
Limitations of Sustainability: Observations
from Community-based Efforts to
Maintain Social Life in Rural Japan

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Technologies for Connected Communities in Aging Societies

Kazue HAGA, *Waseda University* (khaga@aoni.waseda.jp)

This paper investigates an appropriate type of innovation to improve connection in communities and help to integrate older residents better in their local residential communities.

In line with advancing demographic change (aging), our perceptions have gradually changed, so that society has to find solutions for social problems, not only for older people, but for all generations. Solutions only for older residents may cause new problems for other parts of the community, and this can hinder its sustainable development. Communities tend to undertake solutions for all generations to maintain the communities, and from this perspective older residents should be connected with residents in other age groups.

Community support centers (Japanese: *chiiki hōkatsu shien sentā*) and other organizations for similar purposes provide services for better connections between residents in all age groups. In terms of solutions for social problems, the contributions of these organizations can be considered social innovation. Social innovations are often realized without technical development by applying soft skills. Moreover, these organizations provide their services mostly by human power. This approach is a disadvantage in a crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic in which close face-to-face contact has to be avoided. To prevent older people from becoming isolated and losing contact with other residents in the community, introducing technology, in particular ICT, to older residents is considered helpful. This means the organizations have to restructure their approach; it is also an opportunity to think about the fusion of conventional (economic) and social innovation in terms of applying new technologies and the creation of social value.

Experiments in more adoption of technology for services for older people have begun in practice. Mimamo, an independent organization which spun off from the Community Support Center Iriarai in Tokyo, has been trying to introduce more ICT in its activities and services for older people and to integrate it in its staff's performance for better value creation since the coronavirus pandemic of 2020–21. Its experiments illustrate the challenges and potential of increasing the use of technologies for older residents for better and strong connections in the community.

The 'Paradox of the Commons' and Limitations of Sustainability: Observations from Community-based Efforts to Maintain Social Life in Rural Japan

Johannes WILHELM, *Kumamoto University* (johanneswilhelm@me.com)

Wolfram MANZENREITER, *Vienna University*

Japan received much attention in early commons research as a prime example of sustainable use systems of natural resources (i.e. McKean 1984). While decades of structural change have rendered these collectively managed resources (the grassland on the Aso caldera's outer rim) as economically irrelevant, they stay in existence in many rural communities. We argue that such a 'paradox of the commons' must be understood as a response to the demographic and economic downward spiral challenging the sustainability of rural life in Japan. Introducing a praxeological lens to the study of commons and sustainability enables us also to demonstrate that the institutional set of practice rules underlying 'commonal work' (kuyaku) is an inbuilt mechanism helping communities to maintain their social fabric in ordinary times as well as under conditions of severe stress.

Our study draws on several years of fieldwork among communities in southwestern Japan that have been hit hard by natural disasters as well as economic decline and demographic change. Participating in community activities and observing the implementation of a publicly funded project for the revitalization of mountainous regions, we analyze explicit and implicit objectives of collective resource management and eventually the limitations of sustainability as a goal of rural development.

Session 3 (Thu, March 3, 17:00 – 18:30)

Sustainability in the context of education I

Chair: Makoto KOBAYASHI (Tamagawa University)

Takashi ITO, Nico MIRA (both Sophia University)	Japanese Universities in the SDGs: Shaping the Concept and Practice of Campus Sustainability
Lotte NAWOTHNIG, Oliver WAGNER, Lena THOLEN (all Wuppertal Institute), Sebastian ALBERT-SEIFRIED (Büro Ö-Quadrat)	Paving the Way for Climate-neutral Schools: Student-based Carbon Footprint Assessment
Laura FROEHLICH (Fernuniversität Hagen), Saori TSUKAMOTO (Aichi Gakuin University), Yasuko MORINAGA (University of Hiroshima), et al.	Gender Stereotypes and Expected Backlash for Women in STEM in Germany and Japan

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Japanese Universities in the SDGs: Shaping the Concept and Practice of Campus Sustainability

Takashi ITO, *Sophia University* (takeshi.ito@sophia.ac.jp)

Nico MIRA, *Sophia University* (nico.mira@outlook.com)

Since adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the UN in 2015, the framework of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become the global standard of measuring progress on sustainability. Originally designed as voluntary national goals, the SDGs framework has been incorporated into various stakeholders—e.g., local governments, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, and schools—as key goals closely aligned with their organizational missions. Universities are no exception—especially after the launch of Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Rankings in 2019, which evaluates and ranks the world’s universities’ sustainability performance by the systematic rubrics based on the SDGs. This paper examines how the dominant discourse of sustainability framed by the SDGs shapes universities’ responses to promoting sustainability on campuses. Our premise is that THE Impact Rankings is an intermediate variable that encourages universities to respond to the dominant discourse of the SDGs, most visibly at universities with no previous experiences of practicing sustainability or in very limited form. We argue that promoting campus sustainability in this manner—in the same vein with Nightingale et al (2019)—is not only problematic but also potentially concealing different levels of resources and reproducing inequalities among universities within a country and internationally. This is explored in a case study of four Japanese universities: Hokkaido University, Osaka University, International Christian University, and Sophia University. The latter two set up offices handling sustainability in 2021, whereas Osaka did so in 2017 (before the THE Impact rankings), and Hokkaido in 2010 (before the 2030 Agenda). Through interviews with sustainability office staff and examination of official documents and statements, this paper examines how the four Japanese universities have responded and practiced sustainability, and shows how the dominant discourse of sustainability has shaped the making of the Japanese universities’ sustainability approaches. This analysis is especially useful for future research that includes universities around the world where uneven distributions of research and financial resources among universities—particularly between Global North-South—are translated into different capabilities to respond to the standards. University sustainability rankings such as THE Impact Rankings may further increase competition and widen inequalities among universities in the Global North and South.

Paving the Way for Climate-neutral Schools: Getting Students Actively Involved in Climate Protection Measures

Lotte NAWOTHNIG, *Wuppertal Institute* (lottenawoethnig@posteo.net)

Oliver WAGNER, *Wuppertal Institute*

Lena THOLEN, *Wuppertal Institute*

Sebastian ALBERT-SEIFRIED, *Büro Ö-Quadrat*

The Covid-19 pandemic underscored that we have to tackle global issues on a global scale. Each and every one of us needs to contribute in order to eventually eradicate the disease. The same holds true for climate change mitigation. Yet, climate mitigation efforts often lead to frustration because the strenuous efforts to reduce GHG emissions are hardly perceivable on the individual level. This problem is closely related to the question of self-efficacy describing the personal judgement of how well one can effectively influence the course of a development.

By fostering self-efficacy, the motivation to contribute to climate protection can be significantly improved. One possible way to increase self-efficacy is by providing regular feedback on how effective one's own efforts are. The question of self-efficacy is particularly relevant for school students that are still in the process of learning how much influence they have.

Generally, schools play an important role in achieving the climate protection goals and in laying the foundation of knowledge for a responsible next generation. Enabling schools to assess their own carbon footprint (CF) is an important prerequisite for being able to tap the substantial CO₂reduction potential. It also provides the basis to implement climate protection measures, including those aiming at behavioral changes, in everyday school life and beyond.

To encourage students to get involved in climate protection measures, the Schools4Future project has developed an open-access excel-based tool to determine the school's CF comprising the areas of mobility, heating, and electricity consumptions as well as food in the school canteen and procurement. Based on the CF assessment the students develop climate protection plan with a number of measures to be realized at their schools.

Considering the experiences made at the four pilot schools, we will discuss the potential of the Schools4Future project to contribute to substantial climate protection measures within the school context. In a second step, it will be explored whether concept and tool are applicable to Japanese schools, where some major differences regarding commuting to schools, insulation of school buildings and eating at school, but also the teaching style need to be considered.

Gender Stereotypes and Expected Backlash for Women in STEM in Germany and Japan

Laura FROEHLICH, *Fernuniversität Hagen* (laura.froehlich@fernuni-hagen.de)

Saori TSUKAMOTO, *Aichi Gakuin University*

Yasuko MORINAGA, *University of Hiroshima*

Kiriko SAKATA, *University of Hiroshima*

Yukiko UCHIDA, *Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University*

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz*

Sarah E. MARTINY, *UiT The Arctic University of Norway*

Melanie M. KELLER, *IPN - Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, Kiel*

Stefan STÜRMER, *Fernuniversität Hagen*

Gender equality is one of the main goals for the development of sustainable societies. For example, the United Nations emphasize the key aspects of sustainability in terms of equity, inclusion, diversity, prosperity, and justice in their Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2019). To achieve sustainability in the 21st century, the domain of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) is particularly relevant, as it contributes to social and technological change and innovation. Gender equality in STEM would thus promote social sustainability (e.g., Benavent et al., 2020). Germany and Japan are top-ranking in STEM, however, women are underrepresented in the STEM fields of physics, engineering, and computer science in both countries. Therefore, it remains a challenge for Germany and Japan to overcome gender stereotypes and achieve social sustainability. The current research investigated widespread gender-science stereotypes in STEM in both countries (Studies 1 and 2), and negative consequences of expected backlash (i.e., imagining negative reactions and lower ascribed communion in scenarios) for women's emotions and motivation in STEM due to role incongruity and lack of fit (Study 3). Studies 1 (N= 87) and 2 (N= 22,556) showed that explicit and implicit gender-science stereotypes are widespread and comparable in Germany and Japan. Study 3 (N= 628) showed that lower ascribed communion was related to less positive emotions, more negative emotions and anxiety emotions, and less study motivation for both female and male STEM students (from the fields of physics, engineering, and computer science) from Germany and Japan. Results point to more subtle expected backlash effects for women in STEM than hypothesized. Theoretical and practical implications for gender equality in STEM for the promotion of sustainable societies are discussed.

PARALLEL Session 4 (Thu, March 3, 18:45 – 20:15)
Sustainability in the context of education II

Chair: Mototaka MORI (Waseda University)

Fabian SCHUNK, Gisela TROMMSDORFF
(both University of Konstanz), Natalie
WONG (The Chinese University of Hong
Kong), Gen NAKAO (Otemon Gakuin
University)

Cyber- and Traditional Bullying as Global
Challenges? Findings from Germany,
Hong Kong, and Japan

Yu MITSUDA (Waseda University)

Controversies over “Special Subject
Morality” in Japan: Toward a
Comparative Sociology of Moral
Education in Japan and Germany

Makoto KOBAYASHI (Tamagawa
University)

Analysis of the ‘Confrontation of Justice’
as a Learning Task towards the
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Cyber- and Traditional Bullying as Global Challenges? Findings from Germany, Hong Kong, and Japan

Fabian SCHUNK, *University of Konstanz* (fabian.schunk@uni-konstanz.de)

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz*

Natalie WONG, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Gen NAKAO, *Otemon Gakuin University*

Bullying poses a global threat to mental health, compromising the right to safety and quality education that the United Nation's sustainable development goals aim to guarantee. Nowadays, traditional ("real life") bullying can be distinguished from cyberbullying which occurs online (aka *Cybermobbing* in Germany or *net-ijime* in Japan). The recent dependency on digital platforms due to the COVID-19 pandemic may have promoted cyberbullying by relocating aggressive behavior from real life to cyberspace. Both cyber- and traditional bullying are international phenomena, yet cultural norms and social values may influence the manifestation of aggressive behavior and shape whether and how individuals engage in bullying. We aim to shed light on cultural similarities and differences in cyber- and traditional bullying by comparing individuals from three cultural contexts: Germany, Hong Kong, and Japan. Online surveys were conducted to examine cyberbullying, traditional bullying, and their psychological preconditions among university students from the respective cultures. Preliminary results demonstrate both cultural similarities and differences in bullying. Japanese participants reported the least engagement in traditional bullying compared to Germans and Hong Kong Chinese. Both Germans and Japanese were less likely to perpetrate cyberbullying than Hong Kong Chinese. Across cultural groups, anger and fun were prevalent motives for perpetrating cyber- and traditional bullying. Extending quantitative differences in cyberbullying, we examined culture-specific patterns of bullying behavior and its perception in the respective cultures by using open-ended questions. Further results and implications for culture-informed theories and bullying interventions will be discussed.

Controversies over “Special Subject Morality” in Japan: Toward a Comparative Sociology of Moral Education in Japan and Germany

Yu MITSUDA, *Waseda University* (yu.mitsuda32@akane.waseda.jp)

This presentation aims to clarify the character of the controversies over moral education as “a special subject” in Japan as a contribution to comparative sociological research about moral/ethical education in Japan and Germany. In the current global context, education about values and norms is becoming an important topic. Japan and Germany have a lot in common in that they both have started to rebuild society in the post-WWII period, especially in their education system. In both societies, there have been controversies about moral/ethical education. The stimulus of these controversies, however, differs. In Germany, which has a Christianity culture, conflicts exist between the religious conservatives and the liberal. In Japan, the situation has been more complicated, as there are three conflicting political positions: the conservative, the liberal, and the neo-liberal. This situation emerged sharply, especially in the discussion about the institutionalization of “Special Subject Morality” [*Tokubetsu no Kyōka Dōtoku*] from 2018, whereas moral education had been not one of the subjects but “Morality Period” [*Dōtoku no Jikan*] in the curriculum from 1958. This presentation outlines the three positions about moral education in Japan by analyzing the discourses in the national newspapers from 2013 to 2018. Based on the Japanese case, this presentation discusses the possibility and limitation of moral education for the sustainability of the contemporary pluralized world society.

Analysis of the 'Confrontation of Justice' as a Learning Task towards the Sustainable World

Makoto KOBAYASHI, *Tamagawa University* (benedict@dream.ocn.ne.jp)

This study aims at the analysis of the “confrontation of justice” as a learning task towards the nurturing of global citizenship in the context of SDGs from the perspective of “moral dilemma.” One psychological problem in the international conflicts is the proposition of each concerned party that they represent moral justice while the other party has a wrong or evil status. This “confrontation of justice” which occurs frequently between ethnic, national or religious groups makes the acquisition of meta-cognition quite difficult.

In Kohlberg’s moral development theory, the frame of reference was an important criterium for the assessment of moral development level. As international conflicts can be recognized as moral dilemma between different standpoints of justice, Kohlberg’s approach could be applied for the analysis of international conflicts in the pedagogical practice towards the formation of global citizenship.

In the “SDGs Practical Learning Project” as a teacher education program at Tamagawa University, 20 students participated in the moral dilemma discussion about 4 cases of “confrontation of justice”: 1) Conflict between Japan and Korea about the statues of “comfort women”; 2) Conflict between Japan and USA about the moral judgement of atomic bomb; 3) Conflict between Japan and China about the Japanese Prime Minister’s visit to Yasukuni Shrine; 4) Conflict between France and Arab states about the caricature of Prophet Mohammed.

After the participation in the programme, the students developed more multi-faceted and relativistic view in their moral judgement about conflict issues. While they could commit themselves easily to multi-faceted perspective taking in the case of Euro-Arab conflict (freedom of expression vs. respect for cultural diversity), they showed strong psychological resistance to keep distance from their nationalistic view in dealing with the conflict cases which Japan was concerned with. On the basis of this result, the need for developing a taxonomy of intercultural moral conflicts was discussed.

Reference

KOBAYASHI, M. (2019) “UNESCO’s Global Citizenship Education to Aim at Fostering Global Human Resources for “Living Together”: Why is it Crucial to Nurture Global Citizenship as an Identity?” *International Education*, Vol.25, 36-46.

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PARALLEL Session 5 (Thu, March 3, 18:45 – 20:15)
Sustainability and social systems

Chair: Claudia DERICHS (Humboldt University, Berlin)

Akira TOKUYASU (Hosei University)	Sustainability of the Welfare State System: Sociological and Demographic Consideration
Shigekazu KUSUNE (Kanazawa University)	The Key to Sustainable Societies is a Functioning Democracy: Democracy in Japan and Germany in Comparative Perspective
Carmen SCHMIDT, Defny HOLIDIN (both University of Osnabrück)	Authoritarian Notions of Democracy and Value Changes: Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia in Comparison

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Sustainability of the Welfare State System: Sociological and Demographic Consideration

Akira TOKUYASU, *Hosei University* (atokuyas@hosei.ac.jp)

The theme of this paper is the examination of social sustainability from the perspective of sociology and demography. The world's population continues to grow but developed countries have already reached the stage of depopulation. In the past, the Malthus problem focused on the relationship between population growth and resource production. But in current developed countries, the birthrate is declining, and the population is aging, and the relationship between population decline and the welfare state system has become a serious problem. The rapid declining birthrate and population aging will accelerate the pace of population decline. In Japan, it is estimated that the Japanese population will disappear at the end of the 21st century, and at least a certain number of local communities will disappear, if the current trend continues. Furthermore, a rapid population decline will destroy the intergenerational balance of burdens in the welfare state system.

In order to maintain the welfare state system, it is necessary to prevent or mitigate the declining birthrate and population aging. There are two possible countermeasures for the declining birthrate and population aging: improving the birth rate and increasing immigrants. Increasing fertility rates cannot be expected much in an increasingly individualized society. This is because individualization weakens the motivation to marry and form a family for reproduction. In a society where the birthrate is declining and unmarried due to individualization, the sustainability of the traditional family itself is jeopardized. On the other hand, the rapid increase in immigrants causes various conflicts and social problems within society. Immigration will increase as regionalization and globalization like the EU proceeds. In addition, globalization and increased immigration raise the issue of redefining nations. The redefinition of nations is a matter of balance between national cultural diversity and uniqueness. The redefinition of nation jeopardizes the sustainability of national identity.

For the sustainability of society from the perspective of sociology and demography, it is necessary to solve these two difficult problems.

The Key to Sustainable Societies is a Functioning Democracy: Democracy in Japan and Germany in Comparative Perspective

Shigekazu KUSUNE, *Kanazawa University* (forelle2003@yahoo.co.jp)

I have examined the German electoral system, journalism in general, press councils, journalism in authoritarian countries in Southeast Asia and China, the impact of election websites, social networking sites in Europe and the United States, melding by bots to influence on voting behavior, intervention in other countries' elections and so forth. Even though I am aware that no country's democracy is perfect. Still, I have to say that Japan's election system is not only strange but also bad. My assessment of Japan's democracy may be harsher than that of the Democracy Index's rating of Japan compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit, but there is good reason to do so. According to the rating of this organization, Japan is rated as full democracy (2020) or as flawed democracy (2019). Japan is ranked 21st, which paradoxically means that a full-fledged democracy is very difficult to be realized and that democracy is in constant danger of deteriorating.

You can't know yourself by looking at your own navel. For this reason, I would like to clarify in what respects Japan's democracy is weak, comparing to that of Germany (13th, 2020), which is regarded higher. Democracy is a system that constantly redefines itself. By the way, Norway is in first place and Ireland is in second place. It is only through frequent transitions in government that the cozy relationship between political parties and the bureaucracy can be corrected. While critically looking at this ranking system, I would like to discuss the process of becoming politicians, political parties, political education, voter turnouts, coalition talks, analysis of party policies, collusion between politicians and bureaucrats, party subsidies, how to become a candidate, deposit system, political funds, mobility of politicians, the sincerity of politicians' language, gender balance of politicians, the roll of the mass media. I am sure that journalism committed to the world can interest readership for the world like refugee problem.

Authoritarian Notions of Democracy and Value Changes: Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia in Comparison

Carmen SCHMIDT, *University of Osnabrück* (carmschm@uni-osnabrueck.de)

Defny HOLIDIN, *University of Osnabrück* (defny.ui@gmail.com)

This paper extends examinations of values and democracy in East Asia and Europe to Southeast Asia in comparison. We specifically seek to examine in what sense and in which ways ethic-religious background affects the direction of value change. Moreover, we attempt to explain why nations possessing different cultural imprints similarly reinterpret authoritarian traits as democratic. These issues deal with a paradox lingering the increase of autocratizing countries after the third wave of democratization. The paradox makes a stronger sense of importance to study the authoritarian notions of democracy (AND). We benefit from data collected from the WVS wave-7 (2017-2020), for it provides raw data and cultural mapping based on value changes across nations. We scrutinize value changes in Germany representing Europe; Japan, Korea, and Taiwan representing East Asia; Indonesia and the Philippines representing Southeast Asia. Our study departs from Western discourse on value changes from first to second modernity. European societies have shifted from traditional-religious to rational-secular values, although the shift had not necessarily led to democracy. Self-expression orientation in Europe has led them towards a democratic postindustrial society prompted by higher education levels. However, that is not the case in East and Southeast Asian societies. East Asian societies maintain their Confucian traditions while having their modern educational attainments increased and even technology-intensive industrialization succeeded, but AND persist over time. With shared different cultures and attained lower education levels than their East Asian counterparts, that is also the case of Southeast Asia societies. Nevertheless, regardless cultural differences of Indonesia and the Philippines, both societies have approached to democratic values in pragmatic ways, which in turn yield AND. Therefore, we disaffirm the Western value change discourse that expects value changes toward democracy in the second modernity. We suggest the importance of an ethic-religious background in driving value changes throughout democratization in different ways between East and Southeast societies, facilitated by education traditions across nations.

Thu, March 3, 20:15 – 21:00

Open Dialogue

This session functions as a space for informal exchange between the participants outside of presentations. We hope you will join to chat, get to know each other and/or meet old colleagues and friends.

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PARALLEL Session 6 (Fri, March 4, 17:00 – 18:30)
Implementing sustainability: policy and finance

Chair: Akira TOKUYASU (Hosei University)

Fiona BUNGE, Peter HENNICKE, Naomi GERICKE (all Wuppertal Institute), Ichiro KUTANI (The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan)	Energy and Climate Policy in the Post COVID-19 Era
Takeshi ITO, Beatrice MELO (both Sophia University)	Envisaging Sustainability: Modernity, Environmentalism, and the Making of Sustainable Society in Japan
Ramona ROSALEWSKI (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf)	The institutional Work of Actors in the Japanese Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Sector: A Discursive-institutional Approach

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Energy and Climate Policy in the Post COVID-19 Era

Fiona BUNGE, *Wuppertal Institute* (fiona.bunge@wupperinst.org)

Peter HENNICKE, *Wuppertal Institute* (peter.hennicke@wupperinst.org)

Naomi GERICKE, *Wuppertal Institute* (naomi.gericke@wupperinst.org)

Ichiro KUTANI, *The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan* (ichiro.kutani@tky.iecej.or.jp)

The German Japanese Energy Transition Council (<http://www.gjetc.org/>) has worked for the past four years as an independent research Council with renowned energy experts from Japan and Germany. The GJETC has published many studies and policy papers on its website. Currently researchers are working on energy and climate policy in the post COVID-19 era. Based on this analysis, this paper presents a comparison of the impact of the pandemic concerning health, economics, CO₂-emissions, changes in lifestyle and policy making (e.g., fiscal policy).

Many countries are still in the midst of the Corona pandemic. In this respect, it is still too early to attempt a final assessment of the effects of the pandemic on the energy system and on climate mitigating in Japan and Germany. It surely entails new risks, but also opportunities. Both directions will be discussed. Voices pointing to *potential chances* of the crisis, are seeing a change in policy style from a (neoliberal) "Night Watchman State" to a (keynesian) "Shaping State", are hoping for an accelerated green structural change through recovery programs and value chains becoming more deglobalized and resilient. A potential re-evaluation of system-relevant work, reduced working hours and adjusted wage levels, as well as chances to induce more justice through ecological and social tax reforms are being discussed. These voices also underline the chances for a sustainable transformation of the mobility sector with soft tourism and less air and cruise travel, expanded bicycle infrastructure and fewer commuters due to more home office, less business trips and more ViCos.

Other voices fear social insurance and wage cuts to refinance public debt - reluctance to (pre-)finance the energy transition and sustainable development or rising unemployment and poverty, especially in the global South. They expect less diversity in trade (Internet), culture, sports, international exchange and an enforced two-tier health and care system. They point to even larger 'ecological rucksacks' of digitalization (electricity/resource consumption) and warn that the pandemic, also in the transport sector, could have rather opposite effects with even more individual automobility to be expected instead of public mobility (rail, public transport). All of this resulting in less intergenerational justice and international solidarity. There is uncertainty about what are merely temporary effects and what lasting new developments triggered by the corona pandemic will come up. This paper identifies ranges of impacts and probable developments.

Envisaging Sustainability: Modernity, Environmentalism, and the Making of Sustainable Society in Japan

Takeshi ITO, *Sophia University* (tito@kasasustainability.org)

Beatrice MELO, *Sophia University* (beatricemelo@kasasustainability.org)

Is a sustainable society an outcome of organic growth or economic and technical development? The paper is concerned about this question and the ways in which sustainability has gained recognition in Japanese society over the last three decades. It explores the intersection of modernity, waste, and environmentalism at multiple scales as they have permeated each other and created critical junctures for envisaging a sustainable society in Japan. We argue that the new ethos of environmentalism focused on sustainability emerged at the historical watershed when the previous ethos imbued by financial and material wealth were shattered. Yet, environmentalism did not materialize as a strong social movement rather was rendered technical in administrative efforts to contribute to global climate goals. Postwar rapid economic growth helped Japan achieve modernity. While the rapid growth, propelled by the cyclical relation between production and consumption, improved the living standards of the nation, it also presented waste problems as unintended consequences of a modern lifestyle characterized by mass production, consumption, and throw-away. Yet, the burst of the bubble economy in the late 1980s followed by the global economic restructuring triggered a sense of crisis, a transformation of values, and the search for alternative lifestyles in Japanese society. In 2000, as if giving directions to a lost society, the Japanese government formulated a new policy "Building a Sound Material-Cycle Society (SMCS)" which intended to break away from the post-war model of high-growth society. Along with "coexistence," emphasis was placed on "participation," and "international cooperation," "circularity" as the key concepts to envisage a "sustainable society." Through a close reading of historical laws and regulations, statistics, and government documents and statements related to SMCS, this paper provides a critical analysis of how SMCS as a government project understands sustainability and in which directions SMCS seeks to navigate Japanese society. Particularly, it investigates the process by which the concepts of material cycle and productivity came to the center stage of national strategies and the limits of an SMCS in tackling social-ecological challenges of the current global economy in which Japan is embedded.

Keywords: sustainability, modernity, environmentalism, circular society, resource productivity, waste.

The institutional Work of Actors in the Japanese Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Sector: A Discursive-institutional Approach

Ramona ROSALEWSKI, *Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf*
(Ramona.Rosalewski@hhu.de)

In recent years, the focus on the responsibility of the financial sector has strengthened due to the large investments that are needed to meet the Paris Agreement targets and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. In the case of Japan, the acceleration of Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) can be observed as well. So far, the SRI academic literature has primarily paid attention to the financial performance of sustainable investment portfolios. However, this exclusive focus on the business case for SRI as a driver for sustainable practices is problematic as it neglects the institutional work of financial industry actors as a precondition for a successful transformation to truly sustainable portfolios. To address this lacuna, this PhD project will analyse Japanese SRI from a socio-economic perspective, focusing on institutionalization processes and the corresponding strategies of actors in the Japanese financial field.

Guided by a discursive model of institutionalization (Phillips/ Lawrence/ Hardy 2004) and institutional work theory (Lawrence/ Suddaby 2006), this project focuses on the following questions: Who are the (collective) institutional actors in the organisational field of Japanese SRI? What were the institutional patterns of the Japanese financial sector in the past, and who were the main actors? What are the respective strategies and action patterns of stakeholders in the Japanese SRI field? Why are they choosing their respective strategies?

To answer these questions, we will use the Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse by Reiner Keller, which will be utilized to derive hypotheses and codes via textual analysis of a Japanese ESG magazine, government documents and news articles. In a second step, we will conduct qualitative semi-structured interviews with experts of the Japanese financial sector to expand and critically reflect on the knowledge gained from the literature review, as well as the discourse analysis. With this project, we hope to broaden the understanding of the SRI sector in an Asian country, enhance the comprehension of institutionalization and institutional work in economies categorized as coordinated market economies, and provide practical implications for the Japanese SRI sector in general.

PARALLEL Session 7 (Fri, March 4, 17:00 – 18:30)
SDGs in Public Communications

Chair: Carmen SCHMIDT (University of OSNABRÜCK)

Mototaka MORI (Waseda University)	Phrases in Dispute and their Attribution: Reading Reinhard Zöllner
Yoshinori NISHIJIMA (Kanazawa University)	Public Signs in Japan as a Sustainable Society: A Sociolinguistic Analysis
Defny HOLIDIN (University of Osnabrück)	Converge to Diverge the Sustainable Development Goals: The Postmodernist Approach to Government System Reform in the Philippines and Indonesia

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Phrases in Dispute and their Attribution: Reading Reinhard Zöllner, *Wahrheitseffekte und Widerstreit – Die „Trostfrauen“ und ihre Denkmäler* (2021)

Mototaka MORI, Waseda University (wienmoto@waseda.jp)

1. Summarizing a serious work

Firstly, I intend to summarize a very serious work by Professor Zöllner very shortly. After that I am going to point out some important issues on this theme.

2. Japanese Forgetting: Cabinet Secretary Kono's Statement and Prime Minister Abe's Economic Policy

In 1990s the Japanese Government had admitted officially that the Japanese Army was concerned in this terribly ugly deed, and many of Japanese in those days could deeply reflect on this historical fact. However, very interestingly, the public situations in Japan have changed themselves rapidly and totally.

I intend to ask social scientifically how we should understand such a rapid transition of Japanese consciousness.

3. Christian Narrative and Japanese: Reconsidering on Lyotard, Habermas and Yayori Matsui

Professor Zöllner's work is a very philosophical study. He calls today's public situations in Japan and Korea 'the civil war of various phrases in disputes.' His philosophical foundation is Lyotard's post-modernistic theory. Therefore, he writes that the idea of discourse ethics by Habermas had already come to an end. At the same time, he is picking up a very enthusiastic activity by Yayori Matsui, who was a very famous journalist.

Consequently, I would like to cast a philosophical light on a theoretical and historical relation between Matsui, Lyotard and Zöllner.

Public Signs in Japan as a Sustainable Society: A Sociolinguistic Analysis

Yoshinori NISHIJIMA, *Kanazawa University* (yotchan@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp)

Due to the restart of globalization and tourism after the covid-19 virus pandemic, more and more foreigners are expected to visit Japan. However, it seems to remain unfriendly to them regarding public communication such as public signs, or public announcements because they are basically written in Japanese. Japanese is said to be a difficult language for foreigners especially because it has three character systems: Hiragana-characters, Katakana-characters, and Kanji-characters. Among others, Kanji-characters, i.e., Chinese characters, are extremely difficult for foreigners to read except for Chinese people. In public spaces, we are usually informed from texts on public signs, which are normally written in Japanese, like “歩道外立入禁止” in a hot spring in the Unzen Mountains in Nagasaki. Therefore, it is problematic for the people who are unfamiliar with Japanese language because they can hardly read it and receive information appropriately. To solve such problems, there are several ways. One of them is that English translations are added to Japanese texts. However, such translations are sometimes wrong and foreigners are mistaken about the information. Furthermore, even if the Japanese texts on signs are translated into English grammatically correctly, they possibly trouble the foreign people, e.g., “Keep within the boundary fences”, which was added to the sign in Japanese mentioned above (Nishijima, 2018). Why are their translations often confusing? The aim of the paper is threefold: 1) to show examples of inappropriate English translations given to public signs in Japan; 2) to explain the reasons for inappropriateness in the translations from a sociolinguistic point of view, and 3) to suggest how the Japanese texts on signs should be translated with respect to giving information to foreign visitors appropriately for realization of Japan as a sustainable society.

Nishijima, Yoshinori (2018). A Contrastive Analysis of Functionally Equivalent Routine Formulas in Japanese and German: Towards a More Reliable Comparison of Linguistic Expressions [in Japanese]. *The Japanese Journal of Language in Society*, 21(1), pp. 175-190.

Converge to Diverge the Sustainable Development Goals:

The Postmodernist Approach to Government System Reform in the Philippines and Indonesia

Defny HOLIDIN, *University of Osnabrück* (defny.ui@gmail.com)

United Nations premises the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on the necessary convergence of its members to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the members' compliance with the set international order for that purpose is indispensable, its realization might not deliver the expected results. This article explains why the complying countries with the international order have led to attainments contradicting the initial desired SDGs. The focus is on goal #16, "peace, justice, and strong institutions," which enables countries to achieve the others. Investigations go to Southeast Asia that does not represent a single mode of politics across nations therein, which have experienced sluggish democratization hitherto in the face of recent rising authoritarianism. Amongst Southeast Asian countries, the Philippines and Indonesia get scrutinized for they are the oldest and the once most promising democracies in the region, respectively. This ongoing qualitative research unpacks the contemporary institutional setting of government system reform trajectories after the dismantled authoritarian regime in adherence to the international order towards the #16 sustainable development goal. Subsequently, the research examines institutional logic in line with national values nurturing interpretations of the international order that underpin prioritized government reform strategies. The findings suggest that the institutional reform trajectories have a diverging orientation instead of modern government premises of those originally adopted from western democracies under the #16 goal terms. This postmodernist reform approach to the reform in the Philippines and Indonesia has enabled the governments to attempt strategies expected in the 2030 Agenda but attain results other than what have supposedly been.

Fri, March 4, 19:00 – 20:30:

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