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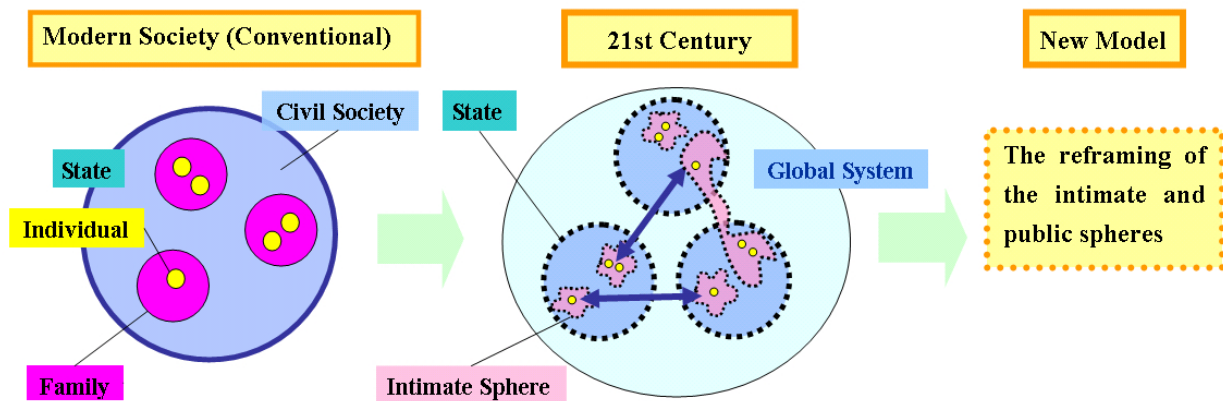
Solicitation of plan for establishing COE (for overseas referees)

Institution Name	Kyoto University	Institution number	14301	Serial number	I - 1
1. Applicant (Univ. President)	(Name) OIKE Kazuo				
2. Application field Circle appropriate field	F <Medical sciences> G <Mathematics, physics, earth sciences> H <Mechanical, civil engineering, architectural and other fields of engineering> <input checked="" type="radio"/> D <Social sciences> J <Interdisciplinary, combined fields, new disciplines>				
3. Program title	Global Center of Excellence for Reconstruction of the Intimate and Public Spheres in 21st Century Asia				
<Research field>, (keywords)	< Sociology >, (Low fertility) (Family) (the Intimate Sphere) (Asia) (Globalization)				
4. Departments of graduate school Underline the core department	<u>Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies)</u> , Graduate School of Education (Department of Education), Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies (Department of Human Coexistence), Graduate School of Law (Legal and Political Studies), Graduate School of Economics (Contemporary Economics), Graduate School of Agriculture (Natural Resource Economics), Institute for Research in Humanities, Center for Integrated Area Studies				
5. Program members: Total of <u>18</u> members					
Name (Age)	Affiliated Department, Position Title	Specialized Field, Academic Degree	Division of Roles (In first fiscal year plan)		
(Program Leader)					
OCHIAI Emiko (50)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Professor	Family Sociology, MA	Program leader, policy research		
ITO Kimio (56)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Professor	Sociology of Culture and Gender, MA	policy research		
MATSUDA Motoji (52)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Professor	Urban/Rural Sociology, Ph.D.	field research		
TANAKA Noriyuki (46)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Associate Professor	History of Sociology, MA	theoretical research		
TOMINAGA Shigeki(58)	Institute for Research in Humanities (Cultural Processes) Professor	Sociology of Knowledge, Ph.D.	theoretical research		
TAKEZAWA Yasuko (50)	Institute for Research in Humanities (Cultural Interrelationships) Professor	Social Anthropology Ph.D.	field research		
OSHIKAWA Fumiko (57)	Center for Integrated Area Studies (Information and Knowledge) Professor	South Asian Studies, MA	field research		
TAKAHASHI Yoshinori (57)	Center for the Promotion of Excellence in Higher Education (Core Curriculum Design) Professor	Sociology of Emotion Ph.D.	theoretical research		
YOSHIDA Jun (48)	Center for the Promotion of Excellence in Higher Education (Core Curriculum Design) Professor	Sociology of Information Technology, Ph.D.	quantitative research		
INAGAKI Kyoko (52)	Graduate School of Education (Department of Education) Professor	Sociology of Education, MA	historical research		
IWAI Hachiro (52)	Graduate School of Education (Department of Education) Professor	Sociology of Education, MA	quantitative research		
KOYAMA Shizuko(54)	Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies (Department of Human Coexistence) Professor	History of Education, Ph.D.	historical research		
SHINKAWA Toshimitsu (51)	Graduate School of Law (Legal and Political Studies) Professor	Comparative Political Economy, Ph.D.	policy research		
AKITSU Motoki (48)	Graduate School of Agriculture (Natural Resource Economics) Associate Professor	Agricultural Economics, Ph.D.	policy research		
WAKABAYASHI Naoki (44)	Graduate School of Economics (Contemporary Economics) Professor	Management Organization, Ph.D.	quantitative research		
SUGIURA Kazuko (51)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Professor	Geography, MA	quantitative research		
TAKUBO Yukinori (57)	Graduate School of Letters (Behavioral Studies) Professor	Linguistics , Ph.D.	field research		
KIZU Yuko (47)	Graduate School of Letters (Philology and Literature) Associate Professor	Chinese Language & Literature, MA	historical research		

Solicitation of plan for establishing COE (for overseas referees)

1. Outline of plan for establishing COE

Provide an overall description of your COE-establishment plan



The problems of low fertility and population aging have been the subject of public discussion in many places in the world for a long time, but workable solutions have yet to appear, let alone be implemented. This fact reveals the reality that the social sciences today lack a theoretical framework and methodology to correctly analyze the dramatic transformation – according to some, a crisis – in the family and private life in the world today. The various transformations cannot be explained as simply the result of a decline in morality or the failure of policies; rather, *the arrival of high modernity and globalization have fundamentally changed the nature of the reproduction of human ways of life, of birth and death, and of the life course*. To understand these changes, there is an urgent need to develop methodologies for social science that can deal with them directly and in their entirety. The transformation of private life is closely related to structural transformations that include: the economic changes which bring into being the working poor; large-scale cross-border migration (diaspora); the construction of the welfare state and its decline; and changes in citizenship.

This Center of Excellence will be established to fulfill the following objectives: (1) based on an understanding of the total social transformation taking place today as *the reframing of the intimate and public spheres*, to pioneer a new academic discipline, based the synthesis of sociology and the other related social sciences, to analyze and interpret this phenomenon and to apply its findings to practical policy proposals; and (2) to train and educate a pool of experts who will be the pioneers in this discipline.

The research activities of the COE will focus particularly on *the issues common to East Asia* such as the “lowest low fertility,” rapid population aging, the limitations of the familistic welfare regime, and the feminization of cross-border migration. Numerous collaborative research projects will be carried out by the COE with researchers in the *Overseas Satellite Centers* in Asia and Europe/North America, and the COE will provide policy recommendations that will assist in the reconstruction of the intimate and public spheres to sustain life and human reproduction in Asian societies in the 21st century.

Training and educational activities will include the creation of interdisciplinary educational programs, graduate programs through international cooperation with Overseas Satellite Centers, and internships with governmental organizations, nonprofit organizations, and NGOs inside and outside Japan. Through these programs the COE will foster a pool of experts, expert in both Asian and Western perspectives and deeply knowledgeable about conditions in Asia and the international community, who will work all over the world, in academics, government, and media, to address the issues related to the reframing of the intimate and public spheres that are in such urgent need of attention.

This regular exchange of students and faculty with Overseas Satellite Centers will serve as an experimental program called the *Asian Erasmus Pilot Programme*, aimed at creating an Asian version of the EU Erasmus Programme of large-scale educational exchange. One result of these programs will involve the creation of an international network for the next generation of researchers in the social sciences in Asia. Another result will be the construction of a common intellectual basis for further collaboration and mutual understanding in this area. The establishment of the COE will have a profound and long-standing impact on the future of Asia.

2. Objectives, significance and prospective impacts of proposed COE

1) Describe the disciplines to be covered by the proposed COE. Be concise and specific.

The proposed COE, taking a primarily sociological approach, will work to synthesize and integrate research on society at the highest level. The members of the COE are active in the various fields of sociology as well as in related fields, as listed below:

Sociology, strictly defined: theoretical sociology, sociology of the family, sociology of education, rural/urban sociology, cultural sociology, sociology of knowledge, economic sociology, sociology of information technology, sociology of emotion, and other fields.

Related areas: cultural anthropology, area studies, political science, economics, agricultural economics, history of education, gender studies.

2) Describe the proposed research activities and how their implementation will create a top world-level research hub capable of pioneering novel scientific disciplines. Describe also the concepts, objectives and direction of your plan for establishing the COE, and explain why its establishment is needed.

Necessity to pioneer a new scientific discipline

The dramatic transformations taking place in the family and private life today transcend national boundaries. The conspicuous *decrease in fertility* taking place throughout East Asia, including Japan, is both a cause and a result of these changes. The rapid spread of *globalization* and neo-liberal ideology has resulted in the disruption of families through unemployment and unstable job conditions on one hand and long labor hours on the other. *A shortage in care services* in the societies with an already aged population structure induces the *transnational migration of women* as domestic and care workers as well as marriage partners, creating a considerable impact on the family life in both the sending and receiving societies. All these changes necessitate a fundamental rethinking of the framework of the *welfare state* and the *citizenship regime*. In short, this *transformation now taking place in the reproduction of human life*, unparalleled in human history, extends from the daily life of individuals to global systems. There is therefore an urgent need to pioneer new scientific disciplines in order, through collaborative, interdisciplinary sociological research, to better explain the trends in *the reframing of the intimate and public spheres*.

Objectives in establishing the COE

In this age of the historically unprecedented transformation of the reproduction of human life – a seismic shift which may even threaten the continued existence of humanity – the COE will fill an essential role.

(1) First, through the collaboration of experts in the various fields of sociology and related areas, it will *pioneer novel scientific disciplines devoted to understanding the reframing of the intimate and public spheres, and provide practical policy proposals* concerning relevant issues.

(3) Second, it will support the education and training of the specialists who will carry on this essential research. These experts and specialists will serve not only in academic positions but also in governmental agencies and the media in Japan and abroad, non-profit organizations and NGOs, and other organizations.

(3) In particular, as an Asian COE located in Japan, the COE will be dedicated to making possible *the construction of a uniquely Asian analytical framework*, while educating experts able to provide policy proposals from an Asian perspective. In carrying out these research and educational functions, the creation of this COE ultimately has the important and practical long-term objective of constructing a paradigm for mutual understanding which can provide a basis for the stability and development of Asia in the future, as well as *developing an ever-growing international network of researchers*.

How to create a top world-level research hub

The research activities and cultivation of expertise will be based on the maximum application of the following three principles.

(1) Interdisciplinary synthesis of the branches of sociology and related areas

Since the transformation of private life is closely related to structural transformations in the public sphere, the new discipline must be built on an interdisciplinary synthesis of various branches of sociology and related areas. The COE includes many research experts of Kyoto University of worldwide prominence in the fields of the family and gender, as shown in Section 3) of this proposal.

Some have conducted policy planning and investigative research for governmental committees, the United Nations, and other organizations. Other members of the COE are active in fields concerned with the public domain, including social policy, transnational migration, business organization, education, and area studies, as also shown in Section 3). The members of the COE have formed a closely-linked network called the Kyoto University Sociology Ring and collaborated in both education and research activities since 2002. The establishment of the COE will strengthen the link and create a higher level of interdisciplinary synthesis.

(2) A global network with Satellite Centers outside Japan

The COE will enact and carry out educational and research plans with Overseas Satellite Centers, which are universities and research organizations outside of Japan with a substantial record of successful collaborative research and research exchange with the members of the COE. In order to cultivate researchers with expertise in both Asian and European-North American perspectives, Overseas Centers will be created in Asia and in Europe and America as well. Partnership agreements are currently being made with eight universities (Seoul National University, National Taiwan University, Chulalongkorn University, Delhi University, University of Toronto, Strasbourg University, the University of Jyväskylä, and Stockholm University). The partnership with Overseas Satellite Centers will promote an innovative, experimental plan known as the “*Asian Erasmus Pilot Programme*,” as a precursor to the long-term aim of creating an Asian version of the Erasmus Programme, a European Union large-scale educational exchange program founded on partnerships between countries.

(3) Integrating academic work with society

The COE, with its mission of providing practical policy proposals, will cooperate in educational and research activities with international organizations such as the United Nations, central and regional governmental entities in Japan, the media, and nonprofit organizations and NGOs inside and outside Japan. The COE will manage student internships with those institutions as well as conduct graduate-level training for members of such organizations

3) What are the most compelling reasons for establishing this COE in Japan? How can its program be expanded in the future? What makes the proposed COE exceptional and unique when compared to other education/research centers in Japan and overseas? Describe based on international standards, and use concrete examples in your comparison.

The construction of a common understanding throughout Asia

While the transformation of the intimate and public spheres is a worldwide issue, it also takes a unique form in Asia (by “Asia” we mean the regions of east, southeast, and south Asia). Elements characteristic of the transformation in Asia include an *extremely low fertility rate* (Total Fertility Rate or TFR<1.3); a *rapidly aging population structure* (The situation Chinese scholars call “*aging before affluence*”); *undeveloped or developing welfare states*; the limits imposed by “*familism*” based on a belief that care should be provided by the family; and the *feminization of transnational migration* in response to the *care crisis* in economically advanced areas. The common characteristics in some cases arise from similar cultural backgrounds, but more often they are the outcomes of similar historical and social conditions created by “*compressed modernity*” (Chang Kyung-Sup). Despite these commonalities, the development of an analytical framework rooted in these regional characteristics has been late in coming. Reasons for this include inadequate exchange between researchers in the social sciences based in Asia, as well as the traditional predominance of theories originating in Europe and America. The construction of a common understanding throughout Asia is needed.

The importance and potential of this program as a COE in Japan

In Japan, where modernization took place a little ahead of the other regions of Asia, researchers in the social sciences have explored issues relevant to the region based on the idea of “Japanese particularity” for decades. Now the question has transformed from “Japanese particularity” to “*multiple modernity*.” The social sciences in Japan are thus in a position to utilize their accumulated knowledge in the development of an Asia-specific theoretical framework. Research on the intimate sphere, the central concern of this program, requires an understanding of the common features as well as the diversity of the traditions of Asian families, which differ from those of the West. Many of the researchers involved in this COE were instrumental in bringing about the “*paradigm shift*” in research on the family which took place in Japan from the 1980s onward. Based on the history and traditional practices of the Japanese family, they proposed a variety of

frameworks for analyzing its transformation in modern and contemporary times. Their findings were translated into English, Korean, Chinese, Thai, and other languages, and some scholars in these countries, referring to these findings, created similar theoretical frameworks (See Section 3) of this proposal). This COE is therefore in an excellent position to build on its accumulated research on the Japanese family to develop *a specifically Asian framework* for research.

The uniqueness of this COE compared to other centers

Kyoto University has been a center of family sociology in Japan for decades and a number of important researchers in this field were trained in its graduate school. They cultivated their knowledge and ideas through participating in the field research that was a strong tradition of this university. *Ane-katoku* (absolute primogeniture regardless of sex) practice was a well-known phenomenon discovered and studied by sociologists at this school. Sociologists and social anthropologists were trained together in this tradition and cross-cultural comparison has become a typical methodology. The concepts of *kazoku ken* (family circle) and *yashikichi kyōjū shūdan* (compound family) were developed by social anthropologists of Kyoto University who worked in the fields of Southeast Asia. Sociologists affiliated with Kyoto University have contributed to the conceptualization of *Asian and Japanese family traditions*. This COE is to be established directly on this intellectual foundation, incorporating other aspects of family research in Kyoto University such as historical sociology of the family and contemporary and historical demography (See Section 3 of this proposal).

Thus, the uniqueness of this COE lies, firstly, in the methodology emphasizing *cross-cultural comparison*, based on rich and dense empirical *field study*, and secondly, in the use of a framework synthesizing the multiple approaches to the family and the intimate sphere. The third point to emphasize is the synthesis of the various fields of sociology and related areas as already mentioned. There are a number of distinguished centers of family research in Japan and overseas. However, most of them are known to be strongest in demographic research and quantitative studies and relatively weak in historical and cultural approaches. This COE, rooted in the tradition of the family studies of Kyoto University, is in a good position to create a specifically Asian framework.

3. Plan for research activities

1) Describe the concrete objectives that the research activities are expected to achieve.

Through interdisciplinary collaboration, the COE will pioneer novel scientific disciplines devoted to analyzing and understanding the contemporary, worldwide *reframing of the intimate and public spheres*, and provide *practical policy proposals* concerning the relevant issues. The COE will focus on the common problems faced in Asia and contribute to the creation of a system of collaborative academic research and the development of an *Asia-specific theoretical framework*. Specifically:

(1) Editing and Publication of *The Family and the Intimate Sphere in Asia* : The COE will compile and publish a collection of important academic works of family research and related subjects in Asia to share major outcomes and concepts of existing research done in different countries and written in different languages. This will be published in Japanese and English with a detailed glossary of original terms in the original languages to make it possible for researchers on Asia to share Asia-specific concepts and analytical frameworks.

(2) International collaborative research projects: Individual researchers or groups of researchers will plan and carry out international collaborative projects in cooperation with researchers from Overseas Satellite Centers.

(3) International symposiums: International symposiums will be held every year to deepen international discussion and debate on essential issues arisen from collaborative projects, while developing an ever-growing international network of researchers.

(4) International workshops for younger researchers: International workshops for younger researchers will be held every year to receive feedback from senior researchers from various countries. Yearly workshops will also provide a chance for creating joint research proposals by younger researchers from different countries.

(5) *The Asian Center for Research on the Family and the Intimate Sphere*: The Asian Center for the Research on the Family and the Intimate Sphere will be established to serve as a base for sustained international collaborative research and the network of researchers of Asia created by the activities of the Program.

2) Describe your plan and method for achieving the above objectives. The plan should include answers to the following questions.

i) How you will create an international COE. (Examples: by building international networks, by employing/inviting excellent researchers, by conducting international exchanges of graduate students and/or younger researchers, by collaborating with overseas research institutes, by proactively disseminating project-related information internationally)

I. Formation of a global network and international collaborative research

The creation of Overseas Satellite Centers: Collaborative research and faculty and student exchange will be conducted through overseas universities and research institutions with outstanding records of achievement in such activities with the members of the COE. Centers will be established in many areas in Asia, but to cultivate researchers with expertise in both Asian and European-North American perspectives, exchange with European and North American regions will also be systematized through the creation of Overseas Satellite Centers in these regions. A student participating in this program will be recommended to study at both one Asian and one European or North American university (*Triangle education*).

International collaborative research projects: Individual researchers or groups of researchers will plan and carry out international collaborative projects in cooperation with researchers from Overseas Satellite Centers. The COE researchers, working with researchers in Overseas Satellite Centers, will create joint proposals, which will be selected and approved by an Evaluation Committee made up of the Governing Committee of the COE and the members of the Advisory Committee. The presence of a certain number of younger researchers from Japan and abroad will be required, with strong preference being given to projects created by the initiative of such researchers.

Examples of research themes are: “Transnational Migration of Care Workers and its Effect on Families”; “Unstable Employment and Family Formation”; “Housewifization and De-Housewifization”; “The Reproductive and Civil Rights of Immigrants”; “Sexuality and Marriage”; “Domestic Work and Care Work”; “The Diversity of Traditional Asian Families”; “Welfare Regimes and Fertility Decline”; “Transformation and Reconstruction of the Community.”

Editing and Publication of *The Family and the Intimate Sphere in Asia* : The COE will compile and publish a collection of important academic works of family research and related subjects in Asia to share major outcomes and concepts of existing research done in different countries and written in different languages, for the purpose of cultivating experts who take an Asian viewpoint and have a common familiarity with *Asian concepts and analytical frameworks*. An Editing Committee will be created with representatives from all Overseas Satellite Centers in Asia. The collection will be published in Japanese and English with a detailed glossary of original terms in the original languages.

International symposiums: International symposiums will be held every year to deepen international discussion and debate on essential issues arisen from collaborative projects, while developing an ever-growing international network of researchers.

International workshops for younger researchers: International workshops for younger researchers will be held every year in order for these researchers to receive guidance from senior researchers from various countries. Yearly workshops will also provide a chance for creating joint research proposals by younger researchers from different countries.

Employment and research residencies of prominent researchers from Japan and abroad: The COE will conduct cooperative research through the employment and hosting of prominent researchers from Japan and abroad as visiting faculty, COE faculty, and COE research associates. COE faculty, as well as participating in teaching and international collaborative research projects, will be involved in the editing of *The Family and the Intimate Sphere in Asia*.

Supporting open-application research projects for younger researchers: The COE will recruit talented younger researchers inside and outside Japan and this University to work on relevant topics. Successful candidates will be selected by an Evaluation Committee made up of the members of the Governing Committee and the Advisory Committee. Successful candidates from outside the University will be able to participate in research projects of the COE.

Multilingual publication of research results: Research results will be presented in reports

co-authored by COE and Overseas Center researchers. Standard procedure will be to publish research results in English and Japanese with a detailed glossary of original terms in the original languages. Translations will primarily be produced by RAs (Research Assistants) and COE researchers as part of their research responsibilities.

- ii) What system will you use to facilitate cooperation and communication among all the participating members of the COE? How will the system enable the members to fully contribute to the COE's establishment and operation?

II. Interdisciplinary, collaborative research by 5 research teams

5 research teams: Research will be conducted by five research teams focusing on: theoretical research, field research, quantitative research, historical research, and policy research. All project leaders, COE researchers, and graduate students, regardless of their departmental affiliation, will conduct interdisciplinary collaborative research, participating in research teams based on their personal research interests.

Relationship between research teams: The theoretical research team will deal with theoretical issues concerning the intimate and public spheres. The theoretical ground thus created will be the foundation for the field research, quantitative and historical research teams, which will conduct empirical research investigating the intimate and public spheres from various angles. The policy research team will recommend practical measures to take based on the theoretical and empirical findings of the other teams.

Promoting a balance between research and personal life: As part of its research activity, the COE will create and offer programs to help younger researchers achieve a balance between research and childcare and personal life. These programs will be developed in collaboration with *the Center for Women Researchers* of Kyoto University.

3) Summarize the results of the members' research activities that are pertinent to establishing a world-class COE.

- a) List their major research achievements that characterize the COE and give it international appeal.

Research on the historical transformation of the family and intimate sphere

The first work that should be mentioned in discussing the historical achievements of this COE in research on the family and the intimate sphere in Asia is Koyama Shizuko's *Ryōsai kenbo to iu kihan* (The norm of "good wife, wise mother"; 1991), which showed that the social standard of "good wife, wise mother" was a construct of modern Asian gender ideology under the influence of western ideology. Koyama's findings concerning Japan were later examined in other Asian countries like Korea, China, and Thailand and became accepted as standard in the field of gender studies in modern Asia. Inagaki Kyōko's research on the culture of female students used a social history approach to shed light on and explain conditions in Japan during the period when modern gender ideology began to permeate society. Oshikawa Fumiko examined the transformation and reinforcement of traditional family and gender norms in modern and contemporary India. Itō Kimio conducted groundbreaking research on modern norms of masculinity, with his *Introduction to Masculinity* (1997) also published in Korean.

"Modern gender ideology" is a set of gender norms conceptualized by Ochiai Emiko in *The Modern Family and Feminism* (1989). After finishing the theoretical research for this book, Ochiai went on to analyze the formation of the Japanese form of the modern family between the Taishō period (1912-1926) and the post-World War II period. Her work *Toward the 21st Century Family* (1994, 1997, 2004) used demographic analysis to explain the formation of the modern family in Japan's stem-family society. Her methodology has influenced younger researchers and graduate students in Asia, Europe, and North America through translations into English and Korean, and Ochiai has lectured on this theme at seven of the universities planned as Overseas Satellite Centers.

Ochiai also conducts international comparative research on the family and intimate sphere prior to modernity. For this research, which uses the quantitative methodology of historical demography, she participated in the Eurasia Project, which conducted international collaborative research using database analysis of demographic records from Japan, China, Sweden, Belgium, and Italy. This

project received support from the Japan Ministry of Education, Science, Sport, and Culture (Grant-in-Aid for Creative Basic Research). The results of this international collaborative research were published in *Life Under Pressure* (Bengtsson et al. eds., 2004), which received the Outstanding Book on Asia Award from the American Sociological Society. Ochiai currently conducts historical demographic comparative analysis jointly with Prof. Eun Ki-Soo and others in Seoul National University, one of the planned Overseas Satellite Centers for this project.

Research on the contemporary family and intimate sphere

Also representative of this Center's achievements is the work of Iwai Hachirō, who elucidated the characteristics of the modern Japanese family and intimate sphere using the method of life course analysis. Iwai played a leading role in two large-scale national research projects, and demonstrated that the specifically Japanese characteristics of the women's M-curve employment pattern and the status of elderly members of society became clearer in the 1970s. He has also conducted collaborative research employing the method of life course analysis with the Max Planck Institute and Yale University, and is involved in comparative Asian studies in conjunction with researchers in Korea and Taiwan.

Oshikawa and Ochiai have conducted comparative research with graduate students on the changes in family and gender in contemporary Asia, in cooperation with Prof. Brij Tankha of the University of Delhi and Prof. Kua Wongboonsin of Chulalongkorn University (the planned Overseas Satellite Centers); the regions covered in the study include China, Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, India, and Indonesia. One conclusion of this research, which focused on social networks for care service, was that Japan's network for childcare and care of the elderly is markedly underdeveloped. This was shown to be linked with the distinctly Japanese M-curve labor force participation pattern of women that had been demonstrated by Iwai. The results of this research have been presented and well-received at international conferences (IIS, Women's World, etc.), and an English version of the study is in press (Ochiai and Molony, 2008, forthcoming).

A discussion of the intimate sphere in the present day cannot ignore the issue of cross-border migration. The research of Takezawa Yasuko on people of Japanese descent living in the Americas is one of the outstanding contributions from this COE to research on this theme. Field studies on cross-border migration in various parts of Asia have also been conducted by Oshikawa and Ochiai in recent years.

Research on the reframing of the family and intimate sphere

The intimate sphere is strongly influenced by the public sphere – for instance, the degree to which the economy is a market economy or the forms of social institutions. Shinkawa Toshimitsu has analyzed the Japanese-type welfare state model in an international comparative perspective, and conducted collaborative research with Prof. Ito Peng of Toronto University. Itō Kimio and Ochiai are engaged in research projects on gender and family policy which takes an international comparative perspective, working with Prof. Eun Ki-Soo of Seoul National University. These projects compare Japan, Korea, Italy, Spain, Germany, and other countries to seek the cause of the lowest low fertility in these countries. The study emphasizes the “familistic” policies of the Japanese government during the watershed period of the 1970s, again as discussed by Iwai. Ochiai and Peng have recently begun working on a United Nations study which makes an international comparison of paid and unpaid care work.

Matsuda Motoji's field studies on urban society in Asia and Africa have focused on the dynamic creative process of the reproduction of communities, looking at the case of the creation of quasi-families. The reproduction of communities is a phenomenon also observed in Internet communities (as studied by Yoshida Jun), business communities (Wakabayashi Naoki), and “imagined communities” formed through the media (Itō Kimio).

The researchers affiliated with this COE have conducted a large amount of research on the intimate sphere both jointly and as individuals in studies reinforcing those of other members. Their findings have high relevance and importance in an international context. Their studies have been translated into English, Korean, Chinese, Thai, and other languages and have been used by Asian researchers in an effort to develop a specifically Asian research framework. This COE will have a firm foundation in the substantial, important achievements of these researchers and their collective knowledge and talents.

b) List their major scientific papers and publications (up to five per member, underlining their

(Institution name: Kyoto University Program title: Global Center of Excellence for Reconstruction of the Intimate and Public Spheres in 21st Century Asia)

names in case of multiple authors).

- Ochiai, Emiko, and Molony, Barbara eds., 2008 (forthcoming), *Asia's New Mothers: Crafting Gender Roles and Childcare Networks in East and Southeast Asian Societies*, London: Global Oriental.
- Fauve-Chamoux, Antoinette and Emiko Ochiai eds., 2008 (forthcoming), *The Stem Family in EurAsian Perspective*, Bern: Peter Lang.
- Ochiai, Emiko, 1997 *The Japanese Family System in Transition: A Sociological Analysis of Family Change in Postwar Japan* (English version of *21-seiki kazoku e*), Tokyo: LCTB International Library Foundation, 197+xii p.
- Ochiai, Emiko, 2007, "The Postwar Japanese Family System in Global Perspective: Familism, Low Fertility, and Gender Roles," *U.S.-Japan Women's Journal*, 29: 3-36.
- Ochiai, Emiko, 2005, "The *ie* in global perspective," Jennifer Robertson ed., *Companion to the Anthropology of Japan*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Inoue, Shun and Itō Kimio, eds., 2008, *Shakaigaku beeshikkusu* (Basics of Sociology), 11 vols., Sekai Shisōsha (in press).
- Itō Kimio, 2008, *Kankoku no kazoku to seisaku: Kankoku ni okeru shōshikōreika to kazoku seisaku* (Family and policy in Korea: Low fertility, aging society, and family policy) (forthcoming).
- Itō, Kimio (ed.), 2007, *International encyclopedia of men and masculinities*, Routledge.
- Itō, Kimio and Hashimoto, Mitsuru, 2006, *Ni Hao Shehuixue* (Introduction to Sociology), Shehui Kexue Wenxian Chubanshe, 285.
- Itō, Kimio, 2005, "An introduction to men's studies," Maclelland, M. and R. Dasgupta (eds.), *Genders, Transgenders and Sexualities in Japan*, Routledge, 145-52.
- Matsuda, Motoji, 2005, *Globalization in Asia and Africa*, Kyoto University Press/Trans Pacific Press, 171-93.
- Matsuda, Motoji, 2006, "Overcoming the Predicament of Social Research," Akira Furukawa ed., *Frontiers of Social Research*, Trans Pacific Press: 1-18
- Matsuda, Motoji, 2006, "Reconciliation and Redress in Post-Colonial East Asia: Creativity of Narrative of Suffering," *New Currents in Asian Studies in/Between National Boundaries*, Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University: 60-85.
- Tanaka, Masakazu and Matsuda, Motoji, ed., 2006, *Mikuro jinruigaku no jissen* (The practice of micro-anthropology), Sekai Shisōsha, 466 p.
- Matsuda Motoji, 2003, *Jui no matsuei: Higashi Afurika, Odenyō zoku no nijusseiki* (Descendants of the medicine man: the 20th century for east Africa and the Odenyo tribe), Kōdansha, 286 p.
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c) List their significant prizes/awards and scientific honors
(Giving member's name and year received.)

Ochiai, Emiko

- 1994 14th Annual Yamakawa Kikue Award for Research on Women's Issues
 2004 2nd Annual Population Association of Japan Award, received jointly for Hayami Akira ed. *Historical Demography and History of the Family*, Fujiwara Shoten Publishers
 2005 Outstanding Book on Asia Award, received jointly from the Asian and Asian-American Studies Section of the American Sociological Association for Tommy Bengtsson, Cameron Campbell and James Z. Lee eds., *Life Under Pressure*, the MIT Press

Matsuda, Motoji

- 1998, NIRA Policy Research Tōhata Memorial Prize
 2007, Daido Life Regional Research Award

Tominaga, Shigeki

- 2005, France, Distinguished Scholarship Award (Officier des Palmes Académiques)

Yoshida, Jun

- 1997, 1st Annual Japan Society for Socio-Information Studies Research Prize
 2000, 17th Annual Telecom Social Science Prize, Telecommunications Advancement Foundation

Takezawa, Yasuko

- 1994 Japan Folklore Society Conference Shibusawa Prize
Breaking the Silence: Redress and Japanese American Ethnicity (English version of *Nikkei Amerikajin no isunishitii: kyōsei shūyō to hoshō undō ni yoru henshen*, University of Tokyo Press), Cornell University Press, nominated for Victor Turner Prize of the American Folklore Society

Iwai, Hachirō

- 1991, 1st Annual Fukutake Tadashi Prize, received jointly for book *Gendai Nihon no kaisō kōzō* (Class structure in contemporary Japan, 4 vols., University of Tokyo Press)