

# IDEC NEWS LETTER

広島大学大学院国

## IDEC オープンデー IDEC Open day

IDEC 院学生会代表 佐々木 徹  
IDEC student association leader  
SASAKI, Toru



本学が大学祭を開催した2015年11月7日(土)、ここ IDEC でも IDEC オープンデー2015を開催しました。オープンデーの開催は今年で3回目となり、学祭との同時開催は昨年に引き続き2回目となります。当日は研究科内と南第二駐車場にて、総勢28カ国による(1)伝統衣装によるファッションショー、(2)伝統衣装の試着と記念撮影、(3)伝統舞踊の披露、(4)伝統ゲーム、(5)写真展が行われました。またこれまでのオープンデーとの大きな変更点として、今年はフードと衣装試着、ゲームを有料チケット制にし、得た金額で今年大きな災害の起きたネパールとミャンマーへの支援金として使用しました。雨の予報で不安視された天候も当日は問題なく、学内外からおよそ400名の方々にご来場いただきました。

IDEC オープンデーは IDEC をより多くの人に知ってもらうことを目的とした年に一度のお祭りです。学生はそれぞれ自国を知ってもらおうと様々な工夫を凝らしていました。ファッションショーやパフォーマンスの練習にぎりぎりまで入念に取り組む国、フードブースに色とりどりの小物や国旗を飾りアピールする国、ステージの空き時間に自

国のゲームを紹介する国等、それぞれが自国をアピールしようと頑張ることで様々な文化が入り混じり、素晴らしいオープンデーとなったのではないかと思います。最後は全員による“ We are the world ”の大合唱で幕を閉じました。

IDEC は在校生の7割を留学生が占め、文理の枠を超えた学際的な研究を行う特徴的な独立研究科です。このオープンデーがより多くの人に IDEC を知ってもらう機会として、また卒業生も集う年に一度の特別な日として、今後も引き継いでいければと思います。

最後になりましたが、今回集めたお金はそれぞれネパール人留学生のピザンさん、ミャンマー人留学生のスーさんを通じて、被災地で活動している団体へと送られました。今回、多くの皆様のご協力を得て、この IDEC オープンデーを開催することができました。ご参加、ご協力くださった皆様にこの場をお借りして深くお礼申し上げます。

On November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the “ IDEC OPEN DAY 2015 ” was held at IDEC. This was the third event organized by IDEC students. This year, we had five programs with students from 28 countries: 1) Traditional fashion shows, 2) Experience traditional clothes, 3) Traditional performance stages, 4) Traditional games, and 5) Photo exhibitions. We also fundraised to collaborate with Nepal and Myanmar disasters in 2015 by selling foods. There were about 400 people joined from inside and outside of university including alumni.

All students made efforts to show their countries' characteristics. We were therefore able to hold a wonderful event. Finally, all we sang “ We are the world ” together.

IDEC has 70% of students from foreign countries, from comprehensive fields of education and sciences. I hope this event will be repeated next year to provide an opportunity for more people to know about IDEC and for alumni to reunite on the anniversary.

Our fund was sent to disaster areas by a Nepali student,

Bijan san, and a Myanmar student, Su san. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all of you who joined this event. Thanks to all of your cooperation, we made it come true.

## 研究室訪問

## Laboratory Series

教育人材開発論研究室（牧研究室）

## Human Resource Development for Education Laboratory (Maki Laboratory)

教育文化講座 牧 貴愛

Department of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies

MAKI, Takayoshi



当研究室では、アジア・アフリカ地域における教育と開発をめぐる諸課題、とりわけ学校の教職員をめぐる諸課題について、研究対象のフィールド（国または地域）に自ら赴き、現地語を用いた聞き取り調査、観察調査により資料を収集。そして、その資料をフィールドの文化や社会状況と関連づけながら多面的に分析・考察し、新たな知見を発見するといった手法を用いた研究に取り組んでいます。

2016年1月末現在、博士課程前期4名、研究生1名の計5名が所属しています。学生の出身国は、日本、カンボジア、中国です。2014年9月に産声を上げたばかりの研究室ということもあり現時点では少数精鋭ですが、学生個々人の経歴は、青年海外協力隊の経験者、人材育成奨学計画（JDS）事業による留学生（教師教育者、教育行政官）学部新卒生と多様です。また、それぞれの研究課題も「カンボジアにおける定期試験時の不正行為に対する教師教育者の認識」「カンボジア初等教員の主体性形成」「日本における帰国児童・生徒の教育支援体制」「カンボジアにおける教師教育者の職能成長」「中国における幼稚園教員養成制度」と専門分野、研究手法を反映してバラエティーに富ん

でいます。研究室を預かる准教授の牧は「タイにおける『実践研究者としての教員』の養成・研修に関する研究（科研若手B）」に取り組むとともに「アジアにおける大学入試の多様化と高大接続プログラムの標準化に関する国際比較研究（科研基盤B）」に参画している他、第9回ザンビア大学・広島大学合同研究セミナー（2015年8月・ザンビア）カンボジア開発資源研究所（CDRI）年次シンポジウム（2015年9月・カンボジア）日本教育学会第74回大会、日本教師教育学会第25回研究大会での発表、国際シンポジウム「アジア・アフリカ諸国におけるカリキュラム開発と教師教育（2016年2月・東京）」に向けたアジア太平洋・アフリカ教師教育協力プロジェクト研究センター（APATEC<sup>2</sup>）の設置など、研究活動ならびに国際協力・連携の強化にも微力を尽くしています。

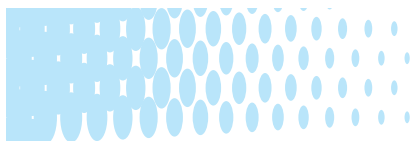
学生と教員が対等に納得のいくまで意見を交わし合い学びを深めたり、現地語、日本語、英語が飛び交ったりするゼミ空間。「研究が私の食事である」という強靱なモチベーションをもった学徒の集合体、そんな研究室をめざしています。

In our laboratory, we have been exploring the issues of education and development in Asia and Africa regions with special focus on human resource development for education. We go into the field - the countries or areas under study - to conduct research by collecting data through interviews in indigenous language and conducting observations. Then, the data were analyzed using multi-faceted approach, while paying due respect to the local socio-cultural context.

At the end of January 2016, our laboratory has four master's students and one research student. They are from Japan, Cambodia, and China. Although currently the students are still small in number since our laboratory was just opened in September 2014, their backgrounds are diverse. One of them has spent two years with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV); one teacher trainer and one ministry officer are pursuing their study under the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS); and we also have fresh university graduates. Their research themes ("Teacher educators' perception towards cheating in Cambodia," "Teacher commitment of primary school in Cambodia," "Overseas returnees support system in Japan," "Professional development of teacher educators in Cambodia," and "Kindergarten teacher education system in

China. ") are also rich in varieties, reflecting our field of specialization and research methods. Associate professor Maki, who takes care of the laboratory, does what he can in both research activities and the strengthening of international cooperation and partnerships. His efforts include engaging in a study on " Education and Training of Teachers as Researchers in Thailand " (KAKEN Young Scientists B); joining a study on " Diversification of Admission System and Standardization of Program for High School to University Articulation in Asia (KAKEN Scientific Research B) " ; and attending and presenting research papers at UNZA-HU research dissemination seminar (Zambia: August, 2015), CDRI 2015 annual symposium (Phnom Penh: September, 2015), annual conferences of Japanese Education Research Association, and Japanese Society for the Study on Teacher Education. Recently, he has established the Asia Pacific and Africa Teacher Education Cooperation Center (APATEC<sup>2</sup>), which is now acting as a steering organization for the upcoming international symposium on " Curriculum development and teacher education in Asia and Africa " to be held in Tokyo in February 2016.

Our laboratory strives to build an atmosphere where the students and the teachers, as equals, conduct long-discussion in indigenous (field), Japanese, and English languages and to be a collective entity of truth-seekers that are strongly motivated and treat " research as my daily meal. "



basis for future benefits. Being able to address the concerns of food insecurity, poverty, climate stress, and biodiversity loss in programs and policies of development agencies, community seed production is gaining popularity among the farmers and the policy makers in the developing countries.

This book analyzes the sustainability of CSP under rice-wheat farming system from economic, environmental, social, and institutional perspectives, considering how seed producers' benefits from CSP and how those benefits continue into the future. It discusses the issues of organizational governance of the community seed producers' groups and links them with household-level benefits to understand the organizational dynamism and the probable development paths of such organizations in the future. It also highlights the necessity to institutionalize lessons learnt in CSP in the stakeholders' programs and policies. These understandings provide a basis for formulating policies for strengthening the system in developing countries. This book, comprising of 11 chapters, makes use of many figures tables and photos and explains analytical results in detail for easier understanding of the issues. Students, researchers, policy makers, and donor agencies working with CSP in the developing world will find this volume useful in broadening their understanding of CSP in general and its sustainability in particular. It could be used as a course material for graduate students in the fields related to development studies. In fact it is a rare book worth reading by all the people concerned.

教育文化講座 関 恒樹

Educational Development & Cultural and Regional Studies  
SEKI, Koki

**Seki, Koki, "Capitalizing on Desire: Reconfiguring 'the Social' and the Government of Poverty in the Philippines", *Development and Change* 46: 1253-1276, 2015.**

本論文は、フィリピンにおいて貧困削減のための主要な社会政策として積極的に実施されている、条件付現金給付政策 (Conditional Cash Transfer, CCT) に注目しつつ、今日の世界における「社会的なもの」の変容と再編の過程を、文化人類学的に論じるものである。CCTは、1990年代以降の南米諸国において、厳しい財政状況下でも効率的な貧困

緩和が期待できるターゲティング型の社会政策として、世銀などによって積極的に推進され、今日世界各地で展開されている。また、「社会的なもの」とは、不確実性を増す現代世界で顕在化するさまざまなリスク(「新たな貧困、老い、紛争、災害など」)に対処し、「飼い馴らす」ための仕組みといえる。また、それは家族、コミュニティ、市場、市民社会、そして自治体や国家など諸制度の編成体として捉えられる。「社会的なもの」は、そのような新たなリスクの低減装置であると同時に、一方で、社会秩序の維持に適合的な主体を構築する権力としての統治性が作用する領域でもある。グローバル化とネオリベリズムの浸透の中で、「社会的なもの」は大きな後退と縮減を余儀なくされ、その再編過程は人文社会諸科学によって今日盛んに議論されている。本論は、マニラ首都圏のスラムにおけるフィールドワークにもとづき、「生産的な市民」と「活動的なコミュニティ」の創出と動員による、貧困層の社会的包摂を試みる社会政策が、新たな周辺化、排除、予期せぬ結果をコミュニティ内に生み出している状況を明らかにする。これらの議論を通して、「社会的なもの」の再編過程に関する諸議論に対し、一つの示唆を提供することが、本論の意図である。

The focus of this article is the contemporary reconfiguration of 'the social', which can be defined as an assemblage of institutions-including family, community, market, civil society, local government and the state-which is expected to offer some security against the various risks of the current world, such as poverty, unemployment, ageing and marginalization. 'The social' can also be conceptualized as a sphere of governmentality in the Foucauldian sense: a working of power which aims to shape, guide or affect the conduct of others, not through command and control, but through structuring the possible field of action of free actors in order to achieve such security. In a most fundamental sense, 'the social' is a modern technology of government under which individuals are urged to make themselves into specific types of subject that contribute to maintaining social order. Tracing the contours of 'the social' is of critical importance today, since there is a widely shared understanding that 'the social' has been undergoing a fundamental mutation under the encroaching influence of globalization and neoliberalism. This mutation means that a population and its risks are

increasingly administered and managed through the nurturing of “ free subjects ” , “ productive citizens ” and “ active communities ” . By focusing on conditional cash transfers as a poverty-alleviation program in the Philippines, this study examines how the contemporary government of poverty attempts to realize social inclusion through the nurturing of desires, habits and dispositions that are conducive to an ‘ investment in human capital’. The study argues that such regimes produce various forms of exclusion and counterclaims by the beneficiaries, and that these counterclaims, which reflect the popular notions of patronage and clientelism, have serious implications for envisioning the alternative configuration of ‘ the social’.

開発技術講座 井川 武

Department of Development Technology  
IGAWA, Takeshi

**Takeshi Igawa, Ai Watanabe, Atsushi Suzuki, Akihiko Kashiwagi, Keiko Kashiwagi, Anna Noble, Matt Guille, David E. Simpson, Marko E. Horb, Tamotsu Fujii, and Masayuki Sumida. Inbreeding ratio and genetic relationships among strains of the Western clawed frog, . PLoS One 10: e0133963, 2015.**

本論文は、実験動物であるネッタイツメガエル (*Xenopus tropicalis*) について、主要系統の血縁関係と近親交配の度合いを報告したものです。両生類は先のノーベル賞受賞者であるガードン博士の研究にも使用された動物ですが、近年は様々な有用な特徴からネッタイツメガエルが用いられています。しかし、実験動物は精度や再現性を担保するために均一な性質が求められるにも関わらず、複数あるネッタイツメガエルの系統（ペットなどにおける血統などほぼ同義）の遺伝的な関係は分かっていませんでした。

そこで我々は、ネッタイツメガエルのゲノム全体をカバーする60のマイクロサテライト遺伝子（親子分析なども可能な高精度な遺伝マーカー）を用いて、日本、イギリス、アメリカの拠点機関から収集した全12系統について調査しました。その結果、原産地の違い（ネッタイツメガエルは元々、アフリカの中西部一帯に生息）や、系統の分譲の経緯を反映した血縁関係が明らかになりました。近親交配の度合いについては、日本の中核機関である本学理学研究科

附属両生類研究施設で維持されている系統が最も高く、高品質なリソースを維持していることが証明されました。本論文はいわば、「ネッタイツメガエルの血統書」というべきもので、ネッタイツメガエルを用いたライフサイエンス研究において有用な情報となるものと考えられます。

This article reported genetic relationships and inbreeding ratio of the western clawed frog, *Xenopus tropicalis*, the experimental animal for biology and life science. Amphibian is originally an excellent experimental animal which used in a celebrated experiment conducted by a Nobel prize winner, Sir John B. Gurdon. Recently *X. tropicalis* has been designated as promising model amphibian for developmental and physiological research. However, although uniform biological nature is required for experimental animals to provide accuracy and duplicability in scientific research, genetic relationships of multiple strains (something like a pedigree) of *X. tropicalis* were not clarified so far.

We therefore obtained almost all 12 major strains from core institutes in Japan, UK, and US and investigated genetic relationships and degree of inbreeding of these strains by using 60 genome-wide microsatellite markers (a kind of genetic marker which is highly precise enough to be used for parent-child judgement). As the result, we clarified relationships of the strain reflecting history of colony subdivisions and difference of original localities of the strains in the wild (*X. tropicalis* is originally distributed around West African rainforest belt). For degree of inbreeding, the strains maintained in Institute for Amphibian Biology, Hiroshima University showed the highest inbreedity, which verified that the Japanese resources maintained in our university is of the highest quality. Our paper is the so-called ‘ a pedigree certificate for Western clawed frog’ and will be useful for future life science studies using Western clawed frogs.

開発技術講座 瀬谷 創

Department of Development Technology  
SEYA, Hajime

**Hajime Seya, Daisuke Murakami, Morito Tsutsumi and Yoshiki Yamagata: Application of LASSO to the eigenvector selection problem in eigenvector based spatial filtering, Geographical Analysis 47, 284-299, 2015.**

地理空間データには、「距離の近いデータが似通った傾向を示す」という空間的自己相関と呼ばれる性質があります。クロスセクションデータを用いた回帰分析を行うときに、この空間的自己相関の性質を無視すると、パラメータの推定値やその標準誤差にバイアスが発生するという問題があります [瀬谷・堤 (2014) 『空間統計学』, 朝倉書店, 参照]。いくつかの対処法が空間統計学と呼ばれる学問分野で開発されてきました。その中に、固有ベクトル空間フィルタリングと呼ばれる手法があり、その有用性が既往研究で示されてきたものの、計算負荷が高いという問題点が、その普及の障害になっていました。この問題に対して、本研究では、機械学習の分野でしばしば用いられる LASSO という統計手法を用いて、計算速度の向上を試みました。LASSO は、古典的な回帰手法に、「ペナルティを付けて」推定しているだけの非常にシンプルで実用的な手法です。本研究で提案した LASSO ベースのアルゴリズムでは、既往研究と同等のモデルの予測精度を保ちつつ、サンプル数が2000の場合で計算時間を7800秒から350秒と、おおよそ20倍にすることに成功しました。サンプル数が10000程度でも問題なく計算が可能です。提案手法は、R 言語で記述されたコードで実行可能であり、出版社の HP からダウンロードして自由に使うことができます。固有ベクトル空間フィルタリング手法は、現在特に地理学や生態学で広く用いられておりますが、今後地理空間データを扱う他分野への応用が期待されます。

Spatial data have spatial-autocorrelation characteristics, which denote that nearby data show similar tendencies. When we conduct a regression analysis using cross-sectional data, the coefficient estimates and standard error may be biased if we ignore the spatial autocorrelation. Several measures against this have been proposed in the field of spatial statistics, among which, the eigenvector spatial filtering (ESF) approach is the focus of this study. Although the usefulness of the ESF approach has been shown in existing studies, its computational burden is a major drawback. To confront this problem, this study employed a LASSO (Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator), which is well known in the machine-learning field, for the ESF approach. LASSO is a very simple and practical method that simply introduces a penalty term into the regression model. The obtained results showed that the LASSO-based ESF

approach was 20 times faster than the existing algorithm (350 sec vs. 7800 sec for a sample size of 2000) while keeping the model's predictive power. The implementation is feasible even for a sample size of 10000. The proposed algorithm is coded in the R language, and is freely available from the publisher's website. We hope our proposed algorithm will open the door for using the ESF approach, not only for geography or ecology fields, but also for many other fields related to spatial data

開発政策講座 伊藤 豊

Department of Development Policy  
ITO, Yutaka

**Yutaka Ito and Shunsuke Managi: The potential of alternative fuel vehicles: A cost-benefit analysis, Research in Transportation Economics 50 39-50, 2015**

気候変動問題への対策として、我が国の運輸部門においてはハイブリッド自動車 (HV) や電気自動車 (EV)、燃料電池自動車 (FCV) など、これまでのガソリン自動車に比べて CO<sub>2</sub> の排出を削減する可能性のある次世代自動車の中長期的な普及が課題となっている。政府は2020年までの目標値として、これらの自動車が国内の新車販売に占める比率を「最大50%」とし、高い数値を掲げている。普及に関する課題として購入費用の低下とインフラの整備が挙げられる。本稿では、費用便益分析を用いて、EV と FCV の2つの車種を対象に、ガソリン自動車からの乗り換えが進んだ場合に必要となるコストと得られる便益を比較することで、EV と FCV の普及に関する適当なパスについて検証する。その際、CO<sub>2</sub> 価格、ガソリン価格、EV (FCV) の購入費用について感度分析を行い、これら3つの要因について中長期的な変動を考慮した比較を行う。普及目標台数はどちらも500万台とし、500万台に到達する年数を10年、50年、100年の3つのシナリオで分析する。EV と FCV に関するデータは大手自動車組立会社へのヒアリング調査から得られたデータを使用する。分析においては、以下の諸点を前提とした。コストについては、乗り換えにかかる購入費用と走行費用およびインフラ整備費用を用いる。便益については乗り換えによって削減可能となる CO<sub>2</sub> 排出量と NO<sub>x</sub> 排出量およびガソリン消費量を用いる。EV に関しては、電気ステーションに設置された急速充電器でバッテリーの充

電を行うことを想定し、FCVに関しては、水素ステーションで燃料となる水素の補充を行うことを想定する。水素の製造に関しては、水素精製所において原子力発電所の余剰電力を用いて電気分解を行い、得られた水素をタンクローリで水素ステーションまで輸送する場合を仮定する。

分析の結果、(1) ガソリン価格やCO<sub>2</sub>価格の上昇に伴いEVやFCVに乗り換えることによる社会的な便益は向上する(2) 特にEVに関しては、中長期的に普及をすすめることで社会的な便益がコストを上回る可能性が高い(3) ただし、ガソリン価格やCO<sub>2</sub>価格が現状の価格水準に留まるのであれば、自動車の購入費用が低下した場合でも、普及による社会的な便益はコストを下回ることが示唆された。

The future of both the automobile and the transportation system is of significant interest to a large audience. In this study, we investigate the economic validity for FCV and EV diffusion by employing cost-benefit analysis. We obtain the data of two alternative fuel vehicles from an interview with an automobile maker in Japan. Considering uncertainties, we applied a sensitivity analysis to the cost-benefit ratios. These scenarios consist of the following: progress in the speed of alternative vehicle production, the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> abatement cost, gasoline price increase, and the target year for the alternative vehicle diffusion. In summary, the results show that the diffusion of FCVs is not economically feasible until 2110, even if their purchase cost is decreased to that of ICE vehicles. On the other hand, the diffusion of EVs might be possible as soon as 2060, considering the increase of gasoline price and the CO<sub>2</sub> abatement cost. The major obstacle to the widespread use of FCVs is the high purchase (or production) cost of FCVs. Therefore, innovation is needed to produce a significant cost reduction in FCV production. In addition, the government must promote the development of such fundamental technological development. As in FCVs, the electric battery is one of the major obstacles to the diffusion of EVs. Major progress in technology is required to reduce the production costs and improve the performance of EVs. We believe that our work can serve as a framework to structure thinking about 22 investment and policy for the diffusion of alternative fuel vehicles. In addition to this detailed industry specific analysis, understanding the effect of new technologies to other industries is also important to understand. Future work

can utilize application of computational general equilibrium analysis which provides effect to other industries.



### The 299<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Prof. Sun-Kee Hong. Institution for Marine and Island Cultures, Mokpo National University, Mokpo Campus, Korea

演題 Title: Biocultural Diversity of Dadohae Archipelago in South Korea

日時 Date: July 24, 2015

In the seminar, Prof. Hong introduced the concept of biocultural diversity and its landscape. Cultural diversity is highly dependent on the regional environment and natural resources. From an environmental historical perspective, the course of destruction of human civilization resulting from the depletion of ecosystems and resources, Prof. Hong assessed how the sustainable use of resources and appropriate conservation strategies are contributing to regional development. Due to the recent rapid changes in climate, the environments of oceanic and island regions are changing and the ecosystems and biological diversity are also undergoing significant changes. Island residents are very vulnerable to the changing natural environment, and diverse cultural characteristics and ecosystem knowledge that has been maintained up until now are under a threat of gradual extinction. Traditional culture and knowledge are related to the survival of islanders. This situation is understood throughout the world; in response to which, international organizations such as the IUCN and UNESCO, etc. have also put forth continuing efforts in preserving the life, cultures, ecology and knowledge of the island regions. Finally, he provided a brief description of the international trends and backgrounds based on the 'Island Biocultural Diversity Initiative' of his project and the latest activities in IUCN and Ministry of Environment, Korea.

(Coordinator: Nobukazu Nakagoshi)

### The 300<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Dr. Yuhipong Chantrawarin, Director of Research Center, School of Social Innovation, Mae Fah Luang University

演題 Title: Footloose Gem Traders and the Grey-shaded Border Space of Mae Sai Border Town

日時 Date: July 15, 2015

The memorable 300th IDEC seminar was held on the special occasion of ceremony of having bilateral agreement on academic and educational exchange between School of Social Innovation, Mae Fah Luang University (MFU) and IDEC. With a special visit of Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku (Dean of MFU), Dr. Wanwalee Inpin (Associate Dean of MFU) and Dr. Yuhipong Chantrawarin to IDEC from 14th to 16th July, that ceremony was held on July 15 at small conference room in IDEC. After the ceremony hosted by IDEC Dean Professor Akimasa Fujiwara, Dr. Chantrawarin's academic presentation entitled "Footloose Gem Traders and the Grey-shaded Border Space of Mae Sai Border Town" had been made following the introduction of MFU for future collaboration between the two schools. Under the chair of Professor Mari Katayanagi, Dr. Chantrawarin mentioned needs of cross-border perspectives for examining characteristics of Thailand's northernmost border town; the Sai River, as international marker between Thailand and Myanmar.

(Coordinator: Tatsuo Yamane)

### The 301<sup>st</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Prof. Mohammad Khasro Miah, North South University, Bangladesh

演題 Title: The Transfer of Japanese Human Resource Management Practices in Bangladesh: A Case Study

日時 Date: July 15, 2015

Prof. Miah has studied human resource management (HRM) in firms with different countries of origin. In the seminar, he introduced his recent research on the transfer of Japanese HRM practices to Japanese affiliates in Bangladesh. He emphasized the practices have not been well transferred, compared with more general management practices, mainly because HRM is more culture specific. More importantly, firms with higher HRM practice transfer are observed to have better performance. After his presentation, we had

fruitful discussion among participants especially on comparison of Japanese and other foreign affiliates in terms of management practice transfer.

(Coordinator: Yoshi Takahashi)

### The 302<sup>nd</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Dr. Abdul Quium, a former Economic Affairs Officer of UNESCAP, a visiting professor of IDEC

演題 Titles: Cooperation for Transport Development: From Transport Corridors to Economic Corridors

日時 Date: September 8, 2015

As the director of Center of Asian Sustainable Mobility Research (ASMO), Hiroshima University, I invited Dr. Abdul Quium to give this lecture. He's been working as an expert of the United Nations since 1999, even after his retirement in 2014. In this specific lecture, he mainly discussed about some new trends in transport development that is taking shape at national and transnational levels, and how a multi-sectoral approach to development may capitalize on such transport development, based on his rich experience of international development and cooperation. He argued that a common thread that binds the above two points together is cooperation for development and national transport development in any country may no longer be considered a domestic matter, especially in Asia.

(Coordinator: Junyi Zhang)

### The 303<sup>rd</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Dr. Bouwe R. Dijkstra, University of Nottingham

演題 Title: Location-dependent payments from households to polluting firms

日時 Date: October 6, 2015

The paper presents a model where households and polluting Örms can choose from two locations (A and B). Households incur environmental damage from Örms in the same location. Under laissez faire, payments from households in one location (say A) to Örms in the other location (say B) will prompt Örms to move from A to B and to stay there, thus reducing damage to households in A. A necessary condition for these payments is that households prefer A to B. When payments start from a laissez-faire evolutionary equilibrium



(where nobody is inclined to move), the payment equilibrium may feature too many Örms in A. Thus the Coase theorem does not necessarily apply. When the payments start while Örms and households are still moving between locations, they might set society on the path to a completely different and new equilibrium. (Coordinator: Yuichiro Yoshida)

### The 304<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker:

1. Dr. Fernando P. Siringan, School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines
2. Dr. Karen Ann B. Jago-on, Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines

演題 Title: The Main Title: Sustainable management of local natural resources: case studies of groundwater management in the Philippines

1. land and sea changes in W. Bohol triggered by the October 15, 2013 M7.2 earthquake and their impacts to habitation and coastal resources
2. Impact of Water Resorts Development along Laguna de Bay on Groundwater Resources

日時 Date: Oct. 30, 2015 10:00-12:00

This seminar was held as a joint seminar of TAOYAKA Program Seminar and IDEC Asia Seminar, supported by JASID Hiroshima Branch. Two guest speakers were invited from the University of the Philippines, Diliman. While Professor Siringan introduced his research findings on land and sea changes in Bohol triggered by the October 15, 2013 M7.2 earthquake and their impacts to habitation and coastal resources, Dr Karen explained her on-going research on impact of water resorts development along Laguna de Bay on groundwater resources. Based on very interesting research findings from two academic research projects, policy implications on regional and local natural resources management were discussed.

(Coordinator: Shinji Kaneko)

### The 305<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Dr. Erik Melander (Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden

演題 Title: Gender and Masculine Honor Ideology

日時 Date: November 2, 2015

This seminar was held as a joint event of “ IDEC Asia Seminar ” and “ Institute for Peace Science Research Seminar ” . Professor Erik Melander made a presentation on his hypothesis that desire for honor and masculinity may make it difficult to have amicable international relations. Masculine honor ideology is stronger in East Asia than in Western Europe, according to Professor Melander. He also argued that the horrible experience of the Great War brought about a decline in masculine honor ideology, making major wars inconceivable in Europe. There was a lively discussion on his theory following the lecture.

(Coordinator: Shinsuke Tomotsugu)

### The 306<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Prof. Sufyani Prabawanto, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

演題 Title: Mathematics Education Development in Indonesia and Theory of Didactical Design

日時 Date: December 10, 2015

Prof. Sufyani was a visiting scholar from Indonesia University of Education. This is the oldest university in the field of education. About 20 members participated to the seminar. In the lecture, he gave a lecture on history of mathematics education in Indonesia and analysis of introduction of integer concept based on the theory of pedagogical design. After the seminar extensive discussion developed over curriculum development and international comparative study, position of religious education in school curriculum. Since curriculum development is an important issue in school education, utilization of international survey result and other research result such as classroom analysis and students’ cognitive performances are claimed to be accumulated for further improvement of curriculum. (Coordinator: Takuya Baba)

### The 307<sup>th</sup> IDEC Seminar

講師 Speaker: Dr. Komara Djaja. Indonesia University, a visiting researcher of IDEC

演題 Title: Coastal Cities Development in Indonesia - Bridging Towards ASEAN Connetvity: Searching for a Better Approach

日時 Date: December 24, 2015

Ports have been playing an important role in built up of world



【受託研究】

研究代表者	研究課題	契約期間	契約金額	契約相手先
久保田 徹	成長都市ハノイにおける都市マスタープラン改善案としての水と緑の分散配置による都市高温化緩和策の共同提案	平成27年7月16日 ～平成28年3月31日	2,000,000円	株式会社オーエムシー
藤原 章正	交通ビッグデータを活用した交通分析に関する研究	平成27年10月13日 ～平成28年3月31日	3,073,200円	国土交通省中国地方整備局広島国道事務所

【奨学金寄附金】

研究者名	講座名	寄附金額	寄附者名
吉田雄一郎	開発政策	1,900,000円	公益財団法人住友財団 理事長 住友 吉左衛門
川村 健介	開発技術	300,000円	川村 健介（一般財団法人広島地球環境情報センターの公募による研究助成）
久保田 徹	開発技術	2,500,000円	ニチアス株式会社 研究開発本部長 米澤 昭一
石原 正恵	開発技術	1,600,000円	公益財団法人住友財団 理事長 住友 吉左衛門

外国人客員研究員の紹介  
Visiting Research Scholars

[ 客員教授・准教授 Visiting Professors & Visiting Associate Professors ]

氏名 Name : Quium A.S.M. Abdul  
カイウン アブドゥル

出身 Nationality : Bangladeshi バングラデシュ

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/7/1 ~ 2015/9/30

氏名 Name : Hong Sun-Kee  
ホン スンキ

出身 Nationality : Korea 韓国

所属 Affiliation : Institution for Marine & Island Cultures, Mokpo National University  
木浦大学校海洋・島嶼研究所

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/7/1 ~ 2015/9/30

氏名 Name : Sufyani Prabawanto  
スフヤニ プラパワント

出身 Nationality : Indonesia インドネシア

所属 Affiliation : Indonesia University of Education  
インドネシア教育大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/10/1 ~ 2015/12/28

氏名 Name : Komara Djaja  
コマラ ジャジャ

出身 Nationality : Indonesia インドネシア

所属 Affiliation : University of Indonesia  
インドネシア大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/10/1 ~ 2015/12/28

[ 外国人客員研究員 Visiting Researcher ]

氏名 Name : Mohammad Khasro Miah  
モハンマド カスロ ミア

出身 Nationality : Bangladeshi バングラデシュ

所属 Affiliation : North South University  
ノースサウス大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/7/1 ~ 2015/7/30

氏名 Name : You Xue-Yi  
ユウ ガクイチ

出身 Nationality : China 中国

所属 Affiliation : School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tianjin University  
天津大学環境科学及び工学学院

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/7/11 ~ 2015/8/30

氏名 Name : Wang Wen-Yuan  
オウ ブンエン

出身 Nationality : China 中国

所属 Affiliation : Dalian University of Technology  
大連理工大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2015/7/20 ~ 2016/7/19

氏名 Name : Cha Mi-Sook  
チャ ミスク  
出身 Nationality : Korea 韓国  
所属 Affiliation : Korea Research Institute for Human  
Settlements  
韓国国土研究院  
滞在期間 Duration : 2015/11/1 ~ 2016/4/30

[ 教員 Academic Staff ]

H27.7.1 付け  
採用 植田 敦三 教授  
(Employed) UEDA, Atsumi, Professor  
教育文化講座 Department of Educational  
Development and Cultural and Regional Studies

[ 事務職員 Administrative Staff ]

H27.10.1 付け  
採用 獅子堂 碓 巽 網 實 船 彦 員 且 其 戸 眉 其 戸 嶋 白 Z 採 茂 晋 力 普

平成28年(2016年)

1月25日～1月29日	願書受付期間
2月17日～2月18日	入学試験
2月25日	合格発表
Jan. 25 - 29, 2016	Submission of application form
Feb. 17- 18, 2016	Entrance examination
Feb. 25, 2016	Announcement of admission



2015年9月 博士課程後期修了者

Doctoral Program completed in Sep. 2015

開発科学専攻	Division of Development Science	5名(内留学生5名)	5(including 5 foreign students)
教育文化専攻	Division of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies	6名(内留学生4名)	6(including 4 foreign students)

教育・研究	Education, Research	4
公務	Public Administration	0
民間企業	Private Company	0
各種団体 / 財団	Auxiliary Organization	0
帰国・現職復帰他	Return to home country, etc.	7

2015年9月 博士課程前期修了者

Master ' s Program completed in Sep. 2015

開発科学専攻	Division of Development Science	35名(内留学生34名)	35(including 34 foreign students)
教育文化専攻	Division of Educational Development and Cultural and Regional Studies	7名(内留学生6名)	7(including 6 foreign students)

教員	School Teaching	0
公務	Public Administration	0
民間企業	Private Company	0
各種団体 / 財団	Auxiliary Organization	0
進学	Proceed to Doctoral Program	3
帰国・現職復帰他	Return to home country, etc.	39

その他 IDEC の動き  
(2015年7月～12月)  
Other Activities and Events at IDEC

メーファルアン大学社会イノベーション学部との部局間協定を締結 (2015/7/15)

Agreement on Academic and Educational Exchange was concluded between Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Hiroshima University and School of Social Innovation, Mae Fahluang University, Thailand (2015/7/15)

ザンビアとマラウイの JICA 研修員が IDEC を表敬訪問 (2015/10/5)

IDEC received the courtesy visit by JICA trainees from Zambia and Malawi (2015/10/5)

ブライジャヤ大学一行が IDEC を訪問 (2015/10/15)

IDEC received the visit by Faculty of Agriculture, University of Brawijaya (2015/10/15)

日本・アジア青少年サイエンス交流事業(さくらサイエンス)の採択により、フィリピン科学高等学校一行を IDEC に招聘 (2015/10/25-11/2)

IDEC invited students from Philippine Science High School System sponsored by Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science (2015/10/25-11/2)

IDEC オープンデイ 2015 (2015/11/7)

IDEC OPEN DAY 2015 was held at IDEC. (2015/11/7)

IDEC 構成員による最近の著書  
Books Published by IDEC Faculty

(後藤大策 准教授)

日本応用経済学会(監修), 福重元嗣・細江守紀・焼田党・藪田雅弘(編)

「環境問題における当事者間交渉の可能性」応用経済学シリーズ第1巻ベーシック 応用経済学, 勁草書房 pp.219-235, 2015年6月

(中越信和 教授)

Kim, JE, Hong, SK and Nakagoshi, N. 2014. "Biocultural landscape dynamics in Japanese Rural Regions", in Hong, SK, Bogaert, J and Min, Q eds, Biocultural Landscapes, Dordrecht, Heiderberg, New York and London: Springer, 2014年12月

**IDEC 広報委員会 (2016 年度)**

**IDEC Public Relations Committee 2016**; 小塚英治 (委員長) KOZUKA, Eiji (Chairperson); 高橋与志 (副委員長) TAKAHASHI, Yoshi (Vice-Chair); 片柳真理 KATAYANAGI, Mari; チャン ダン スアン (ニュースレター編集担当) TRAN Dang Xuan (Editor); 伊藤豊 ITO, Yutaka

IDEC NEWS-LETTER No. 39 / 2016.4.

広島大学大学院国際協力研究科 広報委員会

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<http://www.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/idec/index.html>