Kyoto University

Global COE Program

In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa 生存基盤持続型の発展を目指す地域研究拠点

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Organizer Institution: Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

46 Shimo-Adachi, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto JAPAN 606-8501 PHONE +81-75-753-9192 FAX +81-75-753-7389 http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp E-mail: gcoe_office@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Collaborating Institutions (all at Kyoto University)

Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere Center for Integrated Area Studies Center for African Area Studies Institute of Sustainability Science Graduate School of Agriculture Institute for Research in Humanities Graduate School of Engineering

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Increment of Water Demand Correlates with the Expansion of Invader Tree

-In search of sustainable-humanosphere path in tropical dry area-

Takahiro SATO G-COE Researcher, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

For assessing the effect of the market economy and the increment of irrigation water demand on the livelihood of people living in a semi-arid zone, I have been conducting research in the rural area of the Gundar River basin, which is located in Tamil Nadu State, India. Staying in the town near Madurai city during this September, I conducted fieldwork at Perunjaripudupatti gram panchayat village (Village P).

Village P is situated at the middle of the Gundar River basin. The total geographic area of this village is about 7.7km², and it has a population of 1150. The annual average rainfall ranges from 700 to 1100mm in the basin itself, and village P receives around 750mm. In order to utilize the limited rainfall effectively, a tank irrigation system had been developed several centuries ago. The tanks and rivers are complexly connected within this system, and surplus water in the upper river basin is provided to the middle and lower river basin. In this river basin, paddy production in the tank command area and millet production in rain-fed fields was dominant until the 1970s. However, rapid expansion in well irrigation and cash crop production, was observed from the 80s. The tank irrigation system also began to decline from this time, In such situation, people in village P cannot afford to follow the system of cropping as above. As a result, many people in this village have abandoned their agricultural land and sought working opportunities in the town. Indeed the population of the village decreased by about 10% over the last decade.

The original command area of the tank in this village is around 100ha, but about 70% of the area is left as fallow. It is difficult to roam around the command area because these areas of fallow land are occupied by 2-3m of tall thorny shrub, which has the scientific name Prosopis juliflora. The origin of this shrub is North and Central America, and it was introduced as a result of state government policy. This shrub is physiologically characterized by its tolerance to drought, rapid reproduction and the allelopathic substance contained in its leaves. This shrub is not welcomed from the ecological viewpoint; however, it provides an economic benefit for the villagers. The land owner receives money from the prosopis charcoal dealer without having to pay any input costs, and the amount is almost the same as the profit obtained from millet production. The processing of the charcoal also provides working opportunities for landless laborers during the dry season. Utilizing the data I collected this summer, I am now analyzing the effect of this shrub, in the context of sustainability.



Relaxation time after morning farmwork 朝の農作業を終えてくつろぐ農民たち



Tank command area occupied by *Prosopis juliflora* ため池受益地で繁茂する *Prosopis juliflora*

熱帯乾燥地における生存基盤

一水需要増加と外来種拡大一

佐藤 孝宏 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定研究員

では、 でも比較的降水量に減少する傾向にあいたりますが、P村の年間降水量はおよそりますが、P村の年間降水量はおよそりますが、P村の年間降水量はおよそりますが、P村の年間降水量に進むほど降水量の少ない地域にあっため、表面流去水を捕集する溜池と河川が有機的に結合した、溜池灌漑するため、表面流去水を捕集する溜池と河川が有機的に結合した、溜池灌漑するため、表面流去水を捕集する溜池と、一九七〇年代底、降水と河川が有機的に営まれてきました。一九七〇年代底では溜地できました。一九七〇年代までは溜地できました。一九七〇年代までは溜地できました。一九七〇年以降、井戸灌漑面積の増加ととして自給的に営まれてきましたが、一九七〇年以降、井戸灌漑の増加ととして自給的な農業といるようによりとより、下流域の年間平均降水量はどいとは、大水畑における。

部に位置する、面積約七・七平方キ村は、前述の町に滞在し、三十キロほ市近郊の町に滞在し、三十キロほ市近郊の町に潜在し、三十キロほのリークを行ってきました。

店でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、店でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、店でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、高でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、高でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、高でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、高でミルクティを飲んで一服した後、高でミルのテたちです。若い人たちの多くは、一大の方たちです。若い人たちの多くは、から門き取りをするには、夕方七時でいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待らいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを待ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいに彼らが村に帰ってくるのを持ちいには、夕下は、から間といい。

マールリードゥ農科大学のアシスタールリードでは、その水路にはこの十続として多くの人が農業を放棄都市へ仕事を求めて移動するようり、十年で十パーセント程度人口の少しました。

は は は に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に で に の で に を 無 で で に で で に に の で に を に に の で に を に に の で に を に に の に で に の に で に の に の に の に の に に に の に の に に に の に に に の に の に に に の に の に に に の に の に に に の に に に の に の に に に の に の に に に の に に る に る に る に る に る に る に る に る に る に る に 。 に る に 。

かとても強いうえに、葉の成分かテータンでも強い方えに、葉の成分かテーターが、今回の調査の結果、このように生態学的にはかなり厄介とでも変によってきました。 P村での農業生産権木の繁茂している土地の所有者が、今回のは益を無投資で獲得していることがかってきました。 P村での農業生産が、今回の調査の結果、こ本がの収益を無投資で獲得していることがかってきました。 P村での農業生産が、今回の満たのに、業の成分がテーターが、現在取得したデーターが、現在取得したデーターが、関係を持っており、農地で方が、関係を表している。

Interview to the landholder in tank command area 農民へのインタビュー風景

1 FIELDWORK IN INDIA インドフィールドワーク 2

Dispute over Land?

Soichiro SHIRAISHI Researcher, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies* *Current Affiliation: Graduate School of Sociology, Kwansei Gakuin University

It is said that land problems in Africa have become more serious in recent years. Land is an absolutely essential asset for peasants' livelihoods. In this column, I introduce a case of land dispute among the Sabiny on the slope of Mt. Elgon, Eastern Uganda. In the history of this research area, the bases of livelihood were cattle and goat breeding in the first half of 20th century. After 1950 and until the 1990s, as ox-plough cultivation gradually became common, they shifted to banana and maize farming. (See attached aero photos.)

Sabiny people pass on land from father to sons, so land has been fragmented through generations and due to population growth. There are disputes, which are usually between co-wives, sons or neighbours, and such disputes are settled at "Village Court" in the first stage. But in most cases, disputes will not be resolved at the village level. If one of the parties had enough money and documents of registration, he/she would appeal to the Land Tribunal. I think this situation is common in other agrarian societies in Africa. Most land disputes deal with historical matters from decades ago, but in those years people didn't conceptualize land as demarcated spaces with boundaries. So all in all, no one can say who is the rightful landholder. That is why I pay a lot of attention to the process of their discussion rather than adjudication itself.

Let me show you an example. The synopsis of the case is this; a man had lived in the area before migrating to another place in the early 1960s. One day in 2002, a son of that man came and claimed that he had inherited the land from his father though the land was already occupied by a villager. Both plaintiff and defendant are in their 50s, and the use and value of land has drastically changed since their adolescence.

Most of the elders in the area remembered the man and his son. Some of them supported the son and others did not. They discussed he was indeed "their man" or simply a "mere stranger". What the elders who supported the man and his son said was as follows; "the man came and married a daughter in this area", "we worked together in co-operative labour in our field", "his wife and children had died and were buried in the said land, and we attended the funerals", and so on. That shows their established memories of the man who was together with them in "their way of the social (ndarastit)". In fact, migration was the typical choice of the man who lost his wife or children in those years. On the other hand, it is worth hearing what the opposition to the man and his son said. The old women said with laughter, "That man? Well, that man I know, he married with the daughter of this area and he frequently visited our area because he must visit his in-laws".

Most importantly, both parties did describe the man in reference to "their way of the social (ndarastit)". This should be another reason for the difficulty in getting a clear-cut adjudication in the Village Court, and people know that very well. Even if the Land Tribunal delivers a judgement, people still keep the fact that there was a troubled situation over the land in their minds. Doing so, they turn the judgement of government authority to the tool of creating "tentative reconciliation" and the case would still remain open among them.



Aerial photo of research area in 1950's 1950 年代撮影の調査地航空写真

ある土地をめぐる村びとたちの審議

白石十一郎 大学院アジア・アフリカ地域研究研究科 研究員* *現所属:関西学院大学大学院 社会学研究科

た航空写真

る

九五〇

☆○年代と九の畑になっ

での大なり れるのではな や書類をそろえていれば、 もし当事者の も少なくな の場合村裁判では決着がつかな 」などで審議されてなくない。こうした や土地境界を接する隣人どう 小なり 他の農耕民社会でもみになる。似たような状 一方がじゅうぶんな資金 々にして数十 0 土地をめ た土地争議は「村 ることになるが 土地法廷に ぐる争 すれが 前 て境か い第 ら況

くわい に撮影された航空 に撮影された航空 いまって土地は細分化する子たちに相続される。人口サビニ社会では、土地は る一方になる 口の増加とある父親から息 き

こっている。 これは由々しき事態では とっていたが、以後牛耕が徐々に普及 とっていたが、以後牛耕が徐々に普及 でいたが、以後牛耕が徐々に普及 でいたが、以後牛耕が徐々に普及 激変している。 激変している。 激変している。 は、すでに別の村上地だと主張した。 地だと主張した。このときその土地から相続したのだからそこは自分のってきて、もともと住んだ土地を父 土地利用とまるの既婚男性であるから と土地のはである。 れらは

産のひとつであることはまちがいとって生存に関わるもっとも重なって生存に関わるもっとも重なの農村部では、現在土地問題

わるもっとも重要なわれる。土地は農民

深 7

区を訪れて

いに、

姻族を訪

う確固たる記憶だった。なにより彼が沿って自分たちのあいだにあったとい彼が「かれらのやり方 (ndarastit)」に変には自分たちも出席したことなど、 彼の妻や子ども数人がこの地で亡くなその土地で共同労働をともにしたこと、て問題の土地に居を構えていたこと、たことは、男がこの地域の娘と結婚し う男のことを憶えていたちは、四十年前まで い者もいる。 私の聞き取りに応えた地 していったこと自体、当時家族な固たる記憶だった。なにより彼がて自分たちのあいだにあったとい「かれらのやり方 (ndarastit)」に 0 土地に埋葬されたこと、 息子を擁護する者もそうでな とを憶えていた。だが帰っ四十年前まで住んでいたとき取りに応えた地域の年長 彼を支持する者たちの語っ 2帰って 年長者 その

Aerial photo of research area in 1990's 1990 年代撮影の調査地航空写真

含みであることをかれらは記憶に残す。 きないでは白黒裁決しがたいもうひと かる判定を下す地方政府の土地法廷の ある判定を下す地方政府の土地法廷の ある判定を下す地方政府の土地法廷の ある判定を下す地方政府の土地法廷の を下す地方政府の土地法廷の (ndarastit)」 のだが、男を た者とも、た 状態」を設定することに利用 たんなる「よそ者」とも規定 で自分たちの.の語彙に沿 しと いだに や

3 FIELDWORK IN AFRICA アフリカ フィールドワーク 4

A Highly Effective Technique for Germinating *Paraserianthes falcataria*

Rumi KAIDA Researcher, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere

I often work at the LIPI Research Centre for Biotechnology in Cibinong, which is located 70 km south of the Jakarta International Airport. My studies there focus on applying genetic recombination techniques to fast-growing tropical trees such as sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) and *Acacia mangium*. Sengon in particular is known to be one of the fastest-growing tropical trees on earth, and its high growth rate allows us to improve it within a short period of time. Slower-growing trees have been improved by crossbreeding methods, of course, but this takes time, usually more than 100 years for each species. Applying genetic recombination to fast-growing trees like sengon, on the other hand, we hope to produce the desired characteristics within a few years.

In the process of genetic recombination, the stems and leaves of young plants must be finely cut into small parts, to which foreign genes can be easily introduced. Then the tissues containing these foreign genes are re-differentiated into whole plants. Therefore young sterile plants must be prepared in advance.

Several methods have been recommended for the germination of seeds into young plants for this purpose. The seeds of the model plant Arabidopsis thaliana, for example, are always refrigerated (at 4 °C) overnight before they are planted. This technique aims to simulate winter conditions for the seeds. A group of French scientists proposed an alternative tissue culture method in which seeds are immersed in water at 90 °C for 30 seconds. Indonesian scientists at LIPI actually break the dormancy of seeds by immersing them in water at 80 °C for 10 minutes before planting them on sterile agar medium. When I saw this method for the first time, I shouted, "The seeds will be cooked as thoroughly as boiled beans by the time they're taken out!" This

counterintuitive method shocked me; yet, as I observed, the seeds that had been immersed for 10 minutes at 80 °C germinated faster than others. Moreover, the LIPI heat treatment method promotes not only germination but also the subsequent growth of hypocotyls.

It is possible that the heat treatment method works by removing the wax from the seeds, so that it is easy for the seeds to get the water they need to germinate. The practice of breaking seed dormancy with heat is reminiscent of certain plants which germinate and grow back immediately after forest fires. It seems likely that this strategy has also evolved among tropical trees. When I asked the Indonesian scientists how they discovered this heat treatment method, their answers consisted only of what they wanted to accomplish with their new technique. It is my hope that their local body of knowledge might now be added to the global body of knowledge, so that their method might pass into the realm of glocal knowledge.



Paraserianthes falcataria tree

ファルカータの分子育種

海田るみ 生存圏研究所 研究員

り、切り口から目的の遺伝子を入れ、り、切り口から目的の遺伝子を入れ、り、切り口から目的の遺伝子を入れ、といれた方にで対植物(高さ約十センチメートル)を育てなければなりません。ファトル)を育てなければなりません。ファトル)を育てなければなりません。ファルカータを発芽させる方法を調べると、種子を九十度の熱水に三十秒間浸漬し、休眠打破を行った後に播種するとあります。これは、フランスの研究者らによって報告されているファルカータのよって報告されているファルカータのよって報告されているファルカータのよって報告されているファルカータのよって報告されているファルカータのよって報告されているファルカータのよいであるナズナは、冷蔵庫(四度)に一であるナズナは、冷蔵庫(四度)に一時にいて冬を経験させてから土に蒔き晩おいて冬を経験させてから土に蒔きます。

アカシア(Acacia mangium)の遺伝 、地球上で一番成長の によって育種されています。樹木 を配によって育種されています。樹木 がかかります。遺伝子組換え技術は、 期間で目的の形質を付与することが き、このメリットは、はかり知れま た。

短に良くなることが分かりました。 種子を熱処理すると、マの後の成長も格種子を熱処理すると、ワックスが除かれ、水分の吸収がよくなります。熱がれ、水分の吸収がよくなります。熱が相対が進化の過程で獲得してきたもののように思えてなりません。インドネシア科学院の研究員は、フランスの研究者グループの論文は知りませんの研究者グループの論文は知りませんの研究者グループの論文は知りませんの研究者グループの論文は知りません。そのようにしてみた。」とのことでした。八十度で十分間の熱水処理条件を選んだ訳を聞きましたら、「経験からそのようにしてみた。」とのことでした。これは、理屈ではありません。熱帯植物のグローバルな知がローカルな知と融合し、グローカルな知になって 一月の素別に十分目光治しただ、発 を八十度の湯に入れ、十分間温めると、 を八十度の全ての細胞が完全に八十度を経 種子の全ての細胞が完全に八十度を経 験することになります。初め、この処 験することになります。初め、この処 際に、和にとって衝撃的なことでした。 てしまう!と叫んでしまいました。実 にあいます。カめ、この処 かったの細胞が完全に八十度を経 かったの細胞が完全に八十度で といます。カめ、この処 のの種子を八十度で 十分間熱処理した場合と処理しない場

Glocal knowledge グローカルな知

Treated at 80°C for 10 minutes 80度 10分処理





Global knowledge グローバルな知

Treated at 90 °C for 30 seconds 90 度 30 秒処理

Seeding at 6 days after sowing 播種後 6 日目の苗

5 BREEDING EXPERIMENT OF FALCATA ファルカータ育種実験 6

Joint Fieldwork in Kenya, October 7th -19th 2008 ケニア連携フィールドワーク 2008年10月7日~10月19日

Osamu KOZAN G-COE Assistant Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies 甲山 治 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定助教

Kenya's strong sunshine, high vegetation activity and wild animals that can be seen all over the country are most impressive. Rendille in the North of Kenya has a dynamic diurnal change in air temperature due to its dry climate, and it is possible to read books in the light of the spectacular full moon. The climate of this area has distinct rainy and dry seasons, and we were caught in strong but local squall due to the earlier autumn rainy season this year. Judging from the grain size at the riverbed, there are severe floods during the rainy season.

They can be explained in geophysical terms as below. There is enough solar radiation and photosynthetic activity from vegetation in the equatorial zone. Heavy local rainfall is caused by the high amount of water vapor which can be held in the air because of the high air temperature. The moonlight is bright in the arid region due to lower water vapor absorption and the high land surface reflectance. The rainy and dry seasons are determined by the oscillations of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, and it moves northward and creates a long rainy season from April to July and moves southward and creates another shorter rainy season from October to December. In addition, floods occur as a result of heavy rainfall over steep rivers during the rainy seasons.

The most impressive thing during the trip was the warm and friendly people we met in the field and we could enjoy this trip with a bigger heart than compared to our usual lives in Japan. Unfortunately I cannot explain this feeling in appropriate words, but I believe it's related with the natural conditions and local peoples'



残念ながらこの

熱帯収束帯の南北の る四

気温の高い熱帯では空気の中 < 植物の光合成が 登学的に言うと、 もあります 雨期には急激した。河川の河のような強く局 ので局所

Motoko FUJITA G-COE Researcher, Center for Southeast Asian Studies 藤田素子 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定研究員

The degree of spatial and temporal variation in food resources for large animals such as birds and mammals is very high. Animals move in search of food and when consuming it retain the organic material as part of their body. The survival of animals means that it increases the amount of available organic matter and water in an ecosystem. If they don't move around to find food resources, they won't survive, and it might cause the rapid loss of available organic matter from the ecosystem. Nomads have applied this system to their life in the semi-arid area in northern Kenya, which I visited for the first time. Rendille people live in an area of dry land, where no crops grow and only drought-resistant plants such as thorny acacia can grow. But they have succeeded in survival by converting those plants into livestock. Annual rainfall in northern Kenya is 200-250mm, and they have dry and wet seasons. In the dry season, plant biomass decreases, therefore livestock

feed a lot and breed in the wet season, when plant biomass increases rapidly. Livestock camp is settled for two weeks, thereafter it moves to another place after livestock have fed on the plants at that camp. This means that people move livestock in relation to spatial and temporal variations of food, in order to retain livestock biomass. This system is appropriate to adapt to an arid ecosystem which is characterized by a lower availability of food resources. In savanna areas, wild animals have similar movement patterns. Especially in basins or valleys, where water and nutrient resources gather, swamps, rivers, or lakes are formed. In these conditions there is an abundance of algae, plankton and fish, which attracts elephants, birds and other animals. Some birds migrate from Europe to gather at those lakes in Africa. I felt that the natural environment of savanna could indeed be a place at the source of the wisdom of the human race to utilize unstable resources.

少ない乾燥地に適 は二週間ほど 野生動物 なかでも 場所に







7 FIELDWORK IN KENYA ケニア フィールドワーク 8

The International Workshop in Kenya

SUN Xiaogang G-COE Researcher, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

The international workshop "Pastoral Societies in Africa: New Possibilities for Sustainable Development through the Interaction of Scientific Researchers and Development Workers" was held on September 4th, 2008 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. More than 30 specialists on the nomadic pastoralism of Africa, including one Member of Parliament of Kenya, staff from Ministry of Agriculture of Kenya, delegates from African Union and World Vision, and scholars from Africa, Europe, and Japan attended the workshop. The workshop consisted of seven presentations and a general discussion.

The arid and semi-arid area of Africa consists of numerous pastoral societies. For centuries, people have created significant cultures correlated with livestock herding subsistence. However, such traditional pastoral societies have rapidly changed in the 20th century. The increasing frequency of drought, loss of access to natural resources, politico-economic marginalization in both the colonial era and post independence, ethnic conflicts and insecurity, and large-scale international and national development projects have all had a heavy impact on pastoralists. This international workshop aimed to promote interaction and cooperation between scientists and development workers for sustainable development among pastoral societies in Africa.

The workshop had three sessions. In the first session, four speakers: a policy making specialist from African Union, a development planner from University College London, a representative of a pastoral NGO, and a researcher of national administration and security, presented both the potential and the problem of current



研究発表 Presentation



Pastoralists in arid area of East Africa 東アフリカ乾燥地域の游牧民

African pastoralists from political, economic, social welfare and ethnic conflict and peace making perspectives. In the second session, three speakers from Kyoto University presented detailed anthropological studies on the pastoral societies of East Africa with special reference to local practice and local potential, continuity and change in pastoral livelihood strategies, and how pastoralists experience "modern development". In the general discussion session, both speakers and attendants joined together to discuss feasible plans to sustain pastoral subsistence. They reached the consensus that African pastoral societies should have their own process of development, and more opportunities might be created through integrating scientific technologies with local knowledge and practice.

Holding the workshop in Kenya, where pastoral areas occupy over 70% of the country's land and have hosted a great number of development projects, was a big challenge for us. As one of the workshop organizers, I had never felt such a strong responsibility to my work in relation to future pastoral development. Unfortunately due to the limits of time and funds the workshop could not have enough presentations and discussion on the success and failure of development projects. But we will continue these kinds of workshops, and request all stakeholders, including the national government, international development agencies, non-governmental organisations, scientific researchers and local pastoral committees, to work together for sustainable pastoral development.

ケニア国際ワークショップ

東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定研究員

独自の文化を築 カ の国家 文化 - 活を営

> の専門的な立場から、 にどの 人類学 政策 者 4や地域研究者、2ように活用できる. 決定に 議論を深め 携 わる の疎外の問 々

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General Discussion 総合討論

今回の って設計された発展経路とは異なる発 リカ牧畜社会が先進国や国際機関 牧畜社会にかかわる **頁任感をつよく感じさも取り上げられ、地域** 社会をめば ているケニアに の開発援 問 せ 筋の 間顯

9 WORKSHOP IN KENYA

Symposium on "An Anthropological Exploration on Risk" in Kyoto

Shuhei KIMURA G-COE Assistant Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

A symposium titled "An Anthropological Exploration on Risk" was held at the Clock Tower Centennial Hall, Kvoto University on October 11th, 2008.

The purpose of this symposium was, as is obvious from the title, to tackle the concept of risk from an anthropological perspective. Although many sociological works focus on risk, it has escaped from anthropologists' gaze because they have tried to develop their thoughts based on the local concepts that they happen to come across during their fieldwork. However, if we accept "the sustainability of the Humanosphere" as our challenge, it is worth trying to introduce the concept of risk into anthropology and attempting to put diverse local issues onto common analytical framework.

Presentations in this symposium engaged in various topics ranging from the contamination of drinking water with arsenic in Bangladesh to HIV in Ethiopia, from "freeters" in the Philippines to doctors conducting reproductive medicine in India. Although most of the countries addressed in the presentations may not be a "Risk Society" in Beck's orthodox usage, their arguments revealed the processes behind and the ways that issues such as HIV or arsenic contamination are categorized as "risk", and are assessed as "risk" statistically, thereby progressively becoming controlled or managed by local authorities in these countries. Focusing on these processes, speakers claimed that "risk" is not just a useful tool for decision making but has an undesirable effect on the life of local people as a political practice.



A possible way to engage in anthropological studies of risk is to describe ethnographically local engagements and to seek alternative ways to deal with "risk", even if it is questionable that such engagements can counter neoliberal trends effectively. As Dr. Nishi (CSEAS) stated based on the case of HIV in Ethiopia, local practices to (re)unite individuals, share angst, and stand up against HIV collectively are very essential for Humanosphere-sustainable development. But, at the same time, as Dr. Shingae (Nagoya City University) maintained, we should take into account the fact that such alignment is not possible for every community.

This symposium identified the potential importance and future tasks of an anthropological approach to risk, both of them are deeply rooted in modern anthropology. For the progress of anthropology itself and the studies for the sustainable Humanosphere, there is a need for the advancement of anthropological studies of risk.

Finally we thank discussants and attendants for participating in the seven-hour symposium on a fine autumn day, and the GCOE program and the Shibusawa Foundation for providing financial cooperation.



シンポジウム「人類学的リスク研究の探求」

木村周平 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定助教

HIV 感染者への の地下水砒素汚染か めて多 対応

が多かったからである。 技術的な な手 か

ある 主体的な意思決定した状況に巻き込り研究がなしうる いくことであ

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11 SYMPOSIUM ON RISK リスクシンポジウム 12

Training Program for Young G-COE Scholar in the United Kingdom

Fumikazu UBUKATA G-COE Assistant Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Here, I will introduce the Development Studies Institute (DESTIN) of the London School of Economics (LSE), to which I am currently dispatched. LSE is a college specializing in social sciences established in 1895 and located in Aldwych in the central part of London. Since its establishment, it has produced many renowned scholars in various social sciences fields, including such figures as Lionel Robbins, Ronald Coase, Arthur Lewis and Bronisław Malinowski.

At present there are approximately 30 scholars dealing with development issues in the developing countries at DESTIN. These scholars also assist undergraduate and graduate students with their research and education. They come from a variety of specialties: economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, etc. They work on related researches within five clusters of interdisciplinary research expertise (institutional change and governance, war-torn societies and human rights; globalization and international financial markets and trade, local level livelihood strategies, and rural development). My work involves an analysis of cooperation and conflict concerning resources in Southeast Asia from the viewpoint of political economy. I am working in close cooperation with Dr. Tim Forsyth, a faculty member of the institute, whose specialty is politics of environment and development.

Since my arrival in the UK in September, I have gone to the library every day in search of literature, papers and books to read. LSE's library, said to be the largest library in the world in the area of social sciences, contains an enormous number of books, materials, and electronic resources. As the library is open from 8:00 in the morning to 12:00 at night, it is possible to spend the whole day buried in books. There are various daily events such as public lectures, seminars, and documentary showings. Lectures by famous scholars, journalists, and politicians are not unusual. Last month there was a lecture by Anthony Giddens, Professor Emeritus and former director of LSE. This month there was a public lecture by Professor Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia University, who is known for his advocacy of free trade. On Wednesdays, series of public lectures (Thinking Like a Social Scientist) are offered in an attempt to invite students and scholars to enter into interdisciplinary discussions.

Of course, not all the events are "serious" ones. At lunch time every Thursday, concerts are held, giving the students and scholars a chance to enjoy performances by famous artists from various genres. It is really a pity that the performances are limited to just one hour during lunch time.

The people there are studying in a truly magnificent environment, and it seems that the students are well aware of that fact. The students, whether undergraduates or graduates, study intensely. There are many students from abroad, and I am always impressed to see so many students from China, to say nothing of those from Europe and the United States, Middle East, and India, Their vigorous activities are quite stimulating for me too. I would like to continue to work hard on my research to ensure that they do not leave me behind.



Development Studies Institute (DESTIN)

若手海外派遣助成(イギリス)

生方史数 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定助教

つの学際的な研究クラスタ 々関連する研究を行ってい 農村開発 政治学、 制度変

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には、

国際シンポジウム報告 "Multiple Paths of Economic Development in Global History"

におけ

際経済史協会の理事会 要国を代表する

13 TRAINING IN UNITED KINGDOM イギリス派遣 14

Activities of Paradigm Formulation

活動紹介 パラダイム研究会

Masaki SHINOHARA Associate Professor, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere 篠原真毅 生存圈研究所 准教授

We hold a research meeting regarding paradigm formulation once every month in order to discuss a new area study on 'Sustainable Humanosphere' which is a new concept encompassing geosphere, biosphere, and human activities. We have taken on board a number of points regarding the globalization of society, institution, economics, etc. which are found in conventional area studies. Additionally, we aim to encompass a number of points regarding the globalization of natural science, for instance meteorology and biology, and technologies in order to create new paradigms in the sciences. Natural scientists and technicians who are expected to compound multiple scientific areas of study simultaneously due to the limitations of generalization inherent in many theories, therefore new paradigms can lead them to new scientific areas with the eye of the local.

In every research meeting regarding paradigm formulation, we discuss deeply and widely amongst the speakers, commentators, and audience over the course of 2 hours. We discuss issues such as contrasts and harmony in local and global issues; these include conflict and assimilation in society, economics, natural science, technology, the continuation of historical knowledge and future prospects. We are still looking for a new paradigm in our discussions. However, the direction of the discussion and studies is advancing towards a new paradigm little by little.

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限界が叫ばれ研究の っている。

論者、 及びフロアで活発な議論が行われ、 「IPCC 報告に見る気象変動と地「緑の革命」 域」(特別研究会含め二回 「熱帯の ム研究会では毎回講演者と討 [´]スク 論理から見る地球 マネジ 0 トの

Yasunari 2009.

Unpublished

安成、2009

新たな地平 ラダ î これまでのテーマは以下の通り宝介と議論を行っている。平成二その都度新しい視点を導入した へと導くこととなる。 -マ設定

複雑素(非線形・非 平衡系)としての生態気候系 生態集組英に子を入れて裏の変化をもたらしている ***** **知の世界/第北京による** ROUND -ERCCAS-ADS ARPEAU AMONS

はあるが 将来予測の ある。 れることが多 とは何か」を模索しながらの議論で 議論は つなが ・経済等と自むとがほとんど 歴史・経験と った視点でな 少 パ ラダ うで

域研究に社会・制度・経済等のグについて活発な議論を行ってい存圏」の概念を導入した新しい地 ることで新たなパラダ 逆に理論・ さらに気候や生 複合化 ノロジ 行って新動 を诵

Activities of Initiative 1

活動紹介 イニシアティブ 1

Koichi FUJITA Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies 藤田幸一 東南アジア研究所 教授

Initiative 1 (Long-Term Dynamics of Environment, Technology and Institutions) is exploring whether institutions developed in the temperate areas are being successfully transferred to the non-temperate areas of the

Let us consider tenancy system, for example. Sharecropping is the dominant system in the non-temperate areas of the world. The risk of a poor harvest can be shared between landlord and tenant, so it is useful in these risk-prone areas. However, even if the tenant works hard and obtains an increase in harvest, some of the fruit of their labor goes to the landlord. This system therefore has a dampening effect on the tenant's endeavor. On the other hand, a fixed rent system has no such dampening effect in this regard. On the other hand the tenant has to pay the same rent even if they suffer a poor harvest. In this sense, the fixed rent system is not suitable for risk-prone areas.

In Japan, a mixed system was developed. In this system rent was fixed, but could be reduced when there was a poor harvest. The system is better than both sharecropping and fixed rent tenancy. Then, why has such an 'optimal' system developed only in Japan? The answer is because of the tightness inherent in the structure of the Japanese village ('mura'), the transaction costs for deciding rent reduction in actuality could be saved in Japan (Arimoto, Okazaki and Nakabayashi 2006).

Recently we found the existence of the 'fixed rent with reduction' system in Tamil Nadu, India. Most of the developing countries are now experiencing a shift from sharecropping to a fixed rent system, but in Tamil Nadu with high climate risk, it seems as if we can consider that sharecropping is shifting to a 'fixed rent with reduction' system. We would like to pursue this topic further in the



Paddy Field in Tamil Nadu タミルナードゥの農村風景

Photo by Takahiro Sato 写真提供 佐藤孝宏

収穫物の 命働いて収量を上げたとしても、会では有用である。しかし、小佐 合は地主の手に入るので、 間で分担されるので、 域では刈分小作が支配的である。 一定割合 (%) とされ、 小作制度を考えてみる。 リスクが地主と小作人の 、そういった可能性いる問題群を根本か リスクの大きな農業社 小作人の労働意欲 小作人が 作柄に応じて つまり刈分 その 制度の長

業社会で それは、 農村地域では一般に、刈分小作から定額小作行われていることを知って驚いた。途上国の農村を調査していて、「減免つき定額」小作が な合意に達することは、 かである (有 どの程度減免する の自治村落(ムラ)にある。 日本のようなタ しか解決の インドのタミルナ できな 想像以上に難し トな構造をもつ農 ク 0 .ゥ州の るよう

作料を定額にして 小作と定額 「最適な」

15 PARADIGM INITIATIVE 1 16

Activities of Initiative 2

活動紹介 イニシアティブ 2

Masayuki YANAGISAWA Associate Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies 柳澤雅之 地域研究統合情報センター 准教授

As one of the activities of Initiative 2 in the fiscal year 2008, we started having a series of workshops for young scholars once every two weeks. On the basis of individual academic achievement, the purpose of these workshops is, officially speaking, to create new ideas on nature-inspired technologies and institutions and also, in substance, to write journal papers. It may be said that workshops are a mechanical device for young scholars to write papers or that they provide a good climate for them to attempt to formulate new paradigms by engaging in and sharing the process of creative activities through academic discussion with senior staff. The evaluation totally depends on the results of our activity. At this moment, the first round of presentations by young

scholars has just finished. The fluctuation of climate in the tropics, the mechanism of natural resource use in the area where a big fluctuation of climate is not unusual, the impact of human activity on energy and material flow in tropical forest, the institutional setting in a local society under the transition from subsistence to market-oriented economy, and sustainable humanosphere in the society based on a commercial-based crop economy are what we have discussed so far. In the second round of presentations, we will discuss those topics in reference to characteristics of tropical nature. We will show the results of our discussion at the international workshop, which will be held in March 2009.

イニシアティフ2班では 今年度 の新たな活動として、若手研究者とと もに(海外出張期間を除いて)二週間 に一度、連続ワークショップを開催し ている。これまでの個人研究をベース とが具体的な目的である。若手研究者とと とが具体的な目的である。若手研究者 とが具体的な目的である。若手研究者 とが具体的な目的である。若手研究者 に成果を出してもらうための仕掛けで あるといえば聞こえは悪いかもしれな いが、若手とシニアが議論を通じて研 完プロセスを共有することで新たなパ ラダイム形成を目指しているといえ である。これまでは、熱帯気象の変動 である。これまでは、熱帯気象の変動が常態と なっている地域の資源利用(牧畜およ が作物栽培)、森林の物質循環におけ を、二巡目では、それらの課題を熱帯 を事例に基づいて議論し た。二心の大きな変動が常態と なっている地域の資源利用(牧畜およ な事例に基づいて議論し な事例に基づいて議論する予定である。この成果を二〇〇九月三月に予定 されている国際ワークショップで議論 されている国際ワークショップで議論



People living with uncontrollable water condition in Cambodia. The water level of the Tonle Sap Lake fluctuates about 10 meters in a year. The photo shows a residential area in the dry season of February 2008. In the rainy season, the lake will look studded with islands of houses.

人為的な制御が不可能な水位の変化とともに暮らす人びと。カンボジア・トンレサーブ湖は乾季と雨季で湖水面が10m近くも変動する。写真は2008年2月(乾季)の様子。雨季には道路が水没し屋敷が島状に並ぶ。

column

Termite Eating

Akinori YAMADA JSPS Research Fellow, Graduate School of Agriculture

There are quite a few people who eat termites in the tropics. They generally catch winged termites, which contain abundant proteins and lipids. This sort of termite appears only during a limited period of the year. Thus instead, worker termites, which are present all through the year and have a huge biomass, could be consumed. According to a recent research paper, worker termites as well as winged ones could be an excellent food source for their essential fatty acids and essential amino acids in the body tissues. In case of food shortage, termites might provide us with a great

deal of nutrition through the proteins and lipids they produce by using cellulose. I immediately tried to eat them. The taste of worker termites of each species was unexpectedly different from other species. One thing I would say is that they were so disgusting that I would not consider eating them a second time. I certainly would never recommend using it as a fresh ingredient. It is worth noting that, on the basis of taxonomy, termites are not "white ants", but "white cockroaches."



Worker termites and larvae (small white ones) of *Ancistrotermes pakistanicus*.

Ancistrotermes pakistanicus の働きアリと幼虫 (白い小さな 個体)



Foraging worker and soldier termites of *Macrotermes carbonarius*. Soldier termites have enlarged mandibles. 採餌中の *Macrotermes carbonarius* の働きアリと兵隊アリ (顎が大きく発達した個体)

シロアリを喰らふ

山田明徳 日本学術振興会特別研究員 大学院農学研究科

熱帯ではシロアリを食べる人々が少なくない。彼らのる人々が少なくない。彼らのなどはタンパク質と脂質が豊多くはタンパク質と脂質が豊多くはタンパク質と脂質が豊られ、その現存量も膨大である。最近の研究論文によれば、働きアリも必須脂肪酸や必須を作り上げる重要な食料難に除して、シロアリはセルロースを利用して良質なタンパク質や脂質して良質なタンパク質や脂質して良質なタンパク質や脂質して良質なタンパク質や脂質して良質なタンパク質や脂質して良質なタンパク質や脂質してとでが、ひとつ共通していることは、二度と食べたくないくらいまずいどいうことである。もし食べるなら、素材の味を生かさない方がいい。ることは、二度と食べたくないくらいまずいということである。もし食べるなら、素材の味を生かさない方がいい。なことは、二度と食べたくないくらいまずいということである。もし食べるなら、素材の味を生かさない方がいい。コキブリ」である。

17 INITIATIVE 2 COLUMN 18

Activitis of Initiative 3

Energy Development and Associated Environmental Destruction in East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Takashi WATANABE Professor, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere
Yasunori OHASHI Mission Research Fellow, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere

With oil reserves in Indonesia predicted to dry up within 10 to 15 years, the Indonesian government is currently making efforts to increase coal production and develop new energy sources such as biofuels.

In October 2008, we visited Samarinda and neighboring areas in East Kalimantan to study the trends of biofuels and other energy development there as part of G-COE Program Initiative 3 activities. As a result, we found that coal development in East Kalimantan is causing devastating destruction of the environment, Coal reserves in strata near the earth's surface are being strip-mined in East Kalimantan. Strip mining scrapes large, extensive mountain surface areas irresponsibly, causing permanent destruction of nature. Emitting more carbon dioxide (CO2) than crude oil, coal exerts serious effects on global warming. Local researchers deplore the position they find themselves in not being able to take any drastic measures to prevent environmental destruction due to the coal mining. This is because all the coal development projects are presently under the control of the central government of Java. Researchers are also dissatisfied with the fact that most of the profits from coal development in Borneo are sent to Java without any being used for environmental conservation and industrial development in Borneo. The relationship between the central and regional governments is unavoidably important when formulating an energy policy. We also heard that illegal coal mining is expanding in East Kalimantan.



Mixed plantation of *Jatropha curcas,* rubber, and falcataria wood ヤトロファ、ゴムの木、ファルカータの混合植林



Strip coal mining activities scrape secondary forest 二次林を破壊する石炭の露天掘り

Concerning biofuel development in East Kalimantan, large-scale oil palm plantations are being constructed. In contrast, progress of the Jatropha (Jatropha curcas) plantation project is slower than that in Java, though small-scale plantations are being constructed in Kutai and Berau. We visited a Jatropha plantation near Balikpapan. Jatropha trees are being grown on most of the land, covering an area of 70 ha, with a mixture of Falcataria (Paraserianthes falcataria) and rubber trees in the remaining space. According to the explanation we received from the plantation, the above mixed planting is to protect the livelihoods of local residents, who depend on rubber for the living. Next year in Balikpapan, a biodiesel fuel production plant will be constructed and jointly managed by a Taiwanese corporation and the Indonesian government.

We held three seminars in Samarinda. At these seminars, we exchanged views with local researchers and students on the advantages and disadvantages of biofuels. When we presented the international trends of biofuel development and the effects of biofuel on local communities, many participants expressed various opinions without interruption. We had a lively exchange of viewpoints on the issue of environmental destruction, methods for ensuring autonomy of the district against the favors and pressure from foreign countries, and other similar topics as those discussed in the G-COE program.

The second international symposium on G-COE will be held in March this year. We would like to invite an expert on biofuels to discuss the present conditions of biofuel development, and the impact of biofuel development on our societies.

活動紹介 イニシアティブ 3

東カリマンタンのエネルギー開発と環境破壊

渡辺 隆司 生存圈研究所 教授

大橋 康典 生存圏研究所 ミッション専攻研究員

東の一環として、東カリマンタンのサマリンダとその周辺地域にバイオ燃料をは じめとしたエネルギー開発の動向調査に 行きました。今回の調査では、東カリマンタンの石炭開発が著しい環境破壊をも たらしていることを知りました。東カリマンタンは地表面に近い場所に豊富な石炭資源が埋蔵されているため、露天掘りによる石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭採掘が広く行われています。 による石炭保掘が広く行われています。 による石炭保掘が広く行われています。 による石炭保掘が広くだわれています。 による石炭保掘が広くだわれています。 による石炭保掘が広くだわれているが、ジャ であり、地球温暖化 への影響も深刻です。現地の研究者も、 石炭開発が森林を破壊しているが、ジャ のの中央政府が開発を統括するため、 りのところ抜本的な対策をとれない現状





Plantation of *Jatropha curcas* in devastated land 荒廃地のヤトロファプランテーション

19 INITIATIVE 3 4 20

Activities of Initiative 4

Shuhei KIMURA G-COE Assistant Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Initiative 4 aims to discover and understand the intellectual potentials of local and regional cultures in our attempt to pursue a path of development based upon sustainable humanosphere. To pursue this goal, we have formed five research groups. They are: "Potential of local knowledge" (head: Dr. Shigeta, ASAFAS); "Risk and Society" (Dr. Shimizu, CSEAS); "Network among human, things, and technology" (Dr. Adachi, ASAFAS); "Distribution of resources and foundations of human survival" (Dr. Matsumura, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies); and "Anthropology of life" (Dr. Tanabe, Institute for Research in Humanities). In addition, we hold workshops or symposia at least once a month and discuss issues such as natural disaster, social reproduction and wildlife conservation in depth.

Through the discussion, the transformations of the "relatedness" of things that assemble humanosphere came into our focus. To understand this process, we try to see the transformations of the relationships between human beings and the geosphere, between human beings and the biosphere, and among human beings inside the humanosphere not respectively but within a single framework. Additionally we plan to have a session concerned with "relatedness" from this perspective at the international symposium in March 2009. Discussion on the transformation of the "relatedness" at global, regional and local levels will lead us to a reexamination of the concept of human beings/life, which is crucial in order to formulate a new paradigm for sustainable humanosphere.



Reconstruction of Erzincan, Turkey, from 1992 earthquake 1992 年の地震から復興したトルコ・エルジンジャン

活動紹介 イニシアティブ 4

木村周平 東南アジア研究所 G-COE・特定助教

なかのヒトとヒトのつながりはそれぞ び上がってきた。 のとして捉えられてきた。 人間および人間圏を構成 、そして人間圏の。従来、ヒトと地 議論を重 な 問題を設 この変 マが



Observing earthquake 地震の観測



Istanbul, Turkey トルコ・イスタンブールの街並

column

For the Realization of the Sustainable Utilization of Environmental Resources

Shoko KOBAYASHI G-COE Researcher, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

In November, 2008, we went to a pulp company's plantation, located near to Pekanbaru in Sumatra, Indonesia, in order to implement a preliminary survey and to explore the possibility of collaborative research in the near future. We could see the circumstances of the huge forested site in the peaty marsh, as well as the illegal logging carried out in the preserved area. In light of this situation, I was impressed that the company actively hires people who have worked for the government and NGOs concerned with the standpoint of forest protection and who make efforts to have discussions with the local people in order to solve conflicts and to actively carry out forest protection. However, while there are a lot of

researchers focusing on improving timber production, there have not yet been researchers who have worked on forest and ecosystem conservation. Thus, I feel the necessity of a focus on natural conservation, and the sustainable production and use of forest resources that are firmly based on not only the social position of a company but also from the approach of investigative research into natural science. In the future, it is expected that this G-COE program will grasp the present condition of the environmental resources and will point out the direction for their sustainable utilization, from a number of widespread perspectives, including area studies.

環境資源の持続的利用の実現に向けて



Illegal logging in the preserved area 保護区域内における違法伐採

21 INITIATIVE 4 イニシアティブ4 22

Paradigm Seminars (September 2008~)

第 11 回 2008/09/22 16:00~18:00 「化石資源世界経済における熱帯地域の発展戦略」 杉原 薫 (京都大学 東南アジア研究所)

第 12 回 2008/10/20 16:00~18:30 「熱帯地域における緑の革命 - 南アジアとアフリカ -」 藤田 幸一(京都大学 東南アジア研究所)

若月 利之 (近畿大学 農学部)

特別研究会 2008/11/04 17:00~19:00 「気象気候予測の可能性と限界」

在明 正 (東京大学 サステナビリティー学連携研究機構) コメンテーター: 松下 和夫 (京都大学 地球環境学堂) コメンテーター: 田辺 明生 (京都大学 人文科学研究所)

第 13 回 2008/11/17 16:00~18:00 「モンスーンアジアの気候生態史観」

安成 哲三(名古屋大学 地球水循環研究センター) コメンテーター:高谷好ー(聖泉大学 京都大学名誉教授) コメンテーター:酒井章子(総合地球環境学研究所)

第 14 回 2008/12/15 16:00~18:30 「生存圏科学とバイオ材料」

矢野 浩之 (京都大学 生存圏研究所)

コメンテーター:阿部健一(総合地球環境学研究所)

第15回 2009/01/19 16:00~18:30 「アンデス文明における権力の盛衰」 関雄二(国立民族学博物館)

特別研究会 2009/2/9 14:30~17:00

「アグロフォレストリーと土地利用持続性」

P. K. Ramachandran Nair (Florida University) コメンテーター: 竹田晋也(京都大学アジア・アフリカ 地域研究研究科) コメンテーター: Oekan Soekotio Abdoellah(京都大学

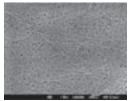
東南アジア研究所) 第16回 2009/02/16 16:00~18:30(予定) 「タイトル未定」

秋道 智彌(総合地球環境学研究所)

第 17 回 2009/04/20 16:00~18:30(予定) (詳細未定)

第 18 回 2009/05/18 16:00~18:30(予定) 「タイトル未定」 陣内 秀信(法政大学)

「敬称略」



写真提供:矢野浩之 Photo by Hiroyuki YANO

木材から取り出したセルロースナノファイバー Cellulose nanofiber extracted from wood.

"Biosphere as a Global Force of Change"

The Second G-COE International Conference 第 2 回 G-COE 国際会議 9th to 11th March 2009 平成 21 年 3 月 9-11 日 Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall, Kyoto University 京都大学 稲盛財団記念館

The modern world, which brought about industrialization, urbanization and globalization, has not always shown a due appreciation to the human knowledge of biosphere and its relationships with geosphere and humanosphere. Until two centuries ago most people lived in the countryside, and most heat energy humans used came from the biomass taken from their surroundings. Their work and life hinged on their biospheric knowledge of the productivity of land and forests and the danger of infectious diseases, as well as their geospheric knowledge of rainfall patterns and large scale ecological disasters.

Various cultures and civilizations have interpreted the biosphere, that is, life, its evolutionary dynamics, and its relationships with geosphere and humanosphere. Only part of this body of knowledge has been successfully replaced by modern science and technology. Meanwhile, some fundamental assumptions about humanosphere have been altered to suit the pattern and pace of the modern world. We live in the world of clock-time discipline and long-distance travel, without having to understand the diversity of biosphere and its critical importance for our life.

This conference aims to rehabilitate the biospheric perspective for the understanding of the modern world. It addresses the issue of how to absorb the biospheric perspective in various parts of Asia and Africa, and examines the ways in which biosphere could be better utilized for the creation of sustainable humanosphere.

Session 1.Biospheric Parameters in Actions and Norms: Institutional Arrangements and Quantified Expressions

Session 2.Geospheric Implication for Biosphere: Beyond Prevailing Perspective of Sedentary Agriculture Session 3.Biofuel as a Global Force of Change

Session 4.Rehabilitating Biospheric Perspective in the Modern World

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies: G-COE Series Published between September 2008~January 20th 2009.

For details, see our Webpage.

http://www.humanosphere.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/staticpages/index.php/working_papers (日本語) http://www.humanosphere.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/staticpages/index.php/working_papers en (英語)

Dai Yamao No.6 (G-COE Series 4) Struggle for Political Space in post-War Iraq: Contending Relations between ex-Exile Ruling Parties and Later-formed Parties

Fumikazu Ubukata No.7 (G-COE Series 5) The Institutional Formation Process of Communal Forest Management in Northeast Thai Villages

Yoko Hayami No.8 (G-COE Series 6) Pagodas and Wedding Vows: Buddhist and Sectarian Practices in Karen State

Kohei Wakimura No.9 (G-COE Series 7) Health Hazards in 19th Century India: Malaria and Cholera in Semi-Arid Tropics

Noboru Ishikawa No.10 (G-COE Series 8) Centering Peripheries: Flows and Interfaces in Southeast Asia

Makoto Nishi No.11 (G-COE Series 9) A Virus, Democracy, and Sustainable Society: the Experience of Community-Based HIV/AIDS Programs among the Gurage, Southern Ethiopia

Junichi Hirano No.12 (G-COE Series 10) Historical Formation of Pan-Islamism: Modern Islamic Reformists Project for Intra-Umma Alliance and Inter-Madhāhib Rapprochement

Toru Adachi, Yukihiro Takahashi, Hiroyo Ohya, Fuminori Tsuchiya, Kozo Yamashita, Mamoru Yamamoto

Hiroyuki Hashiguchi No.13 (G-COE Series 11) Monitoring of Lightning Activity in Southeast Asia: Scientific Objectives and Strategies

石川晃士 Koji Ishikawa No.14 (G-COE Series 12) カンボジアにおけるコメ産業の現状とその課題 Present Condition and Problems of Rice Industry in Cambodia

Md. Taufiqul Islam, Koichi Fujita No.15 (G-COE Series 13) Prospect of Building a Local Self-government at the Upazila/ Thana Level: Towards a Decentralized Rural Administration in Bangladesh

Dai Yamao No.16 (G-COE Series 14) Transformation of the Iraqi Islamist Parties and their Framing in the Changing Regional and International Political Environments

大野昭彦 Akihiko Ohno, Patcharin Lapanun No.17 (G-COE Series 15) 東北タイにおける信用組合の展開 Rural Credit Unions in Northeast Thailand

加瀬澤 雅人 Masato Kasezawa No.18 (G-COE Series 16) 「アーユルヴェーダ」をいかに現代に活かすか: インド、アメリカ、日本における実践からの一考察 How to utilize Ayurveda in contemporary India, United State and Japan

Rumi Kaida, Tomomi Kaku, Kei'ichi Baba, Masafumi Oyadomari, Takashi Watanabe, Sri Hartati, Enny Sudarmonowati,
Takahisa Hayashi No.19 (G-COE Series 17) Enzymatic saccharification and ethanol production of trunk in tropical

Taizo Wada No.20 (G-COE Series 18) Depression of Community-Dwelling Elderly in Three Asian Countries: Myanmar, Indonesia. and Japan

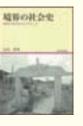
木村周平 Shuhei Kimura No.21 (G-COE Series 19) トルコにおける地震の記憶の活用をめぐって Utilizing Disaster Memory as Cultural Resource in Turkey

石川 登准教授 (東南アジア研究所)の著書が第3回 樫山純三賞を受賞

『境界の社会史 国家が所有を宣言するとき』 地域研究叢書 17, 京都大学学術出版会, 2008 年



表彰式にて 右より選考委員・平野健一郎氏、石川准教授 樫山奨学財団・亀山エリ子理事長 国境を生みだすのは紛争や国際政治というマクロな事象だけではない。ミクロな社会関係の連鎖と断絶によって「国家空間」は生成する。英国人青年による「領有」を契機に国家化されていくボルネオ国境地帯でのフィールドワークを通して、従来の国民国家論やナショナリズム論に強烈なジャブを送り、歴史学、社会学、地理学などに新たな分析枠組を付す。周縁に、そして境界にこそ「核」があるという、人類学からの斬新な提言。



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