
2011 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

December 3-4, 2011

Kinugasa Campus, Ritsumeikan University,
Kyoto, Japan

ITINERARY & BRIEFING PAPERS

Workshop: Yoyokan Room # 956 (2nd floor)

Reception Ryoyukan Cafeteria (Basement)



Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

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Preface

The KEIO-RITS workshop is a forum for graduate students between Keio University and Ritsumeikan University to have a precious opportunity to interact with their peers and publicize and get feedback on their work, exchange experiences, make contact, and learn what other students are doing in the policy science area. The workshop will be a one-day program organized in such a way to promote lively discussions.

Workshop Title:

2011 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

Venue:

Ritsumeikan University, Kinugasa Campus, Kyoto, Japan

List of Participants

Univ.	No.	Name	Countries
Rits.	1	Akio Kamiko, Professor	Japan
	2	Yoko Otsuka, Professor	Japan
	3	Hisaya Oda, Professor	Japan
	4	Yozo Nishimura, Professor	Japan
	5	Masato Kamikubo, Associate Professor	Japan
	6	Nurul Kasanah Mardiatun Fitri	Indonesia
	7	Shariful Alam Chowdhury	Bangladesh
	8	Khin Cho Win	Myanmar
	9	Inwon Seo	South Korea
	10	I-soon Raungratanaamporn	Thailand
	11	Kallaya Tantiyaswasdikul	Thailand
	12	Penpathu Pakdeeburee	Thailand
	13	Xia Wang	China
	14	Wei Wang	China
Keio	1	Michio Umegaki, Professor	Japan
	2	Michelle P. Dela Calzada	Philippines
	3	Angelino T. Gammad	Philippines
	4	Kay Thwe Win	Myanmar

Campus Profile: Kinugasa Campus Access Map

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R Kinugasa Campus Taxi Map

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タクシーの運転手さんへ : Directions for Taxi Driver:
立命館大学 衣笠キャンパス正門
(少し入ったところまでお入りください。)
Ritsumeikan University KINUGASA Campus Main Gate
(Proceed to just inside the main gate)



タクシー運転手用 (Show this to the Taxi Driver):
立命館大学衣笠キャンパスまでお願い致します。
Please take me to Ritsumeikan University's KINUGASA Campus.



Ritsumeikan University Kinugasa Campus



- ① Gymnasium 2
- ② Research Labs
- ③ Yoyokan Hall
- ④ Koshinkan Hall
- ⑤ Meigakukan Hall (Kyoto United Nations Depository Library)
- ⑥ Ryoyukan Hall
- ⑦ Keimeikan Hall
- ⑧ Jinshinkan Hall
- ⑨ Keigakukan Hall
- ⑩ Kenshinkan Hall
- ⑪ Seishinkan Hall
- ⑫ Shugakukan Hall
- ⑬ Language Center
- ⑭ Ikuyukan Hall
- ⑮ Gakujikan Hall
- ⑯ University Library
- ⑰ Yushinkan Hall
- ⑱ Shogakukan Hall
- ⑲ Zonshinkan Hall
- ⑳ Atrium
- ㉑ Kogakukan Hall
- ㉒ Student Center
- ㉓ Soshikan Hall (Human Research Center)
- ㉔ Jukokan Hall
- ㉕ Shitokukan Hall
- ㉖ Shigakukan Hall
- ㉗ Igakukan Hall
- ㉘ Gymnasium 1
- ㉙ Provenance Monument
- ㉚ Art Research Center
- ㉛ Suekawa Memorial Lecture Hall
- ㉜ Saionji Memorial Hall
- ㉝ Research Center for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage
- ㉞ Academeia Ritsumei 21
- ㉟ Creotech Co., Ltd.



The Schedule of 2011 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

Date	Time	Programs	Remarks / Titles of Presentations
Dec. 2	Arrival time at 19:01 p.m. on Nozomi 241		
		Check in at Kyoto Travelers Inn.	From Kyoto station or Sanjo Keihan station, take Tozaisen (East-West line) to Higashiyama station. It takes 7 minutes walk from Exit 1. Public bus is available from Kyoto Station. Get off at “Kyotokaikan bijyutsukan mae” bus stop. Hotel is 2 minutes away by walk.) tel. 075 771 0225
Dec. 3	9:00-9:10	Welcome Greetings	
	9:10-9:40	No.1 Khin Cho Win	A Study on Silver Human Resources Centers (Public Temporary Employment Agency for Seniors) in Japan: evaluating on to what extent fulfill “Ikigai” in term of self-development and sense of community among members through services
	9:40-10:10	No.2 Kay Thwe Win	The obstacles of Myanmar Migrant Workers before and after migration to China
	10:10-10:20	Break	
	10:20-10:50	No.3 Shariful Alam Chowdhury	Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh: Addressing Children-The Most Vulnerability
	10:50-11:20	No.4 Michelle P. Dela Calzada	Children in Disaster Prone Areas Their Insecurities and Capabilities (Caraga Region, Philippines in Focus)
	11:20-11:50	No.5 Penpathu Pakdeeburee	Community Self-Information Management for Disaster Emergency Response
	11:50-13:00	Lunch	
	13:00-13:30	No.6 Nurul Kasanah Mardiatun Fitri	WOMEN AND ISLAMIC PARTIES IN DEMOCRATIZING INDONESIA: An Analysis of Parliamentary Election 2009
	13:30-14:00	No.7 Inwon Seo	The Comparative Study of Japan-Korea’ foreign policies in Building East Asian Community
	14:00-14:30	No.8 Angelino T. Gammad	Detainees Insecurity in Mandaluyong Jail (Philippines)
	14:30-14:40	Break	
	14:40-15:10	No.9 Xia WANG	Critical Determinants of Influencing Primary Health Care Service Supply in Rural Gansu

Date	Time	Programs	Remarks / Titles of Presentations
	15:10-15:40	No.10 Wei WANG	Cost-effectiveness Analysis of New Multi-drug-resistant Tuberculosis Diagnostic Technologies in China
	15:40-15:50	Break	
	15:50-17:20	Keynote Speech: Prof. Shujiro Urata	Regional Economic Integration in East Asia and Japan's FTA Policy
	17:20-17:30	Break	
	17:30-18:00	No.11 Kallaya Tantiyaswasdikul	The University's Role in Innovative Capacity Enhancement to Economic Growth
	18:00-18:30	No.12 I-soon Raungratanaamporn	Structure of Local government in Emergency Phase Disaster Counter Measurement: Constrain and Challenge in Japan and Thailand
	18:30-20:30	Reception	

Note: According to the constraint of time, each presentation has a limited time as follows:

- For students: each presentation 20 min. plus 10 min. for a discussion

Abstracts of Presentations

A Study on Silver Human Resources Centers (Public Temporary Employment Agency for Seniors) in Japan: evaluating on to what extent fulfill “Ikigai” in term of self-development and sense of community among members through services

KHIN CHO WIN

This paper aims to study the services of the Silver Human Resources Centers (Public Temporary Employment Agency for Seniors) in Japan and to what extent fulfill “**Ikigai**” among members through services. Japan has experienced one of the largest increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over in the world. The proportion of the elderly is 19.5% in 2005 and is expected to reach 25.2% in 2015. Health promotion and support for quality of life for the elderly is therefore an important task in such a society.

The Silver Human Resource Centre (**SHRC**) provides temporary work opportunities for people aged over 60. It was started in the 1970s by a local municipality as a separate organization (Corporation for the Aged), which had both business and voluntary components. **SHRCs** fulfill the double task of giving older people the possibility to do something good for themselves and, at the same time, to do something good for others. **SHRCs** favor positions in which retirees can provide a social benefit to the local community. **SHRC** has demonstrated its potential to provide resources for enhancing ‘**Ikigai**’ through providing work opportunities to realize life changes for both elderly male and female. In this paper, I will focus on to what extent **SHRC** fulfils “**Ikigai**” among people who wish to engage in productive activities in the later stages of life.

Keywords: SHRCs, elder people, retirees, Ikigai

The obstacles of Myanmar Migrant Workers before and after migration to China

Kay Thwe Win

Myanmar people with its wide-spread poverty, rising inflation and declining real incomes, an already uncertain situation is made seriously by the coercive measures imposed by the authorities, and many people see migration as the only remaining option. China did not give Myanmar migrants to legal stay so their salary are low, didn't have health, education benefits but more times to work. Without supporting their rights, their facilities and their beneficial by unauthorized migration offers some short-term advantages later they faced long-term problems with the insecure and unsafe lives.

No legal contract between Chinese employers and Myanmar migrant workers so Myanmar migrants have any labour protection and any job security and when China locals didn't want the high wages labors and also wanted to lose workers' wages then replaced in their place with cheaper labors, they returned back to their home. They didn't also get their former work in origin country. Later depending on the financial resources, the need for workers or family issues that were encourages them to go to work in destination country. By this way, migration cycling process is happening. Finally, most migrants usually end up as cyclical migrants who go home and out until they are too old to work abroad. Myanmar migrants' obstacles before and after working at China with in physical and mental needs but there is a growing rate of Myanmar migrant workers who migrates with neighboring countries. Finally, from these obstacles, we need to find out the wonderful result of how to solve their needs and problems that require extensive commitment by both sending and receiving governments to lessen the rate of migration gap between the richer country and poor country.

Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh: Addressing Children-The Most Vulnerability.

MD. SHARIFUL ALAM CHOWDHURY and ZOYNAB BANU

For geographical location and geological configuration, Bangladesh is prone to various types of disasters and vulnerabilities caused by climate change. Among others, disasters like flood and cyclones have devastating impacts on livelihoods and economy which adversely affect every aspect of children's daily life, life chances and protection provided for in the CRC. Children's rights to survival, protection, clean water, sanitation, food, health and education remain in serious threat due to disasters. With the experience in risk mitigation, sharing of knowledge and country to country, regional and international cooperation, Bangladesh acquired unique capabilities in reducing risks, casualties and destruction in the course of disasters. Through continuous efforts, Bangladesh's disaster management strategy has been shifted from response to risk management and resilience which have secured prominent space in every development planning. Bangladesh's PRSP secures provisions for strengthening disaster management and risk mitigation, mainstreaming DRR into national policies, planning, institutional development and development processes, and ensuring community, NGO and civil society participation in disaster management and enhancing their capacity for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. At the same time people's perception about the needs and interests of different groups such as vulnerable children and women is also very important in prioritizing the actual needs of the deserving ones. Both inter- and intra-generational contribution is necessary in providing resources for fulfilling children's particular needs, upholding their rights and ensuring child protection during the disasters and the aftermath. Special provisions are being incorporated in preparedness and resilience strategies to address different components of vulnerabilities of women and children.

Key Words: Climate Change, Vulnerability, Children, Risk Reduction, Rural Community, Bangladesh etc.

Children in Disaster Prone Areas Their Insecurities and Capabilities

(Caraga Region, Philippines in Focus)

Michelle P. Dela Calzada

This research is an attempt to establish the effects of natural disasters on the lives of children living along hazard/disaster prone areas in Caraga Region, Philippines who comprise around 47% of the population of the Region. It is hope that the through this research impact of natural disasters will be seen and understood beyond just the number of deaths and cost of damage to properties and infrastructure which preoccupies much of the government monitoring in times of disasters. The study also aims to uncover how the local officials, members of the community and NGOs involved in disaster management, view children in the context of disaster management (from disaster preparedness to response and rehabilitation stage). It aims to look at what capabilities children have that can contribute in instilling the culture of safety in their communities and to understand local dynamic that can facilitate or hinder the involvement of children as active agents in disaster management. By doing, the research hopes to come up with policy recommendations on how to better respond to children's needs and uncover ways on how children can participation in disaster management.

Community Self-Information Management for Disaster Emergency Response

Penpathu PAKDEEBUREE

Disasters and information management have become increasingly prominent facets of disaster management for instance, medical information, and personal information. There are some elements of information for recues in the time of disaster. The role of information is one of the challenges concerning with such a role which is access to and usage of reliable, accurate and up-to-date personal information for disaster management. The theme of my research focuses on disaster emergency preparedness for response by adapting the concept of sticky policy and disaster information recovery by using business continuity management. These two important concepts will be implemented in term of policy for community self-information management.

In this research, I would like 1) to evaluate the existing of community-self information management in managing disaster emergency response 2) to find out the significant level of willingness to share on personal information of community members for using in disaster emergency response and 3) to initiate and introduce the concept of “community-self information management” for disaster emergency response by using the concept of sticky policy and business continuity management.

For the expected results, this study wants to create policy for using in community self disaster information management and encourages community people in term of disaster information management. In addition, this study proposes to reduce risk and loss in disaster in order to better preparedness for the disaster emergency response.

Keywords: The concept of sticky policy, Business continuity management, Disaster emergency response, Community self-information management.

**WOMEN AND ISLAMIC PARTIES IN DEMOCRATIZING INDONESIA:
An Analysis of Parliamentary Election 2009**

Nurul Kasanah Mardiatun Fitri

This article is about the Islamic parties and women's role in Indonesian politics post democratic reform. It examines the reasons behind the rise of women in Islamic parties namely *Partai Keadilan Sejahtera* (PKS), *Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa* (PKB), *Partai Amanat Nasional* (PAN), and *Partai Persatuan Pembangunan* (PPP) in the 2009 parliamentary election. My study elucidates how these Islamic parties have seen the role of women and how the rise of women impacts on Indonesia's democratization process. It is commonly understood that Islamic parties are dealing with women in order to obey the electoral law, which forced all parties to allocate 30 percent of candidates for women (gender quota policy). However, my study argues that Islamic parties mobilized women to the parliamentary candidacy more as the new weapon to attract voters rather than to comply with electoral law. Furthermore, the elites in Islamic parties have exploited the gender quota policy, helping them in crating family patronage within the party. In the shadow of democratic agenda for promoting women in politics, which is widely seen in the international community as an important gender approach, my study underlines dilemma and paradox, which may undermine the prospect of democratization process in Indonesian politics.

**The Comparative Study of Japan-Korea' foreign policies in Building East Asian
Community**
INWON SEO

This paper provides a measure for the theory which can be solved through cooperation with Japan and Korea by the comparative study of their foreign policies toward an East Asian Community.

This paper attempts to clarify the conception on the analytic frame by background, theoretical basis, the realize methods and feasibility in order to improve the organic structures. Next, this paper aims to consider measures against to Japan and Korea's differences, to discuss the significance and the potential of cooperation with the similarities.

To build a community will be increasing the significance of cooperation and integration by the Asian financial crisis, deepening regional economic dependence. In addition, regional peace and stability are measured by the community of security, and maximize the effectiveness of economic security. Therefore, a framework is needed to enhance economic cooperation through our shared interest in politics.

Results indicate that Japan and Korea' policy has similarities such as the strategy of the US alliance, the similar economic structures and democratic principles. However, there are differences that Japan has leadership disputes with China, and specified a community' scope as ASEAN+3+3(New Zealand, Australia and India). In other hand, Korea mainly deals with North Korean issues, and specified a community' scope in Korea is ASEAN+3+North Korea.

This study concludes that the differences are leadership disputes with China, and North Korean issue which never improve toward security community without solution. Therefore, Japanese leadership will be required in East Asia and Korea will be required to serve as a bridge for improving China's tie.

Detainees Insecurity in Mandaluyong Jail (Philippines)

Angelino T. Gammad

The purpose of this research is aim to draw attention on the human insecurities of the around 600 male and female detainees temporarily confine in Mandaluyong Jail. At present, 99% of these detainees are not yet convicted and they are either undergoing trial or waiting for their final judgment. Majority of these detainees have been in jail for years now, and because of their lengthy stay in this jail, they are exposed to different life challenge and insecurities.

The focus of investigation is to know what are the rights and basic needs that every detainees are entitled to have and compare it to the existing life condition that they are presently experiencing during their stay in jail.

The research will also attempt to magnify and discuss the plight of detainees during and after their confinement, and what are the uncertainties that confront them inside the jail? In this study will also discuss how detainees cope up in his present surrounding and his thought of his life during and after his confinement in jail.

Using the Mandaluyong jail as the site of study, the objectives of this endeavor hopes to attract hierarchical positions specially the policy makers to have a reflection on what is happening to the penology system of our country.

Critical Determinants of Influencing Primary Health Care Service Supply in Rural Gansu

Wang Xia

The objective of this paper targets to explore the inner relationship between socio-economic factors and PHC services supply in rural Gansu, reveal the reasons why rural people cannot receive adequate availability of PHC service, and further examine the determinants of access to PHC services supply at the level of THCs in rural Gansu. PHC plays a significantly dominant role in China's rural health system. One of the imperative features, in rural PHC, is the three-tiered medical service net of county, township and village. Among the net, as a connecting link between the preceding and the following, THCs are playing a critical role. At present, even though several medical reforms addressed the importance of HCWs serving for the rural, yet, there are not enough feasible incentives to be implemented. As a result, many skilled HCWs leave rural THCs for city health facilities. This situation is more serious in western provinces than in eastern provinces. Gansu, as one of western provinces, is facing this challengeable problem. Notice, too, in 1978-2009, China total expenditure on health as a share of GDP increased from 3.02% to 5.13%, though, the increasing speed of per capita out-of-pocket health expenses far beyond than that of the government, with 11.5 Yuan in 1978 raised to 1289 Yuan in 2009. In the paper, data collection, in 2005-09, conducted in 14 regions in Gansu. Through analyzing the regional differences in total expenditure on health, per capita out-of-pocket health expenses, and also per capita GRP in 14 regions, finding out these factors would influence the number of HCWs at the level of THCs.

Key word Primary Health Care, Supply, Rural, Gansu.

Cost-effectiveness Analysis of New Multi-drug-resistant Tuberculosis New-diagnostic Technologies in China

WANG Wei

Care of patients with tuberculosis (TB) starts with a quality assured diagnosis, obtained by growing and identifying *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from clinical specimens and conducting drug susceptibility testing (DST) of the organism to confirm or exclude resistance. Lack of diagnostic capacity has been a crucial barrier preventing an effective response to the challenges of drug resistant TB, with only 7% of the estimated global burden of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases being detected, the consequence of critical gaps in laboratory (lab) capacity for the traditional Diagnostic Technologies culture and DST. As the new diagnostic tools have been accelerated over the last few years, the Chinese government begins to consider the application and promotion of the new technologies in MDR-TB diagnosis.

This study focuses on evaluating and introducing the new diagnostics to the fields by comparing the cost-effectiveness of the technologies, which suits with the characteristics of labs of deferent levels and areas. Firstly, it aims to indicate the challenges and problems of present diagnostics in China. Secondly, it is purposes to investigate the new diagnostic technologies of MDR-TB and compare with the traditional technology. Thirdly, it is to identify cost and effectiveness of the technologies in order to explore the appropriate technology for deferent TB labs.

A model of diagnostic technology assessment is developed in order to identify the cost of detecting one MDR-TB patient applied variety technology. Meanwhile, the model is applied for illustrating proper diagnostic tool under the corresponding lab conditions. Finally, the outcomes of this study will propose Chinese policy-makers recommendations toward the application of new technologies.

The University's Role in Innovative Capacity Enhancement to Economic Growth

KALLAYA TANTIYASWASDIKUL

Economic growth in the era of globalization is faced with significant competition. The search for competitive advantage has led to the recognition of innovation as a critical ingredient for profitability in the knowledge based economy. Competitiveness in economic growth can be influenced by innovative capacity. Several of the determinants on innovative capacity show that universities contribute to innovation processes in various ways and innovative capacity can increase by universities' role in building innovation infrastructure. This study investigates the relationship between the strong role-played of universities contributing to enhance innovative capacity and economic growth. By means of this investigation this paper aims to analyze the drivers behind the innovative capacity; universities' role contributing to innovation processes *in providing fundamental R&D, in acting as incubators and technology transfer, and in building the innovative potential through intellectual property*. For this purpose a theoretical and an econometric approach research on determinants to innovative capacity and economic growth will be conducted with a factor analysis and regression based methodology will be used to analyze the collected data. In consequent of this study, the expected outcomes are the broader perspectives of universities' role that emerge from the analysis in contributing to innovative capacity enhancement through their participation innovation processes and strengthen the role of universities to enhance the innovative capacity to economic growth.

Structure of Local government in Emergency Phase Disaster Counter Measurement: Constrain and Challenge in Japan and Thailand

I-soon RAUNGRATANAAMPORN

Local government has been plays as critical roles between policy formulating by central government and applied in the local level, especially in case of disaster occur in order to take responsive duty from central government, ministries, divisions and related agencies to assist local people by save their life or assets, aid relief, rescue and provision of basic needs during emergency phase. Although central government had been established divisions or teams to cooperate together in order to cope that situation by setting the cooperative structure, disaster management manual, assign roles of local government to cope in the situation of disaster and so on, but cooperation between their divisions sometime have constrains and problems, between same level of each division and connectivity from local government to local people, devote private sector groups and non – government organization. This paper objective is to compared structure of local government between Japan and Thailand in terms of cooperation, duties, continuity to cooperate between divisions or related agencies or groups, constrain in case of operation in emergency phase, and aspect of challenge in order to improve performance to cope disaster in the future.

Keywords: Local government, disaster management, emergency phase, counters measurement, cooperation continuity