

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Study on the Role of Higher Education in the Contribution to the Development of the Modern Fishing Industry (現代的水産業の発展に貢献しうる高等教育のあり方に関する研究)
<p>Fisheries using information & communication technology and research & development at genetic level for aquaculture has been attracting attention in the fishery industry in Japan to improve its productivity and efficiency. Such modern fisheries industry requires human resources with specialized skills and high-end techniques for its fundamental function and further development. Recently, the main institution for fisheries education, which is the fisheries high school, has been losing its function, while the contribution of university education in fisheries to the industry has not been documented yet.</p> <p>This research, therefore, focused on elucidating the transition of the higher education program in fisheries and clarifying its interaction and effectiveness towards the industry. Furthermore, evaluation of possible ways to improve the current curriculum for the undergraduate fisheries program in Japan was attempted by identifying fisheries education programs closely related to this industry and by learning from the achievements obtained in both education and industry.</p> <p>The Faculty of Fisheries of Kagoshima University was investigated as a typical case of university education in fisheries in Japan. A comparative study on the curriculums of higher education for fisheries was conducted mainly through interviews to the faculty members of two other targeted faculties overseas, UiT The Arctic University of Norway as a case in a developed country, and Can Tho University, Vietnam, as a case in an emerging country.</p> <p>First, this study revealed that the fisheries field has been undermined in this education level in Japan as the scale of the industry has diminished, though the scale of its facilities remains the same. Changes in the fisheries education program are linked to the development of capture fisheries and aquaculture, though its contents turned out to hardly relate to how graduates would contribute to society within the broad definition of “fisheries”.</p> <p>Second, the comparative study revealed that the undergraduate program in Norway was more industry oriented, and their program offers a curriculum on basic science with a strong emphasis in sustainable fisheries. In Vietnam, where production from aquaculture is increasing rapidly, Can Tho University highly enhances the curriculum/programs related to aquaculture, which corresponds with the demand for human resources from this industry. In Japan, Kagoshima University offers the curriculums in several smaller fields in which fisheries as an academic discipline is subdivided into. Yet almost half of the graduates have been employed by the food-related industry, meaning that some graduates will not be able to utilize what they have learned in the university. Overall, the differences in perception of the fisheries specialty among three countries were revealed, which was reflected in their aim/curriculum.</p> <p>This study can be concluded with the recommendation that the higher education in fisheries in Japan should rearrange the educational program considering the dynamic structure of the fisheries industry, take a more holistic industry-oriented approach in the fisheries curriculum, clarify the needs in the human resources in the fisheries industry, and provide an education focused on the fields with promising growth potential. Through such efforts, the higher education in Japan can realize a versatile education like Norway and a specialized education in the growing industry like Vietnam simultaneously.</p>	