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Workshop Population Changes and the Emerging Social Issues Congress of IR 2016 ceglos

# Workshop Population Changes and the Emerging Social Issues

Report

**Congress of IR 2016**

**17 February 2017**

**Center for Global Studies**

**University of Shizuoka**

Workshop

# Population Changes and the Emerging Social Issues

## Report Congress of IR 2016

Friday, 17 February 2017

at Daikodo, University of Shizuoka, Japan

Hosted by

**Center for Global Studies**  
Graduate School of International Relations.

University of Shizuoka, Japan

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# Introduction

We have been longing for the right opportunity for scholarly presentations of students. Congress of IR (International Relations) 2016, which is part of university curriculum reforms, was hosted by the Center for Global Studies attached to Graduate School of International Relations at the University of Shizuoka. The workshop theme is ‘Population Changes and the Emerging Social Issues.’ It reflects the Center’s commitment to social issues at local, regional, national, and international levels. The Center’s commitment is rooted in the belief that practical knowledge is made through in-depth scholarly inquiries into every aspects influenced by globalization across national and international communities. The Center prepared for the workshop as an influential event for students to discuss the theme.

Congress of IR 2016 was a stimulating forum for the solutions of population changes, leading to new ways of thinking which gave attendees tips on starting their own projects. In our workshop, President Hiroshi Kito as an eminent researcher of demography talked on the historical dynamism of population changes from the perspective of Economic History. Three students groups gave presentations and let audiences know a wide range of social issues emerged from population changes. Professor Sachi Takahata who is an award-winning sociologist shared her research. She talked on the local policy and support for foreign workers living in Hamamatsu. Doctor Keiko Yamanka as an international guest from UC Berkeley commented on all presentations.

The central importance of the inquiry into social issues emerged from the population changes is that it establishes a special interest in the social, cultural, and political significance of population dynamism from the viewpoint of manipulating globalization. This workshop

sought to provide both an introduction to new measures of theorizing population changes in light of global and local concerns and an application of this theorizing to the emerging social issues such as human-wildlife conflicts, migration, intergovernmental cooperation for human security, international tourism, and brain drain and the national strategies for science and technology.

Thank you very much for your joining us at our unique workshop.

Congress of IR 2016  
Center for Global Studies

# The Workshop

## Population Changes and the Emerging Social Issues

### Schedule

Time <sup>(1)</sup>	Friday, 17 February 2017
12:30-13:00	Registration (at Daikodo)
13:00-14:35	Opening Remarks
	President Hiroshi Kito's Talk The Meaning of the 21th Century-Paradigm Shift to New Civilization-
	Presentation 1 An Unexpected Gift of the Population Decrease: A New Type of International Cooperation between Japan and Kenya on Human-wildlife Conflict Seminar Students of Prof. Konaka & ESP (E-Satoyama Project)
	Presentation 2 Policies for Studying Abroad Based on the Myth of Inward-looking Nature of Japanese Youth Australian Studies Class
	Presentation 3 Attracting Chinese Tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture The Research Seminar of Professor Nagura
14:35-14:45	Break
14:45-15:45	Professor Sachi Takahata's Research Local Policy and Support for Vietnamese, Brazilians and Filipinos in the Manufacturing City Hamamatsu
	Doctor Keiko Yamanaka's Comments



	Plenary Discussion Facilitator: Professor Yuka Ishii
	Awards Ceremony <sup>(2)</sup>
	Closing Remarks and Farewell

<sup>(1)</sup>We may have to change the plan due to the changes in circumstances.

<sup>(2)</sup>The purpose of this ceremony is for the Congress of IR 2016 to award superior presentations with prizes.

## Steering Committee

Takahito Sawada, Associate Professor at School of International Relations

Shinya Konaka, Professor at School of International Relations

Yuka Ishii, Professor at School of International Relations

Sachi Takahata, Associate Professor at School of International Relations

Jonathan deHaan, Associate Professor at School of International Relations

Kyoko Nagura, Assistant Professor at School of International Relations

Keiko Yamanaka, Continuing Lecturer at University of California, Berkeley

Tamami Iwase, School of International Relations

Emi Kato, School of International Relations

Ami Oshima, School of International Relations

# Abstracts of Presentations

## Presentation 1

We, the Seminar Students of Prof. Konaka & ESP (E-Satoyama Project) will be discussing the following topics.

- 1) The population decrease and its consequences
- 2) The relationship between population decrease and human-wildlife conflict in various parts of Shizuoka
- 3) The unexpected factors of climate change and small technologies
- 4) Our activity in the Kenya—E-Satoyama Project and the unexpected gift of population decrease.

The population decrease is one of the most serious issues in Japan. As a consequence, a wide variety of issues have been predicted and become a matter of public concern. We, as area studies students, focus on the issue of “human-wildlife conflict” that was considered to be mainly caused by the population decrease of rural mountainous area of Shizuoka. We address the environmental and technological factors as well as population decrease. Our research and activities will unveil several unpredictable outcomes of the population decrease and possibilities of international cooperation beyond national borders.

Seminar Students of  
Prof. Konaka & ESP  
(E-Satoyama Project)  
Haruka Murakami,  
Tamami Iwase, Miki  
Katsumata, Misaki  
Sakamoto

Members of ESP:  
Niina Sudo, Asumi  
Ushizawa, Taro Goto,  
Karin Maruyama, Emika  
Watanabe, Mutsuna  
Takabayashi, Azusa  
Watanabe

An Unexpected Gift of the Population  
Decrease: A New Type of International  
Cooperation between Japan and Kenya  
on Human-wildlife Conflict

## Presentation 2

The main purpose of this study is to examine the studying abroad policies of the Japanese Government over a couple of decades which were influenced by the myth of the inward-looking nature of Japanese youth. We are suspicious of the Japanese Government's data which shows a declining of the number of Japanese youth's studying abroad. This data is not evidence that Japanese youth became inward-looking. Economic downturn and the decreasing number of children should be taken into account. Inward-looking nature of Japanese youth is ultimately fabrication.

Based on the theoretical frameworks of brain drain and the push and pull factors of border crossing, as well as the case studies of the Australian Government's policies for studying abroad and Indian Government's initiatives of brain circulations and the analysis of stories of Indian students having suffered from violence in Australia, we have designed a new way of thinking that stimulates the Japanese youth's nature of curiosity and facing outward and improves the quality of Japanese youth's border crossing through intergovernmental supports for safety and security even when they live in foreign countries. Moreover, the Japanese government should learn from the Indian government's lessons of brain drain as a result of facing outwards.

Australian Studies Class  
Yuta Kani, Yui Ando,  
Michiyo Yabuzaki, Misato  
Mochizuki, Kanako  
Mitani, Miyuu Okuhara,  
Kazuki Fujimi, Shoya  
Mae, Hina Hirata, Ami  
Matsui, Ami Oshima, Yori  
Asanuma, Mitsuhiro  
Hirata

**Policies for Studying Abroad Based on  
the Myth of the Inward-looking Nature  
of Japanese Youth**

### Presentation 3

In our seminar we are majoring in Chinese society and culture. To attract Chinese tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture, we have conducted several studies up to now. Now, the transfer excess number of people in Shizuoka Prefecture is the second lowest in the whole country. Many young people are flowing to urban areas, so the energy of the town is disappearing. We think that we should promote sightseeing to activate the town. In particular, Chinese tourists are important for the Japanese sightseeing industry as a whole and also for Shizuoka Prefecture.

Therefore, to produce a significant effect we thought it better to narrow our focus to Chinese tourists in particular.

Thanks to a subsidy from Shizuoka Prefecture, we could do valuable field work at various places. When we did the fieldwork, we considered a change in the needs of Chinese tourists. So, we paid attention to the places where Japanese culture can be experienced.

In our presentation, we'd like to introduce several fieldworks which we have done. We could find much charm in Shizuoka Prefecture through our fieldwork.

We will also introduce some problems in the tourist facilities of Shizuoka Prefecture that we investigated. We hope to activate our town and use the sightseeing industry to stop population outflow.

Based on the results of our fieldwork, we propose a plan to encourage Chinese tourists to visit Shizuoka Prefecture.

The Research Seminar  
of Professor Nagura  
Rina Okada  
Emi Kato  
Hazuki Tsutsui  
Kosuke Matsushita

Attracting Chinese Tourists to Shizuoka  
Prefecture

## Biographies of Speakers

**Hiroshi Kito** is President of University of Shizuoka. He was Professor in Economic History at Sophia University for thirty-five years. Since 1970s he has conducted research on population history in Japan as a historical demographer. Now he is chairperson of young people's congress in Shizuoka Prefecture, member of Committee for Supporting Childcare in Kanagawa Prefecture, and a member of Population Section of National Council on Social Welfare. Main works: *Jinko kara Yomu Nihon no Rekishi (Japanese Population History)*, Kodansha, 2000, *Ai to Kibo no Jinko-gaku Kogi (Lectures on Population)*, Wedge, 2015, *Bunmei toshite no Edo System (Tokugawa System as a Civilization)*, Kodansha, 2003, *Kankyo Senshinkoku Edo (Tokugawa Japan as Environmental Advanced Country)*, Yoshikawa Kobun-kan, 2012. Email Address: <kitou-h[at]u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp>

**Keiko Yamanaka** is Continuing Lecturer of Ethnic Studies, University of California, Berkeley. Since the 1990s she has conducted research on diverse communities of new immigrant workers in Japan, including Nikkei Brazilians, unauthorized Nepalese, and more recently Filipino immigrant wives. Focusing on civic support activities, she has been interested in how grassroots groups influence immigration policies in East Asia. Her recent publications include: *Wind Over Water: Migration in an East Asian Context* (2012, Berghahn Books, coeditor); "Achieving Local citizenship in Rural Japan: Filipina Wives in Organized Activism," in Yuk Wah Chan, David Haines and Jonathan Lee (eds.), 2014, *The Age of Asian Migration: Continuity, Diversity, and Susceptibility*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing; "Diverging Paths, Converging Ends: Japan and Korea's Low-skilled Immigration Policies, 1990 to 2010," in John Lie (ed.), 2015, *Multiethnic/Multicultural Korea*, Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies (IEAS) Publications, University of California, Berkeley. Email Address: <yamanaka[at]berkeley.edu>

**Sachi Takahata** is Associate Professor of the School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan. She completed her Ph.D. in sociology at Osaka City University. Fluent in both English and Tagalog, she has conducted fieldwork on Filipino migrants in Japan since the 1990s. She has also investigated immigration and settlement of other communities, including ethnic Koreans, Nikkei

Brazilians and Nikkei Filipinos. Her recent publications include: “Foreign Care Workers in Underpopulated Areas and Local Cities: Follow-up Research on 49 Certified Filipino Care Worker Candidates under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement,” 2014, *The Annals of Japan Association for Urban Sociology*, 32: 133-148 (in Japanese); “From the Philippines to Japan: Marriage Migrants and the New Nikkei Filipinos,” in Yoshitaka Ishikawa (ed.), 2015, *International Migrants in Japan: Contributions in an Era of Population Decline*, Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press; “Can Certified Care Workers Become Long-term Settlers?: Case Study of 49 Filipinos under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement,” 2016, *International Journal of Japanese Sociology*, No. 25: 27-39.  
Email Address:<takahata[at]u-shizuoka-ken.ac.jp>

# **An Unexpected Gift of the Population Decrease: A New Type of International Cooperation between Japan and Kenya on Human-wildlife Conflict**

Seminar Students of Prof. Konaka & ESP (E- Satoyama Project)  
Miki Katsumata, Tamami Iwase, Misaki Sakamoto  
Haruka Murakami, Niina Sudo, Asumi Ushizawa, Taro Goto  
Karin Maruyama, Emika Watanabe, Mutsuna Takabayashi  
Azusa Watanabe

## **Abstract**

The population decrease is one of the most serious issues in Japan. As a consequence, a wide variety of issues have been predicted and become a matter of public concern. We, as area studies students, focus on the issue of “human-wildlife conflict” that was considered to be mainly caused by the population decrease of rural mountainous area of Shizuoka. We address the environmental and technological factors as well as population decrease. Our research and activities will unveil several unpredictable outcomes of the population decrease and possibilities of international cooperation beyond national borders.

## **1. Introduction**

Today, we will discuss the population decrease and its consequence from our seminar’s point of view. Our presentation title is an Unexpected Gift of the Population Decrease: A New Type of International Cooperation between Japan and Kenya on Human-wildlife Conflict.

Let us introduce ourselves. We are seminar students of Prof. Konaka and members of ESP, E-Satoyama project.

Our major is area studies and our main approach is anthropological field research.

This is the structure of our thesis. Firstly, we will present an overview of the Population Decrease in Japan. Secondly, we will describe the Human-wildlife Conflict in Shizuoka, Japan that is caused by the population decrease. Thirdly, we will focus on the

Human-wildlife Conflict in Kenya. Finally, we will conclude our presentation.

## 2. The population decrease in Japan

First of all, we'd like to present an overview of The Population Decrease issue in Japan.

Recently, the Population Decrease draws many people's attention in Japan.

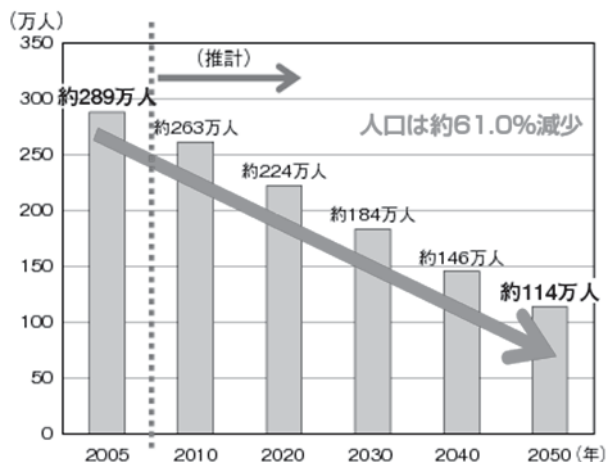


Figure 1: Population in Japan (2005-2050)

From: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications(2015)

Figure 1 shows that the Japanese population in 2010 was estimated at 263 million. However, in 2050, 33 years in the future, the population will be decreased to only 114 million, that is a 61 percent decrease compared with 2010.

Our seminar examined the book entitled “The World in 2050” edited by The Economist Group. They insist that population movement is the most predictable factor of all the factors that may determine the future of the world. They insist that the economic prosperity of each country in 2050 can be predicted by “the demographic bonus” of that country. Japan must face a bleak future due to its minimum demographic bonus in 2050.

In our country, the “Masuda Report” is one of the most influential books that made the population decrease crisis popular in Japan. The



future this book portrays is surprisingly pessimistic. In 2040, 896 cities will disappear as a result of the Population Decrease.

Why this happens? Why is the Population Decrease a problem to all Japanese people? Mainly, we can list three problems; the decrease of the number of workers, the stagnation of economic growth, and the increase of the burden on the young generation.

Therefore, we can say that the Population Decrease is a very serious problem in Japan. We can foresee it will cause many problems.

But, two questions arise. The first one: What is predictable? What we can predict is limited only to the demography that Economists have described. It does not include all the consequences. Is it possible to predict all the consequences of population movements as both books suggested? Second: the scopes of both books are too broad; they have a global or national scale; of the world and Japan. What is happening at the smaller scale of communities?

Namely, in the prior research, it was presupposed that the population decrease is predictable. But, the consequence is not necessary so. Little is known about how the population decrease affected at small communities in Japan. For that reason, we would like to focus on a case study of the Population Decrease in Japan.

### **3. Human-wildlife conflict in Shizuoka, Japan**

Now we will proceed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter, “Human-wildlife Conflict in Shizuoka, Japan”.

In the previous chapter, we overviewed the Population Decrease issue in Japan.

Our country has both urban areas and mountainous areas. But, which is more prevalent? In fact, 70% of towns in Japan are located in these “mountainous areas”.

The younger generation has moved from mountainous areas to urban areas looking for schooling and job opportunities. Therefore, in mountainous areas of Japan, occupied by the remaining older generation, the damage of population decrease is far much serious than in urban areas. Many cities are facing the possibility of vanishing completely. In a sense, we can say that the current situation of

mountainous areas is equivalent to the future of urban areas.

So, we will focus on the current situation of the mountainous areas to illustrate the population decrease issue in Japan, since it may show the future of Japan.

We call the mountainous area “satoyama,” that which is located between wildlife and human life. What kind of problems has been caused by the population decrease in Satoyama areas in Japan? Various issues are reported. Among them, “the human-wildlife conflict” is one of the most serious issues threatening Satoyama.

“Human-wildlife conflict” is the damage to humans and crops by animals. Animals sometimes steal crops that we harvest, or sometimes attack humans. It is a serious problem in Satoyama.

Figure 2 shows the financial loss due to damage to crops in each year in Japan. You can see that the average cost amounted to 20 billion yen per year.

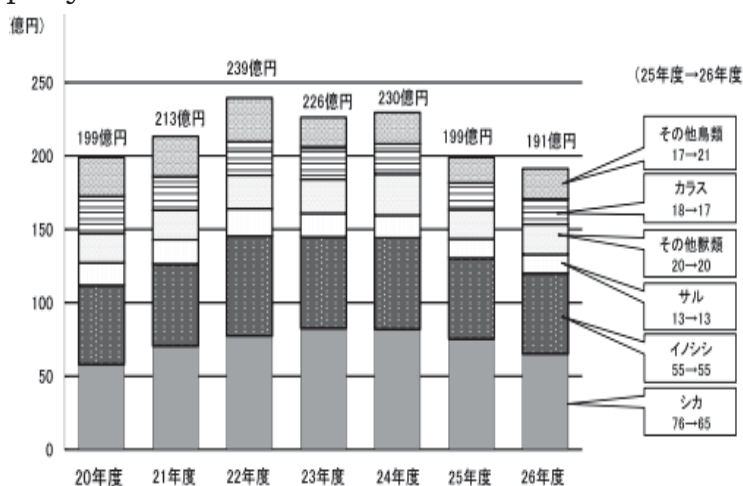


Figure2: The financial loss due to damage to crops in each year in Japan  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2014)

We, seminar students, conducted on site field surveys in 3 Satoyama areas in Shizuoka; Makinohara City, Osawa and Okawa village in Shizuoka City, and Fujinomiya City.

The first case is from Makinohara City. Our ESP members Ms.

Takabayashi and Ms. Watanabe visited the area. In picture 1, you can see that the blocks were broken. They were broken by boars. In picture 2, you can see that the tea plantation has been dug over by boars.



Picture1: Broken blocks in Makinohara City  
Photo:Takabayashi (2016)



Picture2: Field dug by boars in Makinohara City  
Photo: Takabayashi (2016)

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case is from Shizuoka City. Figure 3 shows the population in Osawa village in Shizuoka City. You can see that the population is decreasing.

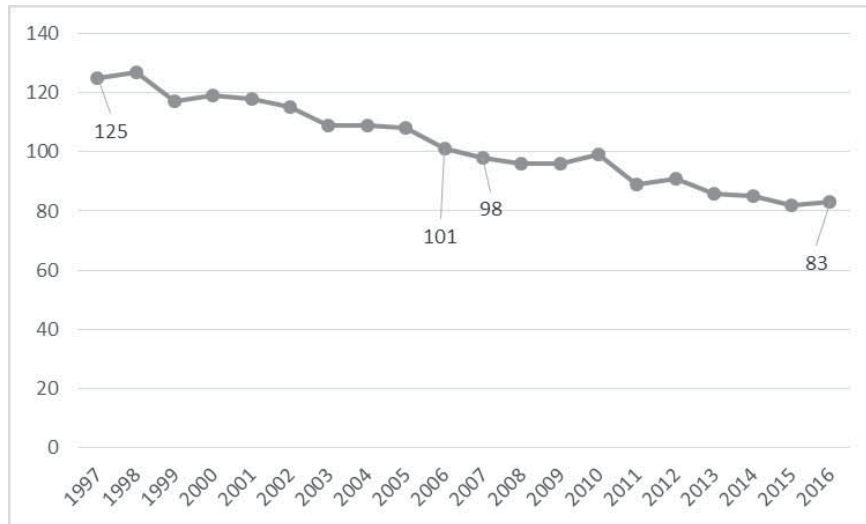


Figure3:Population in Osawa (1997-2016)  
From: Shizuoka City (1997-2016)

These pictures were taken in the Satoyama area in Shizuoka City, Okawa and Osawa village.

You can see that there is also damage to the field and there is abandoned farmland.



Picture 3: Human-wildlife conflict in Okawa  
From: n.d. (Seminar Students of Professor Konaka)



Picture 4: Abandoned farmland in Osawa village  
From: Sakamoto (2016)

Now, we will proceed to the third case study from Fujinomiya city reported by Ms. Hirabayashi, our seminar's graduate. This figure shows the populations of 9 locations of Fujinomiya City.

In figure 4, you can see that the population is also decreasing in all locations.



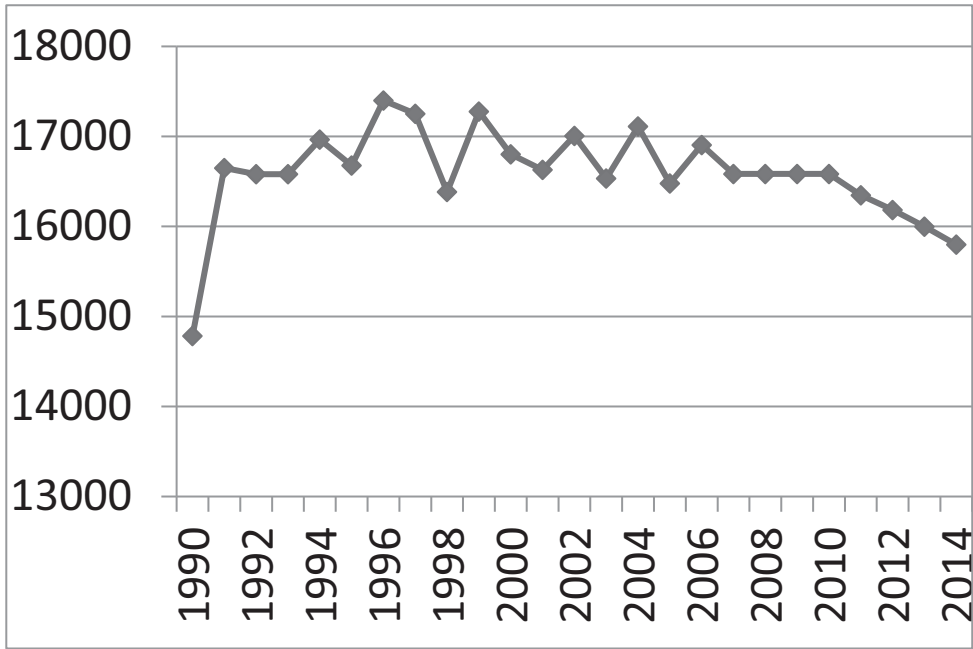


Figure4: The population in 9 locations in Fujinomiya City  
From: Fujinomiya City (1990-2014)

She researched the relationship between population decrease and the territory of wild animals with maps. She found that the more the population decrease progresses, the more the civets expand their territory, and the more they invade human residential zones.

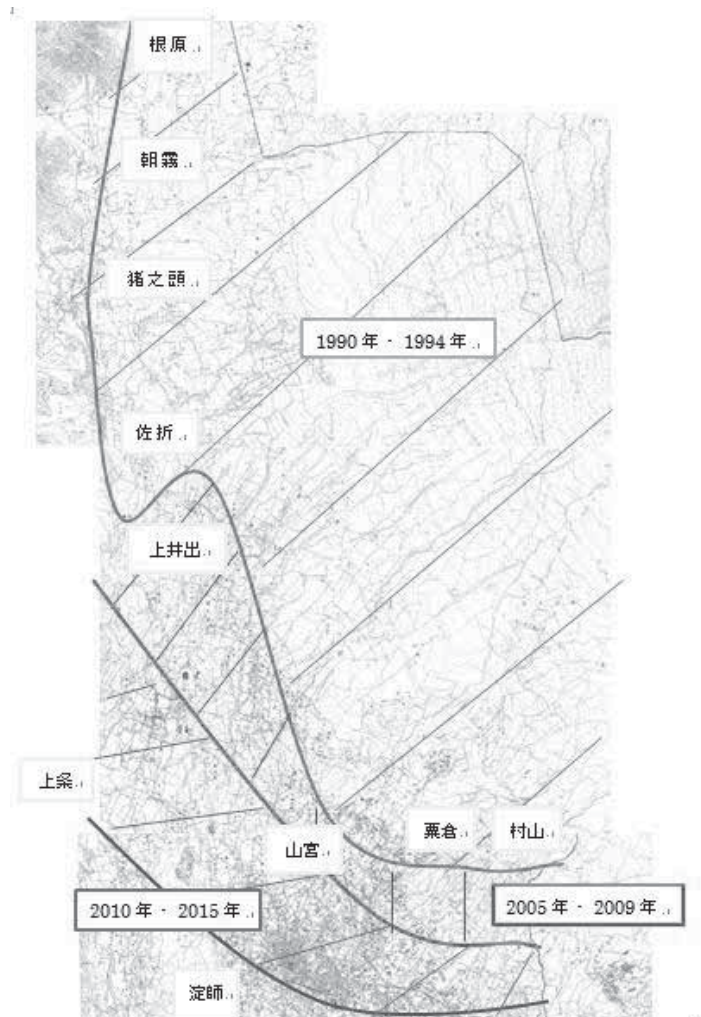


Figure 5 : The map of territory of Civets  
From: Hirabayashi (2016)

So, why is the human- wildlife conflict problem getting worse recently?

We mentioned before that now the population decrease is a serious issue in Japan.

The more the population decrease progresses in Satoyama, the less the area of the garden and forest in Satoyama can be covered by the local people.

As a consequence, a wide range of farmlands have been abandoned. Then animals invaded the human residential zones.

This is the mechanism why human-wildlife conflict happens. The population decrease causes the human-wildlife conflict.

This is a well-known stereotypical scenario. However, the evidence Ms. Hirabayashi presented overturned this common hypothesis.

She ascertains that the global climate change is another important factor that affects the animal harm. The global climate change makes it possible for deer to go up toward the higher elevation zone of Mount Fuji in winter. Before that, it was too cold for deer to survive. But, now pasture is plenty due to the warm climate. The deer can multiply. Then, after finishing with the pasture, the all the propagated deer go down to the city areas.

It is opposite to our common presumption that animals always go down from mountain to cities. Animals once go up due to the climate change and multiply there. When animals come down, we face more damage, because the animals have multiplied in the mountain.

She could never have predicted the result before she undertook her field research. So, we must say that the outcome of the population decrease is unpredictable. That is an important point.

Anyway, do you think Japan is the only county suffering from Human-wildlife conflict? Of course, the answer is “no”. Let us broaden our perspectives to other countries on earth.

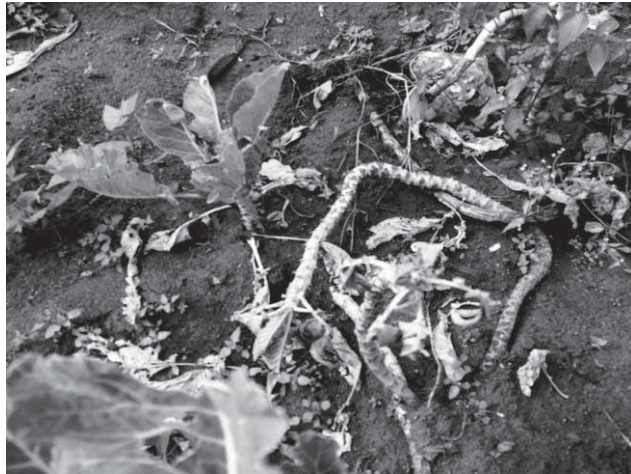
#### **4. Human-wildlife conflict in Kenya**

Let us turn our eyes from Japan to foreign countries, since we are IR students. We’ve found one of the harshest areas suffering from Human-wildlife conflict. Where is it?

It is Kenya in East Africa, the kingdom of wildlife. We would like to report the outcomes of our field research that our seminar students conducted in Maasai Mara of southern Kenya in March, 2015.

Just like Japan, Maasai people grow vegetables in their gardens. However, they have the problem that wild animals invade the gardens and eat the crops.





Picture 5: The ravages of wild animals

From: n.d. (Seminar Students of Professor Konaka, 2015)

Wild animals do not only attack vegetables. Wild animals also attack livestock like goats or sheep. Livestock is so important to the Maasai people economically, socially, and culturally. So, it inflicts heavy damage on their livelihood.

Maasai people have been injured by wild animals when they have fought to protect their livestock. In the worst cases, they have been killed by wild animals.

The cause of Human-wildlife conflict in Maasai Mara is different from our Japanese cases.

The Maasai people are forced to live near wild animals. Wild animals have even been collected from the other areas, in order to attract more tourists. But, the Maasai people can't kill these animals, because it is prohibited by the national conservation law.

Therefore, Maasai people who live around the National park are forced to live with the Human-wildlife conflict.

Although the cause is different, we, Shizuoka citizens and the Maasai people can share the common interests in the problem-solving of the human-wildlife conflict. This is the reason why we launched our new project, entitled “ESP,” “e-satoyama project”.

Both the mountainous area of Shizuoka and the savanna of Kenya can be regarded as Satoyama, where human and wildlife closely interacts.

Therefore, it might be possible for us to share knowledge and practice toward the problem-solving of human-wildlife conflict in both areas from global perspectives.

Japanese companies have created various equipment against animal attack, invented by their small technologies. We have found that the equipment has been utilized by Shizuoka farmers.

Therefore, we conducted a small experiment. We brought some Japanese equipment against animal attack to Maasai Mara and tested whether that equipment would be effective in Kenya or not.

The result was remarkable. We found that Japanese technology is so effective to solve the human-wildlife conflict in Maasai Mara. For example, the pepper nets have reduced damage of animals on the vegetables up to 70% less than before installation. Supersonic barriers have also reduced animal attacks on the livestock dramatically.

We didn't expect such a remarkable result before we conducted this experiment. It should be noted that without the damage by the population decrease in Japan, we might have never created such effective equipment that could be used in other contexts.

In a sense, what we have found in Maasai Mara was an unexpected gift of the population decrease in Japan. This may lead us to new possibilities of the international cooperation between Japan and Kenya.

## **5. Conclusion**

To conclude, let us think about our future again. I suppose that your image of the bleak future brought by the population decrease might have changed a bit with this presentation.

Before that, let's go back to the question that we asked you at the beginning of our presentation.

We asked if we can predict the population movements and Population Decrease. Our answer to the question is that the population decrease itself is predictable, but all the effects are not necessary predictable. So, we must consider both predictable and

unpredictable aspects.

As we discussed here, the Population Decrease may cause the size of the labor force to decrease, and it may lead to economic stagnation. It may also invite a greater burden on younger generations. This is a picture of the bleak future of our country.

However, what we learned through our study was different from it. We must turn our eyes from predictable aspects to the unpredictable aspects.

We would like to note here that the unpredictable aspects of the population decrease comprise both negative and positive effects.

The negative effect was illustrated by the case study of climate change in Fuzinomiya City. From the global climate change, the unpredicted factor also affected the flow of wild animals and brought unpredictable damage to the citizens.

The positive effect was illustrated by the case of our ESP project. We found that the Japanese equipment that was created to solve the problem bought by the population decrease is also effective to solve the problem in Maasai Mara.

Finally, we can conclude on the effect of the Population Decrease based on our seminar research and activities.

First, as we suggested with the case of Fujinomiya city, the effect of the Population Decrease is unpredictable. Therefore, we should not depend on the future prediction too much. The prediction is sometimes unreliable. Instead of that, we should be well prepared for our unpredictable future. Risk management with broad perspectives is more important than unreliable future prediction.

Second, we don't need to be excessively pessimistic about our future. Population Decrease itself might be inevitable. But, it does not necessary determine every aspect of our life. It might bring "an unexpected gift" as is shown by the case of Maasai Mara.

The vision we have presented here will open the door to overcome the problems. At least, we will keep facing the problems and keep trying to make the world better since our future is not predictable.

Thank you for listening.

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# **Policies for Studying Abroad Based on the Myth of the Inward-looking Nature of Japanese Youth**

Australian Studies Class

Yuta Kani, Yui Ando, Michiyo Yabuzaki, Misato Mochizuki  
Kanao Mitani, Miyuu Okuhara, Kazuki Fujimi, Shoya Mae  
Hina Hirata, Ami Matsui, Ami Oshima, Yori Asanuma  
Mitsuhiro Hirata

## **Introduction**

In this study, we insist that the Japanese government's policies for studying abroad must not be based on the myth of the inward-looking nature of Japanese youth, that Japanese government must include the economic downturn since 2008 and the decreasing number of children when it refers to the inward-looking nature of Japanese youth, and that Japanese Government needs to learn a lot from the brain circulation policy in the era of globalization.

## **1. Understanding the number of Japanese international students shown by the Japanese government**

We discuss the number of Japanese international students who go to foreign countries and the destinations students go to study in this chapter.

According to an investigation into the change in the number of Japanese international students to foreign countries by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, OECD, IIE, JASSO, 18,066 people in 1983, after 1983, the increase tendency of international students continues to 79,455 people in 2002. However, in 2003, the number of Japanese international students decreased to 74,551 people, the number of Japanese international students was 82,945 people in 2004. This was the highest number in the period of the investigation. However, after 2004, the number of Japanese international students continued to decrease, the lowest figures were 57,501 people in 2010. However, it was about three times as in the 1980s.

However, the above-mentioned investigation doesn't contain the

number of Japanese international students who made use of the short term study abroad programs in university. According to an investigation which contained the number of short term international students by JASSO, the number of Japanese international students was 81,219 people in 2014. The countries which have many international students were America (18,769 people), Canada (7,373 people), Australia (7,276 people). Thus, the number of short term international students exceeds the number of international students in 2004. We must also consider the number of short term international students to understand the situation of study abroad exactly.

Next, we discuss the countries Japanese international students study abroad, and the details of the international students' account by statistics of OECD. The number of Japanese international students was 55,350 people in 2013. The country that had the most international students was America (19,334 people). The next was China 17,226 people. In order, after China, was Taiwan 5,798 people, Britain 3,071 people, Australia 1,732 people, Germany 1,658 people, France 1,362 people, Korea 1,154 people, Canada 837 people, New Zealand 729 people, other countries 2,449 people. About America and China, from 2000 to 2008, the number of international students was a higher rank.

The number of international students going to America was the largest compared with other countries. However, when we change our point of view, that is to say, the change of the number of international students going to America, a different result is seen. The number of Japanese international students in America was 47,073 people in 1997, but after 2004, the number of international students continued to decrease. In terms of the number of Japanese international students, comparing the number of Japanese international students in 2004 with that of in 2011, the number of Japanese international students generally decreased 30%. However, the number of Japanese international students to America decreased 52%. As a result, though we may judge the diversification and dispersion of the countries Japanese international students study abroad, the point of view that



an introverted character Japanese young people caused them is conspicuous.

However, we cannot conclude the introverted character of Japanese young people caused this from only the result of the statistics. There may be also the possibilities of a change for the worse of the family budget and the circumstances of the world. In recent years, Japan is in the times of a dwindling birthrate, and the population is decreasing. The 18 years old population was 2,050,000 people in 1992, but that was 1,210,000 people in 2009. When we consider the decrease of the number of Japanese international students, is the point of view that an introverted nature of Japanese young people caused this problem really correct?

## **2. The myth of the inward-looking nature of youth in Japan**

In the globalizing society, the dispatch of students studying abroad has been promoted with the purpose of the cultivation of global human resources. However, the number of students who study abroad has decreased after 2004; that was the peak with 82,945 people. That is why “the inward-looking tendency” of youth is problematized as the factor that prevents them from studying abroad. According to the study about global consciousness to new employees, which Sangyo Noritsu University published in 2010, about half answered that they did not want to work abroad. The number was 12.8% larger compared to the same study of 2007. After this study was published, this became a big topic as the number shows the inward-looking tendency of youth. (Toyo Keizai 2011) “The inward-looking tendency” is focused on regarding no interests of youth to studying abroad and no experience of it, to stay in Japan and the tendency of thinking, attitude and decision of youth to studying abroad. However whether “the inward-looking tendency” is the factor of the decrease or not is not clarified. Then we would like to deal here with the question of the inward-looking tendency referring to several documents.

First we will focus on the bipolarization of the tendencies based on the studies about consciousness of youth to overseas. According to the study of Sangyo Noritsu University in 2013, which is the same as the

above-mentioned, about 60% people insisted that they did not want to work abroad and about 40% people agreed with working abroad. In addition, according to the study about the international movement by Cabinet Office Minister's Secretariat Government Public Relations Office, the ration between people with interests in going abroad and people with no interests in it. These studies show the bipolarization of consciousness of youth to going abroad. (Ota 2014) Therefore it is rash to conclude that the factor of decreasing interest is the inward-looking tendency.

Next we would like to consider changes of the social environment as reasons why the numbers of students who study abroad have decreased. There are not only mental factors such as the inward-looking tendency but also economic factors and social factors. For example, there is an opinion that the low-birth rate is a reason of the decrease. The population of 18 years old was about 2.05 million in 1992 at the peak and after 2009 the number has decreased to 1.21 million. It will be easy to figure out that the decrease of 40% is one of the reasons for the dropping study abroad rates. Also, the number of colleges has increased in spite of low-birth rate. This made it easy to enter a college and young people do not have to study abroad to enter a college. Moreover there are several reasons that prevent students from studying abroad such as the lengthening and earlier stage of job hunting, a lack of credit transfer system, the differences of school year calendars, the delay of a development of international educational exchange program. As for studying abroad with the purpose of getting a degree, there are reasons such as no merit to get a degree that is higher than a bachelor, the tendency of short career formation, the increase of the number of degrees that we can get in Japanese graduate schools, a sharp rise of school fees in English-speaking colleges and the weak condition of household budget of Japanese family. (Ota 2014)

For these reasons we can say that besides the inward-looking tendency of youth, economic factors, social factors and the change of values to studying abroad influence the decrease of exchange students. In short, the inward-looking tendency of youth is not an actual



condition but a discourse constructed by society.

### **3. Homology of study abroad and immigration: Push factor and pull factor**

In this section, we will discuss the main reason that prevents study abroad in Japan, and think about the measure.

When we think about the problem of immigration, the countermeasures focus on the cause of that fact, and they are called push factors and pull factors. We can state things in the same way in study abroad. Many researchers have been studying about the problems of talented people who go out the mother country from the viewpoint of international migration. Recently, the Japanese government is uneasy about the phenomenon of a decreasing number of students who study abroad. At present, the Japanese government and a lot of universities support students who want to study abroad because of globalization. However, OECD and IIE's statistic are not including data of who went abroad by using a short period of overseas study program, and they are not considering the biggest problem of the falling birthrate. Compared with 1980, Japan has kept a high level in numbers of students who study abroad.

According to Kobayashi (2011), there are five reasons which block student's study abroad. There are two main reasons, which are called a problem of society such as financial problem and timing of job hunting. The third reason is a decreasing pull factor of study in the U.S. Students are concerned about high fees and public order in the U.S. Furthermore, the Japanese government concludes by saying that Japanese students have an introverted personality. Also, universities say that it is difficult to motivate students to go abroad.

However, except for financial problems and social problems, there are improvements in several ways. The 'Attitude survey about study abroad for university students in Japan -Relationship between introverted personality and motive for studying abroad-', examines the difference between students who have an introverted personality and outgoing students. This survey's targets are 418 university students, and they answered a questionnaire. This survey shows that 276

students want to study abroad and 142 students do not want to.

Students who want to study abroad are mostly outgoing, and they prepare for it. In this part, we should pay attention to students who are interested in studying abroad, but they cannot take a first step to prepare. If the Japanese government wants to increase the number of students who study abroad, this is a key to improve this situation. Even if the government establishes a policy to encourage students, inward-looking students will not have interest. Moreover, some programs do not wipe out anxiety for public security in other countries.

To improve this situation, there are two solutions. First, the government or universities gives opportunities to have a talk with working adults who experienced working abroad. This chance make the students think about other countries more clearly and it is possible that introverted students change their mind. Second, they should set a session to show how the short period of study abroad worked. The short period of study abroad is less likely to be known, but it is a popular style now because of its convenience. In a short period of study abroad, student do not have to be worried about money and the season when they start job hunting. For these reasons, the short period of study abroad is more reasonable for students. Accordingly, it should be given the greatest importance.

If Japanese government really wants to increase the number of international students, they should not conclude the matter with student's introverted personality. They have to be rethink where the personality comes from and how can they help them.

#### **4. The history and concept of brain drain**

Brain drain is defined as the flow of intellectual power (Kuratani 1990). We discuss the history of brain drain and the way of thinking about it.

At first, we think about the history. Considering the historical development of studies, it took place to create a flow of intelligent people from one country to another country. At this point, we can see that action like brain drain happened from the ancient time. After that, the word "brain drain" started to be used in the 1960s. In the

1950s-60s, the period called the third technology revolution, countries demanded people who could operate machines. Many English people migrated from the UK to the US in this period. As mentioned above, the word “brain drain” began to be used. The word of “flow” was associated with a negative image about migration in these days. Therefore, the term “talented people’s migration” or “the movement of talented people” was also used.

Next, we discuss the problems of brain drain. Before we describe that, we should understand the way of thinking about brain drain. There are two approaches regarding it.

First, we explain the internationalist approach. People who believe in the advantages of the free movement of production factors support this. This gives great importance to economical effective demand. If the effect of migration worker’s products can be given from a receiving country to a country of origin, it will not be termed “flow”. If intelligent people cannot get chances to work, it must be seen as a loss. Moreover, scientists and technical experts flowed but countries like the UK grew steadily. Therefore, that was not a big problem.

Second, we present the nationalist approach. This approach emphasizes the system. Compared to the former idea, the human needs in each society are more important in this approach. It is impossible to obstruct settlement, so people pay attention to the effort of sending countries to detain native people. Not only detention but receiving is needed, too. In this idea, intelligent people play important roles in their own country. And young people’s talents in their native country may flourish.

Based on these ideas, we consider the problem that happens these days. Recently, “brain drain” has a bad influence on one country’s prosperity. The degree of labor migration is more than that of professional migration in the UK. However, people regard professional migration as a greater problem than labor labor migration. This is related to the importance of economic aspects and skills to immigrants. In other words, people focus on economic growth in nonnative countries.

Then, is “brain drain” bad or not? To answer this question is very

difficult but we believe it is not. In fact, immigrants do not always get the jobs that they want (Kuratani 1990). And in the nationalist approach, it is not a problem if there is not only outflow but also inflow. “Brain drain” itself is not a problem. We should take into account how people who are migrating to other countries return.

## **5. Brain drain and brain circulation policy in India**

India has sent the largest number of students overseas in the world, only after China. Brain drain and Brain Circulation Policy in India is discussed in this section.

First of all, it is important to be clear about the definition of brain drain and brain circulation. After World War II, a lot of scientists and engineers who had received higher education in developing countries left their own nations, lived in developed countries and never went back. This phenomenon became a problem that caused developing countries to develop less. The increase of Indian diaspora – people who leave their native land – is regarded as brain drain and is considered to be a national loss.

In the 1990’s, some engineers who flowed out to developed countries re-entered their home countries, and then created brain circulation, which has promoted founding and developing industries in their own countries. India is a good example of brain circulation in recent years, especially in the IT field. Originally, quite a few talented people who had received a high level education have flowed out from India. However, a lot of Indian engineers returned and started up the software industry using their network in the 2000’s. After that, the Indian software industry has developed rapidly.

Indian government regards the Indian diaspora network as an important asset that improves Indian international competitiveness and promotes a policy which encourages brain circulation of diaspora. Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) was introduced in 2001-2002. This policy set a special quota in thirty higher education institutions including National Institution of Technology (NIT), one of the most difficult institutions to enter, for diaspora who intend to attain a bachelor’s degree and students who hold nationalities of other

countries.

Students who live in India and aim for entering engineering higher education institutions are required to pass a higher secondary examination obtaining at least thirty three percent for each subject. Moreover, they have to take the All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE). Students are selected in the order of their AIEEE merit. There are preparatory schools dedicated to AIEEE.

In contrast, students living abroad are released from the above burden, however their tuition is much higher than that of students living in India. Only for one hundred Indian diaspora students of their parents whose monthly income is under twenty two yen, a scholarship policy to bear seventy five percent of the expense of Indian conferral degrees program was put into effect from 2006-2007.

The policies which support the acquisition of legal and cultural citizenship for the Indian diaspora by Indian government raise their sense of belonging to India. Moreover, it helps to construct a diaspora network in a great intellectual capital country, India.

## **6. The attack on Indian students in Australia: “Curry Bashing”**

In the beginning of the 21st century, the number of Indian immigrants and students had swelled rapidly. In 2009, Australia had about 93,000 Indian students and most of them lived in Sydney and Melbourne. At the time, some jobs were dominated by Indian people and some people began to think negatively of this. It happened frequently that some white young people targeted Indian students and attacked and robbed them. It is called “Curry Bashing”.

This influenced Indian people and the number of Indian students has been decreasing. In Australia, “Curry Bashing” occurred many times, and mainly it happened in urban areas such as Sydney and Melbourne. In most cases, the attackers were boys in their teens and according to the police, the majority of them committed the crime for fun. As they set “Let’s go Curry Bashing!” as their password, they grouped and assaulted Indian students, then robbed them of their PC and sometimes stabbed them with a screwdriver saying “Go back to India!” In addition, one case occurred in which they robbed all the

furniture in the victims' room and another case occurred in which the car which an Indian group was riding was set on fire.

What is worse, murders also occurred. In 2008, there were 70 cases within a year only in Melbourne, also in Sydney there were 20 cases within a month. From April 2009, 40 attacks happened every month on average in urban areas. As a result, the large-scale demonstrations that protested against it took place in India, and also several thousand people who were mainly Indian students staged a sit-in protest in Melbourne.

Following this, the then Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, and the then Australian Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd, held a conference call and Singh demanded Australia to urgently cope with the situation and to settle it promptly. Then the attacks developed into a diplomatic problem between the two countries. However, almost all of the students in question didn't file damage reports because they were afraid that getting into trouble wouldn't let them get a permanent residence. The fact is that Indians were the most numerous in Australia in 2012 and most of them were skilled migrants.

Also, India was the second largest country in terms of student visas after China and became the top country in terms of temporary work visa as it overtook UK. From 2010, the increasing switch from student visa to permanent residence became a trend: after graduation from school they would get a job in Australia, and then they would take a permanent residence.

On the other hand, the condition to take it became more difficult every year, so that Indians didn't dare file damage reports for fear they should make an unfavorable situation even they were attacked. The decreasing of Indian students could be a great loss for Australia because Australia gains popularity as the destination for studying abroad as the close English-speaking world for Asian countries, and receiving international students is a huge business for Australia. Following the Petroleum and the iron ore, the sales of the Australian education industry related to international students, from 2007 to 2008, reached about 10 billion dollars (about 920 billion yen). Also, native Indians occupied most of the percentages of skilled migrants

who compensated for the lack of the labor market and gave economic profits to Australia.

The violent attacks which India resisted as “racial discrimination” could influence students other than Indian students because the attacks can ruin Australia’s image of “Multiculturalism” abandoning “White Australia policy”. Therefore, in each State of Australia, officials are trying to set up harder penal regulations in the case of a criminal motive such as race, religion and sex, however it is difficult to make it realized and the present condition has not yet reached a fundamental solution.

### **7. International students studying in Australia**

Australia is one of the largest countries accepting international students. The number of foreign students in Australia increased from 105,764 in 2000 to 230,635 in 2008. Now, in Australia, the international education mainly on the foreign student acceptance is already the third largest industry after coal and iron ore for Australia. Relative to the number of foreign enrollments in other countries, China (223,808), India (81,081), Korea (44,061), Australia has a lot of foreign students from Asia, and the rate of foreign students in all students in Australian international education is up to 20.6%. Therefore, it can say that foreign students have a strong impact in Australia. At first, of course, Australian economy is specially affected by them.

In 2010, the acceptance of foreign students decreased slightly, so they took some measures quickly, such as reviewing the quality of education and the system of acceptance. In addition, the organizations which supports to accepting studying abroad students is not only the federal government but also the state government and NGOs. Some of those are based in foreign countries, and they invite students studying abroad.

Furthermore, foreign students not only affect the economy but also public peace. Especially, one of the most important problems is “curry bashing”. Because of the abolishment of White Australia policy and accepting immigrants from around the world, the greatest number of



immigrants and students moved from India where the number of people is increasing explosively.

Therefore, a new trend of anti-Indian sentiments expanded in Australia, and Australians came to make racist comments and use violence against Indians. More than 40 cases have been happening every month from 2009, and although students were injured, some of them had not been reported to police, because they are afraid of losing their right of permanent residence. This is the one of most important international issues, resulting in a decrease of security which was one of the attractions to study abroad in Australia. Regardless, the truth of the matter is that accepting foreign students has many good points.

In Australia, the birthrate is falling and the population is aging. So the government associates the system of studying abroad with the system of labor and immigration, and lets students immigrate to Australia. Australia uses them to increase the number of young people who can contribute to the development of the Australian economy. These days the numbers of foreign students who study technical fields are increasing. Foreign students can have great effect on Australia. Therefore, it can be said that the number and quality of foreign students have the power to change Australia.

## **8. New Colombo Plan of Australian government**

This plan is based on the former Colombo plan which was proposed by the British Commonwealth conference at Colombo in 1950 to co-operate in terms of the economy and development in south Asia and south east Asia. New Colombo plan proceeded by Australian government is composed of the studying abroad of Australians and internship programs for them.

The purpose of this program is to reinforce relationships with other countries and increase opportunities for Australian to work globally. The Australian government believes that this plan will make students take studying abroad in Asia more seriously and be highly evaluated by Australian.

Until now, 32 Asian countries including Mongolia and the Cook Islands support internships and studying abroad. The New Colombo



plan experimentally started in 2014, and there were more than 1300 people who used the program. For three years, there have been 10,000 people supported by the program. Practical internships vary depending on its program. For instance, there are internships with one partner and extended internships that invites a person who works for a company to university.

The Australian government is developing an online network that allows people to use it as resource. For example, a company interested in internships can register their requirement for applicants like students who are studying abroad. The Government, universities and companies have to co-operate to guarantee the success of this new Colombo plan. That effort will make profits for them too. Therefore, they need to have many opportunities and events to foster a good relationship with each other.

## **9. The Japanese government's plan for 300,000 exchange students**

How does the Japanese government accept foreign students? In 2008, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and technology (MEXT) and other related ministries worked out a plan for 300,000 exchange students. The goal of this plan was to make Japan an open country to the world in order to increase the flow of people, money, resources, and information. The government planned to accept many highly skilled persons and to make an intellectual international contribution to other nations, especially with Asian countries.

Before implementing the plan, the Japanese government had pursued a plan for 100,000 exchange students in 1983. This was aimed at accepting students for education, friendship and international cooperation, and to try to increase the number of exchange students from 10,000 to 100,000 by 2000. In the result, it was in 2003 that the goal was attained. Because of the easing and strengthening of entry regulations by Immigration Bureau, an alternation of VISA renewal, and an expansion of the working hours of exchange students' part-time jobs, the number of entrants grew greatly. As the next goal, the government decided to cope with the

problem of the improvement of exchange students' quality.

In the plan for 300,000 exchange students, MEXT tries again to increase the number of exchange students, from 140,000 in 2008 to 300,000 by 2020. Before everything, the government has to spread information about studying in Japan to the world, and let them know about Japanese culture and education. Also, the government needs to cooperate with foreign administrative corporations and universities to be able to support the exchange students. For example, Japan has to invite foreign teachers to raise the level of educational study, or to ensure the place students can live with less living expenses, and so on. It's also important to continue maintaining a human network while cooperating with an enterprise and a group to become seasoned to Japanese society immediately after they graduate.

Then, to what extent has the Japanese government carried out this plan? In 2014, the number of exchange students reached 180,000. Although it grew gradually from 2008, it seems difficult to increase the number of students more over 100,000 for the next couple of years. According to MEXT research, the government fights against heavy odds the policy of this plan—Information about exchanging has not been opened enough, and the number of official lodging for exchange students is less than planned.

Moreover, foreign people that graduated from Japanese university have difficulty in getting a job as a regular employee because the employment of foreigners is still not well established. When many people can't get a job in Japan even if they graduate from a Japanese university, the student who changes his mind about the meaning to do Japanese studying abroad would increase, too.

Thus, in order to increase the number of exchange students to 300,000, further full equipment of an acceptance system and social cooperation are needed. A delay in this is seen at the present.

## **10. Japan's policy for studying abroad 'Tobitate! (Leap for Tomorrow) Young Ambassador Program'**

'Tobitate! (Leap for Tomorrow) Study Abroad Initiative' is the first Japanese public-private partnership project led by Japan's Ministry of

Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT). MEXT has set an objective to collect 20 billion yen from private sectors to help 10,000 students' study abroad by 2020. This objective was set in "the Japan Revitalization Strategy–Japan is Back" plan adopted by Japan's Cabinet in June 2013 and 'Tobitate! Abroad Initiative' was started from October. 'Tobitate! Young Ambassador Program', started the year after, is the biggest effort for 'Tobitate! Study Abroad Initiative'. 'Tobitate! Young Ambassador Program' provides a course for high school students and for university students who belong to Japanese university.

This project was created concerned with two facts. Firstly, Japanese companies found difficulty in securing and developing domestic human resources. However, 74.1 percent of Japanese companies with operations outside of Japan need those globally minded talents for worldwide markets (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2010). Secondly, the number of students going to study overseas has been decreasing compared to other countries. With respect to this fact, research by Hiroshima shows a problem about students in relation to studying overseas. According to the research, students often are concerned with the tuition fee and travel expenses, language skills and life in other countries. These worries from students seem addressed in 'Tobitate! Study Abroad Initiative'.

For example, the selected students participate in a pre-training session and receive expenses as a scholarship. There are more aids to encourage students to consider study abroad, such as, support in designing their own project for application and a special allowance for those who will go abroad for the first time. This allowance enables such students to apply for a shorter-term study overseas plan. This allowance is doubled, so that more students with less experience may start from a 27 days-plan. The research by Hiroshima also reported that as a desired length of study overseas, 37.8 percent of the students chose several weeks to less than a month and 25.4 percent chose one to three months. It seems that the allowance would be beneficial for students.

Moreover, this project may also help to relieve some troubles with

municipalities and companies in rural Japan. The first point is, this project will create the certain number of study overseas students every year and this may suspend the decrease of study overseas students' number in Japan. This project has supported 1,915 young ambassadors from 2014. Further, a Regional development course requires students to take an internship at a local company or community before and/or after the study overseas, which will strengthen the link between students and local communities. This course has been extending the applied regions about 5 per year from 2015. The MEXT aims to support about 30 areas by 2020, and it may accelerate an increase in the number of ambassadors from countryside. Furthermore, the project expects the participants to promote study abroad as evangelists. To play this role, they hold socials and introduce their own experiences in briefing sessions.

Therefore, Japan Public-Private Partnership Student Study Abroad Program 'Tobitate! Young Ambassador Program' might be beneficial for both students and companies. Also, by supporting young ambassadors, students, as a program, they mostly come back to Japan and this must be important for Japanese society.

## **11. Intergovernmental efforts between Japan and Australia for studying abroad**

In this section, we discuss two merits of the New Colombo Plan and 'Tobitate! Young Ambassador Program' between Japan and Australia. We describe the reasons why these merits are possible and the efforts of these programs.

Firstly, the number of students studying abroad will increase in Japan and Australia because these countries have made an effort to increase the number of foreign students studying abroad. I refer to two efforts.

The Japanese government tries to remove the difficulty of language. Japanese government considers the plan to give a chance of studying abroad for students who are weak in English. According to a Symposium and Roundtable of higher education in Japan and Australia, the "Japanese government thinks about English education

for not only Japanese students but also foreign students from third country, and aims to promote the chance of studying abroad for students of science who reluctance to go to study abroad because of their lack of language ability.” Language is essential to live in a foreign country, and anxiety about language is a cause of passivity for studying abroad. If the English education becomes more enthusiastic in Japan, a lot of students can study abroad.

Japan and Australia also think positively about accepting students who do not have enough language ability. Symposium and Roundtable of higher education in Japan and Australia says that “there are some companies which are eager to accept students that do not have enough Japanese language ability.” Besides, at this symposium, a university in Australia states that “it is possible to treat entrance border flexibly if only the students are belong to reliable university.” These statements show that there are systems which can make it easier to do study abroad and internships.

Secondly, students would get a job by making use of studying abroad. Australia has already introduced this system. Japan tries to make it easy to go to study abroad, and if Japan refers to New Colombo Plan, the same system as Australia will be possible in Japan. Many Japanese students have given up studying abroad until now because they have a fear of repeating a year in school. However, All Japan Conference of Education Problems says that “a lot of companies emphasize on globalization, and the government and the private sector will continue to support for studying abroad.” New Colombo Plan eliminates the fear about repeating a year in school, and “students can graduate on schedule because they are able to acquire credits by internships and it is possible to build personal relationships in international company.” The barrier between studying abroad and getting a job would be removed if New Colombo Plan spreads more and Japan refers to it.

For those two reasons, the number of students studying abroad will increase and it will be possible to make use of studying abroad for getting a job.

## **12. Realistic solutions**

We summarize the issues from three viewpoints: the study abroad situation of Japanese students, the study abroad surroundings in Australia and Australia's policy toward foreign students.

Firstly, we summarize the study abroad situation of Japanese students. These days, there are several types of programs like a short-term program, an internship and volunteering. The number of foreign students from Japan is on the increase including all types of programs. Diversified programs are caused by universities and groups suggesting several programs to meet the needs of students. Job hunting and studying abroad to Asian countries are good examples. Generally speaking, studying abroad is recognized as a way of global personnel development. A short-term program became a mainstream now. Though Asian countries as destinations are increasing, main destinations are the U.S., Canada and Australia.

Secondly, we summarize study abroad surroundings in Australia. Till now, three pull factors were the safety, the reasonable school fees and the living expenses and the comfortable lifestyle. But these are changing. In terms of safety, Australia might lose its credibility because of Curry Bashing. Prices in Australia have risen and then the school fees and the living expenses are as high as in U.S. and U.K. But the ideal lifestyle does not change. There are abundant natural resources and the climate is mild. Melbourne is rated the most livable city in the world for the sixth consecutive year.

Finally, we summarize Australia's policy toward foreign students. Receiving foreign students is important to support the export industry for Australia. Thus, the Australian government does several programs. For example, New Colombo Plan aims to lift knowledge of the Indo Pacific area in Australian undergraduates to study and undertake internships in the region. 'Study in Australia' is a website to assist international students by government. This is why foreign students could be given a high-quality education in Australia.

There is a mythical notion that Japanese students are inward-looking. However, in today's globalized society, study abroad programs will diversify more and more and study abroad students

from Japan will increase in the near future if we arrange the appropriate policies based on sound understanding of human nature and the changing world.

### **Conclusion: Building a new concept to go beyond the myth of inward-looking**

Based on our analysis, we would like to suggest what Japan should do to increase the number of foreign exchange student from our country and from other countries.

To increase the number of foreign exchange students from Japan, at first we should solve fundamental problems such as the Population Decline. The more the absolute number of young people increases, the more 'Out-Intention' students who are interested in going abroad there will be. Secondly, we should give 'Out-Intention' students opportunities to study abroad. It does not mean that we change "In-Intention" students into 'Out-Intention.' If all students change into 'Out-Intention,' too much Brain Drain might happen in Japan. Instead so, we should send 'Out-Intention' students who want to study abroad. That will make not only the number of exchange students increase, but also raise the quality of exchange students. To do so, we should spread information about projects like 'Tobitate!,' and many people and company need to support the projects.

We can now easily connect to the world by developing Social Network System. And by holding the Tokyo Olympics in 2020, we will be able to have opportunities to meet people from other countries. It may cause an increase of 'Out-Intention' people. Therefore, we need to improve the environment gradually from now on, to let these people study abroad easily. Also we need to develop powerful international human resources to equally argue to the world.

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# **Attracting Chinese Tourists to Shizuoka**

The Research Seminar of Professor Nagura  
Rina Okada, Emi Kato, Hazuki Tsutsui, Kosuke Matsushita

Hello everyone. I will talk about "Attracting Chinese Tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture". In our seminar, we are majoring in Chinese society and culture. This year we have conducted an investigation into what can attract Chinese tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture. Today's presentation has five sections related to this subject.

1. Background of studies
2. Survey method and purpose of survey
3. Fieldwork
4. The problem to be solved
5. Suggestions

## **1. Background of studies**

First of all, I will talk about the background of our studies. Now the transfer excess number of people in Shizuoka is second to the bottom in the whole country. And many young people are flowing to urban areas, so the energy of the town is disappearing. For that reason, we think that it is good to promote the tourism industry in Shizuoka as one plan to stop the flow of population. Increasing the population, for example with foreign and Japanese tourists can soften the economic damage caused by depopulation and it would bring energy to Shizuoka prefecture and reduce the population outflow.

Looking at the recent tourism industry in Japan, Chinese tourists are very important. It is same in Shizuoka, a number of Chinese tourists visit Shizuoka and they have been responsible for various impacts. So we focus on Chinese tourists as one part of the plan to increase the population here.

## **2. Survey method and purpose of survey**

Next, I'll talk about the survey method. We conducted studies by

mainly conducting document investigation and fieldwork. Document investigation consisted of three things. The first is reading documents about the relationship of town development and tourists, and books about Chinese psychology and behavior. The second is researching how to introduce Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan traveling guidebooks in China. The third is researching tourist movement in the newspaper and on the internet.

We conducted fieldwork at Shizuoka and Lanzhou City in China. Lanzhou is a city located in northwest China. This is not a city where economic development is as advanced as large cities like Beijing and Shanghai. But Lanzhou City has a large floating population, and because Lanzhou University is one of the key universities in China, many students come from all parts of China. Thus, the data from Lanzhou can be representative of China in general. We will report the main results of the fieldwork.

The fieldwork had three purposes. The first was to grasp the popularity of Shizuoka among Chinese people. The second was to cognize the consumption behavior of Chinese tourists. The third was to grasp the present conditions and some problems in tourist facilities and transportation. We will talk about the result of our studies from these three aspects.

### **3. Fieldwork**

#### (1) Report of fieldwork

First, we conducted interviews and a questionnaire at a Japanese school in Shizuoka City and Lanzhou University in China to grasp the popularity of Shizuoka for Chinese tourists. At the Japanese school we asked "do you have some impressions to Shizuoka Prefecture?" Then a few students answered "Shizuoka is associated with Mt. Fuji and green tea", but most students had no impression to Shizuoka. From this result, we could realize the lower popularity of Shizuoka. But we could get another interesting result. It was the answer that students choose Shizuoka as a studying abroad destination because they have relatives in Shizuoka. This seems to follow a traditional custom that Chinese people migrate by territorial connection or blood relative.

We also conducted a survey of students majoring in Japanese and public students in Lanzhou University. 90 percent of students majoring in Japanese knew Shizuoka Prefecture. But only 10 percent of the public students knew Shizuoka Prefecture. In addition we asked them “do you know Mt. Fuji is in Shizuoka”, 80 percent of them did not know Mt. Fuji is in Shizuoka. We keenly realized that Shizuoka is not very popular among Chinese people.

Furthermore, in guidebooks of Japan published in China, Shizuoka is mentioned only a little. They only briefly introduced Mt. Fuji, the cherry trees in Kawazu, and hot spring in Atami or Izu. Chinese guidebooks focus primarily on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and major cities.

## (2)Consumption behavior of Chinese tourists

Next, we will introduce survey findings regarding the consumption behavior of Chinese tourists. In the first place, we conducted a questionnaire about consumption behavior in China targeting the general public. We asked “How are you going to spend money?” “When are you going to give a present?” “How much would you want to pay for the present?” and so on. We found out that Chinese tourists spend the most money on food. And there is no relation between consumer behaviors and age and sex. Moreover, through various readings, we found that Chinese people send gifts to maintain and expand their network of human relationships. In addition, through interviews in Lanzhou, we found out that most people send a gift on a Chinese national holiday called “Spring Festival”. On Spring Festival, a lot of Chinese tourists visit Japan. A gift from overseas is of high value and it seems likely that it works in their favor in the construction of human relationships.

Second, through our literature survey, we found out that Chinese eat Chinese cuisine when they travel. And, through interviews in 滝亭 (Takitei) , the hotel which was schmeered by Chinese and 70% of users are Chinese. From these results, we understood Chinese tourists seem conservative in terms of food and housing.

Finally, we will report our investigation of tourist facilities and

transport facilities. From our readings, we knew of the change in the main aim for Chinese tourists. Back in the day, their aim for trips was a shopping spree. But, these days, their aim is to experience Japanese culture. So, we performed fieldwork centering on the facilities where Japanese culture can be experienced.

First is Fujisan Shizuoka Airport. Despite the fact that there are many Chinese users, there is not much Chinese on signs or restaurants. Moreover, there is not much wi-fi. This is an inconvenient environment for foreign tourists.

Next is Takitei. As we said earlier, this hotel is owned and managed by Chinese people. So, the hotel has prepared for the smooth reception of Chinese tourists. There is Chinese writing on signs about how to take a hot spring bath and warning notices. They are working hard for the prevention of breach of manners. In addition, they lend yukatas to meet the needs of Chinese tourists.

Third is 玉露の里 (gyokuro no sato) . We can experience “sado” here, so this place is also popular for foreign tourists. This institution not only has wi-fi but also signs in foreign languages. But, there are no Chinese staff and it is difficult to communicate with Chinese tourists. So, some trouble has occurred sometimes. For example, some Chinese tourists sometimes enter a restricted area.

#### **4. The problem to be solved**

Based on our investigations, we think there are three problems to be solved in order to attract tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture.

First is the lack of staff who can speak Chinese and the lack of Chinese writing on signs. If staff and tourists can communicate completely, the trouble will decrease.

Second is the lack of wi-fi. Even Fujisan Shizuoka Airport, the first point of contact for visitors to Shizuoka, does not have complete wi-fi. If there is a good wi-fi facility in this airport, tourists can send information using SNS. And they can tell of the charm of Shizuoka to their Chinese friends. By doing so, many Chinese people will come to Japan.

Third is lack of information transmission ability. We are not yet

sharing enough information about the charm of Shizuoka and its tourist attractions. This is leading to it becoming more and more low-profile. And this is becoming an obstacle to attracting tourists. In fact, many Chinese students know Mt. Fuji but they don't know that Mt. Fuji is in Shizuoka. This backs up lack of information transmission ability in Shizuoka prefecture.

## **5. Suggestions**

Based on these problems, we will suggest three things to increase the number Chinese tourists.

First is to increase the number of staff who can speak Chinese. But, it is difficult to employ Chinese staff. So, we should prepare a system in that Japanese staff can learn Chinese, and buttress their readiness for Chinese tourists.

Second is to be more active about transmitting information. We think that telling Chinese tourists about the charm of each institution leads people to be attracted to them. For that, we should increase the channels of information transmission and the information content. If there is SNS, for example Facebook, we can convey a lot of charm to Chinese people. And, in regards to information content, we should share more information in their official homepage. For example, we could indicate the presence or absence of Chinese staff at certain sports. Accordingly, we can offer a more comfortable trip for tourists.

Lastly, we would like to enlist the cooperation of ethnic businesses which Chinese people are operating in Shizuoka. As we said earlier, Chinese tourists tend to eat Chinese food and to stay at a hotel which is managed by Chinese people. With this in mind, we should know and share information of the place where is managed by Chinese. For example, Chinese food restaurant, hotel, institution and so on. To cooperate with them will attract Chinese tourists to Shizuoka Prefecture.

Based on these matters, if we act to attract tourists, we think our region will become more active and become a more charming town due to sightseeing. Furthermore, we expect to stop the population outflow.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

## Dr. Keiko Yamanaka's Comments

. . . . I was listening to each of the presentations. They are very, very well-organized, and the speakers seem to be confident. A little bit tight but everyone has done a very good job. I think everyone deserves the *hakushu*.

I must say I am honored to be the discussant for your presentations on the First Congress of International Relations Department.

Let me just talk about what I thought of the presentations. First, I would like to talk about a little bit of overviews of the four papers. The four papers have been listed here.

It looked as though when I first was given the papers, four of them, I could not really see how each one would relate to the others. When I read all of them, I realized there were lots and lots of things coming together. What I'm thinking is that it is a very intimate connection between global and local or local and global. This has been a cliché since the time of globalization, and that is nothing new. But it's also like from the hills – satoyama – of Shizuoka to Kenya – that is something I never thought of.

It's also local to global. Also, I think we should realize population has really changed. Demographic change is a serious threat to, I think, almost every country in East Asia. Japan is not the only one. South Korea faces very similar issues, Hong Kong, and Singapore, too. I think it's good for us to face the importance of this threat in our everyday life, which is connected to the middle range of analysis and going up to the very large growth level.

What we have seen here are: environment, ecology, technology issues in Konaka Seminar; attitudes and behaviors of the young people focusing on studying abroad by the group, Sawada Seminars;



economy, tourism, cultural, and people-to-people exchange in tourism by the paper in Nagura Seminar; finally, Professor Takahata brought in the issues of immigration in the communities and local policies. What I see is here, of course, global and local context.

But at the same time – I think this I should probably emphasize – I see in your every paper that you try to make it very critical. I don't know if you're very aware of it but, at the same time, you try to be analytical. This is something that you are expected to do and I'm happy to see this. But also, I found lots of positive and forward-looking approaches. That is something very important, especially for the young generation of Japan which is quickly ageing. This is a very serious threat to your generation as you know very well. Policy-oriented, these are the ones I found common through the three papers.

I will also talk about what we can do about this in conclusion. What I found is that the four papers are essentially addressing the issues of immediate phenomenon but we have not really talked about the real causes of all these population or demographic changes which could be, of course, beyond our scope, at least, in this presentation.

This is what I am going to present. I am going to comment on each paper.

Each paper – An Unexpected Gift of the Population Decrease – this group is based on anthropological perspectives, which I found very interesting because they are focusing on communities. What I thought most important and interesting to me is, by 2040, about 900 communities in Japan will disappear. But I think this is a very optimistic statistic. If you look at around us, even today, you will find the de facto disappearance of communities in our vicinity in Shizuoka Prefecture.

But this statistic just represents the threat. Then Satoyama means there is a middle between people's community, people's farmland and

the mountain or wildlife habitat. It's a kind of middle range space and also middle range analysis, from what I see. It's kind of micro – not necessarily macro. Not the people. It's not about the state but the community level which is very indicative of what is happening because it comes with so many interesting relations into one.

What I found is the paper calls it conflict between humans and animals, I see it intersections. It's up to you. Of course, you are focused on conflict. For the people, it can be conflict. But for the animals, what I found, I read in the paper, they are essentially looking for expanding the territory for food. It's conflict for the people because they will bring damage to the crops as well as many other things.

In Japan, due to outmigration of a place like Shizuoka and an ageing population, the Satoyama area and farmland are not attended well, as well as climate and ecological changes are also affecting wild animals. It's a huge change behind the people's control.

But at the same time, the same issues can be found in Kenya and the damages to crops and the livestock in the national park. Then what I found interesting is that Kenya's Maasai people, who live in the very different level of economic development, culture, and life, they were brought in to comparison with the Satoyama areas of Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan, which is much higher in terms of economic development. I find it, honestly, hard to relate to the two projects coming together.

But also, I think it's good to see that the small technologies from Japan have been very, very effective. But yet, I also wondered how it can be sustained in the setting like Maasai people, where they do not have control over their farmland because they are part of a national park and the government would really enforce the law not to touch the wildlife, which is a source of revenues. The sustainability has to be mentioned. That was my first reaction.

Anyway, this is an interesting project from local to global, and a micro to middle range and that relates to what are the long-term solutions. That is a long-term solution that will get back to the discussion of what causes these changes in the population and environment.

In the next paper, Policies for Studying Abroad, the paper has lots of rich data and the discussions about subject. But I also found it interesting personally because the inward-looking of Japanese people today is part of my own observations at UC Berkeley. I have taught at UC Berkeley for quite a long time.

We do not see many Japanese people on the campus, whereas in the last 5 years, even in my class, there are lots and lots of Korean students, Chinese students, and other international students coming. They are brave. Some of them do not even write very good papers but they come and finish their course. I don't see many Japanese people. But yet, I'm so happy to find that there are different ways to look at the so-called inward-looking of Japanese people, young students.

You're critical of the statistics presented by the authority. The authors insist that there are lots of demographic, socioeconomic contexts, and cultural contexts to be considered in the observation that students are not necessarily going abroad in large numbers anymore. But at the same time, the paper shows that young people themselves are adapting to the changing world on a global context, as well as the economic downturn of Japanese economy, which makes the corporations tight in terms of recruiting and the rules about getting a job. These things have to be taken into consideration but yet the so-called myth does not take it into the context.

Then the paper also moves to Australia, which is, again, a very, very different setting from Japanese archipelago, which is Far East. Australia is a country of immigrants. But it also had a history of "White Australia." It's abandoned a long time ago. Then Indian

students, very good students – usually Indians abroad are top of the cream of the society – very well educated, connected to the world but, coming to Australia, they are bashed. They are discriminated against and prejudiced.

Here, again, we have to see the different historical contexts for receiving international students. Japan and Australia both had the project on bringing in large number of high-quality students. The issue is – I will come back to Japan again – Australia has its own history of immigration. It's quite open by now. Yes, there are prejudices and discriminations but, when we look at Japan, are we ready to have many international students? Are we ready to receiving them, educating them in the global context in the Japanese local setting, and then send them off to corporations?

We talked about here the issue of brain circulation. If you believe in brain circulation, I think that young people in Japan have to consider in order to go beyond just local. At least this paper tells us young people are serious about reaching out to the resources and opportunities outside Japan, and then they like to ride on, to some level, the wave of circulation of the brain. That means you just do not go out to take up opportunity using resources outside.

But at the same time, you learn something from different countries and bring back what you learned to the country, to the setting that you have grown up. It's a kind of transnational world. International students from Japan can go and then reach to the different societies, and then come back in contribution to the Japan's future. That is something that I read in this paper. I think it's a very forward-looking and I hope many of you will try to study abroad and then bring back something interesting, something that you can make contribution to the change in society.

Next one is about Chinese Tourism. This is a very neat, well-done paper. It was fun to read, very pragmatic, and a lot of policy

suggestions. But I did find one criticism. Or, suggestions I have is about who are the Chinese people. Then, why are they here in so many numbers as tourists in Japan? Because quite a long time ago, in the 1960s and 70s, when Japan was successful in economics or economic development, the Japanese tourists went abroad in the big numbers, in the busload.

Then, they had the same reputation as not somebody who is really sophisticated in many ways and then they move in the bus with a guide and a flag from one place to another, in a huge number, didn't interact with the locals, ate Japanese food in a Japanese restaurant and stayed in a Japanese-owned hotel.

What can you tell with that observation about Chinese tourists in Japan? I think I would suggest as a social scientist, in order to understand what Chinese people want by coming to Japan, I would say you should put it — the Chinese tourism — in the historical and societal context of China's economic development since 1980s. China was closed up to that point. Just only three decades later, Chinese people in the busload are coming to small places like Shizuoka.

You should probably know the historical context. That means probably their living standards have gone up. People can enjoy their own disposable income at the level of middle class. What is middle class in Chinese society, which is also the question that is posed. I would say to make this paper very useful to anyone, especially to the policymakers, I would ask, "who are these people? What is their demography, especially class? Then from there, why do they choose Japan?"

What do they want to experience as culture in Japan? China and Japan share a lot of history, civilization. Well, actually we're offspring of Chinese civilization. Now, Chinese people are coming to see Japan. What do they want to see about Japan? I think there are a lot of

interesting questions. What can also Shizuoka offer and cannot offer to Chinese tourists? We have to probably do better with what we can do for the tourists. Then, there are lots of questions and then the paper has lots of suggestions, too.

All right, moving to – I’m getting late a little bit. Next, the Local Policy and Support for Immigrant Communities. This is something I am personally and academically interested in. I also work with Professor Takahata on the Filipino and the Nikkei-Brazilian communities in Hamamatsu area.

What is most important, most interesting fact I found in this paper is the fact that population replacement is already happening. In 2015, the paper reports that the Japanese population decreased by 110,000, and the immigrant population increased by 110,000. That means that Japan has already benefited by the immigrants. The fact that the Japanese government may not want to admit but the demography tells us that is already happening.

I should note after 30 years since the large population, a large number of Brazilians came in, and also lots of undocumented aliens started to come. But the Japanese government does not recognize these people as immigrant workers. The word by itself, ‘immigrants’, is not used in Japanese policies. There is a gap between the reality and the national policy. This is exactly what Professor Takahata’s project addressed.

Hamamatsu, because of its labor needs, lots of immigrant communities are coming in and developed and, now, not only refugees but there are people who come as the people of Japanese descent, marriage migrants, and workers on rotation.

But a lot changes also happened over three decades. Now, Brazilians are being replaced by Filipinos or other Asian people; and then second generation is growing, speaking Japanese in Japanese local communities. This is a fact that cannot be neglected because

education is so important for the next generation, but yet Japanese government does not really have a good plan to incorporate these new second generation into Japanese society. This is exactly what the case of Hamamatsu presents.

How Hamamatsu can actually address, fill the gap between the policies? I would say that in a larger context and in your own perspectives, you, your generation has to face the question: Can Japan survive without immigrants? You have to think about this. Okay?

All right, so I'll move on. Then finally, the conclusion. What I found is that the three papers are interesting. Each one has its own progressive ideas, critical point of views. But at the same time, these papers do not address what really causes population changes. We cannot really address what we can do in a large scale about population changes. But I think, at least, we are talking about these subjects and then we have to talk about the pragmatic solutions. But, at the same time, I would like to see the leadership among your generation, the students of Shizuoka University, to lead, to find something different from before.

But, at least, the papers show you are interested in the subject. A wide range of topics is possible under these subjects. Then you, at least, took the population issues seriously.

In a sense, I would like to congratulate for the success of your presentations. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to talk about your papers. Thank you.

**END**