



**International Conference on Economic
Trends, Social Transformation, and
Humanities Research (ESHR)**

**Tokyo Japan
April 12-13, 2025**

**Volume 02
Issue 01**

**ABSTRACT
PROCEEDING
BOOK**



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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Economic Trends, Social Transformation, and Humanities Research (ESHR)

City/Country: Tokyo Japan

Date: April 12-13, 2025

Venue: Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center Tokyo Japan & Online

Email: contact@scholarlyevents.org

URL: <https://scholarlyevents.org/>



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Proceedings of the International Conference on Economic Trends, Social Transformation, and Humanities Research (ESHR)

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Tokyo April 2025

*International Conference on Economic Trends, Social Transformation,
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- Inclusiveness and affirmative action
- Promoting the academic and research ethics
- Promoting the individual rights to learning, growth, opportunity and privacy
- Compliance with higher standards of research ethics
- Nurturing and sponsoring positivity in all areas of conduct
- Transparency and trust in all means of conduct

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“Scholarly Events” is a platform that thrives to support the worldwide scholarly community to analyze the role played by the multidisciplinary innovations for the betterment of human societies. It also encourages academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from various disciplines to come together and share their ideas about how they can make all the disciplines interact in an innovative way and to sort out the way to minimize the effect of challenges faced by the society. All the research work presented in this conference is truly exceptional, promising, and effective. These researches are designed to target the challenges that are faced by various sub-domains of the Society For Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities, Society For Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences.

I would like to thank our honorable scientific and review committee for giving their precious time to the review process covering the papers presented in this conference. I am also highly obliged to the participants for being a part of our efforts to promote knowledge sharing and learning. We as scholars make an integral part of the leading educated class of the society that is responsible for benefitting the society with their knowledge. Let’s get over all sorts of discrimination and take a look at the wider picture. Let’s work together for the welfare of humanity for making the world a harmonious place to live and making it flourish in every aspect. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Sennay Ghebreab
Conference Secretariat



TRACK A
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

E, S, G: THE WAY TO REALIZING PUBLIC VALUE THROUGH BUSINESS ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING

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ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) is indeed a critical global issue, with its implementation primarily resting on enterprises. The goal is for businesses to achieve important public values through self-regulation and ethical business practices. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requires companies to consider the interests of multiple stakeholders, not just profits. When faced with ethical dilemmas, such as conflicts between profitability and CSR, leaders must make ethical decisions and act (or refrain from acting) based on divergent values. Although these decisions are made within the organization, their impact extends beyond it. From an action perspective, a company's contribution to public value is realized through a series of ethical decisions. Therefore, using methods of individual-based judgment and decision-making analysis can help explore the reasons behind decision-makers' actions and the sources of cognitive conflicts among individuals. While the three major aspects of ESG—environmental, social, and governance—are considered equally important, their perceived importance by ethical decision-makers and stakeholders can vary. This variation affects the implementation of ESG. For individual enterprises, this reflects their preferences, but they must also consider stakeholder evaluations. From a broader perspective, these differences are the source of value conflicts and must be understood and resolved for effective ESG-related regulations and policies. In addition to compiling various CSR indicators and providing a framework for ESG operations and measurement, this study aims to understand stakeholders' cognitive conflicts regarding ESG aspects and the impact of financial performance on ESG attitudes through in-depth interviews and the framework of Social Judgment Theory (SJT). The findings indicate that when the three dimensions of environmental, social, and governance are used as criteria for evaluating a company's current status, respondents place the highest importance on the factor of social. However, when the same criteria are used to predict a company's future development, the weight of the factor of governance significantly increases, while the weight of the factor of social significantly decreases. When the factor of finance is added as a fourth criterion for assessing the current situation, the factor of social still hold the highest weight. However, when predicting future developments, the weight of the factor of social significantly decreases, while the weight of the factor of finance significantly increases. These suggest that respondents adopt different judgment policy when evaluating the current situation and predicting the future. The results of this study can help the government take appropriate measures to guide enterprises towards sustainable development while considering profitability.

Keywords: *ESG, Corporate social responsibility (CSR), Ethical decision-making, Social judgment theory (SJT)*

BAYESIAN GENERALLY WEIGHTED MOVING AVERAGE CHARTS FOR LINEAR PROFILE MONITORING

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In many industrial applications, the quality of a process can be described by one or more specific functions between explanatory variables and response variables, and this type of data is called profile data. Checking the stability of such functional relationships using statistical methods is called “profile monitoring”. There are many literatures on linear profile monitoring, but a few works on monitoring of linear profiles using Bayesian methods. Currently, only Bayesian EWMA, Bayesian DEWMA and Bayesian CUSUM control charts are used to monitor changes of linear profile of processes. In order to improve the detection ability of small shifts, the generally exponentially moving average (GWMA) chart is proposed for different process environments and showed that the chart is superior to the GWMA and EWMA control charts in monitoring small process mean shifts. According to different priors and process parameters, the goal of this work is to establish the Bayesian GWMA control chart to monitor the intercept, slope and error variance of the linear profile model, and make a comprehensive comparison with its counterpart charts.

Keywords: Bayesian method, Detection ability, Linear profile, GWMA charts

ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX AND AIR POLLUTION IN TAIWAN

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This study analyzes Taiwan's cyclical air patterns using the Probit model and discusses the correlation between the Industrial Production Index and air pollution in Taiwan. In addition, it explores how the Industrial Production Index affects air pollution, aiming to understand whether the government's economic measures and policies have improved air quality in Taiwan.

Keywords: *Probit model, Air pollution, Emission allowances*

THE EFFECT OF INNOVATION POLICIES ON THE INNOVATION PERFORMANCE OF HIGH-TECH ENTERPRISES IN HAINAN

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As one of the four leading industries in the construction of Hainan's free trade port, vigorously developing high-tech enterprises is an inevitable choice for Hainan to realize its innovation-driven development strategy and to catch up from being a latecomer to realizing the curved-track overtaking. In this process, innovation policy and digital transformation will play a pivotal role in the development of high-tech enterprises and affect their innovation performance. Based on this, this paper firstly emphasizes the importance of innovation policy and digital transformation on the innovation and development of high-tech enterprises in Hainan; secondly puts forward the three research objectives of this paper; then discusses the research methodology from the research design, the research sample, the sample size, the sampling method and the questionnaire design; finally, the study concludes that the innovation policy and the digital transformation have a positive impact on the innovation performance, and that the digital transformation plays a mediating role in the innovation performance. innovation policy and innovation performance play a mediating role, so as to provide a reference for the government to promote the development of high-tech enterprises.

Keywords: High-tech enterprises, Innovation policy, Digital transformation, Innovation performance

LIMITATIONS OF APPLYING TRADEMARK EXHAUSTION DOCTRINE ON SERVICES

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Trademark exhaustion doctrine is also called the “first sale doctrine.” It means that a proprietor cannot claim their trademark right if a “good” has firstly been sold and its ownership transferred within domestic, foreign, or regional markets. Although a trademark can represent both “goods” and “services,” trademark exhaustion doctrine or first sale doctrine applies only to “goods” but does not extend to “services.” Therefore, trademark parallel importation for “goods” is permissible due to the application of the exhaustion doctrine. In contrast, trademark parallel importation for “services” is denied because the exhaustion doctrine is not applicable. Whether for “goods” or “services,” consumers can exploit the “price discrimination” for legitimate trademark parallel importation. However, importers are restricted from offering identical or similar “services” represented by trademarks, which constitutes trademark infringements. Therefore, it violates the principle of “trademark exhaustion doctrine” or “first sale doctrine.” This study adopts two different research methodologies: (1) Literature review: academic books, law journal articles, and masters’ theses related to issues of applying trademark exhaustion doctrine to “services” are fully examined. (2) Case analysis: this study comprehensively analyzes Taiwanese courts’ decisions regarding issues of applying trademark exhaustion doctrine to “services” because Taiwanese trademark right protection is the first-to-file system, and it is different from the U.S. one, which is the first-to-use system. By analyzing relevant literature and cases, this study found that consumers could not fully enjoy the interests of “price discrimination” if importers cannot use registered trademarks for identical or similar “services” offered by licensing branches or agents because importers are banned from using identical or similar “services” by registered trademarks due to trademark infringements. “Service” marks are commonly used in markets, including parallel importation, which is legal due to the “international exhaustion doctrine” acknowledged globally. Therefore, parallel importation is legal whether “trademarks” or “service” marks are used in markets, and both are equally not constituted trademark infringements under the “trademark exhaustion doctrine” or “first sale doctrine.” The contribution of this study is that it proposes that the scope of the “exhaustion doctrine” covers both “trademarks” and “service” marks. Thus, parallel importation is legally represented by “trademarks” and “service” marks under the Trademark Act.

Keywords: Trademark, Exhaustion doctrine, First sale doctrine, Goods, Services, Parallel importation

ENHANCING LANGTON'S ANT ALGORITHM FOR SECURE MESSAGE ENCODING THROUGH CUSTOMIZABLE INITIAL CONDITIONS

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This paper explores an innovative enhancement to the Langton's Ant algorithm for secure message encoding by introducing customizable initial conditions. Our approach allows users to specify the starting position of the ant, thereby personalizing the encoded messages and increasing the complexity and security of the encoding process. By varying the initial conditions, each encoding session produces a unique pattern, making unauthorized decoding significantly more challenging. Through detailed experimentation and analysis, we demonstrate the efficacy of this method in creating secure, hard-to-crack encoded messages. The customizable initial conditions not only enhance the security but also add a layer of user interaction and personalization. This study highlights the potential of leveraging Langton's Ant's algorithm for advanced cryptographic applications, pushing the boundaries of traditional encoding techniques. Our findings invite further exploration into the integration of simple algorithmic behaviors with complex security requirements, showcasing a novel intersection of theoretical computer science and practical cryptography.

Keywords: Langton's ant algorithm, Secure message encoding, Customizable initial conditions

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF CHINESE EYE EXERCISE OF ACUPOINTS IN REDUCING DRY EYE SYMPTOMS

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The prevalence of dry eye disorder (DED) can be attributed to the prolonged use of digital screens in modern lifestyles. In Chinese educational institutions, the Chinese Eye Exercise of Acupoints (CEA) has been used for over five decades to alleviate ocular discomfort that may be related to DED. However, there is limited evidence regarding the impact of CEA on DED. This study examines the efficacy and safety profiles of CEA as an alternative treatment for DED, compared to the standard lid hygiene treatment (STD). Fifty-six DED participants were enrolled from Thammasat University Hospital. Inclusion criteria required participants to have experienced DED symptoms for over three months; OSDI questionnaires (Thai version), Tear Break-Up Time (TBUT), and Schirmer 1 Test (SIT) results identified that they have DED. Exclusion criteria included uncontrolled disease or abnormalities that could impact DED symptoms, pregnancy, or breast-feeding. In this single-blind, randomized, controlled trial, eligible participants were assigned using block randomization. One group received (CEA), and another received STD. Equipment, video demonstrations, and practical handouts were provided to participants. They were trained for self-practice and checked for correction via video call. OSDI, visual acuity, TBUT, SIT, and CSS were assessed at baseline and follow-up at 4 and 12 weeks. An independent sample t-test was employed to compare study groups. A paired sample t-test and repeated measure ANOVA were used to compare the results across different time points.

Following the intervention, a significant decrease in OSDI was observed in both groups (CEA 37.50 to 19.35, STD 39.31 to 14.42) ($p < 0.05$). TBUT and SIT also significantly improved (increased) ($p = 0.05$) over time. CSS improved solely in the CEA group at week 12 follow-up ($p = 0.05$). The study findings suggest that CEA may serve as an alternative treatment for alleviating DED symptoms.

Keywords: *Dry eye, Chinese acupressure, Warm compress*



OUR VISION



OUR VISION IS TO BE A CATALYST FOR POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE ACADEMIC LANDSCAPE. BY PROVIDING A PLATFORM FOR THOUGHT-PROVOKING DISCUSSIONS, NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES, AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION, WE AIM TO INSPIRE THE NEXT GENERATION OF INNOVATORS AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP ACROSS BORDERS.
