

**JSPS Program,**  
***The Mutual Exchange of Young Scholars in Integrated Area Studies***  
***by Using the Field Stations,***  
Co-organized by ASAFAS and GCOE Program “*Toward Sustainable Humanosphere*”,  
CSEAS, Kyoto University

**Workshop on March 3, 2009**

**“*New Paradigm for Human Beings and Nature:  
Frontier of Asian Area Studies*”**

**Inamori Memorial Hall, Kyoto University, Japan**

10:00~10:10      Opening Remarks

**Session 1: Cambodian Studies** (Chairperson: Yasuyuki KONO)

10:10~10:30      *Market and Trade Analysis of Charcoal and Wood Fuel, in Kampong Speu Province*

Kim Soben (Royal university of Agriculture)

10:30~10:50      *Impacts of Development and the Absorption of Situated Knowledge on Natural Resources Management*

Thol Dina (Royal University of Phnom Penh)

**Session 2: Indian Studies** (Chairperson: Takahiro SATO)

10:50~11:10      *Awareness about Environmental Issues and Management of Natural Resources by Farmers for Sustainable Agriculture*

R. Arunachalam (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University)

11:10~11:30      *Role of Tanks on the Livelihood of Village People*

D.Periyarramasamy (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University)

K.Palanisami (International Water Management Institute)

**Session 3: Indonesian Studies** (Chairpersons: Kenji NISHIJIMA, Fumiko FURUKAWA)

11:30~11:50      *Political Participation of Citizens in Mayor Election, Makassar City, Indonesia*

Andi Subhan Amir (Hasanuddin University)

11:50~12:10     *Economic Valuation of Coral Reef Ecosystems  
in Barrang Lompo Island, Makassar*  
Hamzah Tahang (Hasanuddin University)

12:10~13:30     Lunch

13:30~13:50     *Gender in Conservation: A Study on Horticulture Management System  
in the Upstream Area of the Jeneberang Watershed, Regency of Gowa,  
South Sulawesi Province*  
Novaty Eny Dunga (Hasanuddin University)

13:50~14:10     *Assimilation of Persian Culture with Ethnicities in South Sulawesi*  
Supratman (Hasanuddin University)

**Session 4: Lao Studies** (Chairperson: Shinichi KAWAE)

14:10~14:30     *Network Governance in Implementation of Policy on Tourism  
for Poverty Reduction in Lao PDR*  
Saithong Phommavong (National University of Laos)

14:30~14:50     *Alcohol Drinking Practices among Students at the Faculty of Social  
Sciences, National University of Laos, Vientiane, Lao PDR*  
Saychai Syladeth (National University of Laos)

14:50~15:10     Tea Break

**Session 5: Myanmar Studies** (Chairperson: Reiji SUZUKI)

15:10~15:30     *Sustainability of Diversified Farms in Yamethin Area,  
Mandalay Division, Myanmar*  
May Thuzar Moe (Yenzine University)

15:30~15:50     *Study on the Consumer's Behavior and Per Capita Rice Consumption  
in Pyinmana Township, Myanmar*  
Theingi Myint *et. al.* (Yenzine University)

15:50~16:10     *Floristic diversity and structure of the rain forest in Tanintharyi  
Nature Reserve (TNR) of Myanmar*  
Hla Maung Thein (University of Forestry)

16:10~16:30     *Restoration of the Bago Yoma Forest*  
Tin Htun (University of Forestry)

18:00~             Reception (Tonantei)

***Market and Trade Analysis of Charcoal and Wood Fuel,  
in Kampong Speu Province***

KIM Soben  
Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia

**ABSTRACT**

Wood fuel is a source of energy commonly used in both rural and urban areas in Cambodia. Cambodian people traditionally use wood fuel and charcoal in their families for cooking and trading at high price for earning income. In Cambodia, although gas has been developed in many areas, most areas remain using wood fuel. Data from National Statistic Institute (1997) shows that approximately 97.7 % of Cambodian people use fuel wood.

159 sample households were randomly selected from the Oral (n=74) and Chhbar Morn district (n=85) by using Yamane 1967 and 1974 formula.

The survey finding that the local people used many species of plants to produce fuel wood. The source of fuel wood supplied Kampong Speu province such as Oral district, Phnom Srok district, Chbar morn district and Treing Yearng commune, Pechnil was a supply area too. Furthermore, charcoal supply areas were from Horng Samnum and Sankey Satorb commune and some other areas in Oral district.

In Oral district, 58.10% of the population in 4 villages produces charcoal, 17.56% produced wood fuel and 24.32% are farmers who produced rice. 100% of the population in Oral district is new immigrants; and about 13.51% out of them came to produce wood fuel and charcoal. The price of wood fuel and charcoal, along the national road number 4 or urban area is higher than produced areas and forest if comparing to the price sold in the province.

In conclusion fuel wood flow is a main chain production for people in Cambodia and it is an effective way to earn their living.

***Impacts of Development and the Absorption of Situated Knowledge  
on Natural Resources Management***

Thol Dina  
History Department,  
Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**ABSTRACT**

Ratanakiri is located in Northeastern area of Cambodia. It was established in 1959 separated from Steung Treng Province. There are many ethnic groups who have inhabited there in which the majority is highland people followed by Khmer, Lao, and a small number of Cham and Vietnamese. Highland people have mainly practiced upland rice shifting cultivation as well as forest product gathering and fishing along the stream nearby their village locations.

In the context of development with the introduction of land and forest concessions and the flow of immigrants into the province, the livelihood and their resources have been affected. There are land conflicts and land grab in the highland areas. To deal with the outside pressures, some ethnic highland people have situated their knowledge in order to challenge and survive. Therefore, a study on situated knowledge on land and forest use in the context of development must be conducted.

This study focuses on the situated knowledge on land and forest use in the context of development among Highland Kreung in Yak Poy Community which is located in Poy Commune, O' Chum District, Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia. The study has three main objectives. The first objective of the research is to understand the impacts of development in and around the field study. Secondly, it studies on how the highlanders use their knowledge (making claims, etc) in dealing with conflicts in resources management.

According to the research findings, Highland Kreung Yak Poy Community have little impacts on their natural resources, but the areas around their village locations affected badly on their livelihood as well as their resources management. Kreung people in Yak Poy Community, to deal with outside pressures and protect their resources, have situated their knowledge in order to have a stronger and legal voice to conserve their resources. They established Forest Community which helps them control their forest communally among the five villages in Yak Poy Community. In addition, they have adopted the communal land title registration which helps them protect their land security from the outside land grabbing and land cheat which is increasing in the province.

# ***Awareness about Environmental Issues and Management of Natural Resources by Farmers for Sustainable Agriculture***

R.ARUNACHALAM.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The phenomenal increase in the population of both men and animals in the last century and fast growing industrialisation and urbanisation have overstrained the natural resources besides creating no of environmental issues. A thorough understanding of the awareness and perception about local environmental issues and natural resource management practices will help in designing suitable extension strategies to make the farmers aware and perceive better about the issues and make them adopt remedial practices. Keeping this in mind the present study has been carried out.

The study was conducted in the Kanyakumari district in the state of Tamil Nadu, India with a sample of 200 practicing farmers. The main objectives were to study the awareness and perception of the farmers on the documented environmental issues and to assess the extent of adoption of natural resource management practices.

Totally, sixteen important environmental issues were identified and documented for the study. The respondents in the study area were aware about the prevailing local environmental issues and also possessed high level of perception about the causes for these environmental issues.

The natural resource viz., land, water, vegetation, animals and labour were considered for the study. Regarding the land management practices, majority of the respondents have adopted the practices namely, selection of right crop for the soil, recommended dose of inorganic manure, optimal use of traditional and mechanised implements and ploughing across the soil for water conservation. With regard to the water management practices, majority of the respondents have adopted the practices viz., rain water harvesting, optimal irrigation, optimal tillage and use of mulches .

The practices namely, agro forestry, farm forestry, growing trees in the bund for timber/fire wood, growing of wind belts and growing vegetation for natural fence were their widely adopted vegetation management practices. Regarding their animal management practices, they faired well in their adoption. About their labour management practices most of the respondents have engaged optimal labourers and effectively supervised them. Majority of them partially engaged operation specific labour contract and worked along with hired labourers sometimes. Skilled labourers were also engaged sometimes for farm operations.

## ***Role of Tanks on the Livelihood of Village People***

D.PERIYAR RAMASAMY

Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development Studies,  
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, India.

K.PALANISAMI

IWMI-Tata Policy Research Programme, International Water Management Institute,  
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### **ABSTRACT**

Water as a resource is one and indivisible, water is part of eco-system. The irrigation tanks and ponds of south India are traditional water harvesting structures indigenously designed by native rulers and chieftains over several centuries and have been among the most important water for rural communities.

The availability of water is highly uneven in space and time. The precipitation confined to only three to four months with 20-45 significant rainy days in the year. Hence there is imperative need for effective collection of rain water for storing in appropriate places (Reservoirs, Lakes, tanks, ponds, aquifers etc.). In order to use stored water efficiently for economical and social purposes.

The study was conducted in the Chinnapoolampatti tank in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu State, India. The main objectives were to study the performance of tanks on the livelihood of village people and to identify the available resources and to assess the usefulness of tank. Totally, more than ten important resources were identified and documented for the study.

This traditional water harvesting structures situates in drought prone. This tank has multifarious functions like irrigation, drinking water for livestock, domestic needs, ground water recharge, fishing, fire wood and fodder, silt for agricultural lands and brick making, growing palm trees along tank bunds and cradle for migrating birds. Hence, the tank has above social, economical and ecological importance, but the performance of tanks had been declining over the decades. So there is an appropriate policy to safeguard these tanks in the near future.

***Political Participation of Citizens in Mayor Election,  
Makassar City, Indonesia***

Andi Subhan Amir  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to describe the political participation of citizens in mayor election in Makassar comparing to lessons from prior governor election, and to figure out the factors influencing it. Some data and other related information are collected from survey institutions including non governmental organization which has concerned to the election, local election commission and in-depth interview with key informants and election control committee. Some results show that the participation of citizens in mayor election was considered to be low. It was only 57.62 % of legal voters that also showed the so-called white party (non-voters) is higher than the winner of mayor election. The white party reached 42 %; meanwhile the mayor election winner reached only 39 %. From this brief study, some factors influencing the minimum participation could be due to: (1) the citizens consciously and voluntarily did not use their right to vote because of their apathetic attitude; (2) the low participation of citizens in mayor election was caused by technical problems (the disorganized of fixed voters list); (3) the participation is also influenced by voters' individual interest; (4) a number of people had no invitation letter. The fourth reason is allegedly to be the primary factor among others.

Key words: Political participation, mayor election, and white party.

***Economic Valuation of Coral Reef Ecosystems  
in Barrang Lompo Island, Makassar***

Hamzah Tahang  
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Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

The objectives of this study are to calculate of the total economic value of coral reef ecosystem at Barrang Lompo Island, and to find out factors affecting the "willingness to pay" (WTP) in managing the ecosystem for the optimum use for the people living in the island. The study was carried out in Barrang lompo island South Sulawesi. The results will be a valuable information for Ocean and Fisheries Services and local government to formulate proper methods and management purpose. The results show that the total economic value of the ecosystem is found to have four benefits: direct use value, indirect use value, option value, and existence value. Direct use value covers of coral fisheries, ornamental fishes, coral reef mining, diving and research. The indirect benefit of coral reef has a function as a shoreline protection. The optional benefit stands for preservation of biodiversity value. Lastly, the benefit existence value is measured by WTP for the coral reef ecosystem. The Total Economic Value (TEV) for the Barrang Lompo coral reef ecosystem is about Rp 30 million/ha. The value of WTP eventually varies depending on the level of respondent education, annual income and age.

*Keywords* : coastal management, coral reef, economic valuation, willingness to pay,  
South Sulawesi



***Gender in Conservation: A Study on Horticulture Management  
System in the Upstream Area of the Jeneberang Watershed,  
Regency of Gowa, South Sulawesi Province***

Novaty Eny Dunga  
Faculty of Agriculture,  
Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to; see (1) the involvement pattern of men and women, (2) the factors affecting the relationship between gender and conservation, (3) discuss sustainable horticulture cultivation model with gender balance. The study is a qualitative one, employing 20 families of farmers with snowball sampling. Gender deepening is applied, followed by model discussed using Born and Sonzogni method. It indicates that women dominated in the early phase of vegetable, traditional passion fruit, ornamental and advance phase of vegetable farming. Men dominated passion fruit farming using advanced technology. The lack of correlation between women and conservation is due to gender bias of the policy makers and access to the knowledge which is dominated men. Discussed model of farming systems composed of two components which are farmer households for domestic domain and policy instruments in the public domain. Some inputs are provided for the domestic domain which are; the gender perspective; positive perspective of masculinity and femininity that may serve as a moral basis. In the public domain, the inputs are the policy instruments that should accommodate gender perspective as a reference.

Keyword: *gender, conservation, horticulture, watershed*

# *Assimilation of Persian Culture with Ethnicities in South Sulawesi*

Supratman

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## **ABSTRACT**

Common saying mention that Islamic assimilation in ethnicities living in South Sulawesi was primarily introduced by Arabian scholars. This study has been focused on the other side of this saying. It could be also much influenced by the Persian culture which was brought to the region earlier than the Arabic and Gujarati cultures. This side is based on the historical fact that Sayyid Jamaluddin, a Persian Scholar, came to Tosora-Wajo in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It means that the people were already familiar with Islam prior to the arrival of Datuk Ribandang during the golden age of the Tallo Empire in 1605. Evidence of the works of Persian scholars has also contributed to the enrichment of culture in South Sulawesi. In this connection, the process of cultural assimilation will be examined through various aspects: (1) Apparent cultural organizations, oral tradition and *tasawuf*; (2) social behaviors such as cultural celebrations of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, *Ashura*, and *Assikalaibineng*; and (3) existing artifacts, which can be witnessed in the architectural mosques equipped with twelve windows and two main gates. Those aspects give strong evidences that the Persian culture has been assimilated to the culture prior to the arrival of Arabian and Gujarati Scholars.

Key Words: Cultural Assimilation, Persian Culture, Islam, *Tasawuf*, *Ashura*, *Maulid*, *Assikalaibineng*.

***Network Governance in Implementation of Policy on Tourism  
for Poverty Reduction in Lao PDR.***

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National University of Laos

**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to investigate how policy on tourism for poverty reduction implemented under the framework of the network governance in the different geographical scales in two provinces, Lungnamtha and Champasak, Lao PDR. The questions that should be considered though are: 1) who is stakeholders involved in implementation of tourism policy for poverty reduction? 2) What strategies do they have for cooperation? 3) What constraint do they encounter in implementation of tourism policy for poverty reduction? And 4) how can be done better to implement tourism policy for poverty eradication in the future? In order to provide the answer to the questions, this paper applied the concept of the network governance by Bogason and Zoner (2007) as a conceptual framework. The study found that the number of stakeholders from the private sectors and international agencies have been involved overtime with the expansion of *ecotourism* projects for poverty reduction. The strategies of employing of the local people in tourism activities and sharing the benefit to community are outstanding features. Some constraints of utilizing tourism as a tool of poverty reduction are the lacking the awareness to the issue and the pressure of increasing interest of using tourism resource for other purposes. Thus the concerned stakeholders have to coordinate to utilize the resources that are aimed to achieve the goal of poverty reduction.

Key Words: network, governance, stakeholder, tourism policy implementation, poverty eradication, Laos.

*Alcohol Drinking Practices among Students at the Faculty of Social  
Sciences,  
National University of Laos, Vientiane, Lao PDR*

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Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Laos

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to describe and analyze the alcohol drinking practices, factors, and consequences of alcohol consumption among students at the Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Laos.

The researcher did a descriptive study using the survey approach to get the primary data using distribution of questionnaire, interview, focused group discussion, and participant observation from 184 respondents chosen by stratified random sampling. Some secondary data were collected from different agencies. This study used mix methods through quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

The major results of this study found that all of the respondents (both female and male) experienced drinking alcohol (beerlao) in varying degree, either individually, with friends, relatives of family members among them in different places. They drink alcohol to establish good relationships with others, part of their traditional activities, influence by their family's environment, because of problems, associated with receiving bigger allowance, and in relation to the college course taken. Alcohol consumption brought both positive and negative consequences to the students as drinkers, to the family and to the society as a whole.

Based on the results, recommendations are offered to policy makers, religious, educational and family institution, providers, drinkers, social development practitioners and for future studies.

***Sustainability of Diversified Farms in Yamethin Area,  
Mandalay Division, Myanmar***

May Thuzar Moe  
Yenzine University, Myanmar

**ABSTRACT**

The world during the 21st century will be facing shrinkage of land resources, increasing small holdings, heavy population pressure and accumulation of world resources with developed nations. This is a need to revolutionize and modernize the traditional production systems. In Myanmar, about 70% of the populations are farmers. The rural majority rely on only farm income without others income. Therefore, it is important to study farmers' condition, societies and their traditional farming systems. This study was conducted to develop the capacity to analyze diversified farming systems using tools and perspectives drawn from ecology, agronomy, and sociology and to give some insights into the ways to facilitate the development of sustainable diversified farming. A survey of 80 farmers (10 villages) in Yamethin Area, Mandalay Division was undertaken. The data were collected with structure questionnaire. This paper provides an assessment of the traditional faming system of diversified farms in Yamethin area in Mandalay Division. This finding shows that more diversified farms have more incomes and get diverse types of information relevant to the evaluation of real farming systems.

***Study on the Consumer's Behavior and Per Capita Rice Consumption in  
Pyinmana Township, Myanmar***

Theingi Myint *et. al.*  
Department of Agricultural Economics,  
Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar

**ABSTRACT**

The rationale of the study was the limitation of actual rice consumption data in Myanmar. The survey sample size was 283 households in Yezin, Pyinmana and Aisaut village to represent government staff, urban and rural consumer respectively. Annual per capita rice consumption based on the income level, some consumer's behavior and perception of different consumer groups were presented as descriptive statistics. According to the results, urban low income group had the highest difference between the preferred and consumed rice variety. Most of the consumers accepted that the rice is the best cereal for their health and daily life. Most of farmers (87.51%) were in favor of the private rice export. Average per capita annual rice consumption of total respondents was 199.08 kg. The highest per capita rice consumption was 233.16 kg by rural worker group and the lowest was 160.91 kg by Yezin high income group. These results came out only from the small area survey. Therefore, further studies should be done to cover the whole country and to estimate the more detailed econometric analysis for the total rice demand function.

***Floristic diversity and structure of the rain forest in Tanintharyi Nature Reserve (TNR) of Myanmar***

Hla Maung Thein,  
University of Forestry, Myanmar

**ABSTRACT**

The study forest is located in the southern part of Myanmar with border of Thailand. Because of the objectives of TNR, information of the floristic diversity and habitat structure is a prerequisite for biodiversity conservation. The vegetation survey was conducted in the fifty 40 m x 30 m sample plots in five 3200 m x 500 m sampling units and six transects 10 m x 100 m. In 6.6 ha, total number of 257 species (dbh  $\geq$  10 cm) in 46 families was enumerated. The species and stand density per hectare varied from 62 to 81 and 362 to 429 respectively when average basal area density was 32 m<sup>2</sup>( $\pm$ 10.2). The most ecological significant species (IVI) were *Sweintonia floribunda*, *Nephelium* spp, *Syzygium* spp, while the dominant family was Dipterocarpaceae. Due to the results of Shannon-Wiener Index and Evenness, Sorensen's Similarity Index, and Species Area Curve analysis, the characteristic of TNR was the heterogeneous community with high value of floristic diversity. Locally rare species of 164 species were found while 10 species belonging to *Dipterocarpaceae* listed as globally endangered species (IUCN) were recorded. The vertical and horizontal size structure of the observed forest community followed the similar trend of normal distribution of natural forest and was considerably good state.

*Key words:* Taninthayi Nature Reserve, floristic diversity, structure, heterogeneous

# *The Restoration of the Bago Yoma Forest*

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## **OVERVIEW**

The Bago Yoma was renowned as a home of natural teak in Myanmar. It is also the birth place of "Scientific Forestry of Myanmar".

In past the forest resources in Bago Yoma was rich, dense and diverse in biodiversity. However, the present Bago Yoma has degraded and decreased to 5.1 million hectares for different causes.

To restore the ecological balance and productivity of this area, Bago Yoma Restoring Plan (2004-2005 to 2008-2009) is drawn with area of 5.1 million ha to conduct the following activities

- (1) Conservation and Protection of Natural Forests.
- (2) Enrichment Planting
- (3) Natural Regeneration
- (4) Establishment of Forest Plantation
- (5) Establishment of Community Forests and Forest Villages
- (6) People Participation and Forestry Extension
- (7) Encouragement of fuelwood substitution
- (8) Development of water Resources
- (9) Setting up of Teak Natural Reserves
- (10) Forest Research Activities

## **Expected Results**

- (1) Sustainable Forest Management would be fully adopted in Bago Yoma
- (2) the natural teak forests would flourish.
- (4) basic needs of the local community would be provided
- (5) people would realize their role in the socio-economic development of the state, thus, people's awareness would be enhanced.