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< CONTENTS >

● Articles

今井 一郎

マラウイ国・内水面漁業の問題と展望(4) —チルワ湖南東部・ルンガジにおける水産資源利用の事例—
Problems and Prospects of Inland Water Fishing in Malawi (4): A Case of Lungazi~ South-Eastern Area of the Lake Chilwa~

Harika Bilici and Joshua Jodoin

From Needs Analysis to Lessons Learned: Designing an ESP Course for Chinese Medical Staff

Stew Markel

Approaching Pronunciation in a Japanese University Classroom

白川 俊介

「頭脳流出」はいかなる道徳的課題を喚起するか —「移住のグローバル正義論」序説—
What Kinds of Moral Duties do the “Brain Drain” Provoke?: An Introduction to a Global Theory of Justice in Migration

● Research Notes

Michael Griffiths

‘Local’ Learner Corpora Size

中野 幸紀

タクシーサービス産業のメゾ経済分析
Analyse méso-économique de l’industrie du service de taxi.

● Research Consortium

細見 和志

関西学院大学総合政策研究科リサーチ・コンソーシアム第19回総会記念事業報告

● 新任教員紹介

原 哲也

新任のご挨拶

津田 睦美

新任のご挨拶

< ABSTRACTS >

● Articles

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Title	マラウイ国・内水面漁業の問題と展望(4) —チルワ湖南東部・ルンガジにおける水産資源利用の事例— Problems and Prospects of Inland Water Fishing in Malawi (4): A Case of Lungazikara~South-Eastern Area of the Lake Chilwa~
Abstract	This paper explores the economic and political dimensions of fishing activities conducted on the Lake Chilwa, Malawi, based on data obtained by the author during field researches in 2007 and 2015. This paper first gives an outline the results of earlier research carried out in the Bangweulu Swamps, Zambia in 1983, 1985 and 1994. Among the Bangweulu fishermen, the fishing methods and fishing seasons differ from one ethnic group to the next, resulting in each group mainly catching a different type of fish. For this reason, there is little friction among the groups concerning fishing rights in the area. Next, a summary of fishing activities on the Lake Chilwa is given, with reference to earlier studies. Earlier studies show that fishing activities were conducted in a way that was harmonious with the environment. Lastly, the results of research conducted by the author in 2015 are presented in contrast to the data which was obtained in the research of 2007. The research was carried out at Lungazi beach which is situated in the south-eastern area of the lake.
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Title	From Needs Analysis to Lessons Learned: Designing an ESP Course for Chinese Medical Staff
Abstract	This paper describes the process of putting together a 12-week English for Specific Purposes (ESP) course for Chinese medical staff from start to finish as employees of the University of Nottingham Ningbo China (UNNC). The project began with many initial requests from the hospital including two strands: a lower-level strand focussing on speaking and a higher-level strand, which focused on both speaking and writing for international conferences. In order to meet these requests, the authors completed a needs analysis, created a syllabus, taught the class, and, lastly, had student complete a feedback survey. This paper will not only outline some of the pitfalls encountered during the creation, management, and culmination of the project, but also consider the successes and lessons learned from the experience.
Author	シチュー・マーケル Stew Markel 関西学院大学総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師 (A.L.E.), M.Ed. (2017年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2017)
Title	Approaching Pronunciation in a Japanese University Classroom
Abstract	This article presents several approaches to providing intermediate second language learners with the tools they need to communicate clearly in English. The author gives an overview of one course with the rationale and specific classroom practices for introducing concepts in phonetics and phonology, as well as self-monitoring of pronunciation. The course emphasizes clear and successful communication over native or native-like pronunciation, and students are trained to develop self-monitoring skills in order to improve and refine their English pronunciation outside of class. The author concludes with ideas for future research in the area of pronunciation training for Japanese university students.
Author	白川 俊介 Shunsuke Shirakawa 関西学院大学総合政策学部 専任講師 (2017年9月1日現在) Assistant Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2017)
Title	「頭脳流出」はいかなる道徳的課題を喚起するか —「移住のグローバル正義論」序説— What Kinds of Moral Duties do the "Brain Drain" Provoke?: An Introduction to a Global Theory of Justice in Migration
Abstract	This is a preliminary consideration toward constructing a global theory of justice in migration focusing on global health inequality and the 'brain drain' problem. The 'brain drain' of health-care workers from poor countries to rich countries provokes various moral duties from a view point of global justice, because it invades the 'human right to health' in the countries they leave behind. In this paper, I summarize controversial issues on the 'brain drain, global health, and global justice as following: (1) a justifications for 'immigration' restrictions by developed countries, (2) a justification for 'emigration' restrictions by developing countries, (3) a justification on state jurisdiction over migration, (4) a conception of global tax on human capital flow and global governance which supports a duty to remedy the extremely unfair global economic structure, (5) the human right to remain home country and a duty to assist nation-building of poor countries.

● Research Notes

Author	マイケル・グリフィス Michael Griffiths 関西学院大学総合政策学部 外国人常勤講師(A.L.E.), M.A.A.L.(2017年9月1日現在) Associate Lecturer of English, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of September 1, 2017)
Title	'Local' Learner Corpora Size
Abstract	Teachers and researchers in numerous contexts may utilize a 'local learner corpora' approach to analyze their learners' academic writing. However, there have been few, if any, studies that have focused on the ideal size of the corpus needed to get reliable results from a teacher analysis. This study is a replication of Griffiths (2017) in that it follows the same method of corpus compilation. However, the aim of this study is to investigate what effect an increase in corpus size may have on the reliability of results. This study builds on the 'local learner corpora' compiled in Griffiths (2017). While 'bigger is better' is often true in corpus linguistics, the current study discusses a number of issues that teachers should be aware of when using a 'local learner corpora' approach.

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Title	タクシーサービス産業のメゾ経済分析 Analyse méso-économique de l'industrie du service de taxi.
Abstract	Le 30 janvier 2017, la grille de tarification des taxis dans Tokyo a été modifiée, le premier kilomètre de trajet baissant à 410 yens. Selon l'enquête faite par « Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) », le nombre de clients a augmenté de 36% pour cette première distance à 410 yen. L'expérience personnelle de l'auteur en tant que chauffeur de taxi a également montré des résultats similaires. Le service de taxi a une longue histoire, il remonte à l'époque romaine. Dans l'industrie du taxi, on observe de grands changements au niveau social et économique, comme le « Choi-Nori-Taxi » ou « service commandé par un client à l'aide du réseau portable ou internet (VTC) ». Ces nouvelles formes du service de taxi deviennent reconnues et adoptées par les usagers. Les transformations de ce secteur des services sont étudiées dans cet article, en se fondant sur les articles publiés et en appliquant l'analyse au niveau de la méso-économie. Tout d'abord, les biens fournis par le service de taxi ont été discutés selon la théorie des biens rivaux et des biens exclusifs de Samuelson. A l'aide des tableaux d'entrées-sorties disponibles, nous avons trouvé les points communs pour un ensemble de produits de certains secteurs de service, « l'industrie de services professionnels personnels pour le marché de masse (Mass-Personal Professional Liable Service Industries) » (ci-après représentée comme MP2LSI). Cette industrie souffre depuis toujours de difficultés pour améliorer sa productivité, alors même qu'il y a absence de l'effet d'échelle dans ce secteur. Nous suggérons dans cet article que la productivité du MP2LSI, y compris le service de taxi, sera améliorée par l'introduction d'une division horizontale du travail grâce à l'échange plus large au niveau de l'utilisation des TCI avancées comme l'IA et les réseaux numériques avancés avec les services professionnels, qui sont capable d'élargir l'effet de l'échelle du MP2LSI.

● Research Consortium

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