

講演会

(通訳なし・対面のみ・日本語資料あり)



Understanding the impact of group-based dominance on human-nature relations

Current environmental problems may be linked to a belief in human dominance over nature. I have expanded the theoretical scope of Social Dominance Theory—a theory of intergroup relations examining support for group-based hierarchy—to explore the motivation to dominate nature. Specifically, I have examined how Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), which indexes an individual's preference for hierarchy and the domination of lower-status groups by higher-status groups, negatively impacts pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours. In this talk, I will present an overview of our ongoing research programme using correlational, cross-cultural, experimental, and longitudinal designs showing that individuals comparatively high in SDO are more likely to have exploitative tendencies towards the natural environment and other non-human animals. I will also discuss findings on how SDO might help explain gender differences in environmentalism.

日程

2024年7月5日（金） 15:30～17:30

会場

京都大学本部構内 教育学部第一講義室
(総合研究2号館 1階)

※人数によって会場変更となる場合は参加申込者にご連絡します。

対象

どなたでもご参加いただけます。(定員100名)

Prof Taciano L. Milfont

Te Kura Whatu Oho Mauri | School of Psychology

Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato | The University of Waikato, Tauranga, New Zealand

プロフィール: Milfont先生は、ニュージーランドのワイカト大学で環境心理学研究室を主宰し、2010年からこの分野の講座で教えている。h-index=78、総引用回数=24936の実績を持つ社会・文化・環境心理学者である。心理科学学会 (Association for Psychological Science) および性格・社会心理学会 (Society for Personality and Social Psychology) のフェローであり、アメリカ心理学会 (APA) の気候変動タスクフォースにも参加している。応用心理学のさまざまな分野にまたがり、環境問題を理解し対処するために異文化比較の視点を取り入れることに重点をおいて研究している。

お問い合わせ
・お申し込みQRコードを読み取り、Google フォームに必要事項を
ご記入の上、お申し込みください。✉ globaledu@mail2.adm.kyoto-u.ac.jp (担当: パクジュナ)

Lecture

(In English & in-person only, Japanese materials available)

Understanding the impact of group-based dominance on human–nature relations

Current environmental problems may be linked to a belief in human dominance over nature. I have expanded the theoretical scope of Social Dominance Theory—a theory of intergroup relations examining support for group-based hierarchy—to explore the motivation to dominate nature. Specifically, I have examined how Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), which indexes an individual’s preference for hierarchy and the domination of lower-status groups by higher-status groups, negatively impacts pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours. In this talk, I will present an overview of our ongoing research programme using correlational, cross-cultural, experimental, and longitudinal designs showing that individuals comparatively high in SDO are more likely to have exploitative tendencies towards the natural environment and other non-human animals. I will also discuss findings on how SDO might help explain gender differences in environmentalism.

Date July 5, 2024 15:30-17:30

Place Lecture Room 1 of Faculty of Education,
Kyoto University (1st floor, Building No.2)

*If the place is changed due to the number of participants, the registrant will be notified.

Participant All are welcome to attend. (up to 100 participants)

Prof Taciano L. Milfont

Te Kura Whatu Oho Mauri | School of Psychology

Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato | The University of Waikato, Tauranga, New Zealand

Bio: With a track record of publishing impactful research in high-ranked journals (h-index=78, total citations=24936), Prof. Milfont directs the Environmental Psychology Lab at the University of Waikato, New Zealand and has been offering courses in this area since 2010. A Fellow of the Association for Psychological Science and the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, he has also served on the Task Force on Climate Change of the American Psychological Association. His research interests span various areas of applied psychology, with a focus on adopting a cross-cultural perspective to understand and address environmental problems.



Contact
& Registration

Scan the QR code and fill out the Google Form to register.

✉ gloaledu@mail2.adm.kyoto-u.ac.jp (Attn: Joonha Park)

