



COCOLO

ココロイキ



共催：京都大学COC事業（地（知）の拠点整備事業）「COCOLO域」
京都大学大学院教育学研究科 教育実践コラボレーション・センター E.FORUM

高校生と大学生の 探究成果ポスター発表会

2015年8月1日：於 京都大学

報告書

2015年12月

Practice-Oriented Area Study Through Learning at ZAICHI or Rural Area in Kyoto-Shiga Region

PLA on Depopulation Problem in Chii, Miyama-cho, Kyoto Pref. with View of Overseas.

Kyoto University, Noémi Dupertuis

Rural development projects all state the locals as beneficiaries. However, the research and decision making process are monopolized by international donors and foreign experts with little knowledge about the particular site in question. NGOs as well as villagers are most of the time frustrated, because they know the reality and can identify the problems, but when officials from JICA, USAID or other consultants propose their ideas and interests in specific directions field agents have no choice but to give in to the consultant in order to get approval for funding. In short, the donors have the upper hand, they supply money. Once a project is submitted, they will review it, and if it matches their interest they will approve and transfer the money. The problem is that the decision-makers in aid organizations do not visit the field and have strong biases. Moreover, aid organizations report to their own audiences: whether their circle of networks in the field of international development, or their governments, or their public (in case of JICA, the Japanese), scholars, etc. Aid organizations are extremely sensitive to their reputation, and are influenced by their audiences more than by their so-called beneficiaries.

However, participative methodologies provide an effective alternative form of data collection, implementation and monitoring. Participative Learning and Action (PLA) with villagers was conducted in Sasari, Miyama-cho, Nantan-shi, Kyoto Prefecture by a group of 11 international and Japanese researchers. Its purpose is to learn from the targeted area and people through observation, interviews, group meetings, sorting and ranking tools. PLA contains a wide range of tools, the one presented in this paper have been chosen according to the needs of the targeted area.

Problems in Sasari, as identified by the inhabitants

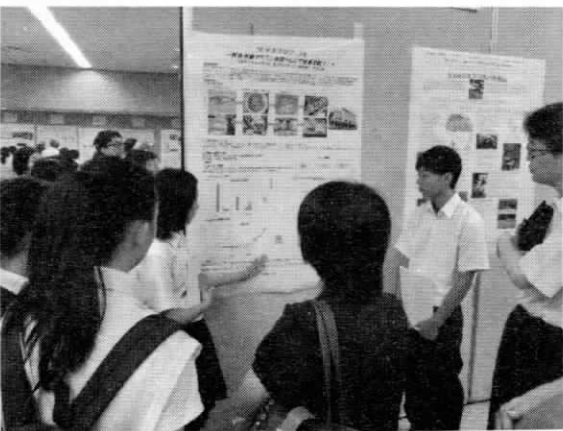
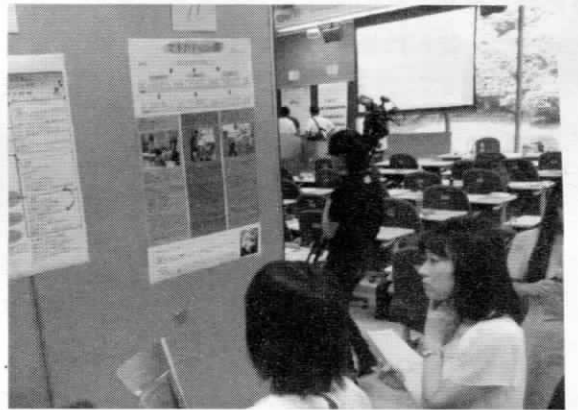
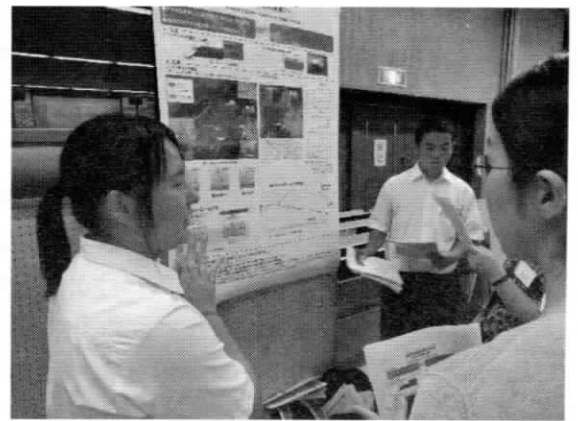
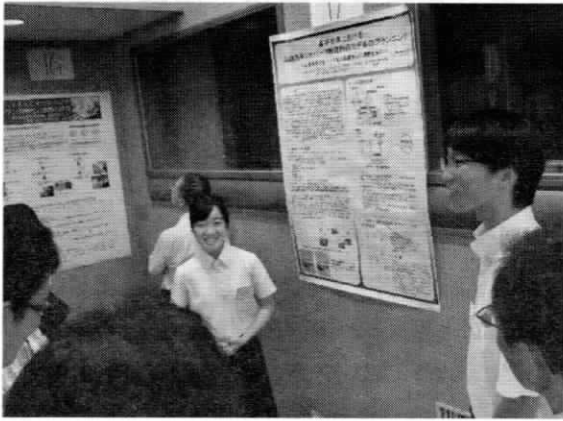
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. aging society | 5. gender (women in the | 8. local produce |
| 2. depopulation | workforce) | 9. environment & |
| 3. human & wildlife conflict | 6. agriculture | landscape |
| 4. disaster prevention | 7. regional planning | |

Method: On four different post-its, each participant will write name, age and gender. The participant must select four issues he finds important among the short-listed above, write down the facts he knows that led him to select the issue and explain the origin and consequences of this fact. Finally he must rank the issues from 1 to 4.

Result: the four issues ranked highest were depopulation, aging society, agriculture and regional planning. The harsh climate and little employment opportunities force people to migrate out to the cities, schools are then closing down because of lack of pupils. In Sasari, the youngest inhabitant is 44 years old. Many of common services which used to be carried out by the locals independently are difficult to organize, such as clearing the snow from roads or weeding the temples. Agriculture fields are slowly abandoned although they could provide good harvest.

Conclusion: such a method easily enable a third party to understand what problems exist, why a certain issue is prioritized, and who was involved in the process. The sorting and ranking is also an opportunity for discussion among stakeholders to achieve consensus.

ポスター発表の様子



Depopulation and abandoning farming problem in Bhutan and Japan through the experience in Sasari village, Miyama

**Sangay Tshechu (Lecturer¹), Kelzang Namgay (Lecturer¹), Pema Jamtsho (Student¹),
Thinley Zangmo (Student¹), May Thet Su Kyaw Tint (Junior Researcher²)**

Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan¹

ECCDI (Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development) Myanmar²

This presentation explains the concept of depopulation, causes, problems and consequences in Bhutan and Sasari, Japan are explained which is based on the observations and experiences of the team from Bhutan and Myanmar. The basic concept of depopulation, causes, problems and consequences in Bhutan and Sasari, Japan are explained. Depopulation is a growing concern and we cannot avoid it. Living in cities, we may assume that it has no impact on us but in reality it has an invincible impact on all of us. Japan is already facing the problems associated with depopulation but Bhutan has much to learn from Japan and in a way Bhutan could avoid or find resolutions from our observation from Japan. Bhutan's identity is known to the world based on its culture and traditions; hence we have to preserve our ancestors' beliefs and values which are embedded in the rural areas. If rural areas are abandoned, we will lose our roots and origins which we cannot afford to.

Bhutan is located between the two giants namely India and China. Its official language is Dzongkha; however medium of education is done in English and Dzongkha. Bhutan has rugged terrain with a population of .7 million. Majority of Bhutanese population lives in rural areas (69%). Bhutan follows the guiding philosophy of Gross National Happiness, which considers the wellbeing of the people first, over Gross Domestic Product. The importance of conservation of environment is highlighted in the Bhutanese constitution, article 5, clause 3; "...a minimum of sixty percent of Bhutan's total land shall be maintained under forest cover for all time." Sasari is located in the central part of Kyoto prefecture, Japan with a population of 19(in 2014). It is 370- 390 meters above the sea and its climate is moderate summer and extreme cold winter.

Both Japan and Bhutan share similar causes and problems related to depopulation. Bhutan is witnessing developmental activities especially in the urban areas; this might result in young people to migrate to the towns in search of job opportunities. Moreover, limited employment opportunities could also persuade young people to migrate to cities leaving the villages depopulated. . In Bhutanese context,

students are not taught agricultural skills in schools which leave them with no option than to find a job in cities.

Similarly in Japan, due to rapid growth of technology and modern facilities in urban areas, the young people migrate towards cities in search of comforts and better life. The problem could also be credited to lack of school, health and transportation facilities whereby young people move to urban areas in search of better education and to maintain better health for longevity.

In Bhutan, many basic amenities such as hospital, school, etc are missing in rural places. In the case of Japan, the large part of the lowest administration unit such as Shi (City cooperation), Cho (Township), Gyosei Son (Administration villages) in rural area being depopulated, those were tried to be combined into the larger scale in terms of population. Slow growths in the agriculture sector and lack of labor have an adverse effect on food production resulting in high dependency on foreign countries for import.

Human and wild life Conflict is another issue faced by both Japanese and Bhutanese farmers. Bhutanese farmers' livelihood is dependent on agriculture products and it becomes difficult for them to make a living this way when they cannot guard their farms from wild animals. Therefore, Bhutanese farmers prefer to migrate to cities and find a way of living. Sasari is well equipped in terms of machineries but Bhutanese farmers still practice farming in traditional way which requires hard labour. Unlike sasari, not all the villages are connected with roads. Ageing Society and declining Birth Rate is yet another issue in Sasari. Only older people are seen around the village as younger people are settled in the cities and this affects the birth rate. The elderly people are likely to face difficulties if disasters strike.

Depopulation has its own consequences which are labour shortage, conservation of environment and landscape, degradation of agriculture lands, loss of culture and tradition, low fertility of land due to abandoned farming land, maintenance of public infrastructure. The best example is Sasari, where the celebration of Bon odori did not take place in the last 50 years. Due to depopulation not only village will face problems but also cities, as it will be over populated in the urban areas, there will be employment problems, and health problems due to congested areas. Bhutan is heavily dependent on India in terms of food and if this trend of migration and depopulation take place, this dependency will only become worse.

In both Bhutan and Japan, depopulation has similar causes and consequences. Contrarily to the perception before joining this project, depopulation is not due to the lack of infrastructures, but to multiple social, economic and cultural factors. However, the situation in Bhutan is not as advanced as in Japan. Making use of this experience, it is possible for Bhutan to modernize while at the same time prevent rural exodus to cities.

京都大学国際交流科目「ブータンの農村に学ぶ発展のあり方」での実践を通じて

谷 悠一郎¹, 長澤勇貴², 安藤和雄³, 坂本龍太^{3,4}

1: 京都大学大学院農学研究科修士2回生 2: 京都大学総合人間学部3回生 3: 京都大学東南アジア研究所 4: 京都大学白眉センター

背景

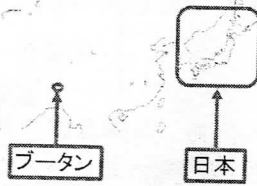
日本の農村部

1960年代以降、過疎化・離農が深刻に
過疎は農業生産の減退・地域の衰退
の遠因になりうる

ブータンの農村部

近年、過疎化・離農が問題に
農業生産・地域の維持に影響する可能性

京都大学では、ブータンの農村部の過疎の現状
を知るための国際交流科目を2014年夏に実施

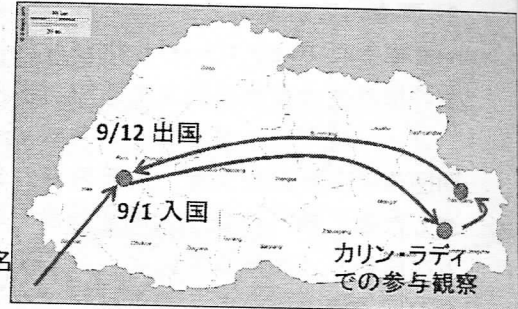


目的

1. 参与観察によるブータンでの過疎・離農問題の現状把握
2. ブータン王立大学シェラブツェ校との国際交流

概要

参加者:
8/30 日本を出国
9/1~9/12
ブータンに滞在
9/14 日本に帰国
参加者:
学生11名、引率3名



成果1ー農村地域での参与観察

東ブータンの2つの村で参与観察を実施

カリン村ー畑作中心

ラディ村ー稲作中心

首都から車で2日半

職を求めてなど、都市への人口流出が進行

耕作放棄

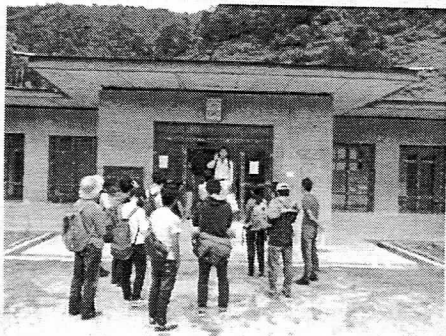
- ・ 集落近くの水田や畑地で顕著
- ・ 家畜が雑草を食べるため、あまり荒廃していない
- ・ 面積は増加傾向

空き家問題

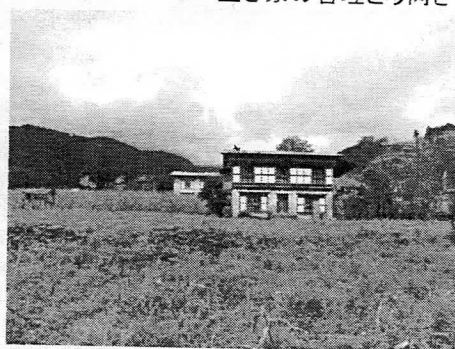
- ・ 村の中で空き家は増加傾向
- ・ 空き家の管理どう向き合うか

過疎・離農に伴う
問題への対策は
遅れがち。

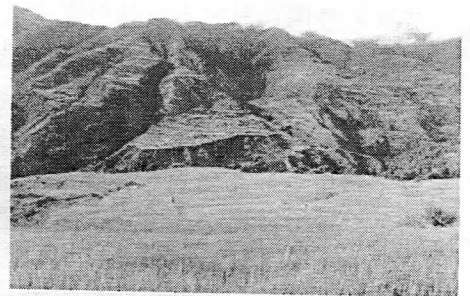
何らかの対策が
求められている



<カリンでの実地研修>
学生が講義を受けている



<カリンでの空き家と耕作放棄地>
空き家は地域の衰退の遠因となりうる



<ラディの棚田>
耕作放棄は景観の悪化を招きかねない

成果2ーブータン王立大学との交流

京都大学とブータンとの交流をより深めていく取り組み

ブータン王立大学シェラブツェ学校との交流

朝礼にて日本について発表を行う

ラディ村での参与観察への同行

交流会の実施およびブータン文化についての講義を受講

シガン県知事表敬訪問

交流科目についての報告



<タシガン県知事の表敬>



<シェラブツェ校で朝礼発表>

得られた知見

国際交流による知見

- ・ 帰国後も学生がブータン王立大学の学生とSNSで交流
- ・ 1、2年生のうちに様々な価値観に触れる機会の提供
- ・ ブータン固有の政策・文化に関する理解の深化
- ・ 過疎のような両国が持つ課題についての認識の深化

「幸せ」で有名なブータンも、素敵な面と問題の両方があり、発展する中で外国との関わりによって価値観が刻々と変化していることを理解した。(学部1回生・女)

過疎化・参与観察による知見

- ・ 東部ブータンでの過疎化は深刻
- ・ 将来的に、コミュニティの維持や生活に明らかな影響
- ・ 資源管理の必要性
 - ・ 観光資源としての景観の維持
 - ・ 農業生産の場としての農地の資源管理
- ・ 地場産業など、地元に着する政策の必要性

首都ティンプーの著しい発展と共に、多くの若者が快適な生活を求め都市部に流出する現状では、休耕地が増え、廃村に追い込まれる村が現れかねないと感じた。(学部2回生・男)