



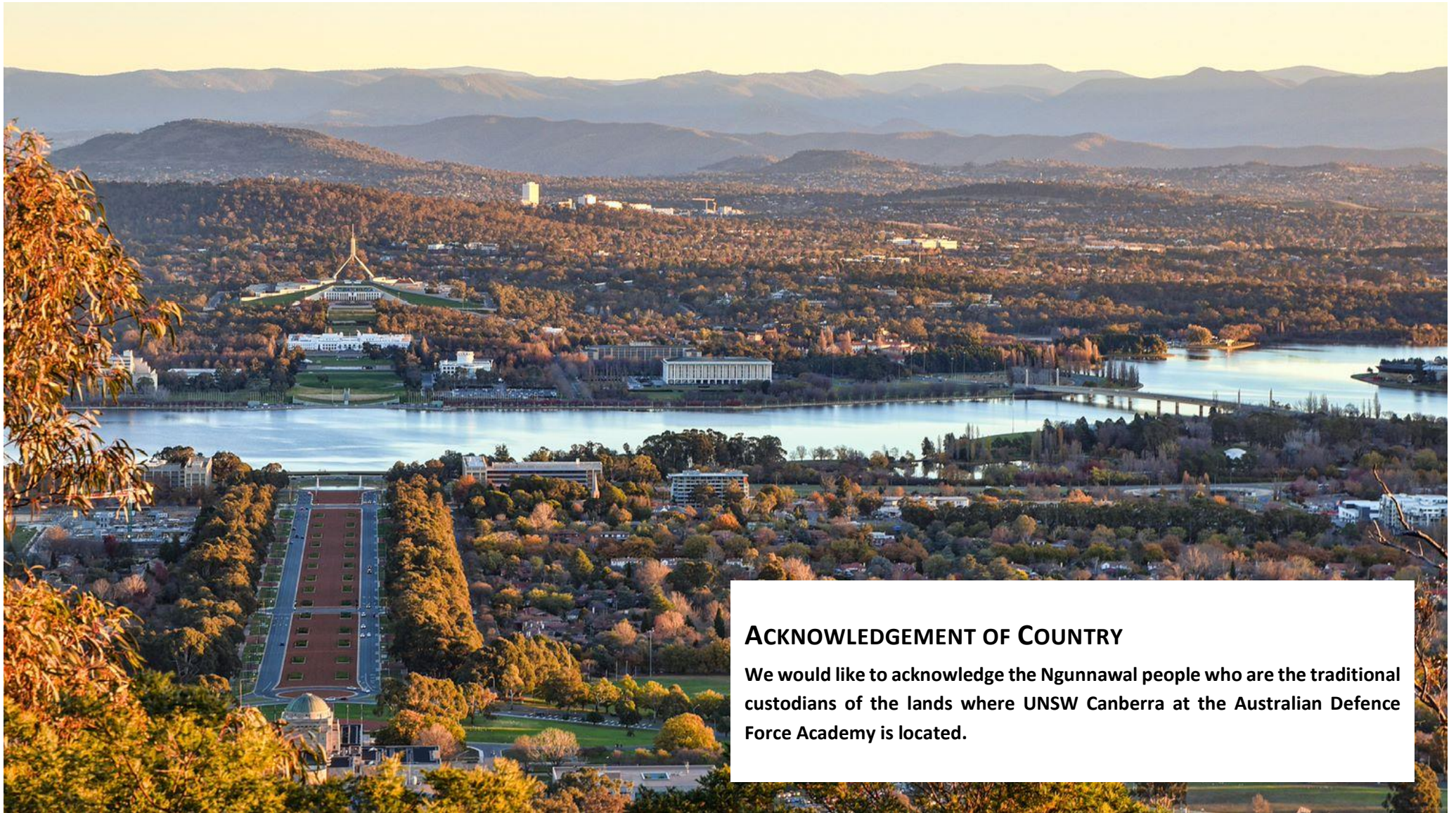
# HASS HDR CONFERENCE RESEARCHING FOR IMPACT

14 October 2021



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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

**We would like to acknowledge the Ngunnawal people who are the traditional custodians of the lands where UNSW Canberra at the Australian Defence Force Academy is located.**

## WELCOMING REMARKS

### ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JIAN ZHANG

ACTING HEAD, SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNSW CANBERRA



Welcome to the 5<sup>th</sup> annual postgraduate conference organised by the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra.

This conference takes place at an unusual time when several states in Australia are in or emerging from lockdown, due to the impacts of Covid-19. Doing postgraduate research in these circumstances can be challenging to many, both physically and mentally. This event therefore aims to create a collegial and supportive environment for postgraduate students to present their research, interact with peers and academics, and stay motivated and energised during their candidature.

I am delighted to welcome not only UNSW Canberra postgraduate students to this conference, but students from universities around Australia. I hope that this conference provides an opportunity for you to connect and learn from each other, and build collegial relationships.

This event would have not been possible without the hard work of many people. My special thanks to Dr Deborah Mayersen, for working to make this happen despite the challenges of the pandemic. I would also like to thank Gayani Ranawake, Brodie Gibson and Ngoc Nguyen for their valuable assistance to Deborah in planning and organising this conference.

I would encourage students to take advantage of this opportunity and actively contribute to the panel discussions, both as presenters and as audience members. On behalf of HASS, I wish you a delightful and fruitful day of discussion and an enjoyable journey to your thesis completion.

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

### EMERITUS PROFESSOR PETER MCPHEE AM

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE



### RESEARCHING FOR IMPACT AND SUCCESS IN TROUBLED TIMES

The world at large and our own society have never been peaceful and prosperous for all. There was no 'golden age' in education or anything else. Yet there is a sense in which we feel that we live in particularly troubled times: we face unprecedented environmental threats, we often feel disenchanted with global and domestic leadership, and, in our own institutions, researchers and teachers sometimes feel under-valued and over-worked. We share concerns about the public standing and support of the humanities and social sciences. In particular, research higher degree students are anxious about their futures. So how might they respond in practical ways which improve their research and career prospects, and which also strengthen their pride in being part of the humanities and social sciences community?

**Peter McPhee AM** was appointed to a Personal Chair in History at the University of Melbourne in 1993. He was Deputy Dean of the new School of Graduate Studies in 1994-96, then in turn Head of the Department of History, President of the Academic Board, and Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) before becoming the University's first Provost in 2007-09, with responsibility for the design and implementation of the University's 'Melbourne Model'. He has published widely on the history of modern France, including *A Social History of France 1789-1914* (2004); *Robespierre: a Revolutionary Life* (2012); and *Liberty or Death: the French Revolution* (2016). He is currently the Chair of the History Council of Victoria, the state's peak body for history.

# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

(All times are Australian Eastern Daylight Savings Time (AEDT) which is UTC+11)

<b>9:15 - 9:30 Conference Opening</b> <b>Acknowledgement of Country</b> Moderator: Dr Deborah Mayersen  <b>Opening Remarks</b> Associate Professor Jian Zhang, Acting Head, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, UNSW Canberra		
<b>9:30 - 10:30 Keynote Address</b> Emeritus Professor Peter McPhee AM, University of Melbourne		
<b>10:30 - 11:00 Morning Tea Break</b>		
<b>11:00 - 12:30 Session 1</b>		
<b>Panel 1 - Ethics in Local, National, and International Contexts</b>  <i>Eating with Friends: Doing Qualitative Research with Intimate Others in Intimate Spaces</i> <b>Kavya Kalutantiri</b> <b>Australian National University</b>  <i>Political Whistleblowing and National Security</i> <b>Kristina Novakovic</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>Harms in Transit: Global Securitisation of Forced Migration</i> <b>Jessicah Mullins</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>	<b>Panel 2 - Discrimination, Reform and Wellbeing: Global Perspectives</b>  <i>An Ethos of Repair</i> <b>Danish Sheikh</b> <b>Melbourne Law School</b>  <i>The Flawed Monster that Won't Die: 'Conversion Therapy' in the West</i> <b>Thomas Sharples</b> <b>University of Newcastle</b>  <i>What Matters to People Throughout the World and Why Should We Care? A Systematic Review of Participatory Wellbeing Studies</i> <b>Kate Sollis</b> <b>Australian National University</b>	<b>Panel 3 - Culture and Language in Asia and Australia</b>  <i>Sounding Out the Cultural Legacy of Talesh</i> <b>Mitra Jahandideh</b> <b>Australian National University</b>  <i>The State on Common House Gates: A Daily Landscape Study of Chengdu in the Early 20th Century</i> <b>Hao Zheng</b> <b>Australian National University</b>  <i>The Mobility of (Mis)Translation: Legibility and Language in Asian-Australian Visual Art</i> <b>Soo-Min Shim</b> <b>Australian National University</b>

<b>12:30 - 13:00 Lunch Break</b>		
<b>13:00 - 14:45 Session 2</b>		
<b>Panel 4 - Development, Economy and Governance</b>  <i>China's Partnership Strategy and National Rejuvenation</i> <b>Marie-Alice Dreyfus</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>Political Influence on Chinese Private Corporations: A Reality Check and an Appropriate Response from Australia</i> <b>Joseph Lee</b> <b>Australian National University</b>  <i>When Altruism Conceals Capital Accumulation: The Philanthrocapitalist Turn of the Tata Trusts in India</i> <b>Pranjali Das</b> <b>Australian National University</b>  <i>Corporate Responses to External Pressure: Based on the Institutional Theories of Organization and Corporate Social Responsiveness</i> <b>Feifei Cai</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>	<b>Panel 5 - Developments and Challenges in Technology</b>  <i>User Interface Design of Ground Control Stations for Multi Remotely Piloted Aircraft Operations.</i> <b>Jaime Chapeau</b> <b>University of Canberra</b>  <i>Towards Provenance-based Intrusion Detection Systems</i> <b>Michael Zipperle</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>Does It See What I See? Determining Liability for Autonomous Vehicle Accidents</i> <b>Helen Stamp</b> <b>University of Western Australia</b>  <i>Taking Back Control: Intimate Image Abuse and Data Control under the Australian Criminal Law</i> <b>Josephine Dwan</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>	<b>Panel 6 - New Directions in Military Studies</b>  <i>Proxy War in the Levant: An Analysis of Operation OKRA</i> <b>Andrew Maher</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>What Can We Learn from Old Helicopter Accidents?</i> <b>Philip Creagh</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>Military Medical Happy Families: The 1920s Amalgamation Proposals</i> <b>Neil Westphalen</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>  <i>Talkin' bout My Religion</i> <b>Murray Davies</b> <b>UNSW Canberra</b>
<b>14:45 - 15:00 Afternoon Tea Break</b>		

15:00 - 16:30 Session 3		
<p><b>Panel 7 - Women, Family and Empowerment</b></p> <p><i>Encumbered Workers: Mothering, Discrimination and Job Loss</i>  <b>Emma Graham</b>  <b>Australian National University</b></p> <p><i>Gender-Based Violence, Abortion and Sexual and Reproductive Health in Rwanda: Myth and Reality</i>  <b>Jeune Pritchard</b>  <b>University of Wollongong</b></p> <p><i>Parental Mediation in Saudi Arabia: Familial Techniques in Managing the Temporality of Social Media</i>  <b>Fawzia Alosaimy</b>  <b>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia and University of Canberra, Australia</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 8 - Responding to Trauma and Building Resilience</b></p> <p><i>Tracing Trauma: Kashmir in Context</i>  <b>Forkan Ali</b>  <b>UNSW Canberra</b></p> <p><i>Youth and Hate Speech: The Role of Religious Leadership in the Shia-Sunni Conflict in Pakistan</i>  <b>Nabeela Ashgar</b>  <b>University of Canberra</b></p> <p><i>Relational Value of Biodiversity: Implications for Private Land Conservation</i>  <b>Patrick Lucas</b>  <b>UNSW Canberra</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 9 - Challenging Boundaries in Fashion, Textiles and Media</b></p> <p><i>Affirmative Ethics and Making Room for Something Else to Happen in Research with Fashion: Theoretical Springboards</i>  <b>Tara Jeyasingh</b>  <b>UNSW Canberra</b></p> <p><i>Interactive Textile Design System for People with Dementia</i>  <b>Yushan Zou</b>  <b>University of Canberra</b></p> <p><i>"They're almost accessing it like a mainstream person": Understanding Media Literacy among Marginalised Groups</i>  <b>Jing Su</b>  <b>University of Canberra</b></p>
16:40 – 17:00 Presentation of Prizes and Closing Remarks		

## CONFERENCE BEST PAPER AWARDS

Outstanding presentations during the conference will be nominated for Conference Best Paper awards. The chair of each session will select nominees as appropriate. Best Paper awards recognise ground-breaking research presented in an engaging and accessible way. Recipients of Conference Best Paper awards will receive a certificate in recognition of their achievement.

Conference Best Paper Awards will be presented as part of the Closing Remarks for the conference.

## PANEL 1: ETHICS IN LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS

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### *Eating with Friends: Doing Qualitative Research with Intimate Others in Intimate Spaces*

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KAVYA KALUTANTIRI  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Should researchers form intimate bonds with their participants? Qualitative researchers interpret a participant's view of themselves, and then examine aspects that are relevant for their research objectives. Then how does this affect our relationship with participants? Furthermore, what added ethical dilemmas would a researcher face when the site of inquiry is a participant's home?

In this presentation, I will draw on my experiences 'doing' in-depth qualitative research. As part of my fieldwork, I was invited into the homes of second-generation South Asian Australians to observe their everyday food practices and by doing so examine the role of the entanglement of food with memory in the construction of identity and belonging for second-generation immigrants in cosmopolitan cities.

By critically reflecting on my experiences of researching members of my community and reading autoethnographic accounts of other researchers' own struggles to make ethical choices, this presentation seeks to establish a greater understanding of different options for a variety of ethical dilemmas that arise when researching participants who are friends or become friends. By doing so, I argue that ethical considerations should also be extended to our epistemological views and inform the way we conduct and design our research.

*Kavya Kalutantiri is a PhD candidate in Interdisciplinary and Cross-Cultural Research at the Australian National University. As part of her PhD, Kavya examines South Asian diasporic subjectivity through foodways – adopting autoethnography and exploring the intertwined concepts of memory, identity, multiculturalism, and diaspora among generations of South Asian families in Sydney.*

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### *Political Whistleblowing and National Security*

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KRISTINA NOVAKOVIC  
UNSW CANBERRA

The often-cited argument against whistleblowing is that it is wrong because it harms national security. This charge against whistleblowing is meant to communicate both the severity of the consequences of disclosing classified information and also why it ought not to be done. I explore whether it is, in fact, the case, that whistleblowing harms national security. I further ask, even if it does harm national security, does this matter? To what extent does it matter? Is this enough to suggest that political whistleblowing is morally wrong?

*Kristina Novakovic is a PhD student working on the Ethics of Whistleblowing. Her background is in moral philosophy and applied ethics focusing on areas of research such as freedom of speech, politics, and technology.*

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## ***Harms in Transit: Global Securitisation of Forced Migration***

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JESSICAH MULLINS  
UNSW CANBERRA

As of June 2021, more than 80 million people have been forcibly displaced, worldwide. In response, receiving states have established both literal and metaphorical barriers to cross border movements in an effort to curtail asylum applications. This has yielded a proliferation of refugee policies predicated on systems of coercion, control, and deterrence; circumventing international human rights imperatives that ensure the right of asylum. Refining the scope of analysis to Africa and Europe, this project explored the biopolitical logic of sovereignty that underpins these harmful policies. Asylum seekers have been refouled, criminalised, and targeted by factions at all levels of government and civil society, largely driven by a neo-colonial dispositif that capitalises on prevailing imperial dynamics. Of significance is the manner in which asylum seekers in transit are sacrificed for the biopolitical objectives of host and transit states. More than 20,000 people have died or gone missing in transit since 2015, with many more languishing in camps, detention, and makeshift settlements. Made possible by their statelessness, transiting asylum seekers are subject to targeted harms at the hands of receiving states in an effort to stall their movement. A security framework compelled by a cosmopolitan ontology that addresses the limitations of the 'the right to have rights' – explicated by scholars such as Arendt and Benhabib – will offer an ethical alternative to biopolitical securitisation. One that denounces neo-colonial pursuits and reinforced the moral obligation of states to ensure the security of those that reside within, and pass through, their territories.

**Jessicah Mullins** is a current doctoral candidate at the University of New South Wales, in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Her doctoral research focuses on global forced migration and associated state and regional border control policies. Her other research interests reside broadly in the field of global security, including human trafficking, terrorism, and the intersection thereof.



## PANEL 2: DISCRIMINATION, REFORM AND WELLBEING: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

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### *An Ethos of Repair*

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DANISH SHEIKH  
MELBOURNE LAW SCHOOL

On the 6th of September 2018, the Indian Supreme Court struck down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Same-sex intimacy was effectively decriminalized, a significant moment of change had occurred.

In one version of this story, India leaps ahead to a progressive future where a slew of new legal possibilities can emerge, on this day. But there are accounts prior to that moment, practices of resistance that challenge this linear narrative. Queer persons performing marriage ceremonies or drafting marriage-contracts, queer theatre that subverts and restages the law, lawyers and civil society activists who read between the lines to generate minor victories.

In this paper, I describe how cultivating an ethos of repair might allow us to rethink our relationship to change, to catch glimpses of the immense possibility that exists in the smallest of spaces, the briefest of moments. I locate this ethos in the work of the queer theorist Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick. The reparative impulse as she identifies it “wants to assemble and confer plenitude on an object that will then have resources to offer to an inchoate self”. I join Sedgwick’s work to a milieu of thinkers working within intersecting traditions of critical theory: Patricia Williams, Robert Cover, Rita Felski. Recasting these writers within a reparative ethos, I describe a set of techniques that allow us to practice and prefigure hopeful futures in the here and now.

**Danish Sheikh** is a PhD Candidate at the Melbourne Law School and a member of the Institute for International Law and the Humanities. His research is located at the intersections of law, literature, and performance, drawing upon his work as an activist lawyer and theatre practitioner.

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### *The Flawed Monster that Won’t Die: ‘Conversion Therapy’ in the West*

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THOMAS SHARPLES  
UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

Gay ‘conversion therapy’ is a practice with roots in late nineteenth-century Europe, where the newly minted ‘homosexuality’ was considered a psychopathology comparable to bestiality. Techniques were developed by the Western medical community during the twentieth century, and these included various psychological and physiological methods, including electroshock therapy and chemical castration. However, in the face of gay protest movements and growing evidence that conversion therapy was not only ineffective, but harmful, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual II in 1973, after which most Western psychopathologists began to abandon the practice. But this initiated fundamentalist Christian churches, which were sprouting up during the 1970s, to begin their own faith-based conversion therapy, unregulated and performed by untrained church members. Thus, the ‘ex-gay’ movement was born. This, as well as the existence of fringe psychotherapy groups who still perform the pernicious practice, have resulted in the need for legislation to be implemented to prevent same sex attracted people from being subjected to it. The history leading up to, and including, this point is the subject of my PhD thesis, and it is my hope that by revealing the dark and homophobic history of conversion therapy, my research will help the future fight to have it banned outright.

**Thomas Sharples** is a first year PhD (History) student at the University of Newcastle, with his thesis entitled *A History of ‘Gay Conversion Therapy’ in the West; From Psychiatry to the Church*. Thomas also currently tutors ancient history.

2020: Ancient History Honours Class I (Thesis Title: *The Use of Garrisons in the Second Punic War*), faculty medal winner. 2017-2019: Bachelor of Arts with Distinction (Majoring in Ancient and Modern History).

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## ***What Matters to People throughout the World and Why Should We Care? A Systematic Review of Participatory Wellbeing Studies***

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KATE SOLLIS

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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. But how should we measure what actually matters to people? A mounting body of research over the past two decades has highlighted the value of 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 systematic review seeks to synthesise these studies, identifying 130 participatory wellbeing studies which span every region of the world and all life stages.

The review identifies a wide range of theories, methods, and participatory techniques that have been utilised to develop participatory wellbeing frameworks which can be replicated for similar studies going forward. By thematically analysing understandings of wellbeing into 30 overarching areas, the findings show that communities and population groups throughout the world have wide-ranging and diverse conceptualisations of wellbeing. In sum, we highlight that while there are some similarities in ‘what matters to people’ from different population groups, nuances exist within every population group. Given this diverse understanding of wellbeing throughout the world, it is vital that research, policy and development initiatives takes this into account. Doing so will ensure that social programs and policies will improve the lives of individuals in a meaningful way.

**Kate Sollis** is a PhD scholar and Research Officer at the ANU Centre for Social Research and Methods. Her background is in statistics and public policy, with a particular interest in wellbeing measurement, participatory approaches, and social policy. She has previously worked as a Senior Research Officer at the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth (ARACY) where she was lead author on a number of major reports, and as a data analyst at the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

## PANEL 3: CULTURE AND LANGUAGE IN ASIA AND AUSTRALIA

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### *Sounding Out the Cultural Legacy of Talesh*

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MITRA JAHANDIDEH  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Traditional calls have an applied communication function to send messages/signals over long distances. These calls have been used for communication with animals or between individuals and groups. One approach to study these calls is through a cultural lens, addressing how a call reflects cultural values for a group of people. Khele is a calling tradition associated with the Talesh people of Iran as a part of their rural soundscape and social events. This call was developed in response to Talesh geography and the occupational needs of people working on farms, ranches, and sea. The immanency of khele in the daily life of Talesh people and the sense of nostalgia for rural lifestyle (raised in response to urbanization and migration to urban areas) entered this form into Talesh music. This new context may change meanings, performance techniques, and tone of khele. Here, disconnected from its primary function, khele becomes an icon of the rural lifestyle and the region's beauty. In this study, I will investigate the new context, the aims of khele, the cultural value reflected in khele, and the aspects of Talesh lifestyle revealed through khele.

**Mitra Jahandideh** is currently a Ph.D. candidate in Ethnomusicology at the Australian National University. Her Ph.D. project explores how the study of khele, a traditional call related to the Talesh people of Iran, enhances our knowledge of the part played by traditional calls in culture, memory, and everyday life.

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### *The State on Common House Gates: A Daily Landscape Study of Chengdu in the Early 20th Century*

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HAO ZHENG  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Daily landscape offers a window to see how popular culture is generated and changed in history. In this paper, some insignificant things which are paste or nail to ordinary people's house gates are studied as a daily landscape to illustrate the process of cultural and social change that happened in Chengdu, a capital city in Southwest China from the Late Imperial Era to Republic China. Specifically, this paper analyses door god paintings in the Late Imperial Era, "Under surveillance" plaques in the 1900s, and secret society red labels (as well as militia lanterns) in the 1920s and 1930s. These daily landscapes manifest the complex relationships between different groups, the process in which the State increased its influence in common people's daily lives, the resistance from local people against the unified State culture, and the reinforcement of the local identity when the national identity was destroyed by the warlords.

**Hao Zheng** is a PhD candidate at ANU. He studies cultural and social history through the lens of cultural landscape. At present, his study focuses on Chengdu Plain, an agricultural area in Southwest China. In addition, he is also very interested in the work of Michel Foucault.

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## ***The Mobility of (Mis)Translation: Legibility and Language in Asian-Australian Visual Art***

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SOO-MIN SHIM

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

There are more than 2.2 million speakers of so-called 'Asian' languages in Australia today and as Australia grapples with its identity in the Asia-Pacific region, the notion of 'Asia Literacy' has been widely used in bolstering Asian language programmes. As the 2012 White Paper 'Australia in the Asian Century' outlines these language programmes in conjunction with visual arts programmes are part of an apparatus of Australia's cultural integration into 'Asia.' However, these policies fail to recognise that the category of 'Asia' itself is not a fixed text for reading. Acknowledging these shortcomings, this paper analyses the works of contemporary Asian-Australian artists who visualise alternative methods of communication and sociality by manipulating written text. Through translation theory this paper argues that artists deliberately use unintelligibility and inaccuracy as strategic tactics to counter monolingualism and linguistic imperialism in Australia. As Asian-Australian artists shuffle between multiple languages they shuffle between multiple identities revealing the nuances and problematics of cultural translation. More broadly, they provoke epistemological questions into the incommensurabilities of language, culture, and history.

**Soo-Min Shim** received her Bachelor of Art History and Theory (First Class Honours) from the University of Sydney. She was awarded the Kathleen Garnham Laurence Prize, the Mary Makinson Prize, the Francis Stuart Prize, and the GS Caird Scholarship in Fine Arts throughout her degree. She has been published in several Australian and international publications including *Art & The Public Sphere*, *ArtAsiaPacific*, *The Artling*, *Art + Australia*, *Art Almanac*, *Artist Profile*, *Ocula*, and more. She is currently a PhD candidate in the Centre for Art History and Theory at the Australian National University.

## PANEL 4: DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMY AND GOVERNANCE

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### *China's Partnership Strategy and National Rejuvenation*

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MARIE-ALICE DREYFUS  
UNSW CANBERRA

China is expanding its network of partnerships, as it increases its international influence. This thesis examines how China uses 'partnerships' to achieve two objectives: first, to bring about 'national rejuvenation' and reaffirm its position as a global power; and second, to increase global support for its efforts to reform the international environment. This thesis seeks to evaluate China's effectiveness in using formalised language to compel other countries to align their own language with the Chinese policy agenda. Using a discourse-historical approach, this thesis analyses official and unofficial sources in English and Chinese to examine China's use of partnership language in bilateral agreements.

This thesis demonstrates this through two cases: Taiwan and the Belt and Road Initiative. Focusing on Papua New Guinea and Fiji as illustrations, the thesis considers how China has encouraged these two countries to use language which is aligned with and supports Chinese foreign-policy objectives. Through the case studies, this thesis finds that China uses language when establishing partnerships to delineate expected behaviours and accepted parameters which its partner countries are meant to follow. It finds that, by embedding these expectations into its foreign-policy discourse, China ensures partner countries accept Chinese positions on issues pertaining to its national interests enabling its political objectives and feeding into its overarching objective of national rejuvenation. As China transforms into a major power, exploring how China encourages other states to support its objectives is crucial to understanding what kind of global power China will be if and when it achieves national rejuvenation.

**Marie-Alice** is undertaking a MPhil at the University of New South Wales (Canberra) examining the Chinese concept of partnerships. She previously studied at the Australian National University where she was awarded First Class Honours for her thesis on language and identity in Taiwan.

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### *Political Influence on Chinese Private Corporations: A Reality Check and an Appropriate Response from Australia*

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JOSEPH LEE  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

This paper explores the Chinese Government's influence on corporations in China's private sector and suggests a new way for Australia to address it. Drawing upon primary and secondary sources from China, this paper reveals the adoption of various non-legal norms by the Chinese Government to place the corporations under its close watch culminating in pervasive state control over the governance of the entities. The political influence, read in line with the Chinese Government's military and non-military strategy culture, may translate into national security risks in Australian critical infrastructure sector. This paper argues the political influence on Chinese private corporations is and will be a permanent characteristic in socialist China. Instead of waiting for the Chinese Government to loosen its grip on the corporations, which may not be forthcoming, this paper urges Australian federal legislature to adopt a holistic response to the unique Chinese feature. It proposes changes to Australia's Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) to address the national security concerns posed by Chinese private corporate investment in Australian critical infrastructure. The proposed legislative reform is aimed at supplementing, rather than supplanting, Australia's foreign investment review framework, Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018 (Cth) and Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cth).

*A barrister at the ACT Bar Association, Joseph Lee is a PhD candidate at the ANU College of Law. His thesis analyses Chinese corporate investment in Australian critical infrastructure and proffers a theoretical framework for the national security regulation of the investment. Joseph holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and Master of Laws by Research from the University of Tasmania. Proficient in Mandarin and Malay, he has practised civil and commercial litigation in Australia and Malaysia for 11 years.*

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## ***When Altruism Conceals Capital Accumulation: The Philanthrocapitalist Turn of the Tata Trusts in India***

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PRANJALI DAS

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Much of India's contemporary philanthropy work in the development sector is spearheaded by big business families who started their charitable giving pre-independence, as early as the 19th century. While 'giving' earlier was regarded to be an altruistic practice, aimed at contributing to the construction of the post-independent India, the journey of business families-led institutionalised 'giving' gradually took a turn to support the profit-driven motives of their corporate interests. Using the Tata family led Tata Trusts as a case study, this presentation will throw light on the philanthrocapitalist turn in charitable giving in India. Existing research explores the accumulation of economic capital through market-driven developmental goals – an aspect which forms the core tenet of philanthrocapitalism. This research attempts to unpack philanthrocapitalism practiced in India through the lens of symbolic capital – an understudied phenomenon in philanthropy, and its significance to the existence of big corporations and the business families. It analyses the networks of power and control exercised through philanthropy work by the Tata family that positively impacts some communities while others struggle with development-induced-displacement also driven by the same family.

**Pranjali Das** (*she/her*) is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at the Australian National University, studying social impact of big philanthropies. She has ~7 years' experience working with education, anti-trafficking, and gender rights organisations across India. She was an Erasmus Mundus scholar in Women's and Gender Studies at Utrecht University (the Netherlands) and Central European University (Hungary). Her research interests encompass gender in development, labour, big philanthropy, and organisational development.

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## ***Corporate Responses to External Pressure: based on the Institutional Theories of Organization and Corporate Social Responsiveness***

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FEIFEI CAI

UNSW CANBERRA

Multinational companies (MNCs) from developing countries have started to play crucial roles in least-developed countries. Although governments and businesses claim various benefits brought by investments to host society, civil society has undertaken collective actions to resist these projects, which are viewed as a promising approach to social transformation. However, MNCs are not passive pedestal to comply with activists' claims; instead, they take counterpart action to buffer from external pressure. Through reviewing existing literature, this presentation would demonstrate how the institutional theories of organization and corporate social responsiveness theory explain corporate reaction when they encounter with external pressure. The objective of this review is to identify theoretical gap for further research. It is argued that although scholars in these two areas have proposed various frameworks of responsive topology, they are all based on characteristics of companies from western countries and have not applied these frameworks to MNCs. Thus, it is necessary to develop a model to understand the behaviour pattern of companies that are based on non-developed countries and challenged by local civil society in least-developed countries.

**Feifei Cai** is a Ph.D. candidate in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra. Her doctoral research focuses on land conflicts between multinational companies and local communities. Her research interests rest on FDI's impacts on development, activism and natural resources governance, China's foreign policy, and role of civil society on global governance. She previously held a position of researcher and active director at a China-based NGO, drawing attention to the research and advocacy of responsible business.

## PANEL 5: DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN TECHNOLOGY

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### *User Interface Design of Ground Control Stations for Multi Remotely Piloted Aircraft Operations*

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JAIME CHAPEAU  
UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

The intent is to assist remote pilots to have the right information to improve situation awareness and consequently improve decision-making. The focus is to keep the human in the loop through enhancing the human machine teaming.

The starting point will be a case study relating to Air Traffic Control managing several aircraft. A survey will be conducted to understand what instruments should be included in the flight deck and display. Then, an experiment, a simulation of a mission including recording of visual tracking will be carried out. To conclude, a survey of the remote pilots will be conducted. Along the way, I will have discussions with my stakeholders to gauge whether the experimentation method is valid or not depending on several factors, e.g., past or current research, RPAS trends.

**Jaime Chapeau** has extensive experience in procurement in private (Northrop Grumman, Woodside Energy and KBR) and public sector (US Army, CASG and CIOG). He is CASA Remote Pilot Licence and RAAF Reservist (SERCAT 3/5). Jaime graduated from Florida Tech and Embry Riddle Aeronautical University.

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### *Towards Provenance-based Intrusion Detection Systems*

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MICHAEL ZIPPERLE  
UNSW CANBERRA

Traditional Intrusion Detection System (IDS) cannot cope with the increasing number of cyberattacks, especially with Advanced Persistent Threat (APT). Due to their high false-positive rate and the high effort of security experts to validate them, incidents can remain undetected for up to several months. As a result, enterprises suffer from data loss and severe financial damage. Data provenance represents information flow between system entities as Direct Acyclic Graph (DAG). Provenance-based Intrusion Detection System (PIDS) utilises data provenance to detect intrusions and can enhance the detection performance and reduce the false-alarm rate of traditional IDS. With this talk, we provided an overview of Provenance-based Intrusion Detection System (PIDS), which includes the demonstration of the potential, overall taxonomy of PIDS, a summary of recent research, and discussion about issues and potential future research directions.

**Michael Zipperle** is a PhD candidate on Cyber Security at UNSW@ADFA, under the supervision of Dr Omar Hussain, Dr Florian Gottwalt, and Dr Keith Joiner. He is working on new methods for Provenance-based Intrusion Detection Systems (PIDS) to reduce the false alarms of traditional Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). He was awarded a prestigious CRC-Cyber Security Centre Scholarship for his studies. He completed his BSc and MSc degrees in computer science with high distinction from Germany. He has ten years of national and international industrial experience, with one best paper award in 2020 on AI algorithm design for CASG funded project.

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## ***Does It See What I See? Determining Liability for Autonomous Vehicle Accidents***

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HELEN STAMP  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In 2018, on a dimly lit street in Tempe, Arizona, a partially autonomous vehicle (AV) and its human operator were driving almost blind. According to reports, the human operator was looking down, watching a video on her mobile phone. As a pedestrian started to cross the street, the vehicle's computer vision system attempted to identify the object ahead and its anticipated trajectory. Tragically, the system failed, with the vehicle unable to 'see' that the object was in fact a pedestrian. Compounded by the inattention of the human operator, the pedestrian was hit, resulting in fatal consequences.

Determining liability for incidents involving AVs involves a partial shift in responsibility and decision making from human to machine. Given that legislative action would be required to specifically address the issues with autonomous technology, and that these issues will challenge years of legal precedent, enabling traditional legal forums to competently hear and determine these matters is essential in order to ensure accountability. Traditional legal forums rely heavily on human perception of events. Eyewitness accounts or recordings watched by human eyes are often considered best evidence. Similarly, concepts such as human judgment, reasonableness, and foreseeability, which all rely on how humans see the world around us at a specific point in time, are critical to determining legal responsibility. What are the consequences for legal tests, for evidence, and for policy more broadly given this fundamental change to our legal systems?

**Helen Stamp** is a PhD candidate in the Minderoo Tech & Policy Lab at the University of Western Australia, where she researches concepts of control, responsibility, and accountability relating to the development and use of autonomous vehicles and autonomous weapons. Helen has practiced law for over 11 years in civil litigation, community legal work, and as an Operations Lawyer for the Corruption and Crime Commission. Helen has also assisted in the prosecution of war crimes in the Special War Crimes Chamber in Sarajevo and, most recently, worked for eight years as an Adviser in International Humanitarian Law for Australian Red Cross.

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## ***Taking Back Control: Intimate Image Abuse and Data Control under the Australian Criminal Law***

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JOSEPHINE DWAN  
UNSW CANBERRA

This paper makes up part of my wider thesis project which investigates the amount of control a user has over the data generated by and stored on their intimate devices. In this chapter, I have investigated several criminal law cases of intimate image abuse across various Australian jurisdictions and determined how, if at all, intimate devices contributed to the execution of this crime. Further to this, I considered the control victims of intimate image abuse can exercise over their misused data and what mechanisms are in place within the criminal justice system to allow for victims to remove their misused images from publication.

By examining selected case studies, relevant legislation, and wider intimate image abuse research I have created a 'roadmap' of current intimate image abuse regulation within the Australian criminal law. I have determined the mechanisms of control available to victims of this crime and demonstrated a strong correlation between intimate image abuse behavior and wider domestic abuse behaviors. The conclusion of this chapter centers on the extent of 'harm' experienced by victims before they can exercise their legal control and how intimate image abuse is not necessarily enabled by the proliferation of intimate devices within the Australian technology consumer market.

**Josephine Dwan** is currently a full-time PhD candidate with UNSW Canberra in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Her research concerns the relationship between users of intimate devices and the legal control they can exercise over the data generated by and stored on their intimate devices. Josephine's research is in collaboration with the CSCRC and will lead to a better understanding of how intimate devices operate within the Australian legal system.



## PANEL 6: NEW DIRECTIONS IN MILITARY STUDIES

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### *Proxy War in the Levant: An Analysis of Operation OKRA*

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ANDREW MAHER  
UNSW CANBERRA

This paper addresses the gap in operational analysis of Australia's Operation OKRA commitment (Iraq/Syria), with a particular focus upon the phenomenon of multi-party competition, affected by proxies. This paper is relevant to the national security policymaker, to military officers, and to academics, all of whom have an interest in the promised efficacy of military planning advice. This research is in the context of a distinct paucity of academic analysis of the Operation OKRA intervention. This paper will deliver a critical reflection upon planning challenges when engaging an irregular adversary such as the Islamic State, in the context of multi-party competition.

The significance of this research is highlighted by the Australian Government's Defence Strategic Update 2020 (DSU). This policy document and associated funding investment was seen as the Australian Government's response to today's environment of heightened geopolitical competition. Yet, the lessons of our most recent military competition have not been codified. Further, the funding and Defence planning documentation promised by the DSU is almost exclusively orientated toward major platform acquisitions; those capabilities required for major conventional warfare (i.e., 'Respond'), and which are of much lesser utility to the land-based, irregular wars seen in recent proxy competition (i.e. 'Shape' and 'Deter').

**MAJ Andrew Maher** is an infantry officer with particular interest in operations conducted by, with and through foreign forces, as a result of operational experience in Afghanistan and Iraq. Andrew has a Masters in Defence Studies, has commanded at Platoon and Company levels, and is currently serving as a Military Fellow, Lecturer and a Doctoral candidate with the University of New South Wales, Canberra.

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### *What Can We Learn from Old Helicopter Accidents?*

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PHILIP CREAGH  
UNSW CANBERRA

This research will analyse the available data from major accident investigations of Australian Air Force helicopters from the start of operations in 1947 until the Air Force divested itself of helicopters in 1989. To date, most of the records have been sourced from the National Archive of Australia, with others in Defence Archives, Museums and so on.

The findings and recommendations from those reports were assessed against the Holistic Aviation Safety model, which places causal factors into four main areas: Human Factors; Technological Factors; Organisational Factors; and Environmental Factors. The reports, perhaps surprisingly, identified Organisational Factors as the most common causes found in the accidents. Given the rudimentary, almost experimental, construction of early helicopters, and the low experience base of pilots, it might be expected that Technological or Human Factors (described in the early years by the simplistic term 'pilot error') to have been the most prominent.

Two aspects of Organisational Factors were repeatedly identified during the earlier investigations: insufficient safety oversight, and deficient training. These aspects were present in almost all accidents, yet not one of the reports reviewed in this research presented recommendations to address these serious and apparently systemic problems. This presentation will focus on the findings of the research to date, and any similarities to other accidents.

**Philip Creagh** is a retired RAAF navigator who flew on C-130 aircraft, was a navigation instructor, a project manager, and was also a member of the Defence Aviation Safety Authority. His background in these diverse fields will stand him in good stead for this research. No similar research has been previously conducted on accident investigations into these major accidents involving Air Force helicopters.

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## **Military Medical Happy Families: The 1920s Amalgamation Proposals**

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NEIL WESTPHALEN  
UNSW CANBERRA

During the 1920s, elements within the Army medical services, and the Australian branch of the British Medical Association, instigated various proposals to amalgamate the uniformed medical services under the guise of improved economy and efficiency. These proposals were based on flawed assumptions regarding the primary purpose of the Navy medical services that not only failed to consider how it enabled the Australian Navy's wartime trade protection role alongside the British Royal Navy, but also supported its peacetime diplomatic, maritime law enforcement, and hydrographic survey duties. This presentation analyses the three main amalgamation proposals during the 1920s: the first coinciding with the formation of the Royal Australian Air Force in 1921, the second as part of a broader 1925 public health Royal Commission, and a third two years later in response to the impending Great Depression. In so doing, it will provide balance to the existing Australian military medical historiography regarding these amalgamation proposals.

**Dr Neil Westphalen** graduated from the University of Adelaide in 1985, joined the Royal Australian Navy full-time in 1987 and transferred to the Reserve in 2016. During this time, he accumulated 2 1/2 years afloat, including the Red Sea, southeast Asia and southwest Pacific, and the southern Indian Ocean as well as several naval bases ashore in NSW, VIC, and WA. He was accepted as a PhD candidate at UNSW Canberra in March 2020; his topic "Australian Navy Medicine 1901-1976".

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## **Talkin' bout My Religion**

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MURRAY DAVIES  
UNSW CANBERRA

There is strong evidence from US sources, supported by anecdotal Australian experience, that many defence personnel are returning from war zones suffering for Spiritual Injuries (SI) related to their war service. Unlike the US, this is not an area that is currently addressed or managed by the Australian Department of Veterans Affairs or any of the major faith groups. Managing these injuries will require considerable research effort to understand how far and deep that SIs reach into a veteran's community of over 600,000. Ultimately this research must produce a hard analysis upon which veteran's policy can be developed and delivered. There are three research challenges that this poses. The first is that, according to the census, less than 30% of Australians (perhaps only 180,000 veterans) have a religious affiliation. The second that faith and belief are deeply personal issues that many veterans, who will often lean towards the stoic may not wish to share. The final is that the very nature of religion, spirituality, and belief. It dwells in the supernatural and ethereal world, and such is displayed in the behaviour of believers and has defied thousands of years of philosophers and theologians to prove.

**Murray Davies** is a PhD student in the HASS Faculty of UNSW Canberra. His topic is "The prevalence Australian Defence Force Veterans Spiritual Injuries." He holds a Master of Theology and Grad Dip Theology from Charles Sturt University, Master of Arts (International Relations) from Deakin University, a Master of Defence Studies from Canberra University, and a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) from UNSW. He is a 20-year veteran of the Australian Army.

## PANEL 7: WOMEN, FAMILY AND EMPOWERMENT

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### *Encumbered Workers: Mothering, Discrimination and Job Loss*

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EMMA GRAHAM  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

In the 2020 Women's Economic Security Statement, the Federal Government described increasing women's workforce participation as both 'an economic and social priority'. Missing from the Statement, however, was any mention of the role of pregnancy and maternity discrimination in pushing women out of work. In 2014, the Australian Human Rights Commission reported that 1 in 5 pregnant women and mothers lost their jobs as a result of discrimination. In this presentation, the author will outline the limitations of this prevalence measure, including that the definition of job loss is unduly narrow. When the prevalence measure is expanded to account for demotion, casualisation and cessation of employment for reasons beyond the woman's control, the problem of discriminatory job loss is far greater than previously reported. The author will draw on feminist legal theory to offer some explanation of the causes of this problem, with a particular focus on both the marginalisation of mothers in the Australian labour market and gendered patterns of care provision. The presentation will conclude by highlighting the importance of this research to current policy debates on gender equality, women's economic security and to the design of an economic recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Emma Graham** is a PhD candidate at the ANU College of Law, interested in feminist legal theory, labour law and anti-discrimination law. The aim of her doctoral research is to extend existing knowledge about the nature and causes of maternity discrimination resulting in job loss in Australia. Emma has worked at the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department since 2011, providing advice to government in a number of legal policy areas, including native title litigation, constitutional law and human rights.

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### *Gender-Based Violence, Abortion and Sexual and Reproductive Health in Rwanda: Myth and Reality*

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JEUNE PRITCHARD  
UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

In the wake of the 1994 genocide and the slaughter of 800,000, former rebel leader turned President, Paul Kagame, set about restructuring the shattered state on a foundation of progressive gender equality policies. His argument being that these policies were crucial to peace, economic growth, and political stability. This paper is an examination of just what has been delivered via gender mainstreaming for Rwandan women and girls. The findings are that fundamental rights in terms of freedom from gender-based violence, access to abortion and sexual and reproductive health have not been delivered for Rwandan women and girls. In fact, the government and judiciary have actively suppressed these rights, while maintaining an international reputation as a progressive gender equal society. This paper explores the political, cultural, and religious reasons for this ongoing suppression.

**Jeune Pritchard** is a former journalist with the ABC. Reported the immediate aftermath of the Rwandan genocide for RN, July/August 1994 with 2 documentaries, 'No Devils in Hell' Parts 1 & 2. A mixed bag of other docs includes the PLO in Syria, Egypt, and Jordan; the spread of HIV/AIDS in Thai brothels; and sainthood and anorexia. Currently running a farm, while contemplating a PhD.

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## ***Parental Mediation in Saudi Arabia: Familial Techniques in Managing the Temporality of Social Media***

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FAWZIA ALOSAIMY

IMAM ABDULRAHMAN BIN FAISAL UNIVERSITY, SAUDI ARABIA AND UNIVERSITY OF  
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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. The excessive use of social media causes an anxiety for parents who trying to find a way to reduce its risk (Brush & Inkpen, 2007).

The change in socialization methods makes it more difficult and complicated for parents attempting to control everything that their children see and hear on digital media (Alkatib, 2017). Muslim's lifestyle is rich with activities, like spiritual, practical, and social activities (Afifi, 1997). There is therefore a difficult struggle around the time, how to use, and understanding in how to affect their life (Lefebvre, 2004).

This paper reports on a project investigating the use of Snapchat in family life in Saudi Arabia by way of a series of interviews with parents. It explores how 'time' becomes a particular issue for Saudi parents in way different to the time in existing (Western-focused) parental mediation literature. The initial result shows that society's culture has ability to determine individuals' time use and their behaviour.

**Fawzia Alosaimy** is a PhD Candidate at the University of Canberra in the Faculty of Arts and design. She holds a position as a lecturer, researcher, administrator, workshops presenter, and student's advisor in Sociology and Social service department at Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Saudi Arabia.

## PANEL 8: RESPONDING TO TRAUMA AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

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### *Tracing Trauma: Kashmir in Context*

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FORKAN ALI  
UNSW CANBERRA

This textual analytical paper explores the connection between the history of war and violence and personal traumatic experiences in the cultural texts concerning Kashmir, an unresolved conflict zone in South Asia. Tragically, gruesome conflict and violence in Kashmir (1948, 1999) is one of the harrowing events of South Asian history that resulted in countless deaths, numerous people were displaced, and hundreds and thousands of victims were physically and psychologically wounded. Curiously, what is the root cause of trauma for the people of Kashmir? How do we trace them? These questions motivated me to go through cultural productions about Kashmir produced in a certain period. Specifically, I focus on Feroz Rather's *The Night of Broken Glass* (2018) as an alternate hi(story) that reflect the account of war and violence in Kashmir to understand how fictions as a medium of powerful cultural productions portray the traumatic experiences and repressed (collective) memories of Kashmiri people. An in-depth historical awareness and understanding of Kashmir promotes inclusive historical narratives and informs contemporary debates about politics in/about Kashmir and national identity in that region. Therefore, this research paper contributes to knowledge regarding the most viable solution to the Kashmir conflict.

**Forkan Ali** is a PhD Candidate in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, UNSW Canberra at the ADFA. His research belongs to one of UNSW's prioritized research areas: *Conflict and Society*. He has already published couple of research papers in the reputed journals including *Asian Studies*, *Australasian Journal of American Studies*. Before coming to UNSW Canberra, Forkan worked as postgrad researcher at the University of Sydney. He also completed a master's degree in France with a competitive fellowship. He is interested in exploring narratives of conflicts, violence, and war, particularly in South Asia.

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### *Youth and Hate Speech: The Role of Religious Leadership in the Shia-Sunni Conflict in Pakistan*

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NABEELA ASHGAR  
UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

Anti-Shia and anti-Sunni propagandists are increasingly using sectarian language on social media to convey their messages. This consequently generates a research scope for communication and media studies scholars. Pakistan is among those countries where social media is very popular for political and religious discussion among youth. This study investigates the exposure, experience and impact of social media containing hate speech, delivered by Shia-Sunni leaders, on Pakistani youth. A mixed methods approach was selected. First, social media analysis is conducted of hate speech against Shia and Sunni on social media website; YouTube, focusing on the diffusion of key terms and on online political speech. Second, an online survey to collect data on the impact of social media hate speech on Shia and Sunni youth in Pakistan is conducted. Initial findings of social media analysis indicate very interesting results. The speech and comment analysis shows that majority used the defaming and insulting words against the other sects however, Sunni speakers tend to be more abusive as compared to Shia speakers. Similarly comments under the Sunni speeches contain more 'flaming' language.

**Nabeela Asghar** is an HDR student in Media Studies and Communication at Faculty of Arts and Design, University of Canberra. Her research focuses on identifying and understanding the exposure, experience and impact of social media containing hate speech, delivered by Shia-Sunni leaders, on Pakistani youth. She did her M. Phil in Peace and Conflict Studies. Her research interest areas are Peace and Conflict, and media studies.

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## ***Relational Value of Biodiversity: Implications for Private Land Conservation***

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PATRICK LUCAS  
UNSW CANBERRA

The bushfires of 2019-2020 laid bare the deep connections of communities and landscapes and brought into question how we understand and value these relationships. Resilience to these disruptions requires a different framing of such connections and private land conservation (PLC) plays a critical role in achieving this. The justification for biodiversity conservation rests on two foundational values. Nature is generally valued either instrumentally - as a means to an end, or intrinsically - as ends unto itself. As such PLC research and policy largely rests on the idea that landholders and society can be motivated to conserve by underscoring nature's instrumental or intrinsic value. But when landholders make conservation decisions, they do not only consider the personal benefits they derive from nature or its inherent worth. Landholders also makes decisions based on fulfilling elements of their relationships with and for nature – known as relational value (van den Born et al. 2018). As recovery efforts are underway now is the time to rethink what values for nature PLC policies support. Interventions that appeal only to instrumental or intrinsic values do not trigger enough sustained action from governments and individuals to achieve the outcomes required to slow and reverse this trend. This presentation provides new perspectives on valuing biodiversity and argues that in many cases PLC will be better served if interventions foster and enhance relational value. It discusses why accounting for it matters and how policies could better support relational value to restore and enhance nature, culture, and community.

**Patrick Lucas** is a PhD candidate for Economics and Management at the School of Business in at UNSW Canberra. His research focus is on biodiversity conservation on private land and how nature is valued. He is also a research associate at the Australia and New Zealand School of Government at the Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU.

## PANEL 9: CHALLENGING BOUNDARIES IN FASHION, TEXTILES AND MEDIA

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### *Affirmative Ethics and Making Room for Something Else to Happen in Research with Fashion: Theoretical Springboards*

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TARA JEYASINGH  
UNSW CANBERRA

Leading up to the end of my first year of PhD research, in this paper I will present a discussion of the theoretical ideas and concepts which will orientate my future empirical research. In response to traditional social scientific methods which have sought to emulate the supposed neutrality and objectivity of the natural sciences, my research in cultural geography draws upon a range of contemporary critical orientations to knowledge as something that we produce with the world: research is not just about uncovering something pre-existing in the world, but is itself constitutive of the very world which we live and operate in. This charges research with the capacity not only of representing and reflecting these 'particularly troubled times', but of actually being able to creatively respond to and perhaps counter such threats. Drawing on Rosi Braidotti's concept of affirmative ethics and my participation in her 2021 summer school, my future research will explore how fashion and style might offer new ways of living through these turbulent times, refusing to succumb to the weight of our present predicament, but rather finding ways to transform the negative, making room for something else to happen which might perhaps offer some chance for change.

*Tara Elisabeth Jeyasingh is a current Cultural Geography PhD student at the UNSW Canberra, under the supervision of Dr Nina Williams and Prof JD Dewsbury. Influenced by non-representational theory, post-humanist thinking, feminism, and the philosophies of Gilles Deleuze, Rosi Braidotti, and Felix Guattari, she is interested in engaging such ideas in the context of cinema and fashion, exploring how such practices allow us to think and feel differently, and in turn how this might contribute to ethically and politically meaningful processes.*

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### *Interactive Textile Design System for People with Dementia*

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YUSHAN ZOU  
UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

Multi-sensorial therapy has a positive impact on mood and behaviour, and it reduces the behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia. In terms of how textile assistive technology can assist, it is valuable to provide pleasant tactile sensations and interactive experiences for individuals with dementia. Textile technology has considerable potential in this field, with various applications that can offer promising benefits for sensorial interactions for individuals with dementia, which might consequently generate interactive products and services to meet the increasing demands of treating this patient group.

This PhD project aims to explore how interactive textiles can assist people with dementia and how they might provide an intervention. To investigate these research questions, the project involves local communities in Australia, specifically people with dementia and related key stakeholders to demonstrate the service design challenge. The research employs a qualitative approach, including interviews and observations. In order to investigate and to facilitate the design of the best possible solutions, design thinking and action research are adopted as the main methodologies to gain insights into the field. The study highlights the value of using participatory activities, to enhance the design optimisation. The final design outputs, interactive textiles, aim to provide helpful and playful interventions for dementia patients via multi-sensory engagement. The main contribution of the study to the field is the explicit link made among the fields of design, health, and technology, which seek to advance understanding of designers' work and to add value to the creation in the context of an interdisciplinary study.

*Yushan Zou is a 3rd year PhD candidate at Faculty of Arts and Design who is interested in sensory textile design. She is currently undertaking an interdisciplinary research examining the relationships between healthcare, textile technology and design.*

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## ***“They’re almost accessing it like a mainstream person”: Understanding Media Literacy among Marginalised Groups***

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JING SU

UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

Media literacy is commonly framed as a need or competency to effectively use media as an individual. However, media use often occurs within a social context and is important to explore media literacy of different social and cultural groups, as the motivations and needs of certain groups may differ.

This study attempts to explore media literacy and the specific needs of people that are underrepresented in the Australian media literacy landscape, including those who live in aged care facilities, those living with disabilities, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

We conducted interviews with 22 participants across from 16 organisations that were based in ACT, NSW, VIC, WA, and QLD. These organisations have been serving the aforementioned groups.

The results show that the understanding of, and the needs for, media literacy of each marginalised group varied in their motivations and expectations. Moreover, the socio-cultural characteristics of each group has largely determined and prioritised the media activities and experiences and has also added to the complication and challenges to providing media literacy education and support. It is important to understand media literacy with a purposive lens to acknowledge and address the needs among these groups.

**Jing Su** is a doctoral student from Faculty of Arts and Design at the University of Canberra (UC). She is also a research assistant of News and Media Research Centre (N&MRC) at UC.





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