

**UNSW ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE 2020**

ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

**RELEVANCE,
RESPONSIVENESS AND
IMPACT**

SEP 16, 2020

10:00 AM – 3:15 PM

SEP 17, 2020

10:00 AM – 3.00 PM

arts.pgconference@unsw.edu.au



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Postgraduate Conference 2020

Arts and Social Sciences Research: Relevance, Responsiveness and Impact

WEDNESDAY 16 SEPTEMBER

10:00 10:15	<u>Welcome of participants</u> [CC] Prof. Dorottya Fabian, Associate Dean – Research Training (Arts & Social Sciences) Axelle Marjolin, Chair UNSW HDR Student Committee			
10:15 11:15	<u>KEYNOTE: SHARP Prof. Deborah Lupton</u> [CC] The value of A&SS research in tricky times			
11:15 12:15	<u>STREAM 1.1</u> <i>Education</i>	<u>STREAM 1.2</u> <i>Policy, governance & ethics</i>	<u>STREAM 1.3</u> <i>Human society & culture</i>	<u>STREAM 1.4</u> <i>Communication & media studies</i>
	<u>STREAM 1.5</u> <i>Creative/performing arts & literary studies</i>	<u>STREAM 1.6</u> [CC] <i>Social health & well-being</i>	<u>STREAM 1.7</u> <i>History, philosophy & the natural environment</i>	
12:15 13:00	LUNCH BREAK			
13:00 14:00	<u>STREAM 2.1</u> <i>Education</i>	<u>STREAM 2.2</u> <i>Language studies, linguistics, translation & interpreting</i>	<u>STREAM 2.3</u> [CC] <i>Policy, governance & ethics</i>	<u>STREAM 2.4</u> <i>Human society & culture</i>
	<u>STREAM 2.5</u> <i>Communication & media studies</i>	<u>STREAM 2.6</u> <i>Creative/performing arts & literary studies</i>	<u>STREAM 2.7</u> <i>Social health & well-being</i>	
14:00 15:00	<u>WS 1: Prof. Leanne Dowse and Prof. Vicki Kirby</u> [CC] Critical inquiry			
15:00 15:15	<u>CLOSE</u> [CC]			

Deborah Lupton

DAY 1: 10:15 – 11:15

Deborah Lupton is a SHARP Professor in the Centre for Social Research in Health and the Social Policy Research Centre and Leader of the [Vitalities Lab](#). She has a background in sociology and media and cultural studies, and her research combines qualitative and innovative social research methods with sociocultural theory. Deborah is the author/co-author of 17 books and editor/co-editor of six book collections, as well as many chapters and articles, ranging across such topics as health and medicine, food, the body, the emotions and affect, risk, parenthood, digital technologies and digital data. She blogs at [This Sociological Life](#).

Leanne Dowse

DAY 1: 14:00 – 15:00

Leanne Dowse is Professor of Disability Studies and Chair in Intellectual Disability and Behaviour Support [IDBS] at UNSW Sydney where she has been a researcher since 1995 and an academic since 2008. Leanne's research and publications apply models of critical inquiry to the study of disability and in particular, intellectual or cognitive disability. Her work utilises a multidisciplinary approach to investigate social justice issues for people with complex needs. Her work is particularly concerned with the ways these intersect for Indigenous Australians with intellectual disability, for women with disabilities, those in the criminal justice system, and people with complex behaviour support needs.

[CC] = Close captioning available



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THURSDAY 17 SEPTEMBER

10:00 11:00	<u>STREAM 3.1</u> <i>Education</i>	<u>STREAM 3.2</u> <i>Policy, governance & ethics</i>	<u>STREAM 3.3</u> <i>Human society & culture 1</i>	<u>STREAM 3.4</u> <i>Human society & culture 2</i>
	<u>STREAM 3.5</u> <i>Communication & media studies</i>	<u>STREAM 3.6</u> <i>Creative/performing arts & literary studies</i>	<u>STREAM 3.7</u> <i>Social health & well-being</i>	
11:00 12:00	<u>STREAM 4.1</u> <i>Education 1</i>	<u>STREAM 4.2</u> <i>Education 2</i>	<u>STREAM 4.3</u> <i>Policy, governance & ethics</i>	<u>STREAM 4.4</u> <i>Human society & culture</i>
	<u>STREAM 4.5</u> <i>Creative/performing arts & literary studies</i>	<u>STREAM 4.6 [CC]</u> <i>Social health & well-being 1</i>	<u>STREAM 4.7</u> <i>Social health & well-being 2</i>	<u>STREAM 4.8</u> <i>History, philosophy & the natural environment</i>
12:00 12:45	LUNCH BREAK			
12:45 13:45	<u>STREAM 5.1</u> <i>Education</i>	<u>STREAM 5.2</u> <i>Language studies, linguistics, translation & interpreting</i>	<u>STREAM 5.3</u> <i>Policy, governance & ethics</i>	<u>STREAM 5.4</u> <i>Human society & culture</i>
	<u>STREAM 5.5</u> <i>Creative/performing arts & literary studies</i>	<u>STREAM 5.6 [CC]</u> <i>Social health & well-being</i>	<u>STREAM 5.7</u> <i>History, philosophy & the natural environment</i>	
13:45 14:45	<u>WS 2: A/Prof. Inger Mewburn [CC]</u> What happens next? The impact of COVID-19 on academic careers			
14:45 15:00	<u>CLOSE [CC]</u>			

Vicki Kirby

DAY 1: 14:00 – 15:00

Vicki Kirby is Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at UNSW Sydney and a Visiting Professorial Fellow at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. The motivating question behind Vicki's research is the puzzle of the nature/culture, body/mind, body/technology division, because so many political and ethical decisions are configured in terms of this opposition. Drawing on a rich interdisciplinary tradition in Australian feminisms and critical theory more generally, she explores the sometimes hidden politics of everyday life. Her particular interest is embodiment and matter, and she brings feminism and deconstruction into conversation in order to shift the terms of these inquiries.

Inger Mewburn

DAY 2: 13:45 – 14:45

Inger Mewburn is Associate Professor at the Australian National University. Inger is a research educator who has been working with PhD students for over a decade and is the creator of the famous [Thesis Whisperer](#) blog. The blog is the most popular source of advice and a leading influencer for research supervisors and students in the world because it is grounded in her scholarly practice in higher education research. Inger is known in her field as an innovative and creative scholar, publishing in high-impact journals as well as in a range of other media outlets.



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PRESENTATIONS

STREAM 1.1 EDUCATION

Chair: Michala Kowalski, *UNSW Sydney*

Emmanuel Intsiful, *University of Tasmania*

Exploring relevance and excellence discourses in higher education through a Foucauldian lens.

Burhanudin Syaifulloh, *University of Canberra*

Lecturers' concerns regarding the implementation of the Indonesian Higher Education Curriculum (HEC) in undergraduate English major programs.

Katherine Christian, *Federation University*

What are the motivations for early-career researchers leaving academic research in the sciences in Australia?

Saul Brown, *UNSW Sydney*

Leadership education – A relational approach

Stephen Mears, *University of Southern Queensland*

The interconnectedness of documenting workplace-related activity to facilitate informal learning: A scoping review protocol

STREAM 1.2 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

Chair: Guangyi Pan, *UNSW Sydney*

Ana Cristina Ribeiro-Duthie, *University of Tasmania*

Can new forms of governance enforce global sustainability standards and policies?

Nathaniel Sgambellone, *Monash University*

A Gramscian analysis of how multinational corporations influence the European Union's trade policy towards Africa

Lucas Grainger-Brown, *University of Melbourne*

What do the people want? The problem with populist theory

STREAM 1.3 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

Chair: Jodie Kidd, *UNSW Sydney*

Alejandra Cortes, *RMIT University*

Energy poverty in Coyhaique city, Chile

Souvik Chakraborty, *Monash University*

Niyamgiri movement: What the present tells about the future?

Angie Sassano, *Deakin University*

Fair food for who? Decolonising Australia's alternative food systems

Sepideh Sami, *Macquarie University*

Self-appointed Saviors: Post-9/11 Memoirs by Muslim Women

DAY 1 | 11:15 – 12:15



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STREAM 1.4 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

Chair: Virginia Balfour, *UNSW Sydney*

Miriam (Ngechi) Gichomo, *Curtin University*

How do news consumers in Western Australia perceive the credibility of news?

Mary-Anne Romano, *Curtin University*

Enigma of the dark: Reflections while researching journalism and the Claremont serial killings

Willi Busse, *University of Western Australia*

Migration in the media. The Yomiuri Shimbun's English-language editorial coverage of immigration topics in Japan between 1990 and 2020

Gabriel Toscano, *Macquarie University*

Legitimizing hate and political violence through meme images: The Bolsonaro campaign

STREAM 1.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

Chair: Mofang Yuan, *UNSW Sydney*

Maria Jackson, *UNSW Sydney*

Witnessing Racism in African American prison autobiography

Reuben Mackey, *Monash University*

Gerald Murnane's A Million Windows and the (meta)fiction of boredom

Phillip Kafcaloudes, *La Trobe University*

Shakespeare and the telling of lies

Mathew Nelson, *Curtin University*

How emotions are perceived in science fiction and the significance of relationships among android characters

STREAM 1.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Chair: Sujith Kumar, *UNSW Sydney*

Kate Sollis, *Australian National University*

What matters to people throughout the world and why should we care?

Johnny Sakr, *UNSW Sydney*

The ontology of foetal victimhood in US jurisprudence

Pragati Dubey, *Monash University*

Culture and malnutrition: An analysis of the socio-cultural dimension of child malnutrition in rural West Bengal, India

Chantelle Clarke, *Central Queensland University*

Association between dieting behaviour and self-reported memory functioning beyond cravings and preoccupation with food: A focus on low-carbohydrate, high-fat dieters

Anita Hallewas, *UNSW Sydney*

Safety first: Balancing for impact when creating theatre in refugee camps on the Greek islands

DAY 1 | 11:15 – 12:15



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DAY 1 11:15 – 12:15	STREAM 1.7 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
	Chair: D'Arcy Blaxell, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Leon Lyell, <i>Australian Catholic University</i>
	Not quite America: Alonzo Marion Poe in the Washington Territory
	Michelle Bootcov, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Australian Quaker humanitarianism on the eve of World War II
Cameron Coventry, <i>Federation University</i>	
Roots Among the People: Keynesianism and Australian society in war and peace	
Jay Ryder, <i>University of Melbourne</i>	
Examining prophetic conquest and contemporary Jihadi groups	
DAY 1 13:00 – 14:00	STREAM 2.1 EDUCATION
	Chair: Robin Nagy, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Anju De Alwis, <i>University of Southern Queensland</i>
	Impact of blockchain in education
	Sarah Blanchard, <i>University of Western Australia</i>
	Repertoire and curriculum in Western Australian Kodály classrooms: Practices of lower secondary (Years 7–9) teachers
	Ursula Bravo, <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</i>
	Institutional mission & territorial identity in the images of a primary school in the suburbs of Santiago de Chile
	James Gardiner, <i>University of Sydney</i>
	Youth and queer literature: Communities, space and possible futures
	Mandy Cooke, <i>Charles Sturt University</i>
	Creating relevant and responsive education for the 21st century: Educator risk-taking in high quality early childhood education
STREAM 2.2 LANGUAGE STUDIES, LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION & INTERPRETING	
Chair: Anita Hallewas, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>	
Julia Rietze, <i>University of Auckland</i>	
Emotions, identities, and investments in language biographies of heritage speakers of German in New Zealand	
Eun Kyong Park, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>	
Beliefs about bilingualism, family literacy practices and identity: Family language policies of Korean immigrant parents in Australia	
Suzanne Grasso, <i>Monash University</i>	
Family language policy, familism and follow up: Spanish heritage language maintenance in Melbourne	



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DAY 1 | 13:00 – 14:00

Wanyu Liao, *Monash University*

Parents' perceptions and management of children's learning of Chinese as a heritage language: A case study of cross-cultural families in Australia

Helen Stavrou, *Charles Sturt University*

Investigating the impact of popular song and entertainment media on the learning motivation of EFL/ESL students in higher education

STREAM 2.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

Chair: Declan Fleming, *UNSW Sydney*

Jason Harrison, *UNSW Sydney*

A healthy city: Is walkability inclusive?

Utami Dewi, *UNSW Sydney*

Women with disabilities' employment: A collaborative governance approach to implement the employment quota policy in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Ayah Wehbe, *UNSW Sydney*

Ensuring fieldwork is inclusive and accessible for Australian Muslim women with hearing loss

Debashis Sarker, *University of Queensland*

Women with disabilities in a male-dominated prejudiced society: The case of Bangladesh

Jane Adams, *UNSW Sydney*

The application of public value theory to research with parents and carers of children with disability using the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

STREAM 2.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

Chair: Diana Kreemers, *UNSW Sydney*

Dovber Seldowitz, *UNSW Sydney*

Hasidic women's leadership and the stained-glass ceiling

Nourhan Kassem, *Macquarie University*

Women in Sufism: From mastership to apprenticeship resurgence of women's role in Sufi tradition

Mitra Jahandideh, *Australian National University*

Khele: The cultural legacy of the Talesh people in Iran

James William Goh, *University of Sydney*

History at odds: Remembering the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam

Kuansong Victor Zhuang, *University of Illinois at Chicago and Macquarie University*

The included: Rethinking disabled bodies within the biopolitics of inclusion

STREAM 2.5 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

Chair: Nataliia Laba, *UNSW Sydney*

Wenwen Li, *University of Auckland*

From Up the Yangtze to Wuhan! Wuhan!: The representations of China in Yung Chang's documentaries



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DAY 1 | 13:00 – 14:00

Cyma Hibri, *UNSW Sydney*

Remediated immediations: Beyond or against a humanising Palestine documentary cinema?

Alexander Beare, *University of Adelaide*

Female embodiments of hegemonic masculinity in The Sopranos

Marie-Christine Sweeney, *Charles Sturt University*

Here and now: Storytelling roles of the children's television writer for the millennial generation

Xinyi Chen, *Monash University*

Media as Practice: Identifying with Sherlock and Downton Abbey in China

STREAM 2.6 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

Chair: Michelle Bootcov, *UNSW Sydney*

Chloe Agius, *University of Melbourne*

Imitating the intimate: Independent Australian bookshops in the post-digital literary age

Victoria Ryle, *University of Tasmania*

Publishing books by children as authors: why now?

Chinmaya Lal Thakur, *La Trobe University*

In the Light of the Co-Vid 19 Crisis: Witnessing the Event in David Malouf's Remembering Babylon

Soo-Min Shim, *Australian National University*

Australian visual arts in the Asia century: Figuring nation-states through Asialink's visual arts residencies

Viola Karungi, *UNSW Sydney*

Child soldiers: 'A poisonous chicken soup recipe.'

STREAM 2.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Chair: Zoe Bell, *UNSW Sydney*

Mark Layson, *Charles Sturt University*

Pre-sponsiveness to trauma: How classic narratives of betrayal can inform preventative trauma practice

Trang Do, *Monash University*

Reconfiguring breast reconstruction in the post-cancer life

Alyson Baker, *University of Southern Queensland*

The Challenge of Pink: subverting the current paradigm of breast cancer awareness

Huong Nguyen, *Flinders University*

Sexual harassment of working women- A case study in Vietnam



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DAY 2 | 10:00 – 11:00

STREAM 3.1 EDUCATION

Chair: Diana Kreemers, *UNSW Sydney*

Robin Nagy, *UNSW Sydney*

Measuring and tracking students' effort in high school

Macarena Salas, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

The contribution of mentoring from the perspectives of mentors and mentees: A literature review

Camila Rasse, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Citizenship education through everyday interactions in vocational schools

Humaira Akhter, *University of Tasmania*

Teaching English as an additional language/dialect: Challenges faced by Australian teachers in the teaching of migrant students

Shi Zhang, *University of Melbourne*

Social media and international students' opportunity for social inclusion in Australia: A comparative study of Chinese and Indian international students

STREAM 3.2 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

Chair: Jane Adams, *UNSW Sydney*

Nigel Spence, *UNSW Sydney*

International organisations & the diffusion of children's rights norms: Vietnam case study

Zihong Deng, *UNSW Sydney*

Children's agency within household in the context of migration: A systematic review protocol

Rebecca Coventry, *Australian Catholic University*

Important deficiencies: A history of juvenile detention in post-war Victoria

Alexander Hynd, *UNSW Sydney*

Middle power identity formation: Hierarchical authority and status in the Asia-Pacific

STREAM 3.3 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE 1

Chair: Sujith Kumar, *UNSW Sydney*

Charbel El-Khaissi, *Australian National University*

Script choice: Symbols of identity and history among Melbourne Maronites

Ilona Fekete, *University of Queensland*

Politics of diaspora: Consequences of national myths and their relevance in the Hungarian-Australian community

Aoife Wilkinson, *University of Queensland*

Interpretations of multiculturalism by hāfu youth in Japan and Australia

Rodrigo Perez Toledo, *Macquarie University*

Chineseness and intimacy. Negotiating discrimination and desire among Chinese gay men in Sydney, Australia



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DAY 2 | 10:00 – 11:00

Kavya Kalutantiri, *Australian National University*

Appeasing the palate in cosmopolitan cities: Navigating identity as a second-generation Sinhalese Australian

STREAM 3.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE 2

Chair: Axelle Marjolin, *UNSW Sydney*

Elaine Xu, *Murdoch University*

Mobilizing communities and resources for COVID-19: A comparative study of national mask-sewing initiatives in Australia and Singapore

Elliott Hartman, *University of Canberra*

Hand hygiene: Exploring the emergence of moral norms in 2020

Alec Brodie, *UNSW Sydney*

High Visibility Policing (HVP): Policing the pandemic

Tyler Riordan, *University of Queensland*

Hospitality & the gig economy: Ethnographic understandings of migrant food delivery workers

STREAM 3.5 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

Chair: Hannah-Joy Gillard, *University of Sydney*

Virginia Balfour, *UNSW Sydney*

Social movements, information and misinformation in an age of social media

Masoomah Ozgoli, *Macquarie University*

The adequacy of Australian laws protecting consumers from misleading influencer advertising on social media: a review and the need for reform

Fawzia Alosaimy, *Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University and University of Canberra*

Familial anxiety in digital life in Saudi Arabia: The loss of tradition and social norms?

Olivia Inwood, *UNSW Sydney*

A social semiotic approach to the use of screenshots in deceptive YouTube videos

Nida Tahseen, *UNSW Sydney*

Gendered language in media discourse: An evaluative study of Australian print and online media

STREAM 3.6 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

Chair: Theresa Caruana, *UNSW Sydney*

Jennifer McDonald, *Curtin University*

Reclaiming agency through embodied performance: After intergenerational family and domestic violence

Samantha Marley, *University of Western Australia*

#SorryNotSorry: Reimagining Katherine Howard as a #MeToo feminist icon in *Six* (2017)

Taylor Reudavey, *Curtin University*

Larrikin drag: Australian working-class masculinity in feminist performance art



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DAY 2 10:00 – 11:00	James Daly, <i>Monash University</i> A weekend with the golem
	STREAM 3.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING
	Chair: Tamara Mansueto, <i>University of Technology Sydney</i>
	Gabriel Caluzzi, <i>La Trobe University</i> No time for a ‘time out’? Managing time around (non)drinking
	Amber Karanikolas, <i>La Trobe University</i> “Being in jail without any walls”: Conceptualising carceral mobilities in civil mental health law
Rubayyat Hashmi, <i>University of Southern Queensland</i> Modelling mental health status of Australian youth for longitudinal data: Does maternal background matter?	
Vijay Rawat, <i>Central Queensland University</i> Ailments, animals, and affirmation: A systematic review and meta-analysis for the effectiveness of animal-assisted therapy on mental health	
DAY 2 11:00 – 12:00	STREAM 4.1 EDUCATION 1
	Chair: Carly Hawkins, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Manuela Mendez, <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</i> Aesthetic experiences in environmental science education
	Jay Somasundaram, <i>Central Queensland University</i> Of the creative and the critical: Reuniting the arts, the social sciences, and the natural sciences
	Suhani Fernando, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Feminist new materialisms approach to environmental education
	Felipe Munoz Rivera, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> The public value approach as an analytical tool to assess the impact of technology transfer from universities
	STREAM 4.2 EDUCATION 2
	Chair: Eun Kyong Park, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Xiaoqin Wu, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Beyond instantiation: Movement as a transformative engagement in classroom
	Guy De Villiers, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> “Hey sisters, soul sisters”! Community, ethos and generational change in an Australian independent faith-based girl’s school.
Natalia Chamorro, <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</i> Are schools pushing students with special educational needs to leave school? A multilevel survival approach	
Yerko Munoz, <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</i> What do metaphors tell us about becoming a teacher?	



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DAY 2 11:00 – 12:00	STREAM 4.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS
	Chair: Michala Kowalski, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Nicholas Falcinella, <i>University of Adelaide</i>
	Has the political contest in Australia fundamentally changed?
	Samuel Pascoe, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	The great war of ideas: A review into national security communications
	Guangyi Pan, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	The struggle for certainty: Ontological security, strategic culture, and Australia-China tensions after COVID-19
	Anne Maree Kreller, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Critical frame analysis of conflict negotiation in Australian sea-level rise adaptation policy
	STREAM 4.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE
	Chair: Emmanuel Intsiful, <i>University of Tasmania</i>
	Janet Osborne, <i>University of Western Australia</i>
	Whitewashing mission history in Western Australia
	Kirstie Broadfield, <i>James Cook University</i>
	Black Lives Matter: The violence of Indigenous incarceration
	Nementobor Kpahn, <i>University of Southern Queensland</i>
	Scoping review on the resettlement and lived experiences of black African men in Australia
Omid Rezaei, <i>Edith Cowan University</i>	
A critical analysis of the integration experiences of immigrants in Australia	
STREAM 4.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES	
Chair: Nakita Dass, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>	
Thomas Goates, <i>Curtin University</i>	
A project of disruption	
Fiona Rafferty, <i>Curtin University</i>	
Road closed: Negotiating borders on a Pilbara field trip during COVID-19 lockdown.	
Helen Shurven, <i>Murdoch University</i>	
How can mediation assist resolve cultural property disputes with museums?	
Kata Springinzeisz, <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</i>	
Sociomateriality in art museums & inclusion	
STREAM 4.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING 1	
Chair: Ayah Wehbe, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>	
Anja Wendt, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>	
Volunteers & refugee resettlement in Australia: Exploring the relationship	



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DAY 2 11:00 – 12:00	Gianmaria Lenti, <i>National School of Anthropology and History</i> Opposing or sustaining the EU border regime? Humanitarianism versus solidarity work in Moria camp, Lesbos
	Ruth Elizabeth Horsfall, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Stateless play: Exploring the wellbeing impact of acting classes for young refugee-background women in Western Sydney
	STREAM 4.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING 2
	Chair: Michelle Bootcov, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Frances Larkey, <i>Southern Cross University</i> Implementing culture change: Implications for relationship-centred wellbeing
	Peter Qiao, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Respect your elders: A study of the Australian Federal Government's aged care policy in response to elder abuse & neglect
	Mohammad Ali, <i>University of Southern Queensland</i> Examining the determinants of eHealth usage among elderly people with disability: The moderating role of behavioural aspects
	STREAM 4.8 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
	Chair: D'Arcy Blaxell, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Maine Suadik, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Indigenous farming in the era of neoliberal agrarian change
Madeleine Miller, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Unsettling Australian agriculture: Neo-agrarian prophets for a regenerative land ethic	
Sarah Pye, <i>University of the Sunshine Coast</i> Using narratives to engage non-specialists in conservation	
Ushana Jayasuriya, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Rebuilding our future: A capabilities approach to the COVID-19 recovery	
Awni Etaywe, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> A discourse analysis of attitudinal stance and negotiated (dis)affiliative positions in Al-Qaeda radicalist discourse	
DAY 2 12:45 – 13:45	STREAM 5.1 EDUCATION
	Chair: Robin Nagy, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>
	Peter Conway, <i>UNSW Sydney</i> Negotiating the dual roles of professional practice in government and researching policy and practice
Rabeea Akbar, <i>University of Tasmania</i> Evidence-based instructional practices (EBIPs) across Pakistani undergraduate science disciplines: Investigating the 'missing piece' of academics' beliefs, intentions and behaviours	



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DAY 2 | 12:45 – 13:45

Jennifer Earle, *University of Tasmania*

Exploring STEM in the workplace: Perceptions of STEM integration

Thi Duc Phung, *University of Tasmania*

Towards the conceptual framework for graduate employability in the International Career-Oriented Programs in Vietnam

STREAM 5.2 LANGUAGE STUDIES, LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION & INTERPRETING

Chair: Eun Kyong Park, *UNSW Sydney*

Xianming Fang, *Monash University*

Design role-plays for pragmatic research: New challenges under COVID-19

Xiaoyu Zhao, *UNSW Sydney*

Adapting to a new normal with the COVID-19: An experimental approach to conducting a remote investigation on simultaneous interpreting

Juerong Qiu, *University of Melbourne*

The reception effects of non-standard modes of subtitling

Lorenzo Logi, *UNSW Sydney*

Body language and impersonation: How voice and gesture realise heteroglossia

STREAM 5.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

Chair: Jane Adams, *UNSW Sydney*

Nandita Dutta, *University of Canberra*

Engaging in development: how COVID-19 can impact the direction of discourse

Yusten Karulus, *Universiti Sains Malaysia*

Contextualising development & human security: Lessons from Malaysia-Indonesia international border

Cara Doherty, *University of Canberra*

The invisible walls: National rights to land in post-apocalyptic fiction

Saira Hossain, *UNSW Sydney*

Exploring the meaning of student well-being at school in Bangladesh: A phenomenological study

STREAM 5.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

Chair: Rickie-Lee McLaurin-Smith, *UNSW Sydney*

Dinesha Fernando, *Federation University*

A new theoretical model for coping mechanisms in post-war study

Faval Copedo, *University of the Sunshine Coast*

Whose voices? The emergent stories of Human Rights Defenders lives in relation to the migrant caravans within the geopolitical landscape of the Mexico/US border

Tersia Oosthuizen, *University of Tasmania*

The development of forensic DNA analysis: New debates on the issue of fundamental human rights



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DAY 2 | 12:45 – 13:45

STREAM 5.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

Chair: Anja Wendt, *UNSW Sydney*

Alyssa Preval, *UNSW Sydney*

How is Croatian folk music projected on the internet?

Cassandra Gibson, *Monash University*

The (mis)representation of musical women and men: navigating gender identity and sexual agency in the classical music industry

Jet Kye Chong, *University of Western Australia*

Predicting marimba stickings with neural networks

STREAM 5.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Chair: Ayah Wehbe, *UNSW Sydney*

Michelle Fullam, *Edith Cowan University*

Drug users' experiences of a residential rehabilitation program in Western Australia

Kate Manlik, *Macquarie University*

Speaking from silence: Sexual minority women's HIV narratives

Shevaun Drislane, *University of Western Australia*

No fault compensation for vaccine injury in Australia – what are we waiting for?

STREAM 5.7 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Chair: Kate Judith, *University of Southern Queensland*

Genevieve Le Ban, *Macquarie University*

“Let the witch be a sorceress” An examination into the notions of witchcraft and sorcery in the Old Babylonian period.

Katherine Yeo, *Macquarie University*

Ptolemaic queens and dynastic governance: A study of Cleopatras I, II and III

Sydney Nicholas, *University of Sydney*

Hidden in Hávamál

Samuel Lewis, *University of Sydney*

“An hour of wolves”: The representation of wolves in the Old Norse *Völuspá*

Melusine Martin, *James Cook University and Paris-Sorbonne University*

What if we are nature?: Digital technology and the human-nature relationship



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ABSTRACTS

STREAM 1.1 EDUCATION

- Emmanuel Intsiful, *University of Tasmania*

Exploring relevance and excellence discourses in higher education through a Foucauldian lens.

Within the higher education landscape, relevance and excellence discourses have become ubiquitous and pervasive in shaping how universities construct their strategic ambitions. However, within a neoliberal regime, academic core activities (i.e. teaching, research and services) that aids in enhancing relevance and excellence discourse are subjected to audit regime and assessment. Drawing on a literature review of a doctoral project, this paper employs Foucault's concepts of neoliberal governmentality and subjectivity as a lens to explore the experiences of how research activities have been influenced within a neoliberal university. Literature suggests that academics experience pressures to publish in high impact journals, collaborate with other academics in world-class universities and to pursue research grant/funding from donors and academics-industry alliance, which I argue regulate the conducts and micro-practices of academia. The review reveals how market logic of performativity and surveillance through audit systems of the knowledge economy govern the academic subjectivity. Thereby exacerbating individualism and competitiveness, causing misrecognition and marginalisation in higher education. The paper explores the need for university actors to move beyond the fixation of how neoliberal regimes is influencing the conduct and behaviour of higher education activities and the need to (re)focus on enhancing the local needs of society.

- Burhanudin Syaifulloh, *University of Canberra*

Lecturers' concerns regarding the implementation of the Indonesian Higher Education Curriculum (HEC) in undergraduate English major programs

Lecturers' concerns have been regarded as one of the key aspects closely associated with a successful implementation of curricular changes. In 2012, a new curriculum (Higher Education Curriculum) was introduced in Indonesian higher education. Research related to curricular changes and implementation at the tertiary level is very limited, and lecturers' concerns remain under-researched. Therefore, this study aims to investigate English lecturers' concerns regarding the implementation of the HEC in undergraduate English major programs in Indonesia by employing the Concerns-Based Adoption Model (CBAM) as its framework. I intend to employ a sequential explanatory mixed-methods design for this project. In the quantitative phase, a modified version of the Stages of Concern Questionnaire of the CBAM will be administered through a nationwide online survey to English lecturers at Indonesian universities (N~50). The data will be analysed through descriptive and inferential statistics. In the qualitative phase, online semi-structured interviews with selected participants (N~15) will be undertaken, and the data will be analysed through a thematic analysis approach (Flick, 2014). The findings are expected to provide insights for stakeholders and policymakers and to contribute to the body of knowledge about curriculum change and implementation, particularly in the Indonesian context and other similar contexts.



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- Katherine Christian, *Federation University*

What are the motivations for early-career researchers leaving academic research in the sciences in Australia?

Early-career researchers in STEM have long found difficulties caused by lack of funding and job insecurity, gender inequity, work-life imbalance, and insufficient professional development. The overall picture in Australia is of people who love science working in unsatisfactory workplaces and overwhelmed by job insecurity and its consequences. My research project investigated the factors contributing to the relationship between job satisfaction and intention to leave of early-career researchers (ECRs) working in the sciences in universities and research institutes across Australia. I collected data in a national survey, and through a focus group and interviews of women who had recently left the academic workplace for alternate careers. The themes which emerge include the need or wish to leave because of job insecurity, stress, poor work-life balance, poor institutional culture or harassment from supervisors. Simultaneously there is uncertainty about where to go next, although almost 80% reported that they had considered a major job or career change in the past five years. To achieve the Government's aims of making Australia one of the best places in which to undertake a scientific career, we must take better care of our ECRs in STEM as we clearly run the risk of losing our future leaders.

- Saul Brown, *UNSW Sydney*

Leadership education – a relational approach

Relational theorising has brought new perspectives and attention to the relational, distributed and contextual nature of leadership in contrast to the traditional focus on the traits, behaviours and styles of the individual leader (Clarke, 2018, Cunliffe & Eriksen, 2011, Eacott, 2018). This shift mirrors the relational turn in the broader social sciences (Depelteau, 2018). A relational approach offers new and valuable perspectives to leadership studies and leadership education (Hornstrup et. al., 2012), especially relevant in the 21st Century environment of rapidly shifting social and organisational context, and where an increasing organisational interest in distributed leadership, collaboration and innovation can be observed (Clarke, 2018). In this presentation I will explore the implications for leadership practice, development and pedagogy of the relational approach, comparing those with the traditional approach. I will draw on my own experiences as a leadership educator at the Australian Graduate School of Management (UNSW) to point out where I see a shift in leadership practice, development and pedagogy in line with a more relational approach and how I plan to further develop this into a research project using Eacott's (2018) relational theory. I will conclude with some comments on why we need a new way of thinking about leadership and leadership education.

- Stephen Mears, *University of Southern Queensland*

The interconnectedness of documenting workplace-related activity to facilitate informal learning: A scoping review protocol

The objective of this review is to explore the state of interconnectedness in documenting workplace-related activity to facilitate informal learning. A number of transdisciplinary themes or elements are disaggregated into categories from the existing literature and then analysed through the use of systems-based tools to



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investigate the phenomenon. This review specifically, provides a multi-faceted approach in addressing the two review-based research questions: How does documenting visual representation facilitate informal learning in the workplace and; what findings from this investigation are representative of Germany's skilled crafts sector? Adapting this transdisciplinary context is evident in a number of German government and industry-based publications which promote the 'need' to qualify informal learning as a contributor to innovation and entrepreneurial awareness across German industries. Findings and discussion resulting from the review will inform further research into investigating a mixed methods study undertaken in the German Middlestand. Collectively, this research effort will be used in the development of a faceted classification and validation model for industry.

STREAM 1.2 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

- Ana Cristina Ribeiro-Duthie, *University of Tasmania*

Can new forms of governance enforce global sustainability standards and policies?

New forms of governance such as NSMD (Non-State Market Driven) or private governance offer the possibility of integrating sustainable development goals and environmental protection, which are relevant for addressing challenges such as climate change. Changes in social practices, including global market demands and consumer engagement, have led governments to share decision-making processes with private sector and non-governmental organisations. For some authors, movements of major resonance in ethical consumerism such as fair trade (FT) have potential to reframe government policies. In this context, it is important to consider if new forms of governance weaken or strengthen states rule making; and to what extent they may lead to "green washing". For instance, recent findings demonstrated deforestation rates higher in countries where NSMD governance has gained more space. Considering FT, the existing literature shows that the movement's decision-making process tend to reproduce a top-down approach in their governance structure. While this practice reproduces a conventional hierarchy, how can new forms of governance efficiently reshape sustainability standards? Framing FT as a global sustainability standard, this study seeks to possible innovative responses to food production and distribution in transnational relations; in doing so to contribute to the literature on compliance with global sustainability governance.

- Nathaniel Sgambellone, *Monash University*

A Gramscian analysis of how multinational corporations influence the European Union's trade policy towards Africa

Since its inception, the European Union (EU) has become one of the world's most powerful economic actors. Nevertheless, despite its eagerness to consolidate economic relations with developing states in the post-colonial era, the EU's 'economic partnership' with Africa has consistently been dogged by accusations of neocolonial intent. However, most scholarly enquiries fail to examine why the EU continues to pursue trade policies that are clearly detrimental to African interests. This thesis responds to this gap in the literature. Employing a Gramscian theoretical lens, it contends that the EU's trade policy towards Africa is driven by the interests of multinational corporations (MNCs) because the EU is 'strategically selective,' privileging the interests of MNCs over others owing to its reliance on transnational capital, investment, & technical advice. State transformation has facilitated this process through the proliferation of MNCs & business interest groups



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within the EU, which has 'fragmented' & decentralised EU governance & decision-making power away from Brussels' supranational institutions & into the hands of transnational corporate actors. This research therefore seeks to reframe orthodox understandings of how EU trade policy is formulated by demonstrating how MNCs' structural, discursive, & lobbying power has allowed them to significantly influence the EU's policymaking process.

- Lucas Grainger-Brown, *University of Melbourne*

What do the people want? The problem with populist theory

We live in a populist zeitgeist. Populist discourse is seemingly everywhere, pitting 'the people' against 'the elite' whom have done wrong by them. It is therefore worrying that populist theory does not have the conceptual resources necessary to judge populism from non-populist or anti-populist discourses, that is to gauge which invocations of 'the people' are made in good faith and which are simply opportunistic. This article surveys several approaches to populism which, I argue, provide an excellent description of populism as a political logic but fail to theorize the logical conclusions of populism. Populist theory has a problem with praxis, that is with stipulating what exactly populists want to achieve. I suggest that this can be remedied by reconceiving of populism as a discourse that is committed to democratic augmentation. Adding the criterion of democratic augmentation, as this novel definition does, allows us to separate authentic populists from populist pretenders.

STREAM 1.3 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

- Alejandra Cortes, *RMIT University*

Energy Poverty in Coyhaique city, Chile

This research aims to explore the changes in households' energy culture associated with thermal retrofit programmes developed to overcome energy poverty in Coyhaique city, Chile. This presentation will examine the driving factors that lead to households' energy poverty in the city and the policies implemented to overcome this situation. In Chile, energy poverty in social housing is an expression of inequality exhibited in cities highly polluted like Coyhaique city. One of the main factors exacerbating energy poverty in the city is the high intensity of firewood used for heating and cooking. In 2019, the city was declared a saturated zone of particulate matter, since the combustion of wood is the largest source of air pollution of this contaminant. Therefore, the Atmospheric Decontamination Plan (ADP) implemented in the city has been focused on replacing old and inefficient firewood appliances and improving the insulation of the housing stock for reducing heating energy demand. Coyhaique city represents an interesting and worthy territory to investigate. Firstly, the 2019 World Air Quality Report ranked it in 2018 as the most polluted city from Latin America. Secondly, is an "extreme-south" city, with particularly cold winters and can be considered geographically isolated; both characteristics worsen energy poverty conditions.



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- Souvik Chakraborty, *Monash University*

Niyamgiri movement: What the present tells about the future?

The Niyamgiri movement, led by the Dongria Kondh tribal people in Odisha (India), has lasted 18 years and has often caught national and international attention. In 2013, this anti-mining movement against Vedanta was dubbed successful, following a favorable Supreme Court decision. Yet the movement continues, particularly to address the demands of the Dongria Kondh people. Academic analyses have not yet addressed the evolution of the Niyamgiri movement; explanations of the movements endurance and its shifting emphases are lacking. The main objective of this article is to address this gap by building an understanding of the trajectory of the Niyamgiri movement, particularly since 2013. Building on Benford and Snow's (2000) theoretical approach of framing, I will demonstrate how the movement activists have framed the movement from 2013 and what impact it has created. This article will also focus on analyzing the strategic processes of framing to understand whether the actors have adopted with the changing socio-economic contexts to make the movement sustainable.

- Angie Sassano, *Deakin University*

Fair food for who? Decolonising Australia's alternative food systems

Urban alternative food movements are increasingly gaining prominence as industrialised agriculture creates socio-cultural and economic ruptures. Through these movements, urban residents seek to reconnect to nature by fostering a sense of place and belonging by establishing 'fair and just' food systems. Australia's urban alternative food movements, however, operate within a settler colonial system of Indigenous dispossession and appropriation; and there is little investigation into the mitigation of the rearticulation of colonial occupation and belonging alongside the existing counter-cultural aesthetic of alternative food movements. COVID-19 further pushes the demand for urban agriculture and food system transformations, yet within settled colonial constructs. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine alternative food requires a radical unsettling to decolonise and achieve truly fair and just food systems. Whilst there is significant critique on issues of accessibility, there is little specificity on the continuation and re-articulation of settler colonial rationalities in contemporary agricultural and food practices. This research therefore builds upon this critique, by empirically examining how an unsettling and redefinition of urban alternative food systems can work alongside a broader decolonising moment, re-imagining settler-Indigenous relations through radical re-localisation and resurgence.

- Sepideh Sami, *Macquarie University*

Self-appointed saviors: Post-9/11 memoirs by Muslim women

September 11, 2001 brought on dramatic changes for Muslims living in the U.S. While the ramifications of the deadliest terrorist attack on the U.S. helped create a nationwide aura of xenophobia and fear, the Bush administration was busy justifying military action and violence against Muslim countries. This project addresses the political ramifications of such memoirs within the methodological framework of the "native informer" and reader-response theory. The native informer here is the diasporic female Muslim memoirist who via depicting her native Islamic culture as a barbaric wasteland where women are being abused and long for the Western hero, distorts public opinion and facilitates war. Through meticulous exploration of such



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theoretical frameworks, this study shows that such memoirs contribute to Islamophobic and pro-war ideologies by means of their pre-structured language, response-inviting structures, semiotic strategies and textual schemata. The main contention here is that these memoirs, by denigrating and demonizing Islamic cultures, buttressed neoconservative ideologies in their mission to (a) depict Islam as Western liberal democracy's nemesis, (b) reassure the American public that military action against certain countries is first and foremost for their own good, and (c) facilitate global domination and set in action the Project for a New American Century.

STREAM 1.4 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

- Miriam (Ngechi) Gichomo, *Curtin University*

How do news consumers in Western Australia perceive the credibility of news?

News consumers have an urge to find information that is meaningful, relevant, and truthful (Park, 2017), and therefore when some Australian news consumers suggest that they feel let down by journalists (Fray, Molitorisz, & Marshall, 2018) who share false news it is a cause for concern. Existing studies have focused on the perception of news consumers globally and from other Australian states such as Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales (Benton, 2019). These studies have highlighted significant shifts in how news consumers feel about the news they consume. Carson, Ruppner, and Ratcliff (2020) further states that Australians feel tired about the news they consume because it is too negative, overwhelming, or upsetting especially in this covid-19 pandemic season. This study therefore analysed how participants aged 18 years and above from Western Australia (WA) perceive the credibility of the news they consume; comprehensively exploring a similar terrain to other studies that investigate how news consumers feel. The study investigated the views news consumers in Western Australia have on the credibility of news, noting the impact of digitisation in giving news consumers a greater voice, drawing attention to discrepancies (if any), and how these factors affect the kind of news that consumers accept or disregard.

- Mary-Anne Romano, *Curtin University*

Enigma of the dark: Reflections while researching journalism and the Claremont serial killings

The Claremont Serial Killings has preoccupied the community of Perth over the past two decades; due in part to its journalistic coverage, particularly newspaper and television news reports. This presentation reflects on early data collection in a PhD study investigating journalistic practices and news representation of the Claremont Serial Killings. It brings to light some of the roadblocks and tensions of being a former journalist researching a profession in which 'off the record' practices are everyday procedures that do not align easily with consent forms and a researcher's commitment to university ethics procedures. The presentation provides background on the study, describes the methodology being implemented through the PhD before reflecting on instances when planned data collection did not go as planned. Through this reflection, the author articulates the tension in wanting to bring news around difficult data collection to light while trying not to violate the constraints of ethics procedures for human research.



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- Willi Busse, *University of Western Australia*

Migration in the media. The Yomiuri Shimbun's English-language editorial coverage of immigration topics in Japan between 1990 and 2020

The purpose of this paper is to depict the editorial coverage of immigration topics in the Yomiuri Shimbun's English-language newspaper Japan News. With over 8 million copies distributed daily Japan's Yomiuri Shimbun is the world's largest newspaper. Its editorials are published in translation for an English-speaking audience in the Japan News. Japan has been known for its closed door policy regarding migrants but undertook two major revisions of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in order to cope with overageing population, declining workforce and labour deficit. In this article I examine the paper's editorial stance towards two major points of debate, firstly, the revisions of the immigration law in 1990 and more recently in 2018 and, secondly, foreign worker migration to Japan using the example of the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), an on-the-job skills-transfer training scheme. I also elucidate the relevance of the examined editorials in terms of their impact on the discourse on immigration matters in Japan. As a result I find that the paper is an advocate for support measures for foreign workers, criticising the alleged misuse of the TITP system by the government and a lack of thoroughness in the preparation of immigration law revisions.

- Gabriel Toscano, *Macquarie University*

Legitimizing hate and political violence through meme images: The Bolsonaro campaign

In October 2018, federal elections were held in Brazil. The result of the polls gave victory to the far-right candidate Jair Messias Bolsonaro. After the victory of the extreme right, the questions that arose were: How did this situation come about? What instruments have been used by Bolsonaro that can contribute to his unexpected victory? To begin to answer these questions, this work focuses specifically on one of the characteristic aspects of his political campaign: the memetic communication. Through the use of memes in social networks, mainly the Whatsapp, the Bolsonarism project transformed these violent discourses against political antagonists, feminism, racialized people, and poverty into a series of discourses legitimized through humor and irony: a simplification through memes that affects the static framing of cognitive and metaphorical frameworks. I analyze, therefore, some of the main memes that contributed to the electoral campaign to the construction of the Bolsonarism story and the trivialization of his violent project. Through this analysis, I will study the influence of humor and irony (specifically in memes) in the construction of political violence.

STREAM 1.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

- Maria Jackson, *UNSW Sydney*

Witnessing racism in African American prison autobiography

This paper will examine the importance of personal accounts of incarceration in an era where imagery of racialised police brutality is ubiquitous. Written testimony and video footage of racist violence both constitute invaluable forms of witnessing, however, life writing is crucial to contextualising and humanising these encounters and their subjects. This presentation will suggest that there is an agential, activist, and therapeutic quality to the processes of writing and recollection (in the case of interviews). I will explore this



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through the autobiographies of Angela Davis and Assata Shakur. This paper will simultaneously draw from the accounts of ordinary women in the carceral system as depicted in prison anthologies. Ultimately, I will demonstrate that these texts critically challenge systemic racism by witnessing it and interpreting by centring the voices of African Americans.

- Reuben Mackey, *Monash University*

Gerald Murnane's *A Million Windows* and the (meta)fiction of boredom

John Barth, in his seminal essay about the contemporary origins of metafiction, declared it to be the "literature of exhaustion". Facing not just the overwhelming weight and depth of past literature, but also profound ennui, literature's only recourse, for Barth, was to turn inwards, "to write a novel about it[self]" (168). In this sense, I believe, metafiction is the fiction of boredom. Nowhere is this exhibited better than in Gerald Murnane's *Inland*. Boredom and all the other affects associated with it — exhaustion, repetition, emptiness — is the portal through which Murnane opens up an alternative vision. I argue that Murnane, through the recursive loops of his style — a self-reflexivity on the throes of boredom, struggling for representation — implicates the reader as the novel's doppelgänger, allowing the individual reader to read and write themselves into his landscapes. To be entangled in these landscapes, I argue, is to become attuned to a different sense of time, one which urges us not to "accept that the last page of a book of fiction was any sort of boundary or limit" (*A Million Windows* 20).

- Phillip Kafcaloudes, *La Trobe University*

Shakespeare and the telling of lies

This paper examines how the fictionalisation of history can lead to a misunderstanding of fact. This issue is examined with reference to William Shakespeare and his rendering of such colourful characters as Richard III and King John. Shakespeare painted Richard as a brutal, deformed character, and it is this version that has entered into popular culture, but historians have questioned the truth of this depiction. In contrast, Shakespeare's King John is a thoughtful man prone to guilt, but later authors turn him into a villain who kills at whim, taxes his people unfairly, and is the evil nemesis of (the equally fictional) Robin Hood. These examples raise the question about whether our knowledge of history is damaged by the fictionalisation of characters. This paper is an extension of the author's creative PhD (submitted April 2020) about how Homer and the Greek historian Herodotus fictionalised and embellished their stories. The PhD's exegesis accompanied a play about the author's grandmother, a spy in Greece in WWII, a story the author fictionalised because his main source was largely unverifiable oral histories. The PhD exegesis examined the legitimacy and danger of such fictionalisation.

- Mathew Nelson, *Curtin University*

How emotions are perceived in science fiction and the significance of relationships among android characters

This project aims to explore intimate relationships among android (non-human, artificially intelligent) characters in science fiction (sf) as opposed to relationships between human and android characters. While the phenomenon in which people establish connections to android characters has been explored in many



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aspects, there may be a lot to discover about the nature and make-up of human emotion when it is considered in an artificial sense. Would emotions expressed by intelligent machines be considered any less real than genuine human feelings? What is it mechanically that creates emotion in human beings, and what would it mean if that process could be replicated artificially? The project will answer these questions through both a 30,000-word exegesis and an original sf novel of 70,000 words. The exegesis will examine the history and influences of emotion and emotional intelligence in artificially intelligent beings (androids) and present a critical analysis of contemporary works of sf in an attempt to explore and gain new insight into the workings of AI relationships. The texts analysed in this exegesis will be recognised as subverting traditional perceptions of artificial intelligence. The creative work will apply narrative techniques typical to sf in an attempt to showcase machinelike emotional intelligence in contrast to human emotional intelligence. This work will contribute to the field of science fiction studies by applying the framework of new historicism to generate a new understanding of artificial intelligence in sf.

STREAM 1.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

- Kate Sollis, *Australian National University*

What matters to people throughout the world and why should we care?

There is a growing movement across the world to make better use of wellbeing measures to guide policy. This stems from the realisation that reliance on economic indicators, such as income, GDP, and unemployment, may not be adequately capturing the aspects of life that people value. This is of particularly high relevance in our increasingly globalised world, where policies and programs are often developed and implemented by populations other than the target group. But what do people value? A mounting body of research over the past two decades has developed participatory wellbeing frameworks, which are created by consulting with the target population and asking the question “What does a good life mean for you?”. This presentation will outline the findings of a systematic review of over 120 participatory wellbeing frameworks. Spanning every region of the world and all life stages, this study demonstrates that while there are some similarities in ‘what matters to people’ from different population groups, nuances exist within every group. Given this diverse understanding of wellbeing throughout the world, it is vital that policy takes this into account. Doing so will ensure that social programs and policies will improve the lives of individuals in a meaningful way.

- Johnny Sakr, *UNSW Sydney*

The ontology of foetal victimhood in US jurisprudence

In 1973, the monumental United States case of *Roe v Wade*¹ established that abortion was a woman's constitutional right.² As such, the subject of abortion has been a long-standing debate. This debate has included various topics such as foetal personhood, abortion rights and foetal rights. *Roe* held that a foetus is not protected as a victim in abortion cases because it was not a ‘person’ as understood in the US Constitution. Therefore, foetuses have no protection under the Fourteenth Amendment. However, this paper will highlight that foetal victimhood does not depend on foetal personhood contra *Roe*. This is evident since foetuses were protected as victims of homicide, in certain circumstances, under the New York Penal Law (1965) (‘NYPL’) even though foetuses were not considered persons. To demonstrate this point, this paper will examine the relationship between the mother’s consent and a foetuses standing as legal victim of homicide by comparing



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the NYPL with the Unborn Victim of Violence Act (2004). This paper concludes that the debate surrounding abortion should not focus on foetal personhood but rather, the role the mother's consent to an abortifacient act has on foetal victimhood.

- Pragati Dubey, *Monash University*

Culture and malnutrition: An analysis of the socio-cultural dimension of child malnutrition in rural west Bengal, India

Child malnutrition is one of the biggest health issues the world is facing today. While the importance of socio-cultural factors, for example, gender, religion, caste, family, and kinship on matters of dietary practices, childcare, infant health care, and nutritional outcomes have always been known, there is surprisingly little research on this in India, especially from an ethnographic perspective. This paper aims to discuss the key cultural aspects of Indian society that have a strong bearing on child health, including malnutrition. Ethnographic techniques involving thick fieldwork that lasted for eight months, including participant observation, narrative interviews, and focussed group discussion was used for data collection. To explore the socio-cultural determinants of child malnutrition a total of forty-five caregivers (participants of this ethnographic study) of children aged between three months and six years were interviewed. The narratives of the participants reflect the complexities of the socio-cultural dimension of child malnutrition, which is much more than poverty and the failure of state policies. The findings suggest that nutritional vulnerability is not simply due to the unavailability, but also due to the inaccessibility of resources at the household level, which involves an interplay of power and hierarchy. The norms, values, and beliefs of a community influence intra-household decision making, the position of women within the family and their autonomy. These practices significantly influence the mother-child dyad and the nutritional health of the child. This study has significant policy implications. It highlights the need to consider the socio-cultural dimensions of the community while framing the social protection programs and policies.

- Chantelle Clarke, *Central Queensland University*

Association between dieting behaviour and self-reported memory functioning beyond cravings and preoccupation with food: A focus on low-carbohydrate, high-fat dieters

Dieting can increase cravings and preoccupation with food, interfering with cognitive functioning. However, the low-carbohydrate, high-fat (LCHF) diet, neuroprotective in certain clinical groups, aids weight loss via reduced cravings. This study investigated whether self-reported memory functioning differs between "LCHF dieters", "other dieters" and "non-dieters" after accounting for demographics, cravings, and preoccupation with food. Australians over 18 years-old (N=330; 85% female) undertook an online survey including diet behaviours, cravings, preoccupation with food, and self-reported memory. This study assessed the association of diet group and self-reported memory functioning accounting for covariates. Results showed that LCHF dieters as compared to other dieters were significantly less likely to report using mnemonics. Further, LCHF dieters as compared to non-dieters reported significantly less forgetting and better retrospective memory. Whilst effects were small, the results suggest that the higher reported memory functioning of LCHF dieters may be due to higher diet quality. For example, compared to non-dieters, LCHF dieters are more likely to prioritise health, eat vegetables daily, and eat a diet low in sugar and refined grains. This is a novel finding in



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the LCHF literature. Future research could use experimental designs to explore mechanisms of effect for LCHF diets on cognitive performance.

- Anita Hallewas, *UNSW Sydney*

Safety first: Balancing for impact when creating theatre in refugee camps on the Greek islands

The current refugee crisis has seen tens of thousands of refugees incarcerated on Greek islands in the Mediterranean. Most of these residents live in tents with no electricity or running water for protracted periods of time. It is believed the lack of essential services and government support, publicized heavily in the media, triggered the start-up of hundreds of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) so everyday citizens could more actively support refugees arriving in Europe. NGOs offer support from port-a-loos to food, laundry and clothing services to educational support as well as psychosocial support and intervention, including theatre and performance-based programming. Whilst refugees wait for resettlement they often have no authority or opportunity to work, have limited access for engagement in meaningful activities and are described as bored, angry and frustrated. The author visited several Greek islands in 2019 and as a participant observer through a grounded theory approach observed various theatre projects intended to support refugee children, youth and adults. This paper shares the author's experience in observing theatre practice in this context and the dilemma experienced by theatre facilitators where they must balance the need for emotional and safety first for refugee participants before allowing for the impact of their practice. After all, there are many ethical dilemmas related to creating theatre in this context such as cultural and language differences, sensitively supporting survivors of trauma and the risk of re-traumatisation. What do theatre practitioners require to create sustainable and ethical theatre practice in these settings?

STREAM 1.7 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Leon Lyell, *Australian Catholic University*

Not quite America: Alonzo Marion Poe in the Washington Territory

Alonzo Marion Poe (1826-1866) was a pioneer newspaper man in the Washington Territory - once remembered with admiration. Poe was also a lawman, 'old Whig', town planner and politician. His mobility underlines how his life is best understood in the context of the development of the Washington Territory; engagement across the British Columbian border, race relations, 'frontier justice' and the dynamics of the communities in which he lived. However, he died young and memory of him faded. No evaluation of Poe's life has yet been undertaken. William Lang's 1996 biography of William Whitlock Miller, *Confederacy of Ambition*, identified him as part of an energetic network of men driven to create an American state. The thesis builds on Lang to evaluate Poe's activities and enhance understanding of a formative period of the early American Pacific Northwest. His life offers the opportunity to reconsider several themes central to the history of the Pacific Northwest and how they link to this central question: what did it mean to be American?



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- Michelle Bootcov, *UNSW Sydney*

Australian Quaker humanitarianism on the eve of World War II

Amongst the small number of immigrants to Australia in the 1930s were European victims of Nazi persecution. Most of these arrivals were Jewish, but there was also a small number of ‘non-Aryan Christians’. The history of these non-Aryan Christians (as the Australian government called them) has received limited attention. In 1937, Quakers, i.e. members of the Religious Society of Friends, established the German Emergency Fellowship Committee (GEFC) in Sydney. The aim of this group was to assist non-Aryan Christians who were under threat or rendered stateless by the Nazi regime. The donation of a remarkable collection of 435 documents by the Religious Society of Friends to the Sydney Jewish Museum in 2018, provides a new opportunity to explore this aspect of Australian history. The letters, photos and official documents span the period 1937-1939. While the objective of the GEFC was to help racially vilified Christians, in practice this quickly extended to people who were politically or ideologically opposed to Nazi rule regardless of religious affiliation. Camilla Wedgwood, an anthropologist affiliated with Sydney University, was the GEFC president. A member of the illustrious British Darwin-Wedgwood family, her vast network extended to international women’s organisations, pacifists and academics and to political, religious and business circles. Made visible through government documents and correspondence with and on behalf of desperate refugees, this matrix of connections, the successes and inevitable failures contribute to the history of refugee humanitarianism, religion and feminism in Australia.

- Cameron Coventry, *Federation University*

Roots among the people: Keynesianism and Australian society in war and peace

This paper will show that the adoption of Keynesian economics in Australia between 1939 and 1951 was contentious and emphasised divisions in society. There was significant debate throughout the entire country: in obscure towns, the wealthiest cities, the religious press, womens’ magazines and in trades halls. As the Second World War raged, the economics practiced in other countries – the United Kingdom, United States, New Zealand, France and Nazi Germany – preoccupied discourse. The question of a post-war reconstruction, which arose at the outset of hostilities, brought the ambitions of the Australian people to the fore. In the post-bellum, would the mistakes of the past – of the last post-war period and of the Great Depression – be repeated? The shift of macroeconomic policy was supported by business, especially manufacturers, as well as conservatives. Before the war was ended, they were joined by the Australian Labor Party. Until that point Laborites and unionists had despised Keynes, casting him as the bête noire of the working class. With bipartisan Keynesianism assured, post-war reconstruction commenced with full employment policy as its centrepiece; a policy that would define the economy and social democracy in Australia until it was finally ended in 1984.

- Jay Ryder, *University of Melbourne*

Examining prophetic conquest and contemporary Jihadi groups

Salafi-Jihadi groups such as Islamic State allegedly base their conduct on the Prophet’s actions, and those of his contemporaries. The Prophet faced extreme sanction by his doubters in the early period of revelation, which necessitated many military engagements, some unprompted. The Prophet’s conduct during pivotal



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skirmishes such as the Battle of Badr (624 CE), Battle of Uhud (625 CE), Battle of the Trench (627 CE) and subsequent slaughter of the Banū Qurayzah (a Jewish tribe) serve as important frameworks for war in Islam. Islamic State declares reliance upon such conduct, though their use of violence is extreme. Whether the Prophet's conduct may be used to justify contemporary violence in Islam is highly-contested. If a link may be drawn, the legitimacy of this link must be established to understand how contemporary violence in Islam is framed.

STREAM 2.1 EDUCATION

- Anju De Alwis, *University of Southern Queensland*

Impact of blockchain in education

The current process of education accreditation is carried out largely through manual means. This poses significant risk to the quality and integrity of education outcomes due to the volume of falsification of academic certificates. This research will explore the feasibility of a decentralised data management tool using blockchain technology for an effective solution. The study will evaluate the unique characteristics of added security, transparency, immutability and decentralisation of the blockchain technology using a prototype. Qualitative case study methodology will be used to document the challenges in the process of accreditation and to analyse the appropriate technology framework. The objective of this research is to develop a blockchain technological solution framework to the problem of accreditation which impacts the quality of education.

- Sarah Blanchard, *University of Western Australia*

Repertoire and curriculum in Western Australian Kodály classrooms: Practices of lower secondary (years 7–9) teachers

I examine the practices of select Western Australian lower secondary (years 7–9) music teachers implementing Kodály's Concept. During the 1940s, Zoltán Kodály (1882–1967) reformed Hungarian music education, seeking to nurture a love of music, beginning with nursery school education. Sound before symbol is central to Kodály's philosophy, where students practically experience concepts before naming and associating a symbol. His guiding principles are adaptable to suit different educational environments, including Kodály's ideal repertoire of folksongs and Western art music. During the 1970s, Kodály's Concept emerged in Australian schools, resulting in the formation of Kodály Australia, and their recommended curriculum. There is extensive research regarding the use and global adaptations of Kodály's Concept, however, little regarding Western Australia specifically. Therefore we may ask: are teachers adapting the Concept for their Western Australian students? To answer this, I interview teachers utilising the Concept in their classrooms, discovering commonalities in their practices; the interviews consider contemporary approaches to repertoire selection and curricula navigation. I compare these findings with Kodály's intentions evident in his writings. Together, this research provides an understanding of how Western Australian teachers integrate Kodály's Concept into their programs, and will encourage further research into its application.



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- Ursula Bravo, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Institutional mission & territorial identity in the images of a primary school in the suburbs of Santiago de Chile

Schools are full of images that communicate curricular content & institutional values, mark the progression of pedagogical time, & guide children's behaviour, among other purposes (Errázuriz & Portales, 2018). However, images are not transparent windows through which one sees the world; they are cultural products closely linked to specific contexts of production & visualization (Rose, 2016). In this sense, Margolis (1999) suggests that schools' images build up a visible but hidden curriculum that promotes values & reproduce belief systems. Thus, the study of school images requires a critical approach that considers both the social context in which they are produced & the social relations in which they are embedded (Banks, 2001). This visual essay presents a case study about a public school located in a peripheral area in Santiago de Chile. Its territory was illegally appropriated before Pinochet's dictatorship & then suffered military repression while remaining an emblem of social demands. Today, its students come from critically underprivileged homes. Despite this unfavourable context, the school claims to promote a culture of high expectations & self-improvement. How is this school's mission present in the images displayed within its building? What types of relations emerge between school images & its territory?



Mural painting of a street near the school "For me and for all women. Act Against Violence"



Mural painting on the outside wall of the school: "Love for education is inclusion"



Visual statement of the school's institutional mission located in the Headmaster office: "To teach is not like filling a glass, it's like lighting a fire"



Mural painting inside the school



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- James Gardiner, *University of Sydney*

Youth and queer literature: Communities, space and possible futures

Scholars within the social sciences, public health and education have demonstrated that LGBTIQ+ youth in Australia experience disproportionate levels of mental ill-health, often associated with a negative self-image, expectations of rejection, and social isolation (Lea, de Wit & Reynolds 2014; Morandini et al. 2015; Pallotta-Chiarolli & Martin 2009; Robinson et al. 2014). However, little research has been done into the ways that LGBTIQ+ youth are supported or the ways that they create joy and resilience in their lives. Building on the work of researchers interested in the generative and ameliorative power of reading and writing groups (Blackburn & Clark 2011; Blackburn & Schey 2018; Johnson 2017, 2018; Long 2003; Watson 2010), this project takes a qualitative, ethnographic approach to exploring the value of reading and writing groups for LGBTIQ+ young people in Sydney's Inner-West. It asks: How might reading and writing groups contribute to the wellbeing of LGBTIQ+ youth? As a first-year PhD candidate, I'm currently clarifying the project's position in the field and preparing to undertake fieldwork. In this presentation, I speak to some relevant literature and methodological approaches to addressing these research questions.

- Mandy Cooke, *Charles Sturt University*

Creating relevant and responsive education for the 21st century: Educator risk-taking in high quality early childhood education

Evidence increasingly shows that the quality of early childhood education matters. The pursuit of high quality early childhood education requires educators to question, adapt and transform practices; actions that may be risky for educators. Yet there is little research to show how early childhood educators perceive risk-taking in high quality early childhood education. I conducted a qualitative case study to explore early childhood educators' views on, and engagement with, risk-taking in professional practice. Using the theory of practice architectures as a theoretical, methodological and analytical tool, I conducted interviews with 55 educators in three high quality early childhood services. Using thematic analysis, I show that for the educators in the study, risk-taking is driven by three main motivations: professional growth and development; developing children as competent and empowered individuals; and advocacy and activism. I also show that educators' risk-taking is enacted under five broad themes: providing opportunities for children to take risks; trusting children; doing things that are new; expressing ideas and beliefs; and including curriculum content that may be considered controversial, complex and inappropriate for children. By analysing these findings through the lens of the theory of practice architectures, I conclude that for the educators' in this study, risk-taking is courageous and guided by morally informed praxis for the benefit of both individuals and society.



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STREAM 2.2 LANGUAGE STUDIES, LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION & INTERPRETING

- Julia Rietze, *University of Auckland*

Emotions, identities, and investments in language biographies of heritage speakers of German in New Zealand

This PhD project focuses on language biographies of New Zealanders, whose parents immigrated from a German-speaking country. It therefore makes use of autobiographic narratives, which center around how a language was acquired and used (Nekvapil, 2003). Of particular interest are references to emotions, identities and investments. From a socio-ecological perspective (Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Steffensen & Kramsch, 2017), these subjective influencing factors on heritage language maintenance are seen as inextricably connected as well as closely entangled with daily routines and conditions. The main research question of this narrative inquiry asks for participants' language experiences. Sub-questions address connections between these experiences, different societal systems and the concepts mentioned above. As a contribution to this conference, I would like to introduce the design of my project and share initial insights derived from the first language biographies.

- Eun Kyong Park, *UNSW Sydney*

Beliefs about bilingualism, family literacy practices and identity: Family language policies of Korean immigrant parents in Australia

This study draws on family language policy (FLP) research to explore the relationships between Korean immigrant parents' beliefs about bilingualism, family literacy practices and their children's identity development in Sydney, Australia. It examines how parents' ideological beliefs and experiences are related to managing their practices and environment for their children. It is based on my previous research that presented Korean immigrant mothers' beliefs and decision-making in support of children's bilingualism. This project includes fathers' perspectives within the participating families as key contributors to bilingual development for children. It adopts a qualitative approach by exploring the beliefs and practices of twelve immigrant mothers and fathers living in a Korean-Australian community whose child/children attends a community Korean language program. The main data included 1) focus group interviews with mothers and 2) self-reports of fathers. A thematic analysis and coding was used to reveal their ideologies surrounding bilingualism and the bilingual identities. This project highlights the complexity of language and literacy practices in the family domain alongside sociocultural factors. It makes a significant contribution to the field of FLP and bilingualism by introducing this community's lived experiences and practices. It enables educators and policy makers to access authentic information about how bilingualism is practised within these immigrant families and to help inform the creation of culturally appropriate partnership between home and school-community.



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- Suzanne Grasso, *Monash University*

Family language policy, familism and follow up: Spanish heritage language maintenance in Melbourne

Spanish is one of the ten most spoken community languages in Australia, with an increasing number of Colombians and Chileans forming the largest Spanish speaking communities in Melbourne. Despite this, to date there have been few studies of family language policy (FLP) in Spanish speaking Latin American communities in Australia. For this study, interviews were conducted with ten mothers from Colombia and Chile regarding their experiences raising their children in Spanish in Melbourne. The interviews covered the challenges families face and the FLP they followed to address these challenges. The interviews focused on the source and quality of advice that informs their FLP, particularly the role of online sources, social networks and early childhood practitioners. This study found that families predominantly relied on both off and online social networks for advice around FLP, which is indicative not just of the diasporic familism typical of Latin American communities (Guardado, 2008), but is consistent with other culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities in Australia (ECCV, 2012). Early childhood practitioners, in contrast, were generally not considered to be a relevant source of advice about FLP. This study outlines suggestions to improve upon existing multilingual advocacy and follow up for CALD clients.

- Wanyu Liao, *Monash University*

Parents' perceptions and management of children's learning of Chinese as a heritage language: A case study of cross-cultural families in Australia

Parents play an important role in children's learning of their heritage language (HL) in immigrant countries. Fostering HL learning is a hard task for parents, particularly in immigrant families, and this difficulty is exacerbated in cross-cultural families. The existing studies have not fully addressed the importance of consistent parental perceptions and language management in children's HL learning. This gap is particularly clear in the research concerning learning Chinese as an HL among cross-cultural families' children living in English-speaking immigrant countries such as Australia. The present qualitative study used semi-structured interviews to fill this gap by examining the perceptions and language management strategies of three cross-cultural families in Australia whose children are learning Chinese as one parent's HL. The results suggest that, in English countries, Chinese-background and non-Chinese-background parents in cross-cultural families have quite different opinions about their children learning Chinese, which are reflected in their dissimilar language management strategies. The results highlight the importance and challenges of developing a stable family language policy in cross-cultural families in order to maintain their children's HL learning.

- Helen Stavrou, *Charles Sturt University*

Investigating the impact of popular song and entertainment media on the learning motivation of EFL/ESL students in higher education

This presentation focuses on HDR investigating the impact of popular song and entertainment media on the learning motivation of students in higher education. Previous studies investigating the link between song and second language learning have predominantly focused on early learners (Legg, 2009) with few such as Mahmud (2017) investigating its use with students in higher education. Initial survey data revealed listening to English language popular song and watching English language T.V series as dominant leisure time activities



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among respondents supporting further investigation into their use as learning prompts. These real-world platforms have the added benefit of being autonomy supportive, engaging and motivating, crucial tenets of self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000) which will serve as a theoretical framework for the current research. Although this action research was initially designed for a face-to-face learning environment, methodological modifications may be needed if the COVID-19 pandemic necessitates a switch to online teaching mode. In an ever-changing world, it becomes evident that language teaching and learning pedagogies will need to adapt to a highly online environment where learning motivation and learner autonomy will take center stage. The current research carries the potential to offer increasingly self-directed, self-motivated approaches to second language learning.

STREAM 2.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

- Jason Harrison, *UNSW Sydney*

A healthy city: Is walkability inclusive?

It is widely acknowledged that the built environment plays a significant role in supporting healthy behaviours which mitigate against the rising rates of chronic disease and promotes health and wellbeing. Walkability is a key factor in determining the liveability of a city – in part because walking is an almost ubiquitous activity and can be incorporated into daily life across the life course. Nevertheless, a walkable city is not necessarily accessible to all citizens. Barriers exist within the built environment which turn otherwise walkable streets into unwalkable ones for persons with a disability. These barriers are not sufficiently considered in the healthy city decision making process and are generally overlooked by planning practitioners who are largely able-bodied focused. Around one in five Australians live with some form of disability and this prevalence only increases with age. There is the risk that many who use the city feel excluded from even everyday activities such as walking to places of work, education or recreation and are unable to access different parts of the built environment. The case study presented here examines, through means of a detailed access audit, some of the barriers encountered within the urban environment of the City of Sydney.

- Utami Dewi, *UNSW Sydney*

Women with disabilities' employment: A collaborative governance approach to implement the employment quota policy in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Employment for women with disabilities has important meaning for economic resources and social inclusion. However, women with disabilities face internal and external barriers to obtain and maintain paid employment. This research aims to examine collaborative governance approach to implement the employment quota policy to increase the number of women with disabilities in paid employment in Yogyakarta Indonesia. This thesis adopts the human development model of disability to explore personal, resources, structural and environmental factors as inter-relational aspects to measure opportunities to participate in the labour market and functioning of women with disabilities. This disability model is significant to portray how stakeholders understand their potentials and challenges to participate in paid employment provision for women with disabilities. This thesis also applies the collaborative governance regime approach as the analytical framework to analyse whether actors collaborate in the employment quota policy



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implementation. To answer the research questions, this study adopts a qualitative research approach. Interviews, focus groups and document reviews are qualitative methods to gather data. Meanwhile the interactive model of Miles and Huberman is applied for data analysis.

- Ayah Wehbe, *UNSW Sydney*

Ensuring fieldwork is inclusive and accessible for Australian Muslim women with hearing loss

A pioneer study encouraged Muslim women with disability, especially those living in the West to share their stories and experiences (Dossa 2009). My PhD focuses on Muslim women in Australia with disability, specifically hearing loss. This presentation reflects my methodology stage to highlight the importance of ensuring research and fieldwork is inclusive and accessible to wholly capture the experiences of Muslim women in Sydney with hearing loss. Conducting interviews with people with hearing loss pose challenges due to complexity of language and access needs (Olkin 2004) and women with hearing loss “should have communication options during their interviews” (Stapleton 2015, p. 574). For my interviews, live-captioning, Auslan (Australian sign language) interpreters or other language interpreters will be booked if needed. Additionally, as “all research materials should be available in alternate format” (Olkin 2004, p.336), materials in different languages such as Arabic, Easy Read English and a video in Auslan have been produced (Wehbe 2020). The high translation/interpretation costs are aided by A&SS Faculty HDR Support Funds. Ethical approval was received in 2019, but due to COVID19 I had to transition from face-to-face to some remote fieldwork (Lupton 2020). Recently, my ethical modification request to include online interviews and observations has been approved.

- Debashis Sarker, *University of Queensland*

Women with disabilities in a male-dominated prejudiced society: The case of Bangladesh

By applying qualitative method and lessons learnt from the field, this paper reveals that most women with disabilities are poor, vulnerable, disenfranchised and treated with neglect and at times contemptuously, both within the family and the society in Bangladesh. This research also found that where congenial physical disability is often regarded as a divine curse and in a patriarchal society where women are seen as liability, women with disabilities are particularly resented and thus often abandoned by their family members and are also victims of continuous domestic violence and abuse. In a society where sensitivity to the needs of people with disability is yet to take root, provisions for accessing basic services such as education, health, and transportation are limited if not non-existent for women with disabilities. Direct and representational participation of women with disabilities in the policy processes are rare and thus changes relevant to their needs and empowerment are fewer. However, as this research indicates that, situation of women with disabilities are unique and different from those of men and thus would require more focused and gender-sensitive interventions at multiple levels – social, cultural and institutional.



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- Jane Adams, *UNSW Sydney*

The application of public value theory to research with parents and carers of children with disability using the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

Public value theory can be applied as a framework for exploring the impact of complex public policy, such as the NDIS. However, there are multiple tensions around how public value is conceptualised, and unique challenges in applying this framework to a personalisation scheme. This paper seeks to further the discussion about the utility of public value theory in relation to the NDIS. The uncapped nature of the NDIS means that there is public interest in the value that is generated through its implementation. This indicates a need for a more nuanced understanding of the value processes occurring in the complex interactions between a range of actors including citizens, public service organisations, and the broader community. There is also a need to consider value destruction processes that may inhibit the realisation of the potential value of the NDIS. This paper describes how a public value framework has been applied in a PhD study with parents of primary school aged children with disability using the NDIS. The extant literature contains few applications of public value theory to empirical studies, therefore this research will contribute to the growing body of empirical public value research.

STREAM 2.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

- Dovber Seldowitz, *UNSW Sydney*

Hasidic women's leadership and the stained-glass ceiling

The women of Hasidic Jewish communities, like their co-religionists in other conservatively religious societies, are represented in popular culture as oppressed, voiceless victims of a patriarchal society, impervious to the social changes of the 20th Century. But unlike their fictional characters in films and television dramas like Netflix's *Unorthodox* (2020), some Hasidic women have begun to assume significant religious and community leadership roles. This paradoxical phenomenon of Hasidic women's leadership requires examination by social science researchers. Understanding the development and underlying dynamics of this unexpected form of social change may assist our broader understanding of the limits placed on religious leadership ('the stained-glass ceiling'). Sociological theory, including 'structuration theory', and an analysis of the religious and mystical ideologies of Hasidism assist the effort to theorise and explain how this nascent form of religious women's leadership has begun to emerge. Studying Hasidic women's leadership may yield insight into the various ways women in religious groups may acquire power and agency to shape their lives and the lives of others in their community. Theoretical contributions of this study may include a reconfiguration of the 'stained-glass ceiling' concept to one that accounts for the different ways religious groups accept social change.

- Nourhan Kassem, *Macquarie University*

Women in Sufism: From mastership to apprenticeship resurgence of women's role in Sufi tradition

Women being that creature symbolizing sentiment approaches in knowing the universe have been neglected in the Sufi traditions. Female presence in Sufism is limited to attending Dhizr circles and ceremonies. Such seizure came after long exerted efforts from women's side in dismantling and teaching mystic traditions. In



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my paper, I am going to address this topic through three main points; the first one presents the supreme role that women occupied in Sufism through exploring numerous Sufi women served as instructors in teaching Sufism, namely; Fatimah bent Al-Mathni, Shams of Marchena, and Sha'wana the Persian. The second part will address the main obstacles that hindered women from continuing their path in the production of such knowledge. They are the prevalence of masculinity in Muslims societies, the involvement of many Sufi orders in political conflicts, and women's perception of their role in Sufism. The third part discusses the resurrection of women's role in Sufism, through establishing Sufi associations dedicated to females, the translation of many western researchers such as Annemarie Schimmel, and shedding light on current pioneer Sufi females. The paper will set an open-end, discussing the possible avenues of research of females' contributions in Sufism.

- Mitra Jahandideh, *Australian National University*

Khele: The cultural legacy of the Talesh people in Iran

Khele, a traditional call related to the Talesh people of Iran, imitates sounds found in the natural environment of the rural and mountainous region. This call provides a ground, reflecting the cultural and social values in the everyday life of the Talesh people. Studying khele in this context spells out and highlights those socially and culturally shaped values that acknowledge and celebrate nature and its sounds. Considering my ethnographic fieldwork in countrysides and villages of Talesh, I examine how the Talesh people experience and perceive their nature and environmental sounds, and what inspires them to imitate these sounds. The result helps me to show the way sounds contribute to creating a cultural practice and in making meanings for a community. From a broad perspective, I show how soundscape takes part in forming the culture and cultural legacy for a group of people.

- James William Goh, *University of Sydney*

History at odds: Remembering the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam

Memory and remembrance are key sites through which artists and scholars have interrogated the afterlives of the war in Vietnam. While this scholarship has strived to recuperate the diasporic Vietnamese subjectivity, little has been said about the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, the Hoa people, whose presence in Vietnam has been instrumental in the formation of Vietnamese nationalism. Although the Hoa have largely been forgotten in official history and public memory, traces of the Hoa shadow these sites. This paper attends to a propagandistic state history and semi-biographical historical fiction novel that respectively perform the will to forget and the desire to instantiate the mass exodus of the Hoa. Why are canonised histories silent about the Hoa's relationship with the war in Vietnam? What do the Hoa's movements and liaisons reveal that public memory and official remembrance do not? I argue that these representations of the Hoa reveal how our access to the past is necessarily subtended by structures of power that shape the appearance of history as truth. Further, I argue that the Hoa's multiple subject positions as collaborators and collateral of (neo)colonialism reveal how capitalist and sexual logics intersect and undergird Vietnam's experiences of imperialism.



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- Kuansong Victor Zhuang, *University of Illinois at Chicago and Macquarie University*

The included: Rethinking disabled bodies within the biopolitics of inclusion

The inclusion of disabled people in Singapore has gained speed and publicity since the mid 2000s, as the state sought to build a more inclusive society. This has been manifested in various cultural texts, from carnivals like the Purple Parade, inclusive community spaces such as the Enabling Village, politicians reaffirming the need to build a more inclusive society, and public education campaigns such as See The True Me. In my work, I examine this biopolitics of inclusion through a reading of these texts, and analyse its underpinning logics and implications on our understanding of disability both in Singapore and transnationally. I argue that increasingly in Singapore, and in other nation-states, the effect of inclusion is the production of a new figure of disability, or what I call the included. In this presentation, I sketch out the contours of the included, who are actively embraced by a state that demands inclusion of all it deems disabled, speaking with disability studies that has focused on exposing the exclusion of disabled people. In exposing the logics in which the figure of the included works, I ask that we pay more attention to how disabled bodies today are and can be folded into life.

STREAM 2.5 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

- Wenwen Li, *University of Auckland*

From Up the Yangtze to Wuhan! Wuhan!: The Representations of China in Yung Chang's Documentaries

The Chinese Canadian diaspora has become integrated in creating different iterations of what a transitional China means. Primarily produced within the constraints of the North American film industry, independent documentaries by Chinese Canadian are significantly shaped by the expectations and opinions of its funders and target audience. This paper examines the differing perspectives and commentaries that have been deployed by third-generation Chinese Canadian Yung Chang. Chang's debut feature-length documentary *Up the Yangtze* (2007) captures the construction of the Three Gorges Dam Project and its social implications and tracks his relation to China, attempting to balance his non-Western family influence with the Western culture they are growing into. More recently, the Covid-19 pandemic has not only placed China centre stage but also become a subject matter of creative works worldwide. Chang is selected to co-direct the documentary *Wuhan! Wuhan!* which focuses on the first city to be locked down due to the Coronavirus outbreak in 2020. This paper aims to explore how Chang's works embody intercultural qualities and offer the documentation of a China in crisis embracing, and embraced by, the global economy, and how the representations of China change in his documentaries in shifting contexts.

- Cyma Hibri, *UNSW Sydney*

Remediated immediations: Beyond or against a humanising Palestine documentary cinema?

After the Second Intifada, or Palestinian uprising (2000-2005), Palestine Solidarity documentaries that sought to render the Palestinian subject 'visible' and 'human' proliferated (Dabashi 2006; Ginsberg 2016). These documentaries shaped subsequent scholarship, propelling a scholarly consensus that understands the tenets of 'visibility' and 'humanisation' as effective documentary responses to Israeli colonial rule (Said 2006; Van Gils & Shwaikh 2017; Desai 2015). My case studies of the documentaries *5 Broken Cameras* (2011), *Ghost*



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Hunting (2017), and Advocate (2019), however, reveal that the privileging of abstract notions of ‘humanity’ displaces political specificity and obfuscates the tenuous power relations which underlie their production. To this end, I deploy documentary theorist Pooja Rangan’s (2017) conception of “immediations,” interpolated into Bolter & Grusin’s (2000) remediation theory to interrogate the mediation of Palestinian documentary subjectivities. In this paper, however, I consider the methodological implications of my theoretical framework. I argue that, while seeming polemical, my methodology affords a productive ambivalence that complicates rather than refutes the salient scholarly conceptions of the visual economy of Palestine Documentary Cinema. Informed by Foucauldian genealogy, I seek to denaturalise and restore sociohistorical contingency to the deployment of documentary techniques otherwise anchored to the depoliticising, ahistorical tenets of ‘visibility’ and ‘humanisation’.

- Alexander Beare, *University of Adelaide*

Female embodiments of hegemonic masculinity in *The Sopranos*

Complex television programs feature an array of unique characteristics that set them apart from other types of television (Mittell 2014). However, these features are not given enough attention in scholarly readings of these programs. This paper demonstrates how an analysis of these features can challenge conventional understandings of complex television programs through a close reading of H.B.O.’s original program *The Sopranos*. The show is predominantly constructed as a feminist text in academic circles due to its ‘progressive’ representation of masculinity (Akass & McCabe 2002; De Stefano 2011). However, this scholarship only tracks masculinity through main characters and plot points (Lee 2004). Mittell asserts that a unique characteristic of complex television is highly developed secondary characters and subplots (2014). I take this into account through an analysis of the problematic way minor character Angie Bonpensiero gradually embodies masculinity. I conclude that *The Sopranos* should not be holistically constructed as a feminist text as it provides subtle endorsements of hegemonic masculinity (Connell 1987) through its minor characters and subplots. Ultimately the program does not disrupt the hierarchy between masculinity and femininity in the way existing scholarship implies.

- Marie-Christine Sweeney, *Charles Sturt University*

Here and now: Storytelling roles of the children’s television writer for the millennial generation

Rapid changes to the media landscape has seen a shift of control to new global players, and the children’s audience themselves, who, enabled by technology are reshaping the media landscape. There is nothing new or remarkable to them about this technology. It is simply a part of the lives they live. The challenge for broadcasters today is to make content available to young people when and how they want it, to help them find it, navigate their way through it, and even create it hand in hand with broadcasters. My research question is an examination of writers and the evolution, if any, of their (literary, cultural) storytelling craft for children. Regulation, industry guidelines and technology form the background to this proposed research question. Psychology, sociology, linguistics, literature, communications and anthropological theory will complement the empirical work. Methods of data collection will include in-depth interviews and group interviews, field notes, participant observation and surveys, journals, letters, conversations and life experience – collectively forming a narrative inquiry.



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- Xinyi Chen, *Monash University*

Media as practice: Identifying with Sherlock and Downton Abbey in China

The global success of Sherlock and Downton Abbey could not have happened without the combined effects of commercial globalization and digital technology on people's lives in the twenty-first century. These effects, together with China's rapid social transformation, form the general conditions under which these two British TV programs have become immensely popular among mainland Chinese viewers. By analysing Chinese online comments about these two programs, this paper seeks to gain perspective on the viewers, especially their interests and outlooks on life. The empirical aspect of my project is an analysis of online discussions about Sherlock and Downton Abbey on Chinese social media. Theoretically, the thesis draws on scholarship that engages with media as "practice" (Couldry, 2004) and is attentive to the specific online practices of Chinese TV viewers in the twenty-first century.

STREAM 2.6 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

- Chloe Agius, *University of Melbourne*

Imitating the intimate: Independent Australian bookshops in the post-digital literary age

This year, Australian independent bookstores have witnessed unprecedented structural change, having to adapt to an online-only marketplace, while readers have had to change the way they browse, buy and read books. Research in the field of book history and publishing studies has witnessed many changes with the advent of digital technology, producing scholarship which navigates the relationship between technological advancements and the consequent impact on the production, distribution and reception of books, and particularly on booksellers and readers (Murray 2018; Ray Murray & Squires 2013; Davis 2020; Fuller & Rehberg Sedo 2013; Noorda & Marsden 2019). My research applies Lauren Berlant's concept of 'intimate public' (2009) to the brick and mortar bookshop, exploring the way this 'everyday' space is saturated with emotional attachments to its physical space. My research applies a post-digital lens on the intimate experience of the bookshop displayed on the websites of two independent bookstores in Melbourne, exploring how 'the messy state of media arts and design after their digitisation' (Davis 2020) impacts these booksellers. My research finds through the experience of visiting the websites of independent bookshops, emotional attachments to physical bookshops are reinforced, confirming the in-store experience as fundamental to our understandings of contemporary bookish culture.

- Victoria Ryle, *University of Tasmania*

Publishing books by children as authors: Why now?

Evidence suggests that children need literacy practices that are relational and communal, culturally contextualised, and offer 'real-world' relevance if we are to increase access for those currently marginalised within our education system. Yet the role that publishing books with children as authors can play in this remains a significant gap in contemporary academic literature. My research investigates the responsiveness of educators' pedagogical approaches to publishing books with children over time, through a diffractive analysis drawing on a multi-method approach. This brief presentation references one long term initiative that has published the voices of children as authors for over 30 years, through shifting theoretical lenses:



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broadly, critical literacies; creative and artist-led approaches; overlaid with a community and cultural lens. Threaded through this work are the rights of the child and a call to make space for children's voices in the public sphere at a time when children are a arguably the most severely impacted demographic facing the challenges of Covid-19 into the future.

- Chinmaya Lal Thakur, *La Trobe University*

In the light of the Co-Vid 19 crisis: Witnessing the event in David Malouf's Remembering Babylon

In the proposed presentation, I will attempt close-reading a particular passage from David Malouf's 1993 novel *Remembering Babylon*. On the basis of suggestions that emerge thereby, I would argue that Malouf's fiction presents several such moments where the human subject gets exposed to the limits of their knowledge and being. What brings about this exposure is the force of the event—the sheer bursting forth of that which cannot be predicted or anticipated. In the wake of the occurrence of the absolutely contingent, the subject is left with the awareness of their finitude—finitude of knowledge, power, agency, and even life itself. And then, as Jacques Derrida has argued, it is expected that they will open themselves to the force of the event every time that it transpires. Towards the conclusion of the presentation, I would suggest that the 'event' of the current Co-Vid 19 crisis has brought forth the urgent need for human lives to be reimagined in analogous terms. The present situation has rendered humans especially precarious as it could not have been foreseen in any manner. Therefore, perhaps we need to continuously expose ourselves to the force of the contingent instead of conceiving our existence as being driven by our supposedly limitless ability, power, and agency.

- Soo-Min Shim, *Australian National University*

Australian visual arts in the Asia century: Figuring nation-states through Asialink's visual arts residencies

Despite the vast research on museology in Australia, there has been comparatively little work done on the acquisition, exhibition, and exchange of 'Asian' art in Australia, particularly Korean art. This paper presents an analysis of the display, reception, and consumption of contemporary Korean art facilitated by Asialink's art residencies that have aimed to figure 'Asia' and 'Australia'. Existing literature has celebrated these initiatives as seminal in Australia's cultural integration into the Asia-Pacific region. However, this study aims to problematise binaristic understandings and categorisations of East/West, Asia/Australia. A cross analysis of policy documents such as the 1994 Commonwealth cultural policy document 'Creative Nation' is evidence of the calculated commodification of visual arts that sees artworks, artists and art institutions become tools of cultural diplomacy, tourism, international relations, commerce, and trade. An investigation of the programmes in the 1990s elucidates the ever-shifting perspectives of 'Asia' as a strategic geopolitical construct for Australia. The role of visual arts in perpetuating various stereotypes of the 'Asia-Pacific' and Australia's place in the Asia-Pacific region has continued to have repercussions on the subsequent erasure and invisibility of Asian-Australian artists.

- Viola Karungi, *UNSW Sydney*

Child soldiers: 'a poisonous chicken soup recipe.'

This paper examines the dual representation of child soldiers as both victims & perpetrators in a Ugandan play *Forgotten World* (2009) regarding the war in northern Uganda. It evaluates the view that children are



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'helpless victims' yet at the same time have 'tactical agency' to survive during war. It argues that whether child soldiers employ tactical agency, they remain victims of circumstances. Hence, there is no merit in distinguishing between when children are victims or perpetrators. Therefore, it concludes that the concept of child soldiers is 'a poisonous chicken soup recipe' because children are coerced into committing crimes to serve the interests of their recruiters & yet are labelled as perpetrators.

STREAM 2.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

- Mark Layson, *Charles Sturt University*

Pre-ponsiveness to trauma: How classic narratives of betrayal can inform preventative trauma practice.

Dealing with the impact of traumatic events has largely been handed over to the medical and psychological community. They are the masters of empirical investigation and evidenced-based responses. However, this model has not been as successful at responding as might have been hoped. Research into moral injury, first described by psychiatrist Jonathan Shay in the mid 1990's, opened the door that has broadened our understanding of experiencing trauma. Shay utilised the ancient mythical texts, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* to make sense of the process of character deterioration that often accompanies trauma exposure in war veterans. This approach broadened relational, moral and emotional context in a way that the arts and social sciences are ready made to do. Increasingly, religious or artistic narratives are bringing a holistic perspective on the human response to trauma exposure along with new avenues of prevention of harm. This presentation will detail the impact that the arts and social sciences have had, and need continue having in this over medicalised and pathologized arena. Se will share how our poets, artists, theologians, philosophers and carers can bring existential, spiritual and emotional strength and healing to those who experience trauma.

- Trang Do, *Monash University*

Reconfiguring breast reconstruction in the post-cancer life

Breast reconstruction (BR) - the surgery to restore the shape of one or both breasts after lumpectomy or mastectomy - is thought to help women regain the sense of normalcy after cancer. The aim of this paper is to provide perspectives on BR from a resource-constraint setting drawn from an ethnographic study conducted in 2019 exploring how broader forces influenced the live experiences of breast cancer in Central Vietnam. Data used in this article were derived from in-depth interviews with 11 healthcare providers & 33 patients, observation, & focus group discussions. Findings show that patients generally expressed their reservations about BR. For them BR was a tremendously painful experience which would weaken their health status, prompting the original tumour to return or spread faster. BR was widely perceived as an aesthetic practice & entailed moral judgement against it, which prevented patients from seeking reconstruction in order to protect their moral position of dutiful & compliant women. Their reconstructive decisions were also impeded by structural forces, including the scarcity of specialised expertise; doctors' hesitance in recommending reconstruction; as well as the under-coverage in the existing insurance scheme. The non-reconstructive decision was not always one without an element of control. In fact, in forgoing BR the women also attempted to challenge normative configurations linking female beauty with wholeness, thereby reclaiming autonomy over their bodily experiences.



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- Alyson Baker, *University of Southern Queensland*

The Challenge of pink: Subverting the current paradigm of breast cancer awareness

My research aims to create artworks advocating for inclusive narratives of breast cancer. It responds to the absence of male breast cancer in the current public awareness paradigm (National Breast Cancer Foundation, 2016; Whiteside, 2017). A central concept underpinning this research is male bodies as a transgressive embodiment of breast cancer (Richardson, 2012): I assert that male breast cancer experience is abjected (Rudge & Holmes, 2010), and marginalised (McQuarrie, 2012) leading to trauma (Leys, 2000). The idea of living with what is considered a feminine disease is distressing and stigmatising for some men (Donavon & Flynn, 2007). My methodological approach involves collecting, analysing and translating 164 autoethnographical representations, the number of Australian men diagnosed in one year. By employing a variety of oral and visual modalities, it enables me to transfer and apply findings in a tactile, tangible, and visible manner. This artistic engagement allows a multifaceted interrogation of current research to gain a richer understanding of male lived experiences. Sharing male breast cancer stories gives a therapeutic value to the research (Sheikh 2008, p.85) and may create social change from an individual level to the broader community (Robson & Sumara, 2016, p.617). Translating their stories into creative works serves as a key visual strategy to allow viewers of the artworks to renegotiate their own understanding of the disease.

- Huong Nguyen, *Flinders University*

Sexual harassment of working women- A case study in Vietnam

Gender-based violence (GBV) is the most extreme manifestation of gender. GBV continues widespread and to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Globally, 1 in 3 women are impacted by GBV in their lifetime and 600 million women are living in countries where domestic violence is not against the law. At workplace, 50% of the world's working women are in vulnerable employment, often unprotected by labor legislation. Vietnam: 45% of women and girls and 45% of men and bystanders reported sexual harassment as the highest risk to women and girls in urban public places. Sexual harassment is a form of gender-based violence and under-reported due to shame, fear, cultural, social norms and commonly held views that men dominate over workplace and household decision making. The research "Sexual harassment of working women- Case study in Vietnam" using liberal feminist conceptual framework will primarily focus on examining how power dynamic and gender relation shape sexual harassment at workplace. It will explore how working women understand, respond and experience sexual harassment in diverse social and culture background. The research aims to contribute to academic knowledge and understanding about sexual harassment and address gender intervention program to improve gender equality at work. It also hopes to bridge the gender gaps between law formulation and implementation in Vietnam – a developing country with an increase women labor force.



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STREAM 3.1 EDUCATION

- Robin Nagy, *UNSW Sydney*

Measuring and tracking students' effort in high school

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" - so the saying goes. Effort and perseverance have long been regarded as central to long-term success, and have are driving forces behind prevalent educational constructs such as engagement, growth-mindset and grit. However, our school systems typically measure success in terms of academic achievement, rather than student learning and growth. How can we encourage students to try their best if their efforts are not rewarded by this systemic success measure? This PhD, currently in its initial stages, proposes a multidimensional model of effort, to investigate the factors influencing and mitigating against student effort in high school. In completing this PhD, it is anticipated that student effort can be reliably targeted to nurture students' growth, develop intrinsic motivation for learning and help students fulfil their academic potential. It will help to shift the systemic 'success-focus' away from an exclusive emphasis on outcomes of learning, towards the more important processes of learning. It will facilitate quality of education to become valued not just as a means to an end, but an end in itself.

- Macarena Salas, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

The contribution of mentoring from the perspectives of mentors and mentees: A literature review

Mentoring programs are among the most common ways of supporting novice teachers who are entering the profession. Although in the last two decades several literature reviews have used mentoring as their starting point, few efforts have been made to produce reviews that analyze and systematize the views of both mentors and mentees. In this regard, it is necessary to recognize and differentiate the links that may emerge when contrasting the discourse of two actors –mentors and novice teachers– who are at different points in their professional trajectories. This literature review aims at examining and systematizing the views of mentors and mentees regarding the contributions of mentoring to teacher induction and retention processes. Our analysis of 29 empirical articles makes it possible to contrast the views of mentors and novice teachers working in schools located in a number of countries. Results reveal thematic areas in which both actors agree: i) relevance of mentoring, ii) elements that contribute to mentoring, iii) elements that hinder mentoring, and iv) suggestions for improving mentoring. Although both actors mainly agree on what the aims of mentoring are, differences are observed when considering the impact of mentoring for the induction and retention of novice teachers.

- Camila Rasse, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Citizenship education through everyday interactions in vocational schools

School is a social institution where people learn the ways of society (Dewey, 1967), which include citizenship education. To engage as an active citizen requires several competencies, such as critical thinking, dialogue and discussion, collaboration, tolerance and respect (Geboers, Geijsel, Admiraal & Ten Dam, 2013). The learning and practice of those competencies were explored through ethnographic fieldwork in two vocational high schools in Santiago, Chile. It was possible to state that there are everyday interactions that can be conceptualized as social practices of citizenship, related to the original concept of social practices (Ariztía, 2017). Those social practices refer to interactions that provide opportunities to develop citizenship



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competencies fundamental for active citizenship involvement. Those opportunities can be seized or wasted, which leads to the education of two different types of citizens: active versus passive citizens. The different kinds of citizens are especially relevant in the context of vocational schools, which receive the most underprivileged students of the entire school system (Brunello & Checchi, 2007; Hoskins, Janmaat, Han & Muijs, 2016; Ministerio de Educación, 2011). Educating students in passive citizenship places barriers to social integration and active participation as citizens of these students, blocking democracy and society as a whole.

- Humaira Akhter, *University of Tasmania*

Teaching English as an additional language/dialect: Challenges faced by Australian teachers in the teaching of migrant students

The teaching of migrant students places a high degree of responsibility on the shoulders of teachers, who are tasked with ensuring their students receive equitable access to education. Drawing on literature since the year 2000, this presentation highlights the challenges confronting Australian teachers in the teaching of English to migrants and refugees. These challenges can be categorised as follows: language and cultural barriers, disrupted educational background of the students and curriculum not focused on critical development and linguistic diversity of the teachers. The findings from this informal systematic review of the literature reveal the contributions of key researchers regarding these challenges in Australian contexts. The findings reported in this presentation have useful implications for government personnel, as well as administrators of institutions that seek to improve the education of EAL/D students. This presentation may inform the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA), curriculum developers, policy makers, teachers, and future researchers by drawing attention to the challenges teachers face in delivering English as an additional language programs to migrant students. Furthermore, it provides an overview of how scholars have examined the domain of EAL/D teaching across Australia.

- Shi Zhang, *University of Melbourne*

Social media and international students' opportunity for social inclusion in Australia: A comparative study of Chinese and Indian international students

International students have become a significant component of Australian society's prosperity. However, compared with the economic value, the study on their living experience is insufficient and homogeneous. Particularly in the digital context, social media has reshaped the international students' life patterns, profoundly influencing their relationship with the host society. This project takes the multi-grounded theory to explore how social media influences Chinese and Indian students' social inclusion opportunities. The results show that social media generally plays a positive role in promoting international students' social inclusion. Specifically, the positive effects of promoting social interaction, providing job opportunities, and overcoming language barriers are prominent. However, the negative effects such as addiction and social network enclosure are notable as well. Besides, Indian students have a much more included feeling than Chinese students, which could be attributed to language proficiency and social media choice. This study provides valuable information to institutions regarding assistance for international students and contributes to a more mutual understanding between international students and Australia.



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STREAM 3.2 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

- Nigel Spence, *UNSW Sydney*

International organisations & the diffusion of children's rights norms: Vietnam case study

Children's rights have gained a distinct status within the cannon of human rights. Global norms about children & their rights have spread widely, including diffusion within many developing countries. International organisations (IOs) such as UN agencies, international non-governmental organisations & transnational networks have been instrumental in norm creation & diffusion, & have helped to create global governance mechanisms for children's rights. While child rights norms have spread rapidly, they have been mediated in many countries by local beliefs & structures. Drawing on original research in Vietnam conducted for a PhD, the paper examines the role of IOs in child rights norm diffusion, the interaction of IOs with national actors & processes of norm adaptation (Acharya 2004). The paper highlights the tensions for IOs in seeking to operate as principled activists (Keck & Sikkink 1998), while trying to adhere to the international development principle of localisation.

- Zihong Deng, *UNSW Sydney*

Children's agency within household in the context of migration: A systematic review protocol

This systematic review aims to examine how children understand and exercise their agency within their household in the context of migration. The review will follow the guidelines of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Literature searches will be undertaken in relevant databases using a combination of key words. English-written articles published in academic journals in or after 2010 will be included. Studies will first be screened based on the title and abstract, and then the full text will be screened. Only empirical studies will be included. All the studies meet the inclusion criteria will be assessed by two researchers independently using quality assessment tools. Data extracted will include author(s), country, year, journal, type of study, characteristics of participants, methods, indicators and measurements, and main findings. Finally, framework synthesis will be conducted among the included studies. In summary, this systematic review will provide insight into children's understanding and exercising of agency within their household in the context of migration. The review will provide evidence for practices and policies to improve children's well-being from the perspective of human agency, especially for children who are influenced by migration.

- Rebecca Coventry, *Australian Catholic University*

Important deficiencies: A history of juvenile detention in post-war Victoria

This thesis undertakes a systemic review of the juvenile detention system in Victoria during the post-war period. It argues that, despite a rotating door of reformatory discourse, the system has failed to resolve fundamental issues that have plagued its history. The introduction of the Children's Welfare Act 1954 (Vic) saw the reassertion of the State as the primary provider of juvenile detention centres, culminating in the opening of a number of State-run institutions. In the decades that followed there was a proliferation of reformatory discourses and subsequent changes in policy direction. In most cases these changes were stimulated by a perceived crisis or embarrassment for the government, or an inquiry revealing the inadequacies of the system. This trend is evident up to the present day. This thesis uses the legislative, policy



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and financial records provided by the various government departments in charge of the juvenile detention system to engage in an 'against the grain' reading of departmental annual reports and media coverage. This reading sits alongside inmate narratives detailing the great harm suffered in these institutions and shows that fundamentally the reality of life in prison for children today is little different to that experienced over half a century ago.

- Alexander Hynd, *UNSW Sydney*

Middle power identity formation: Hierarchical authority and status in the Asia-Pacific

While much of the current debate surrounding continuity and change in the Asia-Pacific has rightly focused on great powers, middle powers have also been acknowledged as having the potential to help shape and augment the regional order. This research examines the pursuit of hierarchical authority and status by states in the Asia Pacific as they take on the identity of 'middle power', employing the case studies of Australia, South Korea and Vietnam. It examines middle powers' simultaneous role as both subordinate and dominant actors in authoritative hierarchies in the Asia-Pacific, broadening the scope of recent works on hierarchy that have been disproportionately focused on western great power states and micro-nations. It also weighs the relative impact of domestic and structural change in the region upon state identities, considering the role of international socialization and the transitioning structural historical contexts in which these middle power identities have emerged.

STREAM 3.3 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE 1

- Charbel El-Khaissi, *Australian National University*

Script choice: Symbols of identity and history among Melbourne Maronites

The term digraphia was first coined in the 1970s and describes one language with two or more distinct graphical systems (e.g., Zima, 1974). I present evidence of script choices in the liturgical materials of a Lebanese Maronite community in Melbourne, Australia. These materials include three languages – Arabic, English and Syriac – and two cases of digraphia involving both Arabic and Roman orthographies to represent Modern Standard Arabic and Syriac. In the absence of sociolinguistic studies on this minority group in Melbourne, I use existing ethnographic research on Lebanese Maronites in Victoria (e.g., Batrouney, 2008) to suggest that each script reflects a unique sociolinguistic membership based on a community member's migrantethnic status. Thus, script choices in this community are symbolic systems of social significance. Moreover, when considered alongside older witnesses of digraphia in the history of Lebanese Maronites in the Middle East, the scripts may be interpreted to be symbolic representations of a community living in cultural symbiosis for centuries.



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- Ilona Fekete, *University of Queensland*

Politics of diaspora: Consequences of national myths and their relevance in the Hungarian-Australian community

The Hungarian diaspora in Australia grew from the 1950s, and in the last census more than 73.000 people claimed a Hungarian ancestry. The Hungarian community organisations played a key role in maintaining the Hungarian national identity in the diaspora. In my paper I will look at the changes of 2000s, when the Hungarian identity of the diaspora became important for the homeland as well. After 2010 Hungary's "new-nationalist" Fidesz government, turned its focus on developing a national strategy and national politics, where the diaspora represented a dis-membered part of the Hungarian nation. New forms of inclusion and contact were introduced since then, and their benefits and disadvantages can be observed after ten years. The creation of the Diaspora Council gave a voice to the diaspora organisations, and other programs were initiated to strengthen the ties with the homeland – aged care workers, language and folk-dance teachers became regular visitors of the community. The corona virus impacted border closures gave a blow to many of these practicalities, and it will be seen if they can go ever ahead as before.

- Aoife Wilkinson, *University of Queensland*

Interpretations of multiculturalism by hāfu youth in Japan and Australia

Hāfu (lit. 'half') is a popular Japanese term used to refer to persons of mixed Japanese ethnic background. Recent literature has emphasised that hāfu often face the challenge of consolidating their identities in spaces where multiethnic and multicultural appearances or behaviours are ostracised. Multiculturalism is often described as a positive social and political framework that encourages harmonious coexistence across diverse communities. However, research has revealed the many shortfalls of Australia's multiculturalism and Japan's multiculturalism, known as 'tabunka kyosei' (lit. 'multicultural coexistence'), which are criticised for being tokenistic and exclusivist. My PhD project will explore how hāfu youth interpret Australian multiculturalism and tabunka kyosei, and question what they see as the effect/or non-effect these social frameworks have on their everyday lives. Due to the impact of COVID-19, I will adopt a mixed method approach which includes the use of a zero-contact online survey and interviews with hāfu who are between the ages of 18 – 28 and living in Australia or Japan. By using qualitative research methods, I will work to uncover the subtle, nuanced presences of multiculturalism and tabunka kyosei within the everyday lives of hāfu and explore how this may vary across different spaces and individual contexts.

- Rodrigo Perez Toledo, *Macquarie University*

Chineseness and intimacy. Negotiating discrimination and desire among Chinese gay men in Sydney, Australia

The idea of a 'gay community' has been associated with a safe space for individuals to express same-sex desire; however, its underlying depiction of gayness has largely been constructed on the experiences of, and for, white, masculine, and middle-class Western men (Barrett & Pollack, 2005; Han, 2006). Taking this dynamic as a starting point, my research asks how do men coming from different socio-cultural, ethnic, and economic backgrounds manage to enter this community and interact with other individuals? In this context, the research focuses on the experiences of Chinese men within Sydney's gay scene. It has been shown that



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their access to the community occurs through either highlighting or disguising their Chineseness (Han, Proctor, & Choi, 2014). Examining the role of ethnicity within the domain of intimate interactions will allow me to also investigate important dimensions of Australia's claim to be a multicultural country. To address these problematics, my research will examine the role of socio-cultural capital in the interaction of Chinese men with other men; the valuation of Chineseness when building relationships; and the formation of social circles to engage with other Chinese men. The proposed methodology consists of ethnographic modes of inquiry, in-depth interviews, and long-term fieldwork.

- Kavya Kalutantiri, *Australian National University*

Appeasing the Palate in Cosmopolitan Cities: Navigating Identity as a Second-Generation Sinhalese Australian

Focusing on food as a matter of culture can reveal insights on how food creates persons as well as community. Narratives of food can illustrate the rich dimensions of how people construct or repackage ethnicity in the diaspora and identify their place within cosmopolitan cities. Existing research on diasporic communities and foodways have yet to comprehensively examine the generational processes behind how second-generation people construct a sense of self and navigate their relationship to their diasporic community, the hostland and homeland. Therefore, in this paper, I will draw upon ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the homes of second-generation Sinhalese Australians in Sydney to explore the various dimensions of the cultural transmission of foodways from generation to generation. By engaging with research in the fields of sensory anthropology and food studies, this paper also seeks to critically examine the role of the entanglement of food with memory in the construction of identity and feelings of belonging for second-generation people. I argue that the second-generation's everyday cooking and eating practices are shaped into something that works within and reflects their present cultural reality. Their nostalgic memories do not represent a yearning for their parents' homeland but rather for the socialisation of home.

STREAM 3.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE 2

- Elaine Xu, *Murdoch University*

Mobilizing communities and resources for COVID-19: A comparative study of national mask-sewing initiatives in Australia and Singapore

Grassroots initiatives to support the 'fight' against COVID-19 have sprung up in various countries, one of which is the sewing and donation of cloth masks. In this presentation, I outline key findings from my ongoing digital ethnographic analysis of two Facebook communities (i.e., Masks for Mates Volunteers page in Australia and Masks Sewn with Love page in Singapore). Integrating framing theory (Goffman, 1974) with the resource mobilization approach to examine social movements (Edwards & McCarthy, 2004), this study delineates the framing techniques to mobilize human resources and material resources to do one's bit for the country. As a means to mobilize human resources, the necessity framing technique galvanized volunteers to sew cloth masks for those at risk of contracting COVID-19. This technique was complemented by the deserving framing technique, but differing conceptions of frontline workers and vulnerable groups gave rise to different framing of deservingness. In mobilizing material resources, the buy-local framing technique encouraged volunteers to frequent businesses owned by residents or located close-by. The utility framing technique urged donations of



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materials or fabrics with high aesthetic quality or filtration capacity. Drawing on these findings, I discuss how framing techniques give meaning to, and preserve the longevity of, social-movement participation.

- Elliott Hartman, *University of Canberra*

Hand Hygiene: Exploring the emergence of moral norms in 2020

One impact that the pandemic has had on our society is the emergence of new moral norms such as practices of hand hygiene and social distancing. In this paper I shall discuss how these practices have come about through the lens of Jurgen Habermas' theory of communicative action (1981). According to Habermas communicative action is the process behind the formation of many elements of culture, including moral norms and other standards of behaviour (1990). Though this examination I shall discuss how these norms differ from other established cultural values and identify how this difference may have a bearing on the extent that these patterns of behaviour are observed by society.

- Alec Brodie, *UNSW Sydney*

High Visibility Policing (HVP): Policing the pandemic

At a time when 'proactive policing' is synonymous with a range of controversial crime-control practices, this honours project is focused upon High Visibility Policing (HVP) which since 2002 has been a cornerstone of the NSW Police Force public order policing mandate. Whilst HVP is a pre-established policing practice in NSW, the introduction of emergency police powers in March 2020 provides a timely opportunity to explore the function & effects of HVP in the context of COVID Policing. Using a range of primary & secondary sources, I provide a critical analysis of the organisational rationales, objectives & practices that have characterised HVP since its inception in 2002. A key question to be addressed is if HVP has been implemented as a policing technology to enforce the COVID-19 public health directives & whether this expands our conceptual understanding of HVP as a productive mode of police power. I also consider the extent to which pre-emptive modes of police power, such as HVP, result in institutional practices which disproportionally criminalise 'suspect' populations & whether this may undermine the current public health goals.

- Tyler Riordan, *University of Queensland*

Hospitality & the gig economy: Ethnographic understandings of migrant food delivery workers

The recent emergence of the platform economy is changing societies and experiences of work globally. The flexible arrangements and autonomy provided by food delivery platforms provide a gateway to economic security for people who have been excluded from other areas of the labour market. However, previous research demonstrates that workers face difficulties due to status as independent contractors and poor treatment by platforms and other stakeholders. In Australia, platform-based food delivery workers are often young and from migrant backgrounds. This PhD project investigates the factors that influence experiences of hospitality for these workers across the social, private, and commercial domains. This project utilises an ethnographic approach to record and understand the ways in which food delivery workers give and receive hospitality in the platform economy. Through shadowing food delivery workers by bicycle, the researcher aims to 'look over the shoulder of' migrant workers to see how they experience hospitality and the effects of this work on their day-to-day lives. This approach should provide a broader understanding of the concept of



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hospitality, and can also improve outcomes for hospitality and food delivery workers and other stakeholders such as platforms, policy makers, regulators, governments and society more generally.

STREAM 3.5 COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

- Virginia Balfour, *UNSW Sydney*

Social movements, information and misinformation in an age of social media

Social media enables social movements to gather, produce and share information at speed and scale. During the coronavirus pandemic, Australia's largest anti-5G Facebook group grew from a single post to a group with more than 83,000 members in a matter of weeks. A little over 3 months later, they had been effectively shut down by the platform. The WHO says social media groups like this spread conspiracy theories and rumour, and are responsible for an infodemic of misinformation. The group say they are part of a legitimate worldwide social movement which uses social media to protest an issue of public concern. In this paper I discuss my research project, which aims to understand the relationship between social movements, information-sharing and social media. The project proposes to conduct an in-depth examination of the Australian anti-5G group's communication strategies, by dissecting posts from critical incidents during the pandemic. Through qualitative digital ethnography, and quantitative data analysis, including semi-structured interviews with key actors involved in forming the groups' Facebook messages, observations of post activity and audience reaction, as well as wider network analysis, the project aims to present a thorough picture of how a social movement curates information in the digital age.

- Masoomeh Ozgoli, *Macquarie University*

The adequacy of Australian laws protecting consumers from misleading influencer advertising on social media: A review and the need for reform

Social media influencers are the new celebrities who are guiding consumer behaviour and choices. While social media marketing has been the subject of extensive scholarly consideration, the issue of the legal liability attaching to social media influencers has been the subject of limited academic discourse. The central research question of this study is whether Australian laws adequately protect consumers who purchase a product or service relying on the reviews and advertisements created by social media influencers. The analysis will begin by providing a definition of influencers. It will then formulate a theoretical framework for determining what constitutes effective law in influencer marketing, focusing on representation and implied liability theories. Building on this theoretical foundation, it is necessary to analyse existing enforcement measures, and critiques the adequacy of legal procedural avenues, especially for vulnerable consumers who become affected by misleading influencer marketing. Finally, some recommendations to the Australian authorities to strengthen the relevant regulations will be presented. The research will adopt a primarily doctrinal methodology to examine the effectiveness of the relevant current legislations, case law and academic literature. Through this research, I hope to help to develop clear standards for influencer marketing, to protect online consumers from unethical conducts.



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- Fawzia Alosaimy, *Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University and University of Canberra*

Familial anxiety in digital life in Saudi Arabia: The loss of tradition and social norms?

There has been a great deal of research investigating how changes in media technologies have changed social relations in different national and regional contexts. So far there has been limited work investigating this dynamic in the Middle East and Saudi Arabia in particular. Most popular accounts of social media are framed in terms of intergenerational tensions and excessive use of social media platforms causing anxiety for parents. Moreover, the economic boom and digital media gradually began to affect social norms and culture, and what was previously forbidden by society has become allowed (Alkalaf, 1993). Individual behaviour would bring opprobrium to the entire family (Mehana, 2009). Due to these social restrictions, such as sex segregation and the dominance of male guardian', many boys and girls find in social media platforms an outlet for expressing their views, expanding their knowledge of other cultures and 'crossing' gender lines (Al Lily, 2011). This paper reports on a project investigating the use of Snapchat in Saudi Arabia by way of a series of interviews with parents. It explores the series of concerns parents have about the loss their tradition and challenge to social norms and how parents address these changes based on their knowledge.

- Olivia Inwood, *UNSW Sydney*

A social semiotic approach to the use of screenshots in deceptive YouTube videos

Screenshots are a common occurrence on social media platforms and are often presupposed as evidence to support claims. This presentation considers the role of screenshots in deceptive YouTube videos and how a social semiotic approach can help to further analyse the social significance of screenshots as a form of evidence. Deceptive YouTube videos that use screenshots in order to persuade viewers that their content is real, will be analysed in terms of three metafunctions – interpersonally through a modality (Kress and van Leeuwen, 2006) and legitimation analysis (van Leeuwen, 2007) textually by considering YouTube videos as multi-layered documents (Bateman, 2008), and ideationally by understanding what participants and circumstances are represented in the screenshots (Kress and van Leeuwen, 2006). Examples of screenshots in deceptive YouTube videos will be selected from two quite different case studies: The Momo Challenge internet hoax and conspiratorial content spread during the Notre Dame fire. The presentation will argue that screenshots have significantly contributed to the believability and virality of these particular videos, despite their deceptive claims. This raises further questions about the invoked meanings of screenshots as evidence and the ethical dilemmas that screenshots become entangled in, when considering the attention given to conspiratorial and hateful content that is shared online.

- Nida Tahseen, *UNSW Sydney*

Gendered Language in media discourse: An evaluative study of Australian print and online media

Staff editorials and opinion pieces that appear in both print and online newspapers play a significant role in shaping public opinion on different societal issues. There is a prevailing view that women are subject to linguistic discrimination in the way language depicts them (Cameron 2014). Although some studies indicate that the linguistic representation of gender stereotypes have been weakening over time (Popp et al. 2003) but relatively fewer studies have investigated the linguistic choices adopted in the construction of commentary articles of Australian newspapers. Therefore, this study investigates the representation of women in



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commentary articles published on the International Women's Day in the Australian newspapers between 2009 and 2019. This study further examines how this corpus is used to coordinate and accentuate the values construed about women. It investigates to what extent the 'commentator's voice', as identified by Martin and White (2005) is similar and dissimilar in these newspapers. In doing so, the study draws on the appraisal model as a linguistic tool to analyse the attitudinal language of the articles indicative of the stances adopted by the authors.

STREAM 3.6 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

- Jennipher Mcdonald, *Curtin University*

Reclaiming agency through embodied performance: After intergenerational family and domestic violence

This practice as research autoethnographical inquiry into the impact of Family & Domestic Violence (FDV) with women who have lived experience of FDV is comprised of two parts: a performance titled *Creation: Performing Gestures* and an exegesis titled "Reclaiming Agency through Embodied Performance". The key question driving both the performance and the exegesis asks: How can Theatre for Living and Authentic Movement transform the oppression that comes from the lived experience of Family and Domestic Violence (FDV) into agency and performance? I will choreograph and perform *Creation: Performing Gestures* with an ensemble of dancers (women from my theatre workshops and dance colleagues) using gestures that I've collected and adapted from participants in my Theatre for Living (TFL) workshops who have successfully moved beyond FDV physically, emotionally and financially by 3-5 years. I will use gestures because they are a primal language of the body (McGilchrist, 2015), (Noland, 2008, p. 271). I will research agency, which for me is an embodied, wholehearted feminism that focuses on what I want (a feeling that I can back myself, my direction and achievements) rather than a dichotomy with patriarchy. This gestural embodied performance will aim to tell a collective authentic story of a pathway out of FDV trauma towards agency. My research measures the impact of embodied Authentic Movement in women seeking to reclaim agency after FDV. The patterns that FDV leaves on the body-mind-environment have accumulated in each of us over all of our years; all memories, all experiences, what we are aware of and what we have forgotten. Embodiment is the root connection to the expertise of women with lived FDV experience. A central idea of this research is that women who have experienced FDV have cultural knowledge embodied in movement. This paper will discuss Authentic Movement, embodiment and performance as a way of reclaiming agency.

- Samantha Marley, *University of Western Australia*

#SorryNotSorry: Reimagining Katherine Howard as a #MeToo feminist icon in *Six* (2017)

Toby Marlow and Lucy Moss's musical *Six* provides a contemporary reimagining of the six wives of King Henry VIII, presenting them as pop divas in diamond-studded boots and sparkly eyeshadow. Such History Musicals, as theorised by Elissa Harbert, allow the exploration of contemporary society through past events. *Six* uses the narrative of a pop concert to present a new perspective on the abused Tudor wives for our current feminist #MeToo era. Focusing on the construction of Katherine Howard, Henry's fifth wife, this paper examines how the history of sixteenth-century English queens has become pertinent to the #MeToo generation. *Six* presents Howard as a victim of sexual assault, contrasting with current historical literature that label her a "whore," such as David Loades's *Tudor Queens of England*. Using Philip Auslander's analytical model for pop music



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performance, I examine Howard's contemporary pop star presentation in Six. I evaluate Howard's historical self, performance persona, and character presented in her Britney Spear's inspired pop solo, "All You Wanna Do." The amalgamation of pop music and historical narrative in Six encourages a re-evaluation of not only the wives' reputations, but also the treatment of women in modern day society.

- Taylor Reudavey, *Curtin University*

Larrikin drag: Australian working-class masculinity in feminist performance art

My practice-led research investigates the larrikin as a contested figure in the Australian cultural imaginary. My research aims, through making and critically reflecting on performance-based video art where I (a queer woman) perform larrikin figures in drag, to contribute to contemporary debates regarding female masculinity, class identity and rebellion in Australian culture. My central question is how working-class masculinity can be ambivalently portrayed (that is, performed through disidentificatory drag-king practice) and reflected upon within the unambiguous frames of left-wing, queer and feminist politics. Acknowledging the feminist theories that posit female masculinity as something of an assimilationist strategy, yet ultimately siding with queer theories of disidentification (i.e. that identities can be appropriated, recycled and re-territorialised by the subject otherwise excluded), my performance art practice involves disidentifying (as a queer woman) with larrikin masculinity. The focus of my presentation will be on the legacies, as read from a socialist feminist perspective, of larrikinism as a celebration of working-class values of egalitarianism and anti-authoritarianism, as well as its associations with misogyny, homophobia, racism and, more recently, as a fight against "political correctness".

- James Daly, *Monash University*

A weekend with the golem

My presentation visits a Workshop I conducted with the Kadimah Yiddish Theatre company in East St Kilda in May 2019 in response to an invitation from company director Evelyn Krape. Evelyn wanted to expose her actors to something different. The Workshop enabled me to test with actors of the company a way of acting which I term 'a grotesque performative'. I have developed the performative in my PhD research *Performing the Grotesque from Hybridity and Excess: an Investigation Sited in The Katyń Massacre*. I ground the performative in random gestural 'tool actions' combining different moveable parts of the body and on vocality of a mainly randomized kind, for example, glossolalia. The actors responded to the challenge, flexibly applying the performative to 'mashed' variants of Yiddish and to a story the company is planning to dramatize in the future. In August, the company presented a full-scale professional production of a new work by Galit Klas entitled *The Ghetto Cabaret*, in which I was invited to perform. In the presentation I will mention some of the grotesque experiments we tried, paying attention to their impact and the company's response.



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STREAM 3.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

- Gabriel Caluzzi, *La Trobe University*

No time for a ‘time out’? Managing time around (non)drinking

The relationship between free time and alcohol may be changing for young people due to the demands of education and (future) work. While alcohol use and intoxication have previously been considered a way to achieve a youthful sense of ‘time out’, drinking by young people in Australia is declining. Drawing on interviews with 50 light and non-drinkers aged 16-19 years from Melbourne, Australia, we develop Adorno’s concept of ‘free time’ to show how young people’s time use practices – including how they incorporate alcohol into their lives – is more than ever shaped by social and economic pressures. Participants described three main functions of time. These were a) using free time ‘productively’, b) being opportunistic around busy schedules, and c) the importance of restoration time. These themes suggest fragmented and pressure-filled patterns of free time that may challenge drinking as an important ‘time out’ activity for contemporary young people.

- Amber Karanikolas, *La Trobe University*

“Being in jail without any walls”: Conceptualising carceral mobilities in civil mental health law

Community treatment orders (CTOs) emerged as part of mental health law reforms in the 1970s and are now a major aspect of psychiatric practice across the world. Originally conceived of as a “less restrictive” alternative to involuntary treatment as an inpatient and compulsory hospitalisation, CTOs require compulsory treatment while living in the community. A growing body of literature acknowledges the human rights implications of increasing reliance on CTOs and their role in expanding the mechanisms for treatment to people’s homes (Gooding 2016). If CTOs are an increasingly accepted way in which “madness” and “mad” subjects are managed, what can scholars theorising ‘the carceral’ (Moran, Turner & Schliehe 2017; Hamlin & Speer 2017) learn from these practices of containment, ‘care’ and control? Drawing on Erick Fabris’s concept of ‘chemical incarceration’ which describes how bodies themselves become “an alien place of interlocking material and symbolic imprisonment” (Beupert 2018), I argue that mobility is a key component of carcerality. I aim to show how the text and testimony of patients and ex-patients, available in the qualitative literature on CTOs, complicate traditional ideas of carceral space, ‘sites’, edifices and landscapes as static, fixed and external to the body.

- Rubayat Hashmi, *University of Southern Queensland*

Modelling mental health status of Australian youth for longitudinal data: Does maternal background matter?

Background: There exists scant evidence on the relationship of maternal background on youth mental health. Objective: This study investigates the relationship of maternal background and individual circumstance on youth mental health status. Methods: Data from 975 participants and 4632 observations aged 15-19 years in the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) longitudinal study were followed for 10 years (2007-2017). This study uses the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) as the measure of mental health outcomes and are analysed using multilevel modelling techniques. Results: The findings suggests that not all dimensions of maternal background (especially education) have impacts on youth mental health. We



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have found household income and living arrangement fixed effects, significantly increases mental disorder odds (1.572 and 1.586 respectively) whereas maternal education or occupation fixed effects were not significant in all our models. Contrary to the maternal background, individual level circumstances have much stronger impact on youth mental health. The variability in individual effects are also much larger than maternal effects. Conclusions: Our finding is in contrast to the majority of studies in the literature which give a pre-eminent role to maternal characteristics in child and youth mental health status. Mental health interventions should consider heterogeneity of adverse youth circumstances and health-related behaviours.

- Vijay Rawat, *Central Queensland University*

Ailments, animals, and affirmation: A systematic review and meta-analysis for the effectiveness of animal-assisted therapy on mental health

Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) has been defined as ‘a goal oriented, planned and structured therapeutic intervention directed and/or delivered by health, education and human service professionals’. Despite AAT growing in prominence as an intervention for mental health outcomes, the research field is replete with the recommendation that studies need to be conducted with larger sample sizes to estimate any true effects of the efficacy of AAT. Concurrently, it is also acknowledged that undertaking high quality research (including large sample sizes) presents a logistical challenge. One solution to redress these shortfalls includes using existing evidence and conducting systematic reviews which synthesise all the available evidence on a topic, and performing meta-analyses which effectively combine results of multiple samples/studies. Against this background, the current study aims to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis for the effectiveness of animal-assisted therapy on mental health. Research questions include: (1) How effective is animal-assisted therapy for the mental health outcomes of individuals? (2) What are the factors (e.g. type of animal used in therapy) that moderate these effects? The presentation will discuss contemporary issues with the animal-assisted therapy evidence-base, the proposed methodology to address the research questions, and the prospective implications of the findings.

STREAM 4.1 EDUCATION 1

- Manuela Mendez, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Aesthetic experiences in environmental science education

The dominant focus in environmental education has been to provide scientific knowledge to achieve behavioral changes to contribute to solving current socio-ecological crises (Garrison, Östman y Håkansson, 2015; Ghislotti lared, Torres de Oliveira y Payne, 2016). However, few investigations report positive results in relation to changes in attitudes and behaviors (Ardoin et al., 2017). Østergaard (2017) points out that this approach could contribute to the feelings of alienation and uprooting among students, favoring the generation and permanence of environmental problems; being perceived as something abstract and distant from their experiences. This author points out the importance of paying attention to aesthetics experiences, daily knowledge, and caring attitudes in environmental science education to address the problems described previously. The objective of this research is to understand how the aesthetics experiences in environmental science education are? For this, we pay attention to the lived experiences, narrated in written texts, by second-year students of pedagogy in biology at a university in Chile. On a field trip to an urban park in the



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middle of the capital in a Plant Biology course. Through the analysis of the stories, we try to get closer to knowing the primary meaning of their "aesthetics experiences."

- Jay Somasundaram, *Central Queensland University*

Of the creative and the critical: Reuniting the arts, the social sciences, and the natural sciences

Discoveries in the natural sciences delivered unprecedented prosperity through the industrial revolutions. This success imprinted¹ a belief in the superiority of the natural sciences and their methodologies (in comparison to the arts and social sciences) in our collective psyche. But now, natural scientist Edward Wilson² argues that recent scientific discoveries indicate that it is time to reunite^{3, 4} the arts, social sciences and natural sciences – a time for consilience. In this presentation, we argue that one such discovery is that we humans have two distinct ways of thinking⁵⁻¹¹. We compare and contrast these two types of thinking with the terms 'the creative' and 'the critical' as used in the arts¹²⁻¹⁴. We suggest that these two ways of thinking are related to both the creative work and the exegesis^{15,16}. Furthermore, we suggest that a major, undervalued strength of the arts is that they integrate these two ways of thinking. While educational institutions have kept some faith with the idea that the educated person is informed in the arts, social sciences and natural sciences, barriers¹⁷ have nevertheless formed between the disciplines. If research is to be relevant, responsive, and impactful to 21st century problems¹⁸, then we must¹⁹⁻²¹ break down these barriers.

- Suhani Fernando, *UNSW Sydney*

Feminist new materialisms approach to environmental education

Research has found that transformative learning theory is stagnating (Cranton & Taylor, 2013) and needs to continue transforming itself. Therefore, a relational shift to a dynamic understanding of interrelated living systems could be beneficial when thinking about how to create a more engaging method to environmental education (Lange, 2018). From this kind of relational ideology and understanding systems, we see that nature rather than being passive and is in the background is seen "as [a] mindful and intelligent" (Lange, 2018) agent and therefore it is important that this idea is taken into consideration when looking into environmental education. This paper will attempt to identify how feminist new materialisms could act as a tool in creating a more intimate relationship between humans and more-than-human agencies. Through literature reviews, this research aims to understand how environmental education could be improved to help people better understand ways to solve the environmental issues that the world faces. Feminist new materialisms have shown to be a potential way for people to "produce new ways of thinking" and "encourage[d people] to pay attention to new ideas that were in circulation" (Ruck & Mannion, 2019, p. 9). This kind of new thinking could be what is needed to critically solve the issues that we face today.

- Felipe Munoz Rivera, *UNSW Sydney*

The public value approach as an analytical tool to assess the impact of technology transfer from universities

Universities technology transfer offices (UTTOs) has played an essential role in translate research outcomes into appropriable knowledge to be useful to society, and they have been trying to understand and assess the value that they delivered. Nevertheless, despite the effort made, to date, current ways of measuring the value



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of UTTOs have limitations in capturing all the benefits of research outcomes. In order to overcome these issues, this research proposes the use of the public value, an approach that allows a coherent alignment of three factors. The authorising environment, the public value (seen as desired social outcomes) and the operational capability of the organisations, which operationalises the process of public value creation generating the desired social outcomes as products or services through the public value chain. Preliminary results show that the public value approach is applicable to analyse and assess the process of value creation of UTTOs. In fact, by applying the strategic triangle will be possible to assess the process of value creation of UTTOs in the short, medium, and long term, as a consequence, it will be possible to upgrade the current measurement performance framework in UTTOs. This research will allow a better understanding of the relationships, consequences and impacts of the value delivered by UTTOs to society. This line of reasoning can disclose critical insights, opening new ways on how policymakers and the academic community are thinking about the value created by UTTOs, enabling universities to evolve and present themselves as value-generating enterprises to society.

STREAM 4.2 EDUCATION 2

- Xiaoqin Wu, *UNSW Sydney*

Beyond instantiation: Movement as a transformative engagement in classroom

The ubiquity and large expenditure in the renovations of university learning environments have not been accompanied by well-informed research due to a tendency to background space in pedagogic investigations (Lim, O'Halloran & Podlasov 2012). In this presentation, drawing on Ravelli and McMurtrie's spatial discourse analysis (2016) and Gibson's notion of affordance (2013), a relational approach is proposed to examine the spatial affordance and actualization of a specific classroom -- Active Learning Spaces at UNSW, Sydney. This approach relates the actualization of spatial affordance via positioning and movement to an entanglement of materiality, subject and social environment, which contrasts the current research that relates movement to space only in terms of layout and composition. As such, movement is not understood as a mere expression of space but a motivated choice that is drawn into the realm of semiotics via its regular use in the unfolding of a lesson. By comparing the movements of two teachers conducting similar lessons but with apparently different pedagogical styles, this presentation finds that movement articulates phases of pedagogic discourse and constitutes an improvised pedagogic strategy. The presentation ends with a discussion of the implication of a relational approach on future classroom design and pedagogic practices.

- Guy De Villiers, *UNSW Sydney*

"Hey sisters, soul sisters"! Community, ethos and generational change in an Australian independent faith-based girl's school

Independent faith-based schools in Australia are at a crossroad of 21st-century challenges. The hundred-year relationship between the Churches and the 'traditional values' ethos of their schools, is increasingly tested in the contemporary secular and neo-liberal education context. The place of religious values determining social outcomes is debated in terms of equity and inclusion. The social welfare needs which defined Church mission in the early days of colonial Australia, are now assumed by State and Commonwealth Governments. The not-for-profit basis of Independent schools sits uncomfortably in discussions of government funding. Largely



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single-sex and mostly faith-based, the two attributes which define much of the school 'brand' simultaneously challenge a new generation of largely secular students, seeking to be substantially more diverse than previous alumni. Based in an Independent faith-based girls' school, this presentation explores the balance of preserving ethos with the desire to be responsive to generational change as the school supports increasing numbers of transgender students.

- Natalia Chamorro, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Are schools pushing students with special educational needs to leave school? A multilevel survival approach

Even though educational inclusion has become a global trend, the dropout of students with special educational needs (SEN) is an unresolved issue. Data show that dropout rates for students with SEN double the rates for students without SEN. These higher dropout rates are disturbing because of the consequences for students with SEN and the costs they impose on their families and society. Previous research on school dropout of students with SEN is characterized by consistently including characteristics of the students, and their families, as the main covariates that conditioned dropout. Additionally, in general, scholars did not consider the long-term process that characterizes the decision of leaving school, and school characteristics involved in school dropout been studied in the most part by qualitative studies. Using a multilevel discrete-time survival model and based on a longitudinal sample (12 years of compulsory education) of Chilean school students (2.809.249 student-year observations) enrolled at schools with an integration program for students with SEN, this research aims to examine if school characteristics predict school drop out for those students. The model controls for characteristics of students and their families.

- Yerko Munoz, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

What do metaphors tell us about becoming a teacher?

Becoming a teacher is a complex process that involves not only professional but also personal transformations. By composing stories, individuals interweave their experience narratively through different resources, such as plots or speech figures. Among these resources, metaphors have been highlighted as a powerful tool to grasp how people perceive their reality. This qualitative study analysed oral narratives composed by six Chilean pre-service teachers regarding their practicum over a full year teacher education programme. These stories were collected through four semi-structured interviews each participant. Our findings show that candidates build metaphors to explore intricate events and to verbalise contents that might result difficult to refer accurately, like the student-mentor relationship, changes in prior expectations, or even private life transformations. Besides, our research found out that candidates use metaphors for speaking about their own emotions in terms of three emergent patterns: as a burden, as a self-understanding domain, and also as tools. Suggestions for teacher education are proposed, mainly regarding the importance of incorporating and encouraging narrative self-reflection and self-exploration instances for candidates all over their training. As a consequence, they might promote skills and strategies to better cope with emotional fragility and uncertainty during the process of becoming a teacher.



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STREAM 4.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

- Nicholas Falcinella, *University of Adelaide*

Has the political contest in Australia fundamentally changed?

In order to determine to what extent the political contest has changed in Australia, this research examines the changing socio-demographic character of the Australian Labor Party's support base (Piketty 2020; Cameron & McAllister 2019), as well as the contemporary ideology and discourse of the ALP as it attempts to manage diverse demands for equality. It is argued that, in Australia, there has less of a diminishment in the historically dominant electoral cleavage that divides the electorate – class – than in comparable countries (McAllister & Makkai 2019). Despite this, the emergence of a competing cleavage based on 'values' (Kriesi 2010) has changed the nature of political conflict in Australia significantly. Partially driving this change is the rise of 'postmaterial' concerns, notably environmental concerns and issues of racial, gender, and sexual equality (Norris & Inglehart 2019). The ways in which these concerns have been incorporated by the ALP, and potential tensions that arise from incorporating broader demands for equality (Johnson 2019) are the focus of this paper. We have arguably seen the changing nature of political conflict contribute to both policy paralysis and unstable governance in recent years. Thus, understanding these trends within society and the broader culture is crucial to understanding political outcomes.

- Samuel Pascoe, *UNSW Sydney*

The great war of ideas: A review into national security communications

Over the past 20 years the issue of national security has become a key political and social battleground, but despite best efforts of nations acts contrary to national security continue to occur often resulting in media and political attention that is critical of governments and security agencies. Currently, there is disparity between the relationship of national security and public relations, with there being no authoritative source on national security communications, and governments often increasing public spending and resourcing in attempts to allay criticisms. These actions do little to stem criticisms and associated fear, attributing to lack of effective public communication by security agencies. This presentation will outline the role, functions and applications of public relations within national security and propose a novel framework that provides a holistic understanding of national security communications, whilst reducing the human and economic outlay of national security threats. I will discuss my plan to conduct surveys and interviews of key stakeholders including law enforcement, security agencies and general public, aiming to ascertain professional and public understanding and knowledge of national security in the context of propaganda, rhetoric and indexing. Critical discourse analysis on government communications, key texts and policies will identify key themes and correlations with public opinions.

- Guangyi Pan, *UNSW Sydney*

The struggle for certainty: Ontological security, strategic culture, and Australia-China tensions after COVID-19

The study contributes to the research on the motives of recent Australian's foreign policymaking. Australia-China relations have been relatively stable over the last decade. However, soon after the outbreak of COVID-19 Australia took an explicitly assertive stance against China, arguably even more assertive than those of its



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Western allies. What accelerated Canberra to go for a tougher policy against China? This article argues that COVID-19 brought a significant uncertainty and China's following assertiveness in international system that accelerated the formation of its hard-line policy against China. The driving force behind it is Australia's quest for ontological security, which seeks for the certainty in the changing system. The core of ontological security is maintaining the stability of the identity needed for the formation of consistent policy. Australia has been facing the problem of uncertain future in the post-COVID world where the sense of insecurity rooted in its strategic culture radicalised the reactions. These uncertainties have challenged Australia's ability to interpret and adjust to the originally familiar external environment which has triggered the ontological insecurity. By analysing Australia's self-identity and recent confrontation with China, exacerbated by Australia's strategic culture, the article shows how COVID-19 has radicalised Australia's China policy accelerated Canberra's quest for ontological security.

- Anne Maree Kreller, *UNSW Sydney*

Critical frame analysis of conflict negotiation in Australian sea-level rise adaptation policy

Sea-level rise (SLR) is a risk to Australia's coastline and policymakers must adapt to rising seas. A fair and collaborative approach is important for SLR adaptation but conflicting perspectives between policy-makers and coastal residents may hinder decision-making. My study aims to investigate how conflict about SLR adaptation is negotiated in policies. My presentation focuses on the methods I utilised to gain insights into the perspectives of coastal policymakers in Australia. I conducted a review of coastal management and SLR adaptation policies at the federal, state, and local government levels. I created criteria for inclusion and found 27 policies addressing community participation in SLR adaptation discussions. I describe the importance of critical frame analysis to my study, to assess how policy problems are perceived and proposed solutions. A comparative frame analysis offers insights into conflicting perspectives and the next phase of my thesis utilises interviews with coastal communities at risk of SLR to understand their views.

STREAM 4.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

- Janet Osborne, *University of Western Australia*

Whitewashing mission history in Western Australia

Lake Goollelal is one of a chain of wetlands stretching north from the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) at Boorloo (Perth). These wetlands were places of cultural and resource-exploitation significance for the Whadjuk Nyungar people, both before and following European invasion in 1829. In 1844, the Reverend John Smithies established a 'mission farm' at Lake Goollelal, taking a number of Nyungar children and young adults from Boorloo. He hoped the mission farm would segregate the Nyungar inmates from white society, become economically self-sufficient, reduce the rate at which Nyungar inmates 'absconded', and recruit more inmates from amongst the Nyungar families living along the chain of wetlands (McNair and Rumley 1981). Many Nyungar children died at the mission, and were buried in unmarked graves. Commemorative plaques at Lake Goollelal today admit only that the 'aim of the mission was to encourage the Aboriginal people to learn agricultural skills' (Monument Australia 2020). Nyungar people have long sought for the signage to be updated. Momentum for appropriate signage at places like Lake Goollelal is now growing in the context of the



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global Black Lives Matter movement. This paper introduces PhD research into the mission at Lake Goollelal, and the contribution of this research to the Nyungar-led campaign to re-present the history of this mission.

- Kirstie Broadfield, *James Cook University*

Black lives matter: The violence of Indigenous incarceration

This presentation considers the keywords in the title of this conference, namely 'relevance, responsiveness and impact' in the context of my research on the extent to which unequal relations of power contribute to forms of violence experienced by Indigenous Australian people in the criminal justice system. This brief presentation will: demonstrate the relevance of this project in the context of Indigenous deaths in custody and hyperincarceration of Indigenous Australians; demonstrate the responsiveness of this project to the desires of Indigenous Australian people to have a voice and to be heard; and, finally, demonstrate the significant impact that this project can have in areas of policy and practice within the criminal justice system, that has the potential to provide significant benefit in the lives of Indigenous Australian people.

- Nementobor Kpahn, *University of Southern Queensland*

Scoping review on the resettlement and lived experiences of black African men in Australia

This scoping review aims to critically examine the migration and resettlement of black African men who arrived in Australia as adults between 2020 and seeks to explore and unpack a broad spectrum of felt social, cultural and educational issues affecting this population when adjusting and resettling in the Australia society. This scoping review is an exploratory work to document patterns and issues associated with the resettlement of black African men in Australia to guide further research and guide future policies relating to the resettlement of black African men. As the phenomenon of African migration to Australia is a relatively recent phenomenon compared to other immigrant groups; there is a little knowledge and understanding pertaining to the subject and as such it is somewhat unknown what some of the challenges may be for this population to enhance further their experiences while migrating and resettling in Australia. This scoping review seeks to illuminate what is currently known about the specific issues black African men are confronted with upon their arrival, settlement, and integration into the broader Australian society. This scoping review seeks to better understand the processes involved in the resettlement and integration of black African men in Australia.

- Omid Rezaei, *Edith Cowan University*

A critical analysis of the integration experiences of immigrants in Australia

Immigration is a complex process and presents many challenges that immigrants need to overcome. This research will document and analyze the major challenges that immigrants are experiencing in Australia. In this presentation, I will critically discuss some of these challenges obtained through undertaking a systematic review of the literature. By applying "inclusion and exclusion" criteria, I have selected 20 major articles published between 2000 to 2020. Findings clearly point to five clusters of major challenges that immigrants have been facing in Australian society since 2000. They include challenges in the labor market, racism and discrimination, language barriers, cultural adaptation, and challenges of housing. These challenges will be systematically discussed, and their policy implications will be highlighted.



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STREAM 4.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

- Thomas Goates, *Curtin University*

A project of disruption

My research aims to address the following question: How can a fine art drawing practice utilise glitches to critique the realism found within contemporary video games? My drawings deconstruct the form of realism known as 'hyperrealism' present within video games that utilise new technologies such as motion capture animation, photogrammetry and virtual reality. To achieve this, I use traditional drawing methods such as line, colour, form, and negative space to provide a snapshot of a glitch occurring within a digital game world. Video games are an ever-growing medium and the disruptive nature of glitches provide a range of visually striking imagery that often provide an insight into how digital game worlds are constructed. Through my drawings I aim to provide this through the elements of traditional and digital drawing.

- Fiona Rafferty, *Curtin University*

Road closed: Negotiating borders on a Pilbara field trip during Covid-19 lockdown.

This paper discusses how Covid-19 impacted on a four-week creative practice field trip, conducted on a pastoral station in the Pilbara region of outback Western Australia. The intention of this field trip was to research landscapes altered by the effects of pastoralism, through creative practice in the visual arts. However, I found that the Covid-19 fourteen-day quarantine period added an unexpected dimension to the research. Through consideration of the restrictions associated with border closures, and the metaphysical isolation experienced during quarantine, this paper explores the significance of place and the effect of altered landscapes on place identity. My personal experience of being subjected to a quarantine lockdown enabled me to have an elevated understanding of this embodied difference, between my view of restricted quarantine measures and my view of unencumbered space, which has resulted in a heightened awareness of place, space and freedom.

- Helen Shurven, *Murdoch University*

How can mediation assist resolve cultural property disputes with museums?

It is likely that conflict about cultural property between museums and other groups, entities or individuals within various communities will be a perennial issue, and that museums will be working on mechanisms and policies to guide their dispute resolution processes.

Cultural property may be seen as moveable artifacts susceptible to economic evaluation, and for this reason subject to exchange in international commerce....

This presentation will outline considerations which may be useful to inform museums dispute resolution processes and policy approaches to issues related to cultural property. This will include a discussion on how mediation may assist resolve such disputes. The considerations are being developed as part of doctoral studies, using a socio-legal method to examine the systems available to participants in cultural property conflicts and their limits in a social context. The method will be both a comparative and qualitative one, looking at museums in three geographical areas.



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- Kata Springinzeisz, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Sociomateriality in art museums & inclusion

Sociomateriality is a methodological approach that focuses on objects & spaces as significant parts of the human world. In educational contexts, it considers that learning does not only depend on the subject's cognitive process, but also to a great extent on objects, technologies, social relationships, & the dynamics of the environment. Sociomateriality conceives learning as a process that emerges from interactions between individuals, objects & surroundings. Since objects have a central place in art museums, this approach can help the understanding of artworks, in the sense of making more direct & immediate the experience of the appreciation of art, using the material context more consciously. Various studies show that space, location of art objects, the design of the exhibition rooms, the design of the building, written information, & other people's presence, all influence how visitors perceive & interpret artworks. We explore to what extent the sociomateriality approach can contribute to greater inclusion in art museums from an educational perspective.

STREAM 4.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING 1

- Anja Wendt, *UNSW Sydney*

Volunteers & refugee resettlement in Australia: Exploring the relationship

Volunteers have a very central function in the provision of settlement services for refugees in Australia. They are an extensive resource of 'free' labour for the competitive market of settlement service providers (Volunteering Australia & Settlement Council of Australia 2019; Kandasamy & Soldatic 2018). They are also very important for the emotional aspects of refugee settlement, the feeling of being welcome & safe (Han-Broich 2016; Kuhlman 1991). Why do individuals contribute extensively to support humanitarian newcomers? Volunteerism in refugee settlement in Australia has been understudied, thus very little is known about the motivation of the volunteers the settlement sector so heavily relies on. This research is exploring the volunteer – settlement service provider relationship including the motivation of both sides to enter into this relationship. The presentation will introduce the theoretical framework of the study. The study will apply two conceptual frameworks, Voluntary Function Index (Clary & Snyder 1999; Clary et al. 1998; Jiranek et al. 2013) to identify the motivations of volunteers, & Indicators of Integration (Ager & Strang 2004, 2008; Ndofor-Tah et al. 2019) to understand the work of settlement service providers.

- Gianmaria Lenti, *National School of Anthropology and History*

Opposing or sustaining the EU border regime? Humanitarianism versus solidarity work in Moria camp, Lesbos

Moria represents the biggest and most overcrowded refugee camp in Europe, currently hosting more than 18.000 asylum-seekers in a space designed for a maximum of 3.000. To palliate the precarious living conditions of this population and compensate the lack of response by the Greek government and the EU, numerous NGOs and activist groups operate on the island, either within or outside the camp. The approaches to supporting asylum-seekers during their indeterminate time of confinement in Lesbos display divergent perspectives and practices that are nourished by different ethical, moral and political stands. Based on



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participant observation and interviews with aid workers and activists, this presentation contemplates the continuum existing along humanitarianism and solidarity, highlighting the power relations existing between givers and receivers. Moreover, it addresses certain preoccupations expressed by numerous participants upon their role within the border regime. If on a side they hope seeing the dismantlement of Moria, on the other they are frustrated about perceiving their work as beneficial for the camp's sustenance and perpetuation. Moreover, many consider their action as compulsorily limited to relief practices that only provide temporary patches to migrants' circumstances. Differently, any move into the political spheres of solidarity and activism becomes the target of criminalization and repression.

- Ruth Elizabeth Horsfall, *UNSW Sydney*

Stateless play: Exploring the wellbeing impact of acting classes for young refugee-background women in Western Sydney

Acting classes are a joyful way to be creative. They encourage play, spontaneity, storytelling, and building trust within the class. There is increasing evidence that acting classes improve wellbeing through building confidence, capacity and skills, improving social cohesion, and may help heal trauma. However, there is little research in this area with refugee-background women, both in Australia and globally. Young refugee-background women are distinctly marginalised, and fostering methods of improving their wellbeing is extremely important, given the cumulative impact of trauma, displacement, cultural norms and access. This participatory research project will explore how a 12-week program of introductory acting classes impacts the wellbeing of young refugee-background women (aged 25-40 years) in Western Sydney. I will use a decolonised, feminist framework to guide my research project, helping to devolve inherent power imbalances. Qualitative data will be collected through yarning style semi-structured interviews, yarning circles, and observation. As participatory research, I will collaborate with the women as co-researchers, to explore their narratives, and amplify their voices. In this paper, I will briefly outline the proposed research, its novel method and approach, and the importance of the research – through filling the research gap and exploring safe methods for promoting the refugee-background women's wellbeing.

STREAM 4.7 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING 2

- Frances Larkey, *Southern Cross University*

Implementing culture change: Implications for relationship-centred Wellbeing

Service providers face demand from clients and families with expectations of an individualised approach to their care needs. Wellbeing has emerged as a focus for the broader community and should be no less important when we age. This study explored the implementation of a relationship-centred model that has the potential to impact the wellbeing of residents and articulate methods for positive culture change. A review of the literature identified a lack of empirical evidence of the model and the recognition of the need for further research. The study involved two residential aged care communities, a greenfield intervention site and a control site within the same organisation. A mixed method design included pre and post-intervention measurement of resident Wellbeing at both sites and the use of an Appreciative Inquiry to obtain the views and experiences of residents, families and staff. The objectives were to develop a relationship-centred model informed by Appreciative Inquiry; to understand the influence this model may have on care recipient



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wellbeing; and to add to the knowledge of relationship-centred care in the older population. The study findings confirmed the hypothesis and resulted in a conceptual model design that has implications for both policy and practice.

- Peter Qiao, *UNSW Sydney*

Respect your elders: A study of the Australian Federal Government's aged care policy in response to elder abuse & neglect

The 'Aged Care Crisis' has appeared on political headlines on Australian media. While substantial evidence of abuse and neglect led to a Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality of Safety, it was unsurprising for seniors' rights advocates, aged care workers, aged care residents and their families. While the media has portrayed it as a recent issue, the aged care system has been under-resourced for twenty years. Twenty government reviews have warned that the aged care system has been overwhelmed by understaffing, poor working conditions, abuse and neglect. For the scope of the thesis, it will be looking at elder abuse & neglect in Australia's residential aged care facilities. Despite widespread political attention on aged care, policy research on aged care has been limited. Successive federal governments have failed to take action in response to elder abuse & neglect in residential aged care facilities. Using thematic analysis and secondary data analysis, this thesis will examine the barriers which inhibit governmental action and how the federal government could overcome them. Examining aged care is critical as Australia is an ageing society.

- Mohammad Ali, *University of Southern Queensland*

Examining the determinants of eHealth usage among elderly people with disability: The moderating role of behavioural aspects

Background: Existing studies have demonstrated that behavioural barriers impede eHealth usage among senior citizens, but there has so far been no analysis of such barriers faced by elderly people with disabilities (PwD) in particular. This study investigates the predictors of eHealth usage among elderly PwD. Methods: Using data from a 2015 nationwide disability survey comprising of 15,223 respondents in Australia, multivariate logistic regression models are used to predict the relationship between eHealth usage and various characteristics of respondents, including access to information and communication technologies (ICTs), socioeconomic status, and level of education. Results: Although most participants (approximately 82%) have access to ICTs, few (only around 5%) have used eHealth services. The results show that a number of factors are associated with an increased likelihood of using eHealth services, including higher educational attainment (odds ratio [OR] = 2.22, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.53, 3.27), employment (OR = 1.75, 95% CI: 1.25, 2.46), higher household income (OR = 2.14, 95% CI: 1.25, 3.69), provision of residential aged care facility (OR = 1.70, 95% CI: 0.90, 3.20), moderate degree of disability (OR = 1.02, 95% CI: 0.62, 1.69), and ICT access (OR = 15.87, 95% CI: 9.75, 25.84). The probability of eHealth use is lower for the oldest-old (OR = 0.37, 95% CI: 0.23, 0.61), and those in very good health (OR = 0.51; 95% CI: 0.28, 0.92). In addition, the estimates from interaction effect suggest that the effect of ICT penetration on use of eHealth falls by a negligible amount due to the presence of resistive attitudinal barriers (OR = 0.01, 95% CI: 0.01, 0.08). Conclusion: As a response to aging populations and considering the risk associated with healthcare-related COVID-19 transmissions, eHealth services can play a major role in dealing challenges in the health care system. This study demonstrates that there is a significant digital divide in eHealth usage. Several public and private efforts



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including provision of affordable high-speed broadband, targeted training to upskill digital literacy and incorporation of accessibility features in the design of digital health products could potentially reduce this divide among elderly PwD.

STREAM 4.8 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Maine Suadik, *UNSW Sydney*

Indigenous farming in the era of neoliberal agrarian change

This paper examines the influence of neoliberal agricultural policy on the changes in agricultural practices among the indigenous farming community in Kota Belud, Sabah, Malaysia. Kota Belud's agriculture sector is changing significantly due to its role as the major rice-producing area in Sabah, but the questions of why such changes have occurred, and what does this change mean to the practices of indigenous farmers are largely unknown. This paper demonstrates the major factors that have an important impact on the agricultural sector in Kota Belud. Firstly, the influence of the free market and privatisation have brought the process of modernisation to the farming community, leading to the erosion of collective values and social capital that long been practiced by the farmers. Secondly, the neoliberal agricultural policy has enabled social mobility among the farmers, and this mobility is perceived to be linked with the increase in the social status of rice farmers. The influence of neoliberal agricultural policy has brought significant changes to the farming community in Kota Belud, some desired and some not desired changes, but all affecting the process and purpose of agrarian change.

- Madeleine Miller, *UNSW Sydney*

Unsettling Australian agriculture: Neo-agrarian prophets for a regenerative land ethic

A regenerative shift in Australian farming practices is underway as regenerative agriculture advocates seek to restore the nation's degraded agricultural landscapes and respond to our climate crisis. As a critique of ecologically destructive industrial farming, regenerative practices are an experimental approach attuned to both European and Aboriginal agriculture. My research seeks to track the goals, visions, agendas and images of regenerative agricultural eco-cultural assemblages by exploring the ways in which they are tied to implicit more-than-human geographies and knowledge cultures. In this presentation, I will explore how regenerative farmers are turning to recent histories of Australian Aboriginal agriculture, as a model for a new form of land care and environmental restoration that celebrates ecological disturbance within the landscape. I will argue that this new form of regenerative land care management is sensitive to a 'post-colonial' yearning for a more harmonious or 'Indigenised' inhabitation of the Australian landscape and is fraught with an overlapping set of contested ethical, moral and epistemological claims that seek to blur the boundary between Aboriginal and settler agriculture.

- Sarah Pye, *University of the Sunshine Coast*

Using narratives to engage non-specialists in conservation

Sarah Pye's doctorate focuses on the power narratives for engaging non-specialist audiences in species conservation. Her creative artefact, *Saving Sun Bears* (Pye 2020) tells the story of charismatic Malaysian



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founder and director of the Bornean Sun Bear Conservation Centre, Dr Wong Siew Te, and the Malayan sun bears he has vowed to protect. In this presentation, she highlights how stories of hope and have the capacity to combat inertia and inaction in the Anthropocene (Fredrickson 2004; Goodall 2010; Head 2016). Sarah explains how she addresses the plight of the 'world's forgotten bear' (Servheen, Herrero & Peyton 1999) using literary devices which include integrating her subjective experience, speculating about individual sun bear's lives, and applying fluid chronology to broaden the reach, relevance and impact of the narrative.

- Ushana Jayasuriya, *UNSW Sydney*

Rebuilding our future: A capabilities approach to the Covid-19 recovery

In this talk I want to explore how we recovery from Covid-19 in a better way. My research focuses on the idea of a just transition – how we can move from fossil fuels to a carbon neutral society. With the Covid19 pandemic many activist groups started calling for a just recovery. Similar ideas underpin both a just transition and a just recovery, but how we can achieve that is left in question. I suggest using a capability approach, which focuses on what we are genuinely able to do, as a metric and guide for how we move forward in both the environmental and societal challenges that we currently face. As in any disaster, we now have an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild and change that way we structure society, refocus on what we value and have reason to value, and what we want our future to look like.

- Awni Etaywe, *UNSW Sydney*

A discourse analysis of attitudinal stance and negotiated (dis)affiliative positions in Al-Qaeda radicalist discourse

This paper contributes to the study of radicalized attitude and radicalization (i.e. ideological inspiration and positioning) of text receivers as enacted in terrorist discourse (see, e.g., Chilwa, 2015). Considering radicalization an evaluative construct (cf. Adams et al., 2011), I seek (i) to identify the types, polarity, and patterning of expression of radicalized attitude, and (ii) to explore radicalization strategies in a set of public statements declared by former al-Qaeda leader, bin Laden. The Appraisal framework (Martin & White, 2005) and (dis)affiliation strategies (Etaywe & Zappavigna, upcoming) are drawn upon. The focus is on how the author-reader relationship is negotiated within the social process of radicalization. The aim is to argue that radicalized attitudes and (dis)affiliation resources have the rhetorical function of inviting the 'ideal reader' to take, maintain, or challenge certain ideological positions, e.g. a stance against a religious or political group. Findings show radicalized attitude that is predominantly of negative 'SOCIAL SANCTION: JUDGEMENT' types, evaluating the behaviours and characters of socio-politically and religiously different others (out-groups). The general pattern of (dis)affiliation resources reveal a tendency towards 'alienation' and distancing from the negatively evaluated 'They' – represented from a 'diagnostic' framing lens as of unshareable values and a threat to 'Our' values – and 'communion' and embracement of the positively evaluated 'We', legitimizing aggression as a defence for one's borderless nation.



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STREAM 5.1 EDUCATION

- Peter Conway, *UNSW Sydney*

Negotiating the dual roles of professional practice in government and researching policy and practice

The UNSW professional doctorate program provides an ideal opportunity for candidates to combine doctoral research with their professional workplace context. Drawing on personal experience of professional doctorate candidature over the past two years this paper provides reflections on the challenges encountered in the shifts required to move from working in professional policy and practice in government to undertaking doctoral research. The paper describes some of the challenges encountered when negotiating these dual roles across various aspects of the research process including for example: negotiating actual or perceived conflicts of interests in the work role in relation to potential research participants who are also in a contractual relationship with the agency, managing 'knowing things' as a government insider that are not 'officially' or 'publicly' known. The experience raises challenges in shifting from knowledge of policy and practice to the critical engagement and analysis of a topic and the dilemma that arise when research findings may expose the deficits of other government agencies. Finally, the paper reflects on the inherent shifts needed to move between writing for government and academic writing where the two forms draw on distinct skill set and styles.

- Rabeea Akbar, *University of Tasmania*

Evidence-Based Instructional Practices (EBIPs) across Pakistani undergraduate science disciplines: Investigating the 'missing piece' of Academics' beliefs, intentions and behaviours

Science education is a centrepiece of Pakistan's objective of a scientifically literate workforce and to realise the dream of being the next 'Asian Tiger' (HEC Vision 2025). In this context, Pakistani universities are called on to improve the quality and quantity of graduating science students by 2025. These national reforms could drive academics to incorporate evidence-based instructional practices (EBIPs): teaching strategies empirically shown to positively impact student learning, attitudes, and achievement in science disciplines (Stains et al., 2018). Studies in the Pakistani context, however, report that in general, EBIPs have not been widely adopted in undergraduate science classrooms (Naz & Murad, 2017). This study will examine the beliefs underlying academics' intentions regarding the use of EBIPs. The study is guided by the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991, 2020), using an explanatory, sequential, mixed-method approach (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). It is designed to provide a model for pedagogical initiatives to improve undergraduate science teaching, relevant to policy makers and academic leaders.

- Jennifer Earle, *University of Tasmania*

Exploring STEM in the workplace: Perceptions of STEM integration

How are science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) enacted in the workplace? How then should STEM be taught? STEM education is viewed as key to lifting productivity in Australia, however a mismatch is reported between STEM skills demanded by employers and those being generated by education systems (Ai Group, 2015; Office of the Chief Scientist, 2015). While STEM education has been at the fore of curriculum and pedagogical initiatives in recent years with 'real-life' scenarios encouraged to engage school students, inconsistent and ambiguous conceptions of STEM persist (Breiner, Sheats Harkness, Johnson, &



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Koehler, 2011; Bybee, 2020; English, 2016; Siekmann & Korbel, 2016). The facilitation of STEM expertise and literacy in the workplace through education remains contested (Fraser, Earle, & Fitzallen, 2018). The research entitled Exploring STEM in the workplace: Implications for school STEM education explores how STEM is enacted in the real world of a manufacturing industry potentially to inform STEM education reforms. During the research's data generation, interviewees were involved in manipulating a graphic organiser to support oral descriptions of their use and integration of STEM disciplines at work. This presentation discusses visual representations of perceptions of STEM integration in a manufacturing workplace.

- Thi Duc Phung, *University of Tasmania*

Towards the conceptual framework for graduate employability in the International Career- Oriented Programs in Vietnam

In response to the continuously changing demand of domestic and international labour markets, the Vietnamese government has recently launched numerous initiatives aimed at promoting graduate employability (GE) for university students. One such effort is the introduction of the International Career-Oriented (ICO) Programs at higher education institutions, which aim at familiarising students with real working environments through a curriculum focusing on developing occupational knowledge and skills. However, these programs create challenges in teaching and learning because they require individual agency of both lecturers in promoting employability skills and students in attaining those skills. This study seeks to conceptualise GE in the ICO programs by drawing on Bourdieu's key concepts, including field, capital and habitus to unpack the meanings of teacher and student agency in career-oriented education. Positioning Theory will also be adopted to further examine the interplay between teacher agency and student agency to explore the extent to which this interaction enhances students' employability. The combination of the two theories is expected to create a conceptual framework for students' graduate employability in ICO Programs that will contribute to the research of employability in ICO programs in Vietnam and worldwide.

STREAM 5.2 LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, TRANSLATION & INTERPRETING

- Xianming Fang, *Monash University*

Design role-plays for pragmatic research: New Challenges under COVID-19

Due to the influence of COVID-19, people's communication and lifestyle has greatly changed. Online communication has become a trend during the hard times instead of traditional face-to-face communication. In pragmatic research, role-play has been widely used as a data electing method due to its controllable and interactive nature. However, the COVID-19 has set a big challenge for traditional face-to-face role-play data collection design. This study collected 22 role-play related pragmatic research within the last ten years from the LLBA database. Through a careful analysis of the previous literature, this study found that 21 of them were carried out in an offline context. Thus, there exists a gap in how to design online virtual role-plays in pragmatic research. Despite the scarcity of online role-play design, this study finds a small number of studies discussing online DCTs in recent years. Drawing on the design of online DCTs, the study proposes an online virtual role-play design consisting of virtual video drama and video chatting.



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- Xiaoyu Zhao, *UNSW Sydney*

Adapting to a new normal with the COVID-19: An experimental approach to conducting a remote investigation on simultaneous interpreting

Simultaneous interpreting (SI), as a language service that facilitates communication across language barriers, requires the interpreter to provide oral translation immediately while the speaker delivers the speech without interruption (Pöchhacker, 2011b). This mode of interpreting, with noticeable benefits that include but not limited to its high efficiency and no disruption on the flow of the source message, has been extensively used in both international and domestic settings (Hale, 2007; Pöchhacker, 2011a). Research on SI also attracts considerable interests among scholars, covering the topics from theoretical to empirical studies. However, the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic makes interpreting practice and research very challenging this year. Many practitioners are forced to get used to video remote interpreting, while some empirical studies have been suspended, especially those involving human participants and onsite experiments. Against this backdrop, this paper advocates a research design involving an online experiment that is converted from a traditional face-to-face one, which aims to investigate the dynamic relationship between the cognitive process and the product of SI over time, and to examine the effects of interpreting expertise, mode of delivery and the complexity of the source text.

- Juerong Qiu, *University of Melbourne*

The reception effects of non-standard modes of subtitling

Chinese audiovisual products have won some attention in the West. Some video-streaming websites provide subtitled versions to make popular Chinese TV dramas and films intelligible for Western viewers. The study looks at the reception effects of subtitles in the Chinese historical drama *Nirvana in Fire* (2015) when viewed by native English speakers in Australia. The research aims to find out the effects of two non-standard modes of subtitling, fansubs and raw machine-translated subtitles, on subtitle-reading patterns, comprehension, and involvement. Questionnaires, eye-tracking and interviews will be used to explore the advantages and disadvantages of fansubs and raw machine-translated subtitles for audiences without knowledge of Mandarin and intermediate learners of Mandarin. This research will hopefully shed light on the extent to which subtitling can be de-institutionalised, reducing occasions for human interventions or manipulations, and will indirectly address whether the two non-standard modes of subtitling can create incidental learning opportunities for language learners.

- Lorenzo Logi, *UNSW Sydney*

Body language and impersonation: How voice and gesture realise heteroglossia

This talk presents recent findings in research on how paralinguistic resources such as gesture and phonology contribute to the construal of impersonated textual personae. The analytical framework employed in this research combines a social semiotic approach to intermodal semiosis (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006; Ngo et al., forthcoming; van Leeuwen, 1999) with work on viewpoint and subjectivity from cognitive linguistics (McNeill, 1992; Sweetser & Stec, 2016; Verhagen, 2016). Based on analysis of stand-up comedy texts where comedians frequently use paralanguage to embody textual personae, nine paralinguistic resources are identified that can be used by speakers in conjunction with spoken language to signal instances of impersonation. The analysis



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suggests these resources can be selectively employed to construe multiple viewpoints simultaneously and that they can ironically represent configurations of resources that evoke particular cultural knowledge (such as stereotypes).

STREAM 5.3 POLICY, GOVERNANCE & ETHICS

- Nandita Dutta, *University of Canberra*

Engaging in development: How COVID-19 can impact the direction of discourse

It is difficult to find any literature on development that does not discuss people and their integration into its process of implementation. Consequently, research investigations in the development field consider 'engaging' as an approach to integrating people into development. In the development field, the concept of engaging is, therefore, embedded in policies, programs, and practices that State and non-state actors remain responsible to implement. Against this backdrop, this presentation is based on a qualitative research study conducted in Bangladesh on comparative analysis of strategies that government and non-government organisations adopt to engage development beneficiaries. The study identified that these organisations could ensure integration of beneficiaries into development process through certain conditions and factors existing in a specific context. However, given the unprecedented circumstances of COVID-19, it is critical to examine how far these conditions and factors will be in effect to engage development beneficiaries; what could be the possible impacts and how the impacts can influence engaging in the development discourse. To this, the presentation will discuss research findings and identify possible impacts of COVID-19 that could affect the way 'engaging' is conceptualized and practiced in the development discourse.

- Yusten Karulus, *Universiti Sains Malaysia*

Contextualising development & human security: Lessons from Malaysia-Indonesia international border

The development issues concerning border areas consist mainly of development inequality, poverty, & marginalisation. These issues are often intertwined with each other & will pose a threat to human security at different levels depending on the characteristics of the communities involved. This article analyses the causal relationship between human security & development at the Malaysia-Indonesia international border. Accordingly, research has conducted interviews & observations at the border area of Ba'kelalan, Sarawak, in Malaysian Borneo to assess (1) the impact of development issues toward international cross-border dimensions, & (2) the extent to which developmental issues have posed a threat to the human security at the border. The research found that, in Ba'kelalan, major development issues are still revolved around fundamental problems related to incomplete human basic needs & lack of infrastructure facilities. The reality of development inequality, poverty, & marginalisation found to pose a threat to human security among the people living at the border.

- Cara Doherty, *University of Canberra*

The invisible walls: National rights to land in post-apocalyptic fiction

Nationality and citizenship are concepts used every day to discuss issues ranging from immigration to food security, from climate change to wealth inequality. However, the basis upon which these concepts are used



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assert rights over external objects, particularly natural resources including land, oil, water and precious metals is not often considered. From Benedict Anderson's *Imagined Communities* to Reece Jones' more recent *Violent Borders* and Thomas Picketty's *Capital and Ideology*, questions are starting to be raised about how strict national borders can be justified in a world of growing inequality. Post-apocalyptic fiction, taking place in a world of extreme resource scarcity, provides an opportunity to deconstruct notions of "rightful" access to resources. In such a world, formal institutions (such as government, policy, courts and jails) disappear, allowing survivors to rebuild communities on a *tabula rasa* (blank slate). Frank Tayell's *Surviving the Evacuation* series follows the stories of the survivors of a zombie outbreak, exploring their search for a permanent and safe homes. As groups encounter each other across previously-existing national borders and compete for resources, they both invoke and accept claims of transcendent rights to control property, raising interesting questions about the basis and extent of those rights.

- Saira Hossain, *UNSW Sydney*

Exploring the meaning of student well-being at school in Bangladesh: A phenomenological study

Well-being commonly refers to the concept that equates to a good life. Similarly, student well-being can be understood as having a good life at school. What constitutes a good life at school for students is an emerging question that has generated much research interest. With high interest in student well-being, including the student's voice in matters that are important to them and about them is necessary and right. However, despite the growing importance of understanding student well-being for students' holistic development, it is an alien concept in developing countries such as Bangladesh. There, the education system is highly rigid, centralized, and exam-focused. Student's academic achievement has been given the utmost priority at school whereas their well-being has been neglected. In this regard, the study aims to explore the concept of student well-being at urban secondary schools in Bangladesh. The study is qualitative and uses a phenomenological and participatory research approach. Data were collected through individual semi-structured interviews from 20 Grade 7-10 students (aged 13-16 years). A phenomenological thematic analysis technique was used to analyse data. Three main themes emerged relating to how student experience and perceive well-being at school: (1) feeling related to people, place, and purpose; (2) having the availability of and access to resources, tools, and opportunities; and (3) feeling competent. Findings from the study are expected to provide Bangladeshi school administrators and educational policymakers with a more thorough understanding of student well-being at school and how it can be promoted.

STREAM 5.4 HUMAN SOCIETY & CULTURE

- Dinesha Fernando, *Federation University*

A new theoretical model for coping mechanisms in post-war study

The 30-year Sri Lankan civil war shows exceptional examples of transformations during resettlement, and the transitions back to normalcy. The study aims to find strategies for securing Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) of the war victims. The country has seen improvements in overall security and freedom of movement, infrastructure, investment, and economic growth, yet there are many new ESCR challenges. The grounded-up nature of this study explores on capturing ESCR related post-war experiences, attributes and learnings, rather than gathering facts and describing acts. In an effort to chart and examine experiences, the



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researcher found coping strategies in their efforts to secure ESCR. The study introduces a new theoretical model—the major contention is that individual adaptation can be transformed to sustained coping mechanisms in post-war context. The model also illustrates the connectedness on how social animation, increased consciousness and intelligence support to transform adaptive mechanisms to sustained coping mechanisms towards a dignified society. According to UN's article 13 of ICESCR, education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and sense of its' dignity. Similarly, the new model highlights the fact that the human personality is determined by the integral development of the intelligences.

- Faval Copedo, *University of the Sunshine Coast*

Whose voices? The emergent stories of Human Rights Defenders lives in relation to the migrant caravans within the geopolitical landscape of the Mexico/US border.

Drawing on research and literature in 'multi artform practices' and 'arts as activism', in relation to migrants and the geopolitical landscape will provide the context to consider the lived experiences of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) living on the Baja California Coast and inland border city Mexicali. In Tijuana, across the border city and even on 'the wall' people are using art to tell their stories of migration and to construct a space that brings beauty. Where the wall is supposed to portray fear and division, the artists aim to 'reclaim the humanity that the borders take away' (Vargas, Montes & Song 2017). The 'Mexican Border Human Rights Defenders Storytelling Project' will provide the opportunity for HRDs to be involved in the conception, development and implementation of workshops and creative activities. Research will be conducted through workshops with digital storytelling, workshops developing written personal stories for a book, photovoice research techniques, participation in a public mural and through a documentary. The project will conduct research on the creative processes used to assist in understanding how their roles impact the HRDs personally; in relation to the work they do with migrants/caravans, and in managing the political arena across the US/Mexico context.

- Tersia Oosthuizen, *University of Tasmania*

The development of forensic DNA analysis: New debates on the issue of fundamental human rights

Before the advent of forensic DNA profiling fingerprints and blood type comparison were among the forensic techniques used in the identification of suspects. DNA profiling has since become the gold standard of forensic science, and forensic DNA analysis continues to evolve. However, when first introduced in the late 1980s, attempts to use DNA evidence in criminal trials were met with challenges to its evidential value and admissibility. A common concern was whether the probative value of the evidence would outweigh its potentially prejudicial effect. This gave rise to a complex three-way debate, which revolved around firstly, the impact that forensic DNA analysis may have on fundamental human rights; secondly, the scientific process involved in analysing DNA samples; and lastly, the admissibility of the scientific principles in criminal courts. Ultimately, debates about the scientific process and the admissibility of such evidence in criminal trials overshadowed the debate about potential infringements of fundamental human rights, resulting in a lack of critical debate around the erosion of civil liberties through the use of scientific technologies. This paper will explore the consequences of lack of early debate on the development of forensic DNA analysis and its current and future potential to infringe fundamental rights.



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STREAM 5.5 CREATIVE/PERFORMING ARTS & LITERARY STUDIES

- Alyssa Preval, *UNSW Sydney*

How is Croatian folk music projected on the internet?

This paper explores the projection of Croatian folk music on the internet. Traditional songs are presented in a framework of participatory vs presentational modes of performance as defined by Turino, other visual accompaniment, written explanation, and commentary. These frameworks may emphasise tradition, in spite of apparent elements of modernisation. Perhaps unsurprisingly, questions definitive of tradition and authenticity are downplayed, or subsumed within discourses surrounding nationalism. These questions will be examined via a case study of Croatian folk songs as seen and presented on YouTube. As such, a comparative analysis of the accompanying music videos will factor in recording sites, styles of recording, instrumentation, and the recording intentions of ensembles to investigate how the internet has impacted traditional Croatian music practices.

- Cassandra Gibson, *Monash University*

The (mis)representation of musical women and men: navigating gender identity and sexual agency in the classical music industry

Celebrities are often described as being presented in stereotypically gendered ways which, especially for women, often leads to objectification and sexualisation (Hatton and Trautner, 2011). This mixed-methods research seeks to understand the extent to which the representation of Australia's classical musicians follows similar trends. Through a new adaptation of Erving Goffman's gender theory (1987), this study assesses images of advertising and, through an analysis of CD artwork, preliminary findings suggest some gendered distinctions between the representation of the male and female musicians, with some being sexualised. To further develop these initial findings, this new study will also include a sample with more diverse advertising material. Additionally, the research will continue to refine the chosen analytical framework to better examine the gendered and sometimes sexualised representation of Australia's musical women and men. The aim of this study that this research can contribute meaningful discourse to the industry and provide guidance for emerging artists. Through qualitative data, collected through survey (and eventually interview) results, I will explore the socio-cultural implications for women entering the industry. Results will develop understandings of the gendered dynamics within the music industry, while hopefully providing guidance to maintain their own personality and identity as they are commercialised.

- Jet Kye Chong, *University of Western Australia*

Predicting marimba stickings with neural networks

Instrumental music education involves communicating a complex blend of theoretical and physical knowledge. In marimba music, this is evident in 'stickings'-the choice of mallet used to strike each note, which influence the musician's physical facility and expressive quality. Choosing 'good' stickings and evaluating one's stickings can be slow and difficult tasks, often relying on trial-and-error vaguely guided by past experience. This 'sticking problem' can impede technical and musical development, and hinder the learning of music. In this study, a machine learning approach is employed to address the sticking problem by predicting and annotating stickings in 4-mallet marimba music as suggestions for marimbists. A 32,000-sample dataset is



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constructed from exercises in Leigh Howard Stevens' Method of Movement for Marimba by digitally transcribing the exercises and sticking annotations. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks with a range of hyperparameters are constructed and fit to this dataset. K-Fold cross validation and qualitative testing are conducted on the models, yielding a maximum quantitative accuracy 64.58% from a sigmoid-activation bidirectional LSTM model, and fairly consistent qualitative scores across models. The discrepancies between quantitative and qualitative metrics suggest a need for expanded datasets, but promising results invite further development and study in this field.

STREAM 5.6 SOCIAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

- Michelle Fullam, *Edith Cowan University*

Drug users' experiences of a residential rehabilitation program in Western Australia

In the last decade, there has been a marked increase in the awareness of drug use and drug-related crime in Australia. The demand for drug treatment services has increased and 14 recognised government-funded services are now available in Western Australia (WA). The goal of these services is to reduce drug use through full-time intensive programs that are usually residential. However, little is known of the experiences of participants in this type of treatment in WA. As such, this study examined the lived experiences of individuals engaged in a Christian residential rehabilitation program in WA. Semi-structured interviews were utilised to examine 14 participants' perceptions of their behaviours, links between drug use and criminal behaviour, motivations for treatment and life after rehabilitation. Analysis of the data revealed that drug users have extensive insight into their lived experiences, including an awareness of normalised behaviours that catalysed their subsequent drug use and criminal behaviours. Participants demonstrated strong support for treatment provided by residential rehabilitation, commenting that recovery from drug use is a lengthy process involving more than abstinence from drugs. This research supports residential treatment for drug users who have previously committed crime, supporting assertions that drug use must be treated to address criminality.

- Kate Manlik, *Macquarie University*

Speaking from silence: Sexual minority women's HIV narratives

Since the 1980s, sexual minority women (including lesbian, bisexual, queer, and other women who have sex with women) have remained largely absent in Australian HIV discourses. HIV epidemiological categories do not record (potential) female-to-female sexual transmission of HIV; sexual minority women are not mentioned in government HIV policies; and recent academic literature on sexual minority women and HIV is scarce. Despite this, I argue that sexual minority women have always been in close proximity to HIV, whether through their own HIV-positive status or their involvement in LGBTQ communities. In this presentation, I reflect on the difficulties I had recruiting participants through a website-based research method, which sought to elicit visual and text-based narratives from sexual minority women about their experiences of and around HIV. Rather than discarding this experience, I elaborate on how listening to these methodological failures can lead us to uncover unexpected and impactful research findings. Using this thesis' example, I propose that sexual minority women's hesitance to participate in a website-based research method provides us with particular insight into how those who have been excluded from HIV discourses are (not) able to construct narratives about their experiences of and around HIV.



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- Shevaun Drislane, *University of Western Australia*

No fault compensation for vaccine injury in Australia – what are we waiting for?

Vaccination plays a vital role in protecting the public health; in the current climate of Covid-19 we see the far-reaching impacts the rapid spread of infectious disease can have. Australia has established a robust and reliable national immunisation policy to ensure that where vaccines exist to prevent disease they are effectively provided to the community [1, 2]. However one limitation to this comprehensive programme is Australia's failure to implement no-fault compensation (NFC) for serious adverse effects following vaccination - a policy approach that offers financial redress and support to the very small number of individuals who suffer negative outcomes following vaccination [3]. By contrast a number of comparable, developed countries around the world have established such schemes [4, 5]. Using the lens of Kingdon's multiple streams framework (policy agenda setting) [6] and drawing upon cases studies of the United Kingdom and United States for comparative analysis, my paper will i) outline factors that resulted in the implementation of NFC in those two states, and ii) consider (with reference to empirical research) why Australia continues to fails to adequately respond to the needs of individuals impacted by vaccine injury.

STREAM 5.7 HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY & THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Genevieve Le Ban, *Macquarie University*

"Let the witch be a sorceress" An examination into the notions of witchcraft and sorcery in the old Babylonian period

The notions of 'witchcraft' and 'sorcery' were well known practices throughout ancient Mesopotamia. This is seen in the literary evidence of the Sumerian and Akkadian languages. This paper critically analyses the preconceptions held by modern scholars on ancient Mesopotamian notions of 'witchcraft' and 'sorcery' and examines through a linguistic analysis of the Sumerian and Akkadian scripts as well as a critical examination of the main texts and how they were understood in the context of the Old Babylonian period (c. 1900-1600 BCE). The prevailing scholarly discourse on this topic is largely confined to examining the anti-witchcraft rituals dating to the first millennium BCE. Very few works examine earlier representations, which hinders our knowledge and understanding of the ancient past. As such, this paper also seeks to critically analyse the preconceptions held by modern scholars on ancient Mesopotamian notions of 'witchcraft' and 'sorcery' across broader temporal and cultural frameworks than previously attempted.

- Katherine Yeo, *Macquarie University*

Ptolemaic queens and dynastic governance: A study of Cleopatras I, II and III

Ptolemaic Egypt in second century BC was dominated by internal dynastic strife. Royal siblings engaged in rivalry for the throne, a rivalry which led to violent domestic uprisings and civil war. At the centre of the upheavals were the Ptolemaic queens Cleopatra I, II and III – mother, daughter, grand-daughter. These women possessed prestige and influence and, for short periods of time they wielded political power and authority. In this male-dominated system, each of these women was allowed into positions of formal authority; they were accepted as ruler of Egypt when no viable male leader was available. As such, these three women played an essential role in the establishment of royal feminine power in Ptolemaic Egypt. Yet



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they, along with other politically active women in history, are often marginalised or castigated by ancient contemporary historians. My research will undertake to comprehend and assess the relationship between gender and power in the Hellenistic world. I adopt a threefold approach which includes ascertaining historical facts about each queen's life, identifying embedded assumptions about power and the monarchy, and unravelling the concept of queenship as distinct from kingship.

- Sydney Nicholas, *University of Sydney*

Hidden in Hávamál

Why was the Old Norse eddic poem, *Hávamál*, composed in the poetic form? With the staggering range of topics *Hávamál* covers, from caution against inebriation to advice about political alliances, warnings of the wiles of women, mythological escapades and magical spells, one would be forgiven for wondering why the poem's composer(s) elected poetry as the most appropriate vehicle through which these subjects are explored. It may seem as though the didactic instructions pertaining to acceptable modes of interpersonal behaviour would be better suited in the form of a law or, perhaps, a fable. Óðinn's enumeration of sacred magical spells might bode better in a spell-book, or perhaps extrapolated upon in a saga or a folkloric tale. And yet, *Hávamál* prevails as a monumental, one hundred and sixty-four stanza long poem immortalised within the *Codex Regius*, a prodigious Icelandic manuscript. In my presentation, I will posit that *Hávamál*'s composition in the poetic form is no accident of historical or literary development; but rather, that it is a means of ensuring that semantic meaning be amalgamated, and that the cultural and mythic guidance permeating the poem be remembered, transmitted and enacted. I will investigate how the poetic form, specifically the intricacies of alliterative verse and *Ijóðahátt* metre in which *Hávamál* is composed, augment the semantic meanings expressed within the text itself. This presentation will strive to prompt questioning about how exactly the poetic devices in *Hávamál* operate, and how these devices add significant layers of nuance and meaning which is often lost in broader, thematic analyses of the text.

- Samuel Lewis, *University of Sydney*

"An hour of wolves": The representation of wolves in the Old Norse *Völuspá*

Völuspá is an Old Norse-Icelandic Eddic poem which details both the creation and the destruction of the Norse mythological world. The poem focusses heavily upon the monsters which destroy this world. As a poem about monsters, one creature which features prominently in *Völuspá* is the wolf. In this presentation, I argue that the wolves are creatures which both define the social order of the text and, in turn, tear it apart. I suggest that the wolf is both a liminal creature and a monster which has an eschatological function because it destroys the world during the Norse apocalypse. This presentation gives a new perspective on the criticality of the wolf in the text and suggests that the text presents the Norse social order as intrinsically ephemeral.

- Melusine Martin, *James Cook University and Paris-Sorbonne University*

What if we are nature?: Digital technology and the human-nature relationship

A holistic relationship with nature encompasses both nature's ability to nurture us, through our contact with natural places, and our ability to reciprocate this healing connection by preserving the environment. However, a Western construct of human/nature dualism, which defines humans and nature as separate, is still at the



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root belief of modern environmentalism and online green activism (Callicott & Nelson, 1998; Cronon, 1995; Oelschlaeger, 1991). The study was done following a cross-cultural mixed methods design (Schrauf, 2018) comparing the United States and Australia. It focused on a sample of 220 participants who demonstrated pro-environmental behaviours (i.e. behaviours that consciously seek to minimise the negative impact of one's actions on the environment – Kollmuss and Agyeman, 2002) and nurture their connection to nature via digital activism. Findings show that nature is both material in its form and a cultural construct. Nature can be understood through its processes as an ecological system of interaction to which human beings are connected. And, digital technology can be a useful tool to an ecocentric view of reality (i.e. focused on interdependence, with humans being one part of the natural order). Digital technology as a tool in developing our environmental identity (Clayton, 2003) and connection to nature. This is what will be discussed in this conference.