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日本熱帯農業学会第121回講演会・総会
および60周年記念講演

- I. 研究発表要旨
- II. ポスターセッション要旨
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奨励賞受賞記念講演要旨
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会場：日本大学生物資源科学部

2017年3月11日, 12日



日本熱帯農業学会第121回講演会・総会および60周年記念講演

期 日 2017年3月11日（土），3月12日（日）
場 所 日本大学生物資源科学部
事務局 〒252-0880 神奈川県藤沢市亀井野1866
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参加費 一般5,000円，学生3,000円（要旨代含む，当日受け付けます）

懇親会費 一般5,000円，学生3,000円（当日受け付けます）

受付 日本大学生物資源科学部本館1階（3月11日（土）8:15～，3月12日（日）9:00～）

第1日 3月11日（土）		
	第1会場 （本館4階41講義室）	第2会場 （本館4階42講義室）
9:00～ 11:00	研究発表（講演番号1～8）	研究発表（講演番号18～25）
11:00～ 12:00	ポスター発表（本館4階大講堂前通路）	
13:00～ 13:30	総会（本館4階大講堂）	
13:40～ 13:50	学術賞，奨励賞授賞式（本館4階大講堂）	
14:00～ 14:40	受賞者記念講演（本館4階大講堂）	
15:00～ 16:30	公開シンポジウム（本館4階大講堂）	
16:45～ 17:15	日本熱帯農業学会60周年記念講演 （本館4階大講堂）	
17:30～ 19:30	懇親会（本館地下1階食堂）	

第2日 3月12日（日）		
	第1会場 （本館4階41講義室）	第2会場 （本館4階42講義室）
9:30～ 12:00	研究発表（講演番号9～17）	研究発表（講演番号26～35）

11:00 -11:15	上 吉 原 裕 亮	15. 葉の形態形質の違いによるジャボチカバの系統識別および耐寒性の系統間差異に関する研究。 篠原 卓・*藤崎絢帆・本多俊介・出沼大輔・吉田沙樹・五十嵐大造 (東農大短期大学部)	バ ビ ル パ チ ャ キ ル	32. Assessment of water quality as affected by herbicide application in the rice field of Bangladesh. *Md. Rashedur Rahman ¹ ・Kazuo Ando ² (¹ Bangladesh Agricultural University・ ² Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)
11:15 -11:30	真 田 篤 史 (東 農 大)	16. 夏季のチェリモヤの人工受粉にアテモヤ花粉を使っても結実不良は改善しない。 * 松田大志・樋口浩和 (京大院農学研究所)	奈 島 賢 児 (日 大)	33. Livelihood Problems and Cultural Adaptation in a Southern Chin Village under Recent Economic Change in Myanmar. *Noemi-Tiina Duperies ^{1,2} ・Kazuo Ando ² (¹ Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University・ ² Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)
11:30 -11:45		17. Technological Options for Sustaining Crop Production under Changing Climate in Bangladesh. * Md Abdul Karim ^{1,2} ・Hirokazu Higuchi ² ・Eiji Nawata ² (¹ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Bangladesh・ ² Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University)		34. Sustainability Assessment of Informal Seed Supply System of Tef (<i>Eragrotis tef</i> (Zucc)), IV. Specificity of Ethiopian Indigenous Crop 'tef' in the Seed System. 根本和洋 ¹ ・*西川芳昭 ² ・Tesefaye Gemechu ³ (¹ 信大農・ ² 龍谷大経済学部・ ³ Adami Tulu 農業研究センター)
11:45 -12:00				35. Sustainability Assessment of Informal Seed Supply System of Tef (<i>Eragrotis tef</i> (Zucc)), V. Proposing Reconsideration of 'Seed System' Approach from Ethiopian Tef Context. * 西川芳昭 ¹ ・根本和洋 ² ・T. Gemechu ³ (¹ 龍谷大経済学部・ ² 信大院農・ ³ Adami Tulu Agr. Res. Center)

ポスター発表

- P1. カンボジアの農村における小規模養豚農家の経営実態と持続可能性。
*中野尚輝¹・伊藤香純²・浜野 充¹ (¹信大農,²名古屋大農学国際協力研究センター) ㊦
- P2. Diurnal Change in Leaf Gas Exchange Characteristics of Sago Palm Seedlings (*Metroxylon sagu* Rottb.).
*Aidil Azhar¹・Hitoshi Naito²・Daigo Makihara¹・Hiroshi Ehara¹ (¹Nagoya University・²Kurashiki University of Science and The Arts) ㊦
- P3. Effects of Biochar from Rice Husk and *Chromolaena odorata* on Water Spinach Growth in Acidic Upland Soils of Cambodia.
*Vicheka Lorn¹・Haruo Tanaka²・Yosei Oikawa² (¹United Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology・²Institute of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology) ㊦
- P4. 塩ストレス抵抗性の異なるササゲ属植物の光合成速度および関連形質の比較。
*吉田純子¹・友岡憲彦²・内藤 整³・江原 宏⁴ (¹三重大院生物資源学研究所・²農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構遺伝資源センター・³倉敷芸術科学大生命科学部・⁴名古屋大農学国際教育協力研究センター) ㊦
- P5. Estimation of Under-ground Biomass of *Rauvolfia serpentina* and *Amorphophallus bulbifer* in a Karen Swidden System in the Bago Mountains, Myanmar.
*Ei・Yasuyuki Kosaka・Shinya Takeda (Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University)

Livelihood Problems and Cultural Adaptation in a Southern Chin Village under Recent Economic Change in Myanmar

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Key words: Chin State, swidden, livelihoods, land issues, rural development

Introduction

Having worked several years in an international NGO on rural development projects in China, there was a gap between the NGO’s objectives and methodology on one hand and the local people’s capacity and reality. Therefore there is a need to better design rural development projects using participatory rural appraisal focusing particularly on livelihoods and culture in accordance with the current socio-economic change.

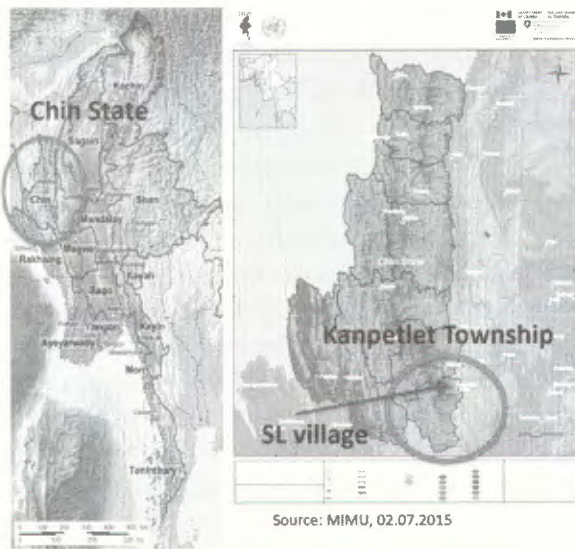


Fig.1 Location of Study Village

In the last decade, Myanmar has faced a rapid development, which influenced its economy, society, culture and environment. Chin State is recognized as the poorest region of Myanmar both in terms of material and food poverty (IHCLA, 2012), and no recent monographies are available on this region in Southeast Asian Area Studies. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) has shaped the current development paradigm since early 2000s.

Objectives

1. To enhance local livelihoods using SLA, we must identify the reality of households of Kanpetlet Township
2. Contribute to Southeast Asian Area Studies by writing a monograph on a village of Chin State.

Tab.1 Main livelihood source of HH head (non-cumulative)

	HH no.
Permanent upland farmers	14
Terraced paddy field farmers	1
Shifting cultivation farmers	3
Retired farmers (Remittances)	1
daily laborers (construction, agriculture)	6
handicapped (pension)	1
Female-led households (petty agriculture work)	2
Educated (pastors)	2
Government workers	2
Total	32

Source : author interviews, May-August 2016

inhabited by 32 households belonging to the Chin ethnic group, Ngaya tribe. There are two churches and one monastery, two thirds are Christian. The village is located on a steep mountainous slope and the main livelihood source was shifting cultivation. The village was founded in early 20th century.

Methodology

Household semi-structure interviews, informal discussions, participatory mapping by Participatory Rural Appraisal ; collection of governmental data including township-level statistics, land records, maps, interviews with township officials.

Results and discussion

The study village (SL) is situated at an average altitude of 1300m, 1.5km south of the township seat, Kanpetlet Township, Mindat District, Chin State. It is

The activities of main income of households (permanent upland farming (17HH), terraced paddy field (3HH), shifting cultivation (3HH), terraced gardening (1HH), homestead gardening (32HH), remittances (1HH), Daily wage labour (8HH), pastors (2 HH), government workers (3HH), army pension (1HH), gardening and handicrafts (2HH)) shows the great diversification of income sources

Tab. 2 Livelihood sources of HH activities (cumulative)

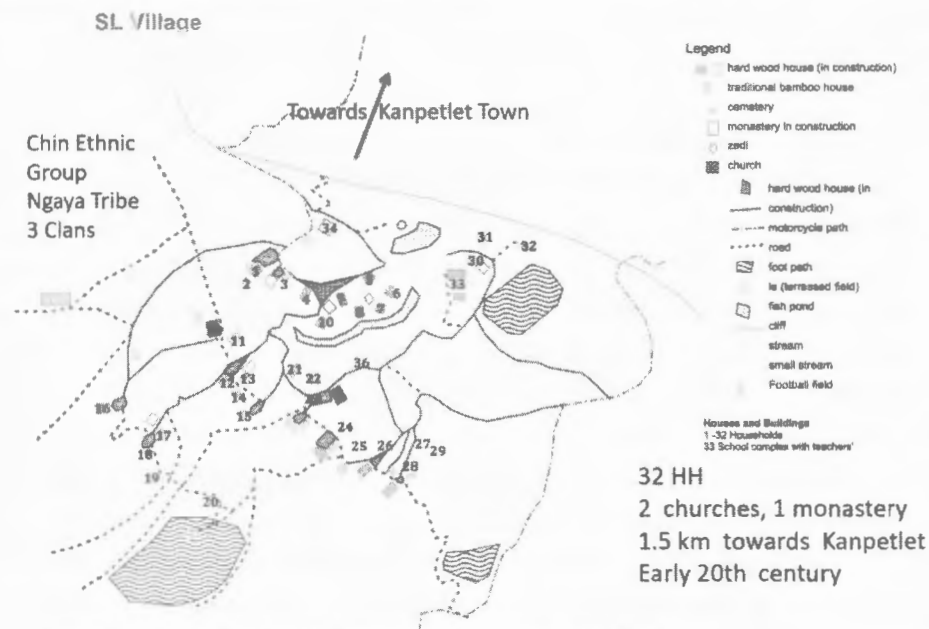
	HH
Farming	(22)
Permanent upland farming	17
Terraced paddy field farming	3
Shifting cultivation farming	3
Terraced gardening	1
Homestead gardening	32
Remittances	1
Daily laborers (construction / agriculture)	8
Educated (pastors)	2
Government workers (salary)	3
Handicapped	(3)
Pension	1
gardening / handicrafts	2

Source : author interviews, May-August 2016

from shifting cultivation to permanent farming over the last ten years. The villagers now depend on private ownership instead of common ownership since over ten years. The common land system has been changed to private land ownership under Chin Customary Law influenced by the National Law. As a result, we can observe many conflicts over land issues, such as timber collection and agricultural land sold in accordance to the expansion of urban areas.

Concluding remarks

The present study discloses recent great changes of household incomes activities from shifting cultivation to permanent farming in accordance to the changes of land property form common to private. The resulting key problem of the study village is land issues, such as household-level conflicts, and community level conflicts with incoming urban dwellers. In this ethnic minority area, conflicts are arbitrated either under Chin Customary Law or under National Law. To design a project



Source: map designed in collaboration with villagers, June 2016

Fig.2 Settlement Map of Study Village

supported by the Global Survivability Studies (GSS) Program of Kyoto University. Warm thanks to the SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition, Yangon, for his kind welcome.

Reference

IHLCA Project Technical Unit, Poverty Profile : Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey in Myanmar 2009-2010, Yangon, June 2011

enhancing sustainable livelihoods in this area, development actors must understand this complicated hidden dynamic. Therefore my further research must focus on this issue to identify the variables of SLA, as well as the practices and approaches of current rural development actors in Kanpetlet township.

Acknowledgement

A part of the research was

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