

JSTA 日本熱帯農業学会

熱帯農業研究

第11巻 別号2

日本熱帯農業学会第124回講演会

- I. 研究発表要旨
- II. ポスターセッション要旨
- III. 公開シンポジウム要旨



会場：京都大学吉田キャンパス北部構内
(農学部総合館)

2018年9月29日, 30日

第2日 9月30日(日)

開始時刻	研究発表〔発表12分, 質疑応答3分〕			
	座長	第1会場 (2階 W214 講義室)	座長	第2会場 (3階 W306 講義室)
9:00	田中 佑 入 京 都 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大	25. 沖縄県のサトウキビ畑における推定蒸発散量と地上部乾物重との関係 *比屋根真一 ¹ ・寺島義文 ² ・伊禮信 ¹ ・川満芳信 ³ ・平良英三 ³ ・鄭紹輝 ⁴ ・野瀬昭博 ⁴ (¹ 沖縄県農研センター・ ² 国際農研・ ³ 琉球大学農学部・ ⁴ 佐賀大学農学部)	入 江 憲 治 入 東 京 農 大 大 大 大 大 大	34. 奄美群島におけるトウガラシ属植物の葉としての利用について 山本宗立 (鹿児島大学国際島嶼教育研究センター)
9:15		26. 中干しの普及過程に関する考察—アジアにおける節水型灌漑技術普及の視点から— 山口哲由 (京都大学大学院アジア・アフリカ地域研究研究科)		35. 西インド諸島におけるトウガラシ (<i>Capsicum chinense</i>) 遺伝資源の調査 *小枝壮太 ¹ ・土井元章 ² ・細川宗孝 ¹ (¹ 近畿大学農学部・ ² 京都大学大学院農学研究科)
9:30	▽	27. カメルーン北西州 Ndop 地域におけるイネ純系分離の効果 *惣慶嘉・栗原一寿 (独立行政法人国際協力機構)	▽	36. ミャンマー・チン州における植物資源の民族植物学的研究 *藤川和美 ¹ ・Ling Shine Man ² ・Aung Zaw Moe ³ (¹ 高知県立牧野植物園・ ² Natma Taung National Park office・ ³ Forest Research Institute, Myanmar)
9:45	江原 宏 入 名 古 屋 大 大 大 大 大 大	28. ガーナ内陸低湿地における被覆植物の被侵略性 *團 晴行 ¹ ・沖 陽子 ² ・廣内 慎司 ¹ (¹ 国際農研・ ² 岡山大)	榎 原 大 悟 入 名 古 屋 大 大 大 大 大 大	37. ベトナム北西部ソンラ市周辺における農業変容による新しい営農体系 *西村美彦 ¹ ・西川芳昭 ² ・Nguyen Thi Quyen ³ ・Dang Van Cong ³ ・Hoang Van Thanh ³ (¹ 名古屋大学・ ² 龍谷大学経済学部・ ³ タイバック大学農林学部)
10:00		29. インドネシア国リアウ州の小規模プランテーションにおけるサゴヤシの個体群動態と潜在的な生産性 *門田有佳子 ¹ ・桑原修三 ¹ ・青木亮隆 ² ・鈴木 遥 ³ ・金子隆之 ¹ ・甲山 治 ⁴ ・Ahmad Muhammad ⁵ ・Ruliyana Susanti ⁶ ・神崎 護 ¹ (¹ 京都大学大学院農学研究科・ ² 京都大学大学院アジア・アフリカ地域研究研究科・ ³ 総合地球環境学研究所・ ⁴ 東南アジア地域研究研究所・ ⁵ リアウ大学・ ⁶ インドネシア科学技術院生物学研究センター)		38. ベトナム北西部ソンラ省における農家の作物種子調達の高多様性 *西川芳昭 ¹ ・西村美彦 ² ・Nguyen Thi Quyen ³ ・Dang Van Cong ³ ・Hoang Van Thanh ³ (¹ 龍谷大学・ ² 名古屋大学・ ³ タイバック大学農林学部)

10:15	<p>30. Agro-economic Evaluation on Fertilizer Management for Wet Season Rice on Different Soil Types in Cambodia *Kea Kong^{1,2}, Yoichiro Kato^{3,5}, Sarith Hin⁴, Vang Seng⁴, Georgina Vergara⁵, Abdelbagi Ismail⁵, Chhay Ngin¹, Akira Yamauchi² and Hiroshi Ehara² (1General Directorate of Agriculture, Cambodia, 2Nagoya University, 3The University of Tokyo, 4Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute, 5IRRI)</p>	<p>39. マラウイにおけるカンキツ類栽培の導入と普及 -南部州ムワンザ県におけるタンジェリン栽培を事例に- *福田聖子¹・Simon Mng'omba² (1日本大学生物資源科学部・2Lilongwe University)</p>
10:30	<p>31. 目視や色彩計による土色測定に関する再現性と互換性の評価 *森塚直樹¹・川村健介²・辻本泰弘²・Michel Rabenarivo³・Andry Andriamananjara³・Tovohery Rakotoson³・Tantely Razafimbelo³ (1京都大学・2国際農研・3アンタナナリボ大学)</p>	<p>40. Characterization of farmers participating to research project to cope with climate change in Northeast Thailand *Pichayanun Suwanmontri^{1,2}, Akihiko Kamoshita¹, Boonrat Jongdee³, Shu Fukai⁴, Hirohisa Kishino² (1Asian Natural Environmental Science Center, The University of Tokyo, 2Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 3Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, 4School of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Queensland)</p>
10:45	<p>32. キリマンジャロ山ホームガーデンにおける土壌肥沃度を規定する要因と世帯特性 *一ノ瀬侑理¹・西垣智弘²・Method Kilasara³・舟川晋也¹ (1京大院地球環境・2国際農研・3ソコイネ農業大)</p>	<p>41. Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as a Global Issue: Bhutanese Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, July-August 2018 *Y. Akamatsu¹, K. Ando¹, K. Yajima¹, H. Uchida¹, J. Singye² and M. Pradhan³ (1CSEAS, Kyoto University, 2Sherubtse College, RUB, 3College of Natural Resources, RUB)</p>
11:00	<p>33. 熱帯アジアの水田土壌における「緑の革命」後 50 年間の肥沃度変化～タイとフィリピンの事例～ *矢内純太¹・田中壮太²・阿部 進³・中尾 淳¹・廣瀬美奈¹・阪本啓太²・正井露子¹・Dejhimon, K⁴・Sriprachote, A⁴・Kanyawongha, P⁵・Lattirasuvan, T⁶・Timbas, N⁷・Medina, S⁷ (1京都府立大・2高知大・3近畿大・4コンケン大学・5キングモンクット工科大学・6メイジョー大学・7フィリピン大学)</p>	

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Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as a Global Issue: Bhutanese Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, July-August 2018

*Y. Akamatsu¹, K. Ando¹, K. Yajima¹, H. Uchida¹, J. Singye² and M. Pradhan³

(¹CSEAS, Kyoto Univ., ²Sherubtse College, RUB, ³College of Natural Resources, RUB)

グローバルイシューとしての過疎と離農：ブータン研究者たちの比較の視点，2018年

*赤松芳郎・安藤和雄・矢嶋吉司・内田晴夫・ジグミ シンゲ・モニカ パラダン

Introduction

CSEAS, Kyoto University and Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan (RUB) have conducted mutual learning program on depopulation and abandoning farming problem in Japan and Bhutan since 2013. While this problem in Japan has been serious since rapid economic growth period in 1970s, it has been also happening in developing Asian countries in recent years. In Bhutan, rural-urban migration and abandoning farmlands have come up as a major issue in the past decade. Especially in eastern Bhutan, out-migration of young generation has made aging population relatively high in rural communities. According to the census in 2017, the aging rate (age 65 or older) of the country was 5.9% but the aging rate of eastern Bhutan (6 districts) was 7.6% (RGoB 2018). The out-migration of young generation from rural communities has resulted in large area of uncultivated/fallow land. Although the Royal government of Bhutan has struggled to solve the problem, collaboration with higher educational institutions such as the Colleges has been not enough yet. In Bhutan, most of the Colleges under the RUB are located in rural area and these Colleges have a strong advantage in local contribution. Sherubtse College, located in eastern Bhutan, is now preparing to establish GNH (Gross National Happiness) Community Development Center for research and implementation of action plans in collaboration with officials and local communities. In the summer of 2018, four Bhutanese scholars from Sherubtse Collage and the College of Natural Resources (CNR) have conducted PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) in Japan to understand such a problem and community-based activities in Kyoto Prefecture. They have learned community-based approach of action plans for their institutions.

Methodology

The fieldwork was conducted with PRA by four Bhutanese scholars from 29th to 31st July in Miyama-cho (Nantan city) and from 2nd to 6th August in Miyazu city, respectively (Table 1). Three Japanese scholars from Kyoto University also participated in the program as a

Table 1 PRA Schedule in Miyama and Miyazu by Bhutanese Scholars

Place	Date	Activity
	29-Jul	Visit Road-side station(<i>Michi-no-eki</i>)
Miyama	30-Jul	Visit Kita village and receiving explanation on Community Folk Museum(history, management, etc.) Receiving explanation on activities of Chii Community Development Association(<i>Chii-Shinkokai</i>)
	31-Jul	Fieldwork in Sasari village(observation and interview)
	2-Aug	Crafting <i>Sandawara</i> (lantern)(teach by local peopole) with Miyazu high school students Presentation(by local people, high school students and Bhutanese scholars) and exchange of impression
Miyazu	3-Aug	Field observation in mountainous villages(<i>Simoseya, Kamiseya and Kigo village</i>)
	4-Aug	Expedition of old traveling roads in Kami-miyazu(guided by local people) Participation in trekking of historical sites(guided by local youths)
	5-Aug	Visit olive project and vineger brewery Get-together with local youths and people
	6-Aug	Exchange of opinions and impressions with local people

facilitator as well as a translator. Each Bhutanese participant was requested to note down three most impressive experiences and their key words each day. Each key word was explained by the fact based on own experience each day. After the end of the fieldwork, the participant selected three facts and key words by ranking and presented at the wrap-up meeting. Each key word was scored one point and summed up after checking the relationship between the fact and its key word by the participants (Table 2).

Result and Discussion

The result is given in Table 2. Depopulation was the highest scored key word in PRA in Miyama. While the fieldwork in Sasari village, participants met only aged villagers and interviewed them on their village life. Sasari village was a typical depopulated village and average age of villagers was exceeded 60 years old in 2013. This fact gave a strong impression to Bhutanese participants. Roadside station got the second highest score, because market system like roadside station was not introduced in Bhutan. In Miyazu, participants were shocked at community-based activities by active aged people rather than depopulation. Actually field observation was conducted in Kigo village where the original villagers have already left the village and most of the farmlands have been abandoned. However, the depopulation and abandoning farming problem were not visible in the village because of “disappearance” of original village society. On the other hand Sasari village is still keeping its original characteristics of village society. The local council of Kamimiyazu, called *Kamimiyazu 21 yume-kaigi*, has practiced various activities based on preservation, revitalization and utilization of local culture and traditional knowledges. The local people who guided participants were aged people. Their active participation made Bhutanese participants impressed particularly for their own initiative and volunteerism.

Remarks

At the end of wrap-up meeting, each Bhutanese participant proposed several action plans such as establishment of student field exposure club, olive plantation project in collaboration with officials, course based program focusing on local product development, village internship program etc.. Although there would be several difficulties to implement above plans, the participants’ experience, awareness, motivation and initiatives will give them possibility to change current condition of rural communities in Bhutan.

Acknowledgement: We are grateful to Chii Development Association, *Kamimiyazu 21 yume-kaigi*, Kamimiyazu regional council, field expedition club of Miyazu high school for their support and collaboration. This study program was supported by Kyoto Prefectural govt. and Miyazu city govt. with “HITO-MACHI HITO CAMPUS” program, JSPS KAKAEN (Type A, headed by ANDO), “the Future Development Funding Program of Kyoto University Research Coordination Alliance” and Kyoto Univ. ZENGAKEIHI.

Reference: Royal Government of Bhutan 2018, 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan, Thimphu

Table 2 Score of key word in Miyama and Miyazu by Bhutanese scholars

Miyama	score
Depopulation	5
Roadside station	3
Community participation	2
Confidential relationship	1
Waste management	1
Miyazu	score
Local culture(preservation/revival)	6
Utilization of local resources	2
Field experience	2
Community participation	1
Depopulation	1

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