

PREFACE

This proceedings volume contains twenty-two papers presented at the sixth international conference of the Consortium for Asian and African Studies. The conference, entitled “Global and the Local: New Concepts and Approaches,” was held on the 27th and 28th of October 2015 at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul.

The Consortium for Asian and African Studies (CAAS) was initiated in March 2007 by five higher educational institutions worldwide that lead Asian and African Studies, in order to strengthen collaboration in research and education activities. The original member institutions are Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO, France), Leiden University (Netherlands), Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of National University of Singapore (FASS-NUS, Singapore), School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (SOAS, UK), and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS, Japan). Columbia University (USA) and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS, South Korea) joined CAAS in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

One of the major objectives of CAAS is to train researchers of the younger generation in a framework of international collaboration. To facilitate this objective, in conjunction with an annual symposium, a workshop for young researcher was organized to give them the opportunity to demonstrate their research activities, to enhance their academic skills, and to develop a fresh network of international researchers. At the first CAAS conference held in Leiden University in 2009, this workshop was held separately from the symposium itself. At the second conference at INALCO in 2010, the third conference at SOAS in 2012, the fourth conference at NUS in 2013, and the fifth conference at Columbia University in 2014, presentations by young researchers were combined with those by senior researchers, providing a stimulating academic environment for the young researchers. The sixth CAAS conference in October 2015 was held in the same vein.

The conference, entitled “Global and the Local: New Concepts and Approaches,” consisted of twelve panels: A-1 International Developing Cooperation, A-2 Individual Lives in Socio-Cultural Context, A-3 Cultural Identity and Race, A-4 Cultural Identity and Religion, A-5 Literature and Language, A-6 Literature and Rhetoric, B-1 History, Politics, and Society, B-2 History and Culture, B-3 Chinese Politics and History, B-4 Political Economy and Nationalism, B-5 Peace and Conflict, and B-6 State and Society. A total of forty-six papers was presented during this two-day conference. As a record of the conference, the program is attached at the end of the proceedings.

As with the previous conferences, TUFS is in charge of editing and publishing the proceedings of the symposium. This volume includes twenty-two papers submitted by the

speakers. We have confined the length of each article to about five pages to enable the authors to submit their full papers to peer-reviewed academic journals. In this volume, the papers, covering quite diverse topics, are arranged in the order of presentation at the conference. The first two papers from Panel A-1 tackle issues relating to development cooperation, in particular South Korean experiences: One paper examines South Korea as a past donee and a future donor, and the other deals with Korean-based scholarship support to Ethiopia. The third paper analyzes Shenzhen Museum in China as a representation of the city's and nation's history. Two papers from Panel A-2 concern Japan: One carries out a socio-linguistic analysis of the Japanese language, while the other deals with the nationality issue of Korean residents in Japan. Three papers from Panel A-3 relate to cultural identity. The first concerns single women in Kenya, the second discusses Globalization and Korean identity, and the third explores the transnational identity of Chinese artists.

The next paper, from Panel A-4, considers international aspirations in the career of the iconic Japanese cinema star, Hara Setsuko. The climate change impact on rural agricultural women is discussed in the other paper from this panel. The paper submitted from Panel A-5 examines a Thai novel, *Kon-Kimono* in connection with Japanese folklore. Two contributions from Panel A-6 concern literature and thought in East Asia: One deals with the Korean Confucian *littérateur*, Lee Huwang, and the other analyzes *literati* discourse in Mid-Ming Suzhu. Two papers from Panels B-1 and B-2 reveal the dialogue between the past and present in Indian history. The first compares the sixteenth-century Portuguese chronicle and twentieth-century Urdu historiography on the Gujarat kingdom and its ports, while the second analyzes the image of Zahir al-Din Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, in Hindu nationalist historiography. Modern Neo-Confucianism, which closely relates to Chinese government's policy, as discussed in the next paper from Panel B-3, can be understood as a reinterpretation of traditional culture.

The first contribution from Panel B-4 tackles the Strategic Action Field approach and its application to Tunisian politics after independence. The following paper reviews previous literature on and seeks new approaches to Chinese economic decision making, while the last paper from the panel examines Naga nationalism in India's northeastern borderland in colonial and international contexts. The paper on terrorism in Turkey, from Panel B-5, "Peace and Conflict", indicates that it can be difficult to determine who is a terrorist in complicated political situations. The final two papers are from Panel B-6. One analyzes China's rewarding policy toward South Korea, and the other concentrates on parental school choices in urban India. Both contributions also make apparent the rapid economic growth of those two Asian countries.

We are happy with the fact that at least one paper from each panel is represented in the proceedings. This volume will certainly serve as a record of fascinating presentations at the

conference, which as a whole constituted a valuable contribution to discussions on the global and the local in the field of Asian and African Studies.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all those who have made this conference successful. I am particularly grateful to Professor Jaeho Hwang from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies for organizing the conference.

I also would like to congratulate all the young researchers who contributed to this conference with the fruits of their diligent research activities.

Nobuaki Kondo

CAAS Joint Coordinator at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies