

JSTA 日本熱帯農業学会

熱帯農業研究

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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
- III. 日本熱帯農業学会学会賞・
奨励賞受賞記念講演要旨
- IV. 公開シンポジウム要旨

会場：日本大学生物資源科学部

2017年3月11日, 12日



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 (京大院農学研究科)	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 (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 ・Tese faye 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科・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)

- P6. Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as Global Issue: Myanmar Member of Parliament and Scholars' Comparativ Experience in Japan, Winter 2016.
- *Kazuo Ando¹ · Uchida Haruo¹ · Yan Lin² · Maung Maung Oo² · Colonel Khin Maung Htun² · Khin Lay Soe³ · Khin Thanda Win⁴(¹CSEAS, Kyoto Univ. · ²Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development Committee of Parliament, Myanmar · ³SEAMEO-CHAT, Myanmar · ⁴DOA, Mandalay, Myanmar)
- P7. 栽培時のpHの違いがカラシナの生育、収量および品質に及ぼす影響.
- *真田篤史 · 青木菜奈 · 永井有彩 · 小塩海平 · 弦間 洋 · 菊野日出彦 (東農大国際食料情報学部)
- P8. Comparative Study Relation of CPO Rendemen to FFB Production Risk In the Plantation Company with Different Performance.
- Lili Dahliani (Bogor Agricultural University – Vocational Collage)
- P9. ミャンマー連邦共和国におけるアブラナ科野菜類遺伝資源の探索収集.
- *吉田沙樹¹ · 菊野日出彦² · 和久井健司¹ · Ohm Mar Saw³ · Than Naing Oo³ · 入江憲治²
(¹東農大短期大学部 · ²東農大国際食料情報学部 · ³ミャンマー農業研究局)

II. ポスターセッション要旨

2017年3月11日（土）11時00分～12時00分

会場：本館4階大講堂前通路

Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as Global Issue: Myanmar Member of Parliament and Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, Winter 2016.

Kazuo Ando¹, Haruo Uchida¹, Yan Lin², Maung Maung Oo², Khin Maung Hthun², Khin Lay Soe³, Khin Thanda Win⁴, Mar Mar Win⁵, Myint Thida⁶

(1:CSEAS, Kyoto University, 2:Member of Parliament, Myanmar, 3 SEMEO-CHAT, 4 MOA, Myanmar, 5 DAR, Myanmar, 6 Yangon University)

Key Words : Depopulation, Abandoning Farming Problem, Global Issue, Myanmar, Comparative view

グローバルイシューとしての過疎と離農問題:ミャンマーの国会議員と研究者たちの比較の視点、2016年冬
安藤和雄・内田晴夫・ヤンレイン・マウンマウンウー・キンマウンツン・キンレシソー・キンタンダーウ
ン・マーマーウイン・ミントティダ,

キーワード: 過疎、離農問題、グローバルイシュー、比較の視点、ミャンマー

Introduction Along with globalization of the market economy, depopulation and abandoning farming, forestry and fisheries are notable in villages in Asian countries such as Japan, Bhutan, Thailand, Laos, Korea etc. They have^{no+} been commonly recognized, as inevitability and thus the international cooperation to challenge these problems have not yet been taken in action. It may be assumed that economic development of the non-agricultural sectors can solve the above said problems, even though food cannot be produced enough to feed its people at the national level. However, can non-agricultural sectors and urban development without the healthy agricultural and rural development grantee the

Tab 1 Schedule of PRA by Myanmar Team from Dec. 14 to Dec. 22, 2016.

14	Arrival at Kansai Airport and meeting in the CSEAS, Kyoto University.
15	Field Work in Kyoto City. Courtesy call on the Director of CSEAS and Move to Kita Village, Miyamacho. Nantan City, Kyoto Pref.
16	Meeting and lecture of Secretary General at Chiai Development Association, Miyamacho, Field work in Chimi village community. Move to Miyazu, Courtesy call on the Governor of Miyazu City and Lecture of Planning Department.
17	Field work at Magokoro-Ichi(Farmers' Agricultural Product Direct Sale Market), Amanohashidate and Kigo community in Seya Village, Miyazu City.
18	Field Work at Misaki village community for Green House Farming and Collaboration work of village community people and students of the university of Shiga Prefecture.
19	Field work at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Miyajima for tourism.
20	Field Work at Todaiji and visiting Nara Women's University.
21	Wrap up meeting at CSEAS, Kyoto Univ.
22	Departure at Kansai Airport.

sustainable development of a country, as well as the world? The answer is "No". The people who have seen the reality of the depopulated villages in the existing rural areas in Japan can foresee that these problems will surely create and exaggerate the future problems and can happen in their own countries. The similar issues in the developing countries, such as

Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh and other Asian countries have not been well exposed domestically and internationally. It is a common trend among the Asian countries that young generations do not like to engage in farming and living in rural area. We do not have a panacea against these problems but try to find a way and a principle to compensate for shortcoming of globalization of the market economy and excessive non-agricultural economic development. We must think of the alternative agricultural and rural development to realize peaceful life and society for the individual people and the nation. Otherwise, these problems will lead the world to suicide as same problem as global warming. Therefore, the world needs to consider this problem as a global problem and challenge to overcome it by sharing the experience, idea and practice through international cooperation. Fort this purpose, In December of 2016, the seven Myanmar officials including the co-presenters of this paper were invited to conduct the comparative study between Myanmar and Japan.

Methodology The survey has been conducted from Dec 15 to 21, 2016 by PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) and 7 participants, Member of Parliament, Myanmar, 4 scholars from SEAMEO-CHAT, Department of Agriculture and Department of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Myanmar, and Yangon University respectively. The schedule of PRA is given in Tab 1. Ando has participated in the survey as a facilitator and a translator. The daily impressed experiences were recorded as three key words by each participant with ranking: first, second, third (if necessary, more); each key word must be explained by each fact or experience through that day's PRA. Three ranks were used for easily identification by a participant with a key word. At presentation of each key word at the wrap-up meeting of PRA, each participant explained a ranked key word by their own experience or fact at the site. One time appearance of each key word scored one point. To integrate their experiences, each key word were summed up and the final rank was given on the basis of gained score (Tab 2). The analysis on the result of PRA was done by the "Social Software" or Ranking Score Method (Modified KJ methods), developed for mutual understanding between practitioner and aid-organization in international aid program.

Result and Discussion The result of the wrap-up meeting is given in Tab 2. The problem of de-

Tabel 2 Score of Key Word of Impression at Visiting Places Myanmar by Member of Parliament and Scholars, in Winter 2017

Place Name	Misaki	Score	Miyama	Score	Miyazu	Score	Total Impression	Score
Key Words	Collaboration*1	7	Infrastructure	6	Farmers' Market	9	Farmers' Market	9
	Small Farmers	7	Tourism	4	Depopulation	5	Small Farmers*9	8
	Local Government*2	4	Living Syle*4	3	I-turn*6	2	Collaboration	7
	Homegarden by Urban People	1	Living Condition*5	2	Plan by Local Government*7	2	Depopulation	7
	Old Farmer Couple Working	1	Development Association	2	Culture*8	2	Infrastructure	7
	Notice Board	1	Depopulation	2	Infrastructure	1	Local Government*2,7	6
			Gender Participation	1			Tourism	4
			Village landscape	1			Others	15

Note) *1 Collaboration is between Misaki community, Students of Shiga Prefectural University and Moriya City Government.*2 Local Government support and planning *3 Communication means road, internet etc. *4 Living Style means food etc.*5 Living Condition means environment such as heavy snow falling. *6 I-Turn means there is now only I-turn residents in Kigo community. *7 Plan means the well explanation about the general figure of the locality by Miyazu city government. *8 Culture means Amamohashidate. *9 This is including Old Farmer Couple Working.

cultivation with the fulltime middle age small farmer of vegetable grower at Misaki village. They also observed the Miyazu Magokoro Ichi or heartfelt agricultural product direct sale market. The agricultural products such as leaf vegetables have a tag, printing name of the grower and place of cultivation in this market. The grower decided the price of the agricultural products. The Myanmar team learned the activity of small farmers and the market supporting them through this study tour. In Myanmar, the concept of the small farmer is not well established and the policy of agricultural development is more than crop based technological than socio-economic institutional, even though small farmer is majority of rural population. The result of the PRA has been presented at the international workshop namely Myanmar Way of Agricultural and Rural Development (MWARD): Considering the approach of GNH on Jan.6-7, 2017, Naypyidaw, Myanmar.

Acknowledgement: This study program is supported by Kyoto Prefectural Govt. and Miyazu-City govt. with "HITOMCHII MACHI HITO CAMPUS" program, Kyoto Univ. CHINOKYOTEN Program, JSPS KAKEN headed by ANDO, and Kyoto Univ. ZENGAKEIHI. We are much thankful to the villagers and the local government officials in Miyazu, Miyamaya and Moriya.

Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as Global Issue

: Myanmar Member of Parliament and Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, Winter 2016.

Kazuo Ando¹, Haruo Uchida¹, Yan Lin², Maung Maung Oo², Khin Maung Hthun², Khin Lay Soe³, .Khin Thanda Win⁴, Mar Mar Win⁵, Myint Thida⁶(1:CSEAS,Kyoto University,2:Member of Parliament, Myanmar,3 SEMEO-CHAT,4 MOA, Myanmar,5 DAR, Myanmar,6 Yangon University)

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Introduction: Background and Objective

1. Along with Globalization of the market economy, depopulation and abandoning farming, forestry and fisheries are notable in villages in Asian countries such as Japan, Bhutan, Thailand, Laos, Korea etc.
2. The people who have seen the reality of the depopulated villages in the existing rural areas in Japan can foresee that these problems will surely create and exaggerate the future problems and can happen in their own countries.
3. These problems will lead the world to suicide as same problem as global warming.
4. The world needs to consider this problem as a global problem and challenge to overcome it by sharing the experience, idea and practice through international cooperation.

Result and Discussion

1. The problem of de-population of Miyama and Miyazu and the developed infrastructure in the three places are well impressed by the Myanmar team like the previous Bhutan team (Ando et.al 2016).
2. However, this time, the farmers' market and small farmers are more impressed by the Myanmar team. This is because the Myanmar team could well listen to and discuss about the green house vegetable cultivation with the fulltime middle age small farmer of vegetable grower at Misaki village and observed the Miyazu Magokoro Ichi or heartfelt agricultural product direct sale market. The agricultural products such as leaf vegetables have a tag, printing name of the grower and place of cultivation in this market. The grower decided the price of the agricultural products.
3. The Myanmar team learned the activity of small farmers and the market supporting them through this study tour. In Myanmar, the concept of the small farmer is not well established and the policy of agricultural development is more than crop based technological than socio-economic institutional, even though small farmers are majority of rural population.
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Depopulation and abandoning Land in Kigo, Seya, Miyazu-shi

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Miyazu Magokoro Ichi



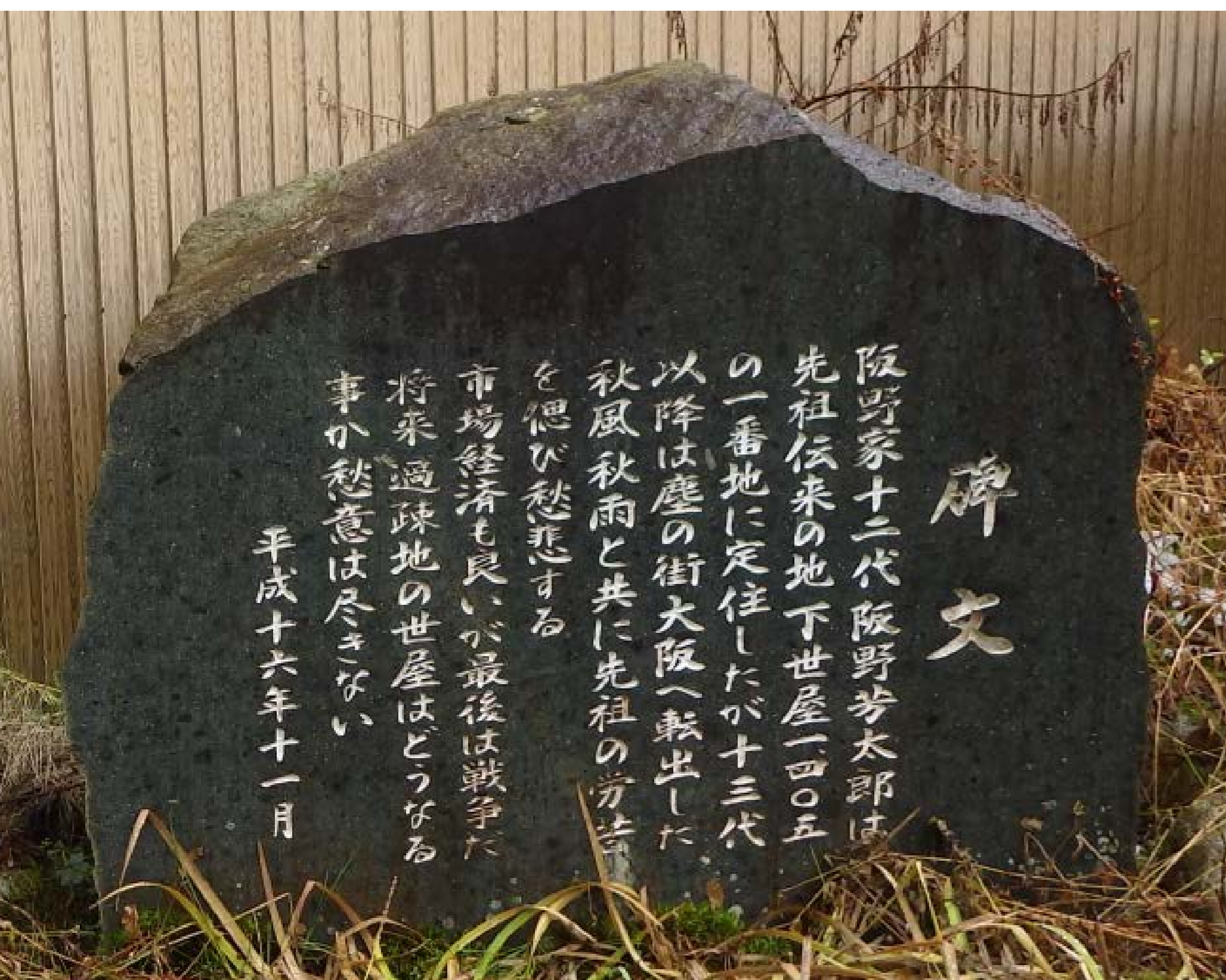
Producer's tag



Hiroshima



Misaki, Mmoriyama-shi with small farmer



Stone inscription of migration from Simoseya to Osaka in Miyazu



Wrap up meeting at the CSEAS



Workshop presentation on Jan.6-7, 2017, Naypyidaw, Myanmar

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