

# 香川大学 インターナショナルオフィス 留学生 発表・レポート集 2

平成 27 年度秋期修了生  
平成 28 年度春期修了生

香川大学 インターナショナルオフィス 留学生センター

# プログラム説明

## 【さぬきプログラム】

協定大学からの特別聴講学生が、1学期間日本語および日本文化を学習する。日本語入門レベルの学生が対象である。授業は週10コマの日本語および週4コマ程度の日本事情（および類似科目）により構成される。後者は、英語により実施される。さらに、本プログラムの特徴の1つとして、「プロジェクトさぬき」科目における、日本（香川）に関するレポート作成があり、本論集にはその成果を掲載している。平成26年10月より開始した。

## 【ディスカバー香川】

主としてブルネイ・ダルサラーム大学のCommunity Outreach Programに対応するために設置されたプログラムで、対象はさぬきプログラムの修了者である。県内の地域社会において、1学期間何らかの貢献を行い、本学の指導のもと、同大学に報告する。同時に、日本語や日本文化のさらなる学習も行う。平成27年春期に開講した。

## 【日本語予備教育（一覧では予備教育と表記）】

国費留学生在が、予備教育として日本語および日本文化を学習する。本学ではほとんどの場合日本語入門レベルの学生を受け入れるため、さぬきプログラムと授業を共通化している（初級以外の学生の場合には、別途対応している）。したがって、授業の構成もさぬきプログラムと同様である。ただし、本プログラム所属学生は「プロジェクトさぬき」は受講しない。学生は、予備教育修了後に（場合により学部研究生を経て）大学院に進学する。

## 【教員研修】

後に本学教育学部において教員研修を受ける国費留学生在が、教育学部所属前の半年間、日本語および日本文化を学習する。留学生センターに所属している間は、上記予備教育と全く同様のプログラムである。

## 【日本語・日本文化研修】

日本語・日本文化を学習する国費留学生在のためのプログラムで、日本語能力試験N2程度以上の日本語力が要求される。授業は本学大学教育基盤センターが提供する全学共通科目や各部局の専門科目から選択して受講する。1年間の研修の最後には、日本に関する、日本語によるレポート作成があり、本論集にはその成果を掲載している。本学では平成26年10月より開始した。



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## さぬきプログラム、日本語予備教育受講生、日本語・日本文化研修留学生スピーチ

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# さぬきプログラム受講生レポート

氏 名	出 身	留学生センター 在 籍	留学種別
Natt Malee 指導教員：高水 徹	タイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年 2 月	さぬきプログラム
Abdul Azim Bin Haji Abd Rahman 指導教員：正楽 藍	ブルネイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年 2 月	さぬきプログラム
Umami Rafiqah Binti Haji Omarali 指導教員：正楽 藍	ブルネイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年 2 月	さぬきプログラム
Kingkarn Yuenpairoj 指導教員：熊谷信広	タイ	平成28年 4 月 ～平成28年 8 月	さぬきプログラム
Nur Izzati Binti Haji Sahari 指導教員：高水 徹	ブルネイ	平成28年 4 月 ～平成28年 8 月	さぬきプログラム
Mohammed Nurajiman Bin Haji Mohd Riduan 指導教員：熊谷信広	ブルネイ	平成28年 4 月 ～平成28年 8 月	さぬきプログラム

# **Usage of rail transportation of Kagawa University's student and staff**

Natt Malee

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15x581

## **Introduction**

Railways are the most important means of passenger transportation in Japan, especially for mass and travel between big cities and Japanese railways are among the most punctual and safest in the world. Using train is one of the main transportations for many university staffs, students including international students and professors to go to the university. Compared to other types of transportation, rail accident fatality rate is the lowest. As Japan starts to increase the number of international students, Kagawa University has also participated in this era of internationalizing where the prefecture begins to cater more international people. New international students from both developing and developed countries are not familiar and might not know much about the Japanese transporting system. Introducing the new international students about the Japanese transportation system can help them to prevent themselves from the accident. This study was designed to examine Kagawa University's staff and students' perspectives and behaviors on using of rail transportation. Another goal is to inform and convince the newcomers to use train transportation more frequently.

## **Methodology**

In order to investigate the usage of rail transportation of Kagawa University's student and staff. The research is done through questionnaires answered by Japanese students and international students, professors and university administration of Kagawa University. By using a random sampling, a total of 40 questionnaires in the form of pen-paper and online questionnaires are collected. The survey question comprises of open and close-ended questions from respondent's personal details to each elements of using train transportation. The results data were computed using column charts based from the year and occupation range because it illustrates the different experience of each group.

## **Brief History about rail transportation in Kagawa Prefecture**

JR & Kotoden (Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railroad)



There are 2 companies operating in Kagawa prefecture, which are The Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railroad Co., Ltd. and JR Shikoku (Shikoku Railway Company).

In Takamatsu, the first company named Takamatsu Electric Railway was founded in 1909. The company later merge with other companies which were the Kotohira Electric Railway and Sanuki Electric Railroad. In 1943 these three companies resulted in Kotoden. A month later, it absorbed 16 bus companies and operated the bus transportation in the city. In 2011 is the 100th anniversary of Kotoden. It is still the main public transportation in Takamatsu until now.

JR (The Japan Railways Group) consists of seven for-profit companies that took over most of the assets and operations of the government-owned Japanese National Railways. JR Shikoku is one of the constituent companies of Japan Railways Group (JR Group). It operates intercity rail services in the four prefectures on the island of Shikoku in Japan. The company is headquartered in Takamatsu, Kagawa. JR Shikoku was founded in 1987 with the objective of establishing efficient management of railways in Shikoku. JR Shikoku is the important means of transportation between big cities in Shikoku region.

## Findings

The figure below shows the information collected by students, professors and administration staffs.

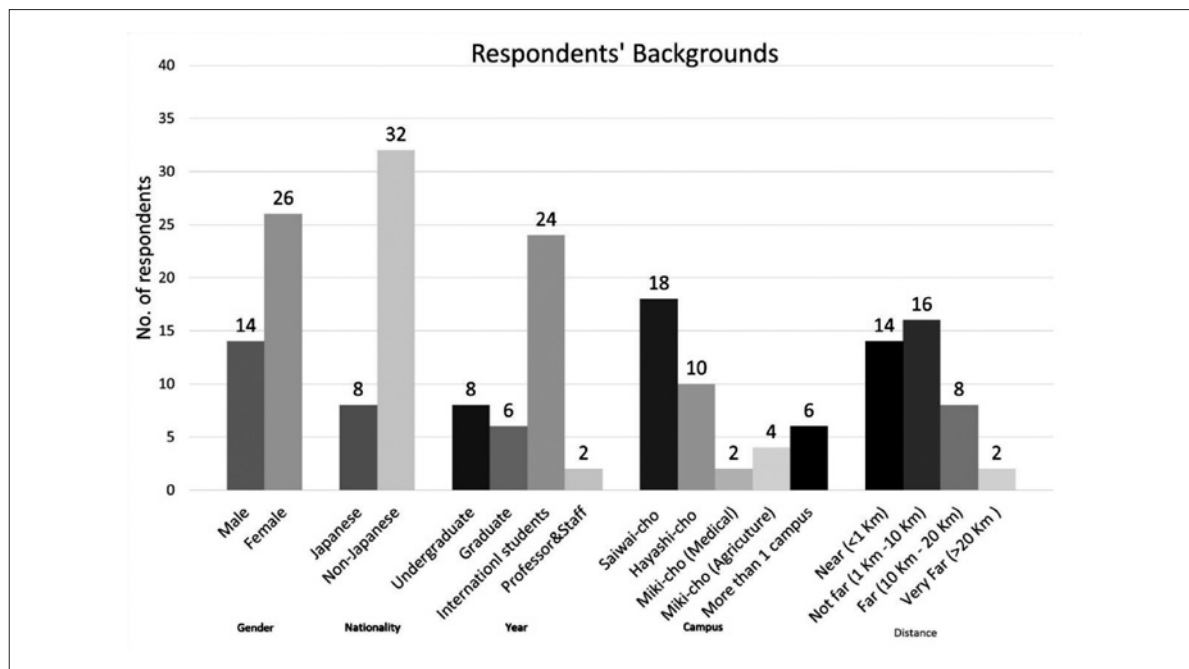


Figure 1. Shows a bar chart of a distribution of questionnaire. There are total of 40 respondents; 8 are undergraduate students, 6 are graduate students, 24 are international students and 2 are professors and the administration staffs. 20% of the

respondents are Japanese students, and 65% of it are Female. There are 4 campuses in Kagawa University. From the bar chart 45% of the respondents work or study at the main campus, 15% work or study more than 1 campus. 75% of the respondents live not far from the campus (1 km – 10 km).

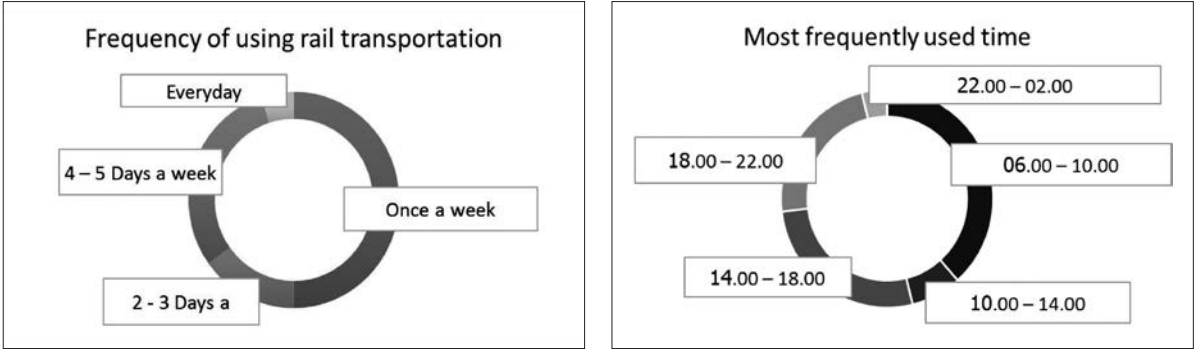


Figure 2. Shows Pie charts of the Frequency of using rail transportation and Most frequently used time.

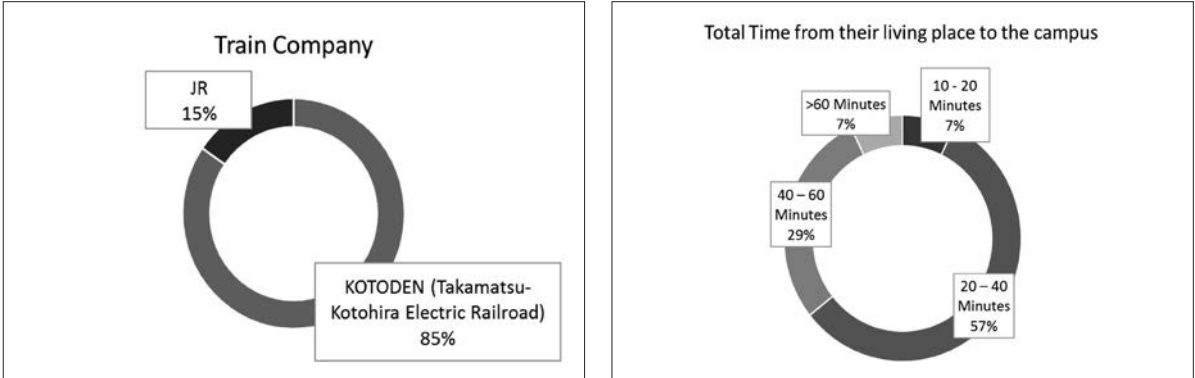


Figure 3 show Pie charts of Train Company mostly used and the Total time from their living place to the campus. More than 80% use the Kotoden and the average time from their living place to the campus is around 20 – 40 minutes (57%).

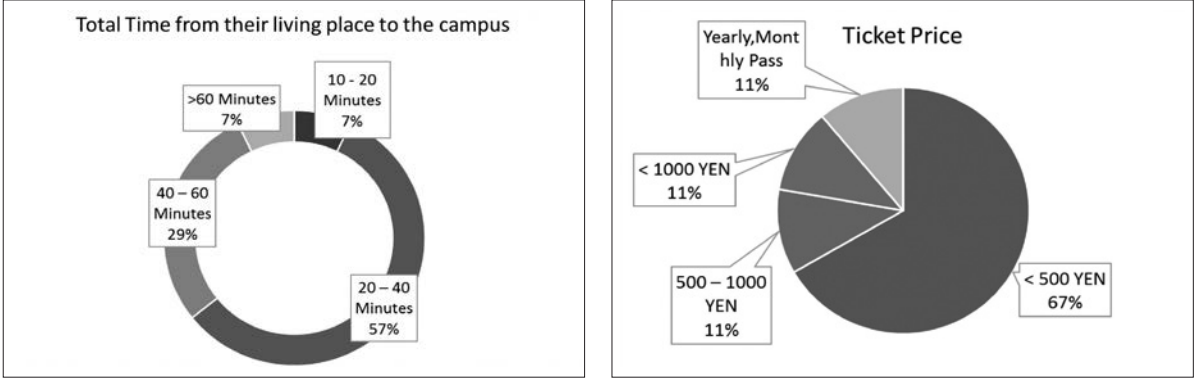


Figure 4. Show the Ticket price that they have to buy for going to the campus per one ride. Mostly they are lower than 500 yen. 11% use yearly or monthly pass which is much cheaper. 62% of the respondents have IC card or train pass.

## **Discussion**

### **Using of rail transportation**

According to the answers, 60% of the respondents frequently use the train transportation and the rest of them usually walk, or use bicycle or car. Among those who use the train transportation, 50% of them use it only once a week. These answers mean that train transportation is still not the main transportation for the respondents. One of the things that the respondents do not like most about train transportation in Takamatsu is that the train routes in Takamatsu do not cover all of the area they would like to go frequently. For example there is no station at Hayashi-Cho where Faculty of Engineering is located, so the students have to go to the campus by themselves. The situation is different from big cities in Japan. Also in Kagawa the bicycle is quite convenient because there are bicycle lanes covered almost of the city's areas. Only when the weather is bad then they will use train. One respondent stated that in rural areas train transportation is not necessary because if they do not have a car they cannot go far from the city.

### **Time and Punctuality**

Japanese railways are among the most punctual in the world. The information from Central Japan Railway Company (JR Central) shows the average delay in 2012 was only 0.6 minutes. In Takamatsu most of the respondents highly evaluated the punctuality. The trains here are always on time. Figure 2 shows that from 06.00 – 10.00 (38%) and from 14.00-18.00 are the most frequently used times. From 7.00 to 9.00 and from 18.00 to 19.00 are the rush hours and Kotoden trains are available every 10 minutes usually around these times, when the station is the most crowded. Other than these times trains are available every 20 minutes. One respondent thought that “there are too few trains” and they have to wait around 20 minutes per one ride, which is too long.

### **Station's Safety and Cleanliness**

Safety is the most important condition for railway companies. In Japan a great deal of attention and effort has been paid to making railway operations safe. According to the score 80% of the respondents trust their train's safety system. In Takamatsu the speed of the train is proper and not too fast. All the passengers feel safe and know the rules of how to use the train well. There are also 2 officers in each train for helping the passengers in case of emergency. However there are few English signs for the students who cannot read Japanese and also the website of the train company

is written in Japanese only, which is hard for foreigners to read and understand the rules. For the cleanliness each station is well maintained and the respondents complained only the air conditioner is not really good during the winter.

### **Ticket price and Pass**

Figure 4 shows that per one ride most of the respondents have to pay lower than 500 yen. Compared to the living cost in Japan the price is not very expensive, but most of the International students think the train fares in Japan is pretty expensive because they compare the situation in Japan with that in their own country. 62% of the respondents have IC card or train pass. IC cards are rechargeable cards that can be used to conveniently pay fares on public transportation. They can also make payments at vending machines, shops and restaurants. It is necessary and convenient for students who often take the train to go to the campus. Furthermore, there is a discount when using IC card (for students). For example Iruca student card there will be a discount for 10 yen per each ride until the price becomes 180 yen and then it will start counting again. Some of the respondent who has to use the train transportation everyday tend to buy a monthly pass to make the cost cheaper. However finding the IC card recharging machine is difficult. There are only in the big station, so when the money in the card is not enough they have to go ask the officer for recharging the card and it is very difficult during the rush hours when the train is very crowded, especially for the international students.

### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, for the frequency of using train transportation. 50% of the respondents use train transportation only once a week. It is seen that the train transportation in Takamatsu is not widely used by the students. One of the factors is their living places. 75% from the respondents live not far from the campus. Most of the respondents are living in the university's dormitory and it is not over than 10 km so using bicycle and car are more preferred. Another factor is the ticket price. 67% of the respondents have to pay for ticket price per one ride is lower than 500 yen. It is not expensive for Japanese students but it is pretty high for international students so most of them prefer using bicycle than train. For the train company 80% of the respondents use Kotoden for their train transportation but in Takamatsu the rail routes do not cover all of the area and expanding the rail route is not worth doing because it is not economically feasible. Using more of train transportation will surely reduce the accident from the car, but it would be more important for making some

campaigns to the drivers get more conscious about the speed and give Traffic Safety Education to the Japanese students and new international students who are using the road.

## **Suggestions**

Having examined the surveys on using train transportation in Takamatsu, there are several recommendations. One of which is to convince the people to use more of train transportation by reducing the ticket price in a certain time and provide more trains and extend the time during Friday and Saturday night because people usually go out during the weekend, also the company have to promote the campaign more than they used to do. Another way to increase the using rate of train is to extend the period time that they can bring the bicycle into the train so they can use 2 types of transportation. Finally the train company should improve officers' English skill and put more English signs for example the sign for warning or put English on ticket vending machine.

## **References**

- Retrospect and prospect of "Traffic Safety Education" in Kagawa Prefecture, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0386111211000069>
- Kotoden bus and train Service, [http://www.kagawa-u.ac.jp/kagawa-u\\_eng/english/for-newcomer/access/train-timetable/](http://www.kagawa-u.ac.jp/kagawa-u_eng/english/for-newcomer/access/train-timetable/)
- The Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railroad Co., Ltd. (Kotoden), <http://www.kotoden.co.jp/>
- JR SHIKOKU, <https://www.westjr.co.jp/global/en/>



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## RAIL TRANSPORTATION USAGE OF KAGAWA UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT AND STAFF

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Hi! I am a student from Kagawa University. As part of our program, we are conducting a survey on the Usage of rail transportation among Kagawa University's students and staffs. All information will remain confidential and will only be used for the purposes of our research. Therefore, we would like to invite you to participate in this research by completing the surveys. Your co-operation is highly appreciated. Thank you for your time!  
Natt Malee , Kagawa University's student, [natt\\_malee@hotmail.com](mailto:natt_malee@hotmail.com)

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### 1. GENDER?

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- Male
- Female

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### 2. NATIONALITY?

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- Japanese
- Others

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### 3. WHAT DO YOU DO AT THE UNIVERSITY?

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- Undergraduate, Year 1
- Undergraduate, Year 2
- Undergraduate, Year 3
- Undergraduate, Year 4
- Graduate
- International student
- Admin staff

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### 4. WHICH CAMPUS DO YOU USUALLY GO TO STUDY, WORK OR TEACH?

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- Saiwai-cho Campus (main campus)
- Hayashi-cho Campus (Engineering)
- Miki-cho Campus (Medical)
- Miki-cho Campus (Agriculture)

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### 5. HOW FAR FROM YOUR LIVING PLACE TO THE CAMPUS?

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- Near (<1 Km)
- Not far (1 Km -10 Km)
- Far (10 Km - 20 Km)
- Very Far (>20 Km )

6. DO YOU USUALLY USE RAIL TRANSPORTATION?

- YES
- NO

7. HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE TRAIN?

- Once a week
- 2 - 3 Days a week
- 4 - 5 Days a week
- Everyday

8. WHICH COMPANY DO YOU USUALLY USE?

- KOTODEN (Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railroad)
- JR
- Other : \_\_\_\_\_

9. WHEN DO YOU USUALLY USE TRAIN TRANSPORTATION? (CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN 1 ANSWER)

- 04.00 - 06.00
- 06.00 - 10.00
- 10.00 - 14.00
- 14.00 - 18.00
- 18.00 - 22.00
- 22.00 - 02.00

10. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET TO THE CAMPUS (TOTAL TIME) ?

- 10 - 20 Minutes
- 20 - 40 Minutes
- 40 - 60 Minutes
- >60 Minutes

11. DO YOU THINK THAT THE COMPANY MAINTAINS THE TRAIN TRANSPORTATION WELL? IN OTHER WORDS, ARE THE TRAINS AND STATIONS KEPT CLEAN?

- YES
- NO (Which is not clean?)

12. DO YOU FEEL SAFE WHEN YOU USE TRAIN TRANSPORTATION?

- YES

13. HOW MUCH IS THE TRAIN FARE TO GET TO THE UNIVERSITY PER ONE RIDE?

- < 500 YEN  
 500 - 1000 YEN  
 < 1000 YEN  
 Anyone who use rail monthly, 3,months, 6 months or yearly pass

14. DO YOU HAVE IC CARD OR ANY CARDS FOR TRAIN TRANSPORTATION?

- YES  
 NO

15. DO YOU THINK USING CARD (IRUCA CARD, JR MONTHLY PASS, JR YEARLY PASS OR ETC.) IS NECESSARY? WHY?

- YES  
 NO

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16. IS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN TOO EXPENSIVE?

- YES  
 NO

17. IF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN WERE CHEAPER, WOULD YOU USE IT MORE?

- YES  
 NO



18. IN JAPAN WHAT YOU LIKE AND DO NOT LIKE ABOUT USING TRAIN  
TRANSPORTATION?

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19. DO YOU THINK IF GOVERNMENTS ENCOURAGE TRAIN  
TRANSPORTATION MORE WILL IT HELPS REDUCING ACCIDENTS?  
WHY?

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20. IN YOUR OPINION, HOW COULD TRAIN TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN  
BE IMPROVED?

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*End of survey. Thank You for your time and participation*

# Traditional Clothes among the Young Generation in Japan

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15X585

## 1. Introduction

This study research attempts to examine the Japanese traditional culture clothes – history and background, different types and kinds used during special events and finally the importance of it in the modern world. Furthermore, to determine students' knowledge or awareness about traditional Japanese dress.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. History of Kimono

Japan is well known for the history of producing textiles - artistic symbol of Japanese culture called Kimono. “Kimono” was the Japanese word for clothing. In recent years, the word Kimono refers to the traditional Japanese dress. Kimono have unique decorations, significant patterns and symbols that notifies about the wearer's gender, age, wealth and status. From the 16th century, Kimonos are originally worn by commoners becoming the main clothing for all classes and both sexes. During the 17th century, women's kimono have larger and bolder patterns with longer sleeves. Since then, the market value of kimono has risen due to popular demands after Japan opened its door to foreign countries which further expanded the Japanese culture. The patterns and designs have improved and widened during the late 19th century when Western themes and ideas were introduced. Nowadays, Japanese people can be rarely seen wearing Kimonos in their everyday life. It is only worn during special occasions such as weddings, tea ceremonies, traditional events and funerals. The price of a kimono may varies depending on the quality of fabric, styles, patterns and dyes (Japan Guide, n.d).

Traditionally, the process of making kimonos is a challenging task because it requires excellent sewing, stitching and dyeing skills. Expensive kimonos are made from 'shibori' textiles and usually enhanced with yuzen, a unique dyeing technique which is a time consuming process and requires great skill and expertise. The end-product will usually costs more than normal kimonos. Today, kimono artists are considered as national treasures by the Japanese Government because of their efforts to preserve historic techniques in making kimonos. Their elegant masterpieces would

costs really expensive and would reach more than one hundred thousand dollars (Encyclopedia of Fashion, n.d).

## 2.2. Types of Kimono

The female kimonos have become a fashion trend, not only among the Japanese themselves, but many foreigners are interested to try it once in a lifetime. An appropriate style and colour of kimono is to be worn depending on the occasion and the person's age and marital status (Tsunagu Japan, 2014).

### 1. Furisode

Definition of Furisode is swinging sleeves. It is decorated with colourful pattern and worn by unmarried women. Furisode with longer sleeves are usually worn in formal and important occasions such as tea ceremony, coming of age ceremony and voting ceremony. The long sleeves that fall can reach up to about 39 to 42 inches.

### 2. Komon

Komon are worn by married and unmarried women. They have a pattern covering the entire kimono but with no particular direction or layout. Komon are the most informal silk kimono because of the simple design and pattern.

### 3. Tomesode

Tomesode have unique crests and patterns just below the waist. It is worn by married women and are the most formal type of kimono. There are two types of Tomesode:

- Kuro (Black) - It is worn by people during important occasions such as weddings. Kuro Tomesode have designs and patterns including the five crests.
- Iro (Coloured) - Iro Tomesode are produced in a variety of colours except black. It may either have one, three or five crests in total.

### 4. Susohiki/Hikizuri

Traditional Japanese dancers, stage performers and geishas wear Susohiki/Hikizuri. The cloth are usually longer than regular kimonos.

### 5. Odori Katamigawari

The definition of Odori means dance and Katamigawari means half and half. Odori kimonos consist of two designs and are often made from synthetic textiles. It is

worn by traditional Japanese dancers.

#### 6. Iromuji

Iromuji are a single-coloured kimono with no particular patterns or designs used by both married and unmarried women. It is widely used for tea ceremonies.

#### 7. Mofuku

Mofuku are mourning dress often worn by male and female especially at funerals. The kimono are accompanied with other accessories such as obi in black colour.

#### 8. Yukata

Yukata are informal kimonos worn at festivals in summer. It has a bright colour and simple design worn by men and women. Yukata are cheap and very easy to wear. Nowadays, this type of kimono is very popular in Japan.

#### 9. Uchikake

Uchikake are usually colourful or all white with a red background and worn outside of a kimono. It is a very formal kimono usually worn by stage performers and brides.

### **3. Methodology**

#### **3.1. Data Collection**

##### **3.1.1. Online Questionnaire**

The respondents were chosen from one of the lecture halls at Kagawa University. Some international students were also in the lecture hall enrolling for the course. The distribution was made by issuing a paper with a QR code which directly brings them to the link of the online survey. The survey consists of 7 questions regarding the basic knowledge and importance of Kimono. The survey will only took approximately 3 minutes to be completed. After completing the questionnaire, participants received a feedback letter thanking them for participating in the study. The main aim of the online questionnaire is to increase the number of respondents and hence, more data will be obtained for greater precision and reliability. The website will automatically calculate the number of respondents and identify any unanswered or left out questions.

**3.2. Data Analysis**

All the data were gathered and keyed into a spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel for analysis. The answers were grouped and tallied together. To analyse the data, mathematical operations were used to gather quantitative information for further analysis.

**4. Findings**

A total of 50 respondents had participated in this research study via the link and QR code shared to them.

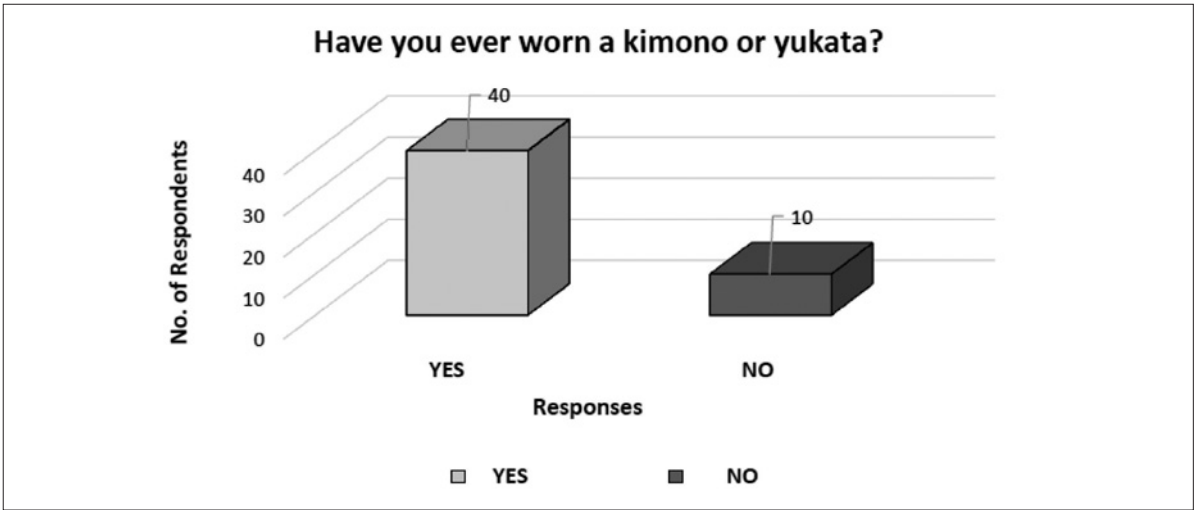


Figure 1.

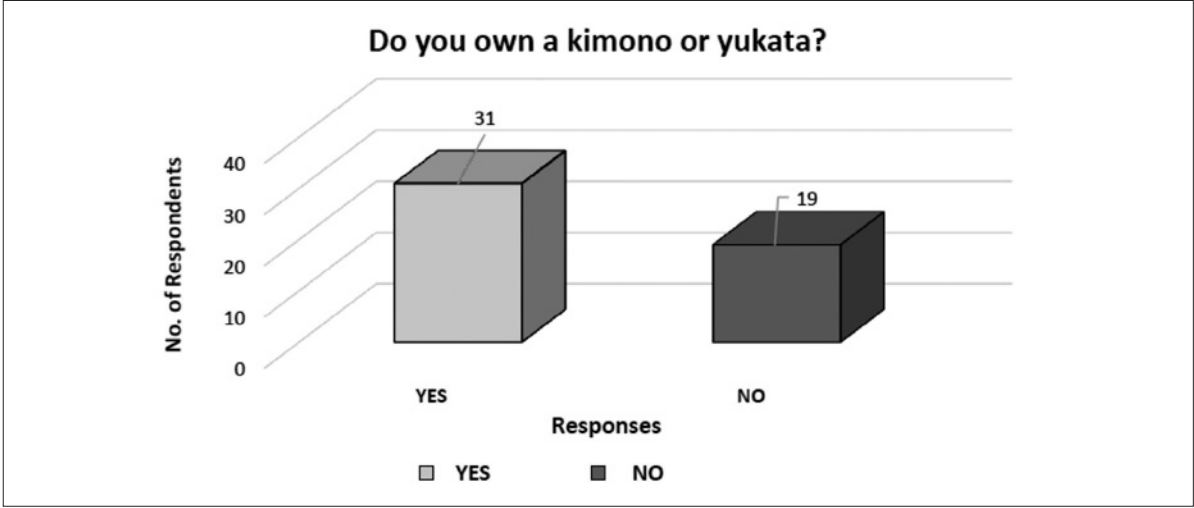


Figure 2.

40 out of 50 respondents have worn kimonos/yukatas but only 31 out of 50 respondents own a kimono/yukata as shown in Figure 1. and Figure 2. respectively.



Figure 3.

Figure 3. shows the number of Kimonos/Yukatas that respondents own. About 40% of the respondents do not own Kimonos/Yukatas. Only 12% of the respondents own more than one kimono.

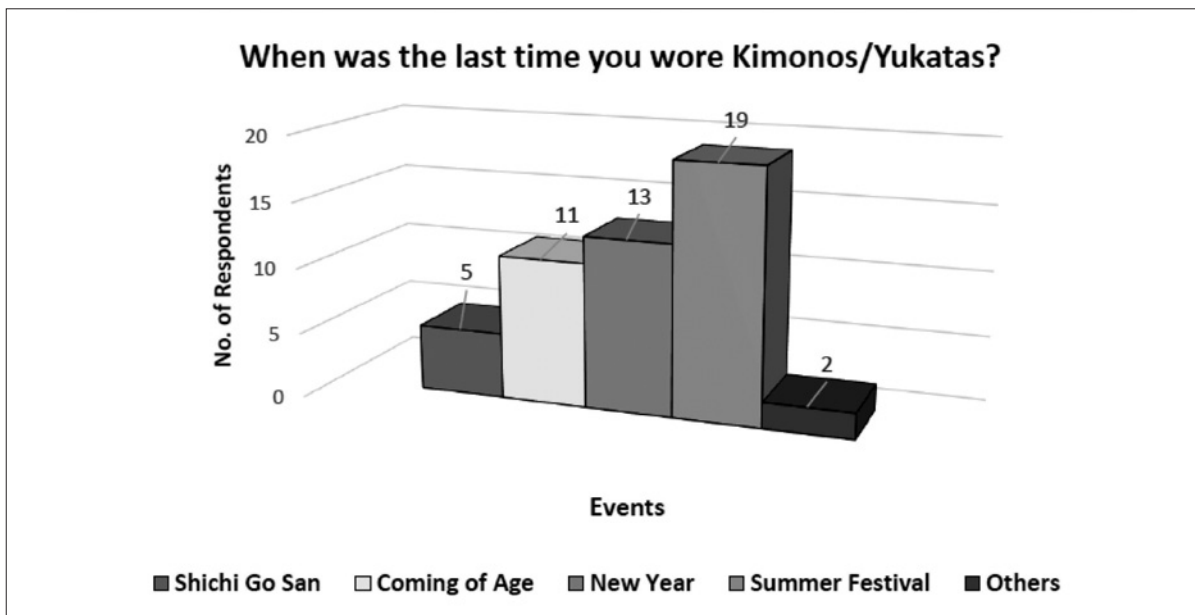


Figure 4.

Figure 4. shows that on what event respondents last wore Kimonos/Yukatas. 19 out of 50 respondents wore Kimonos/Yukatas for Summer Festival. Others may include travelling or for cosplay and dressing up.

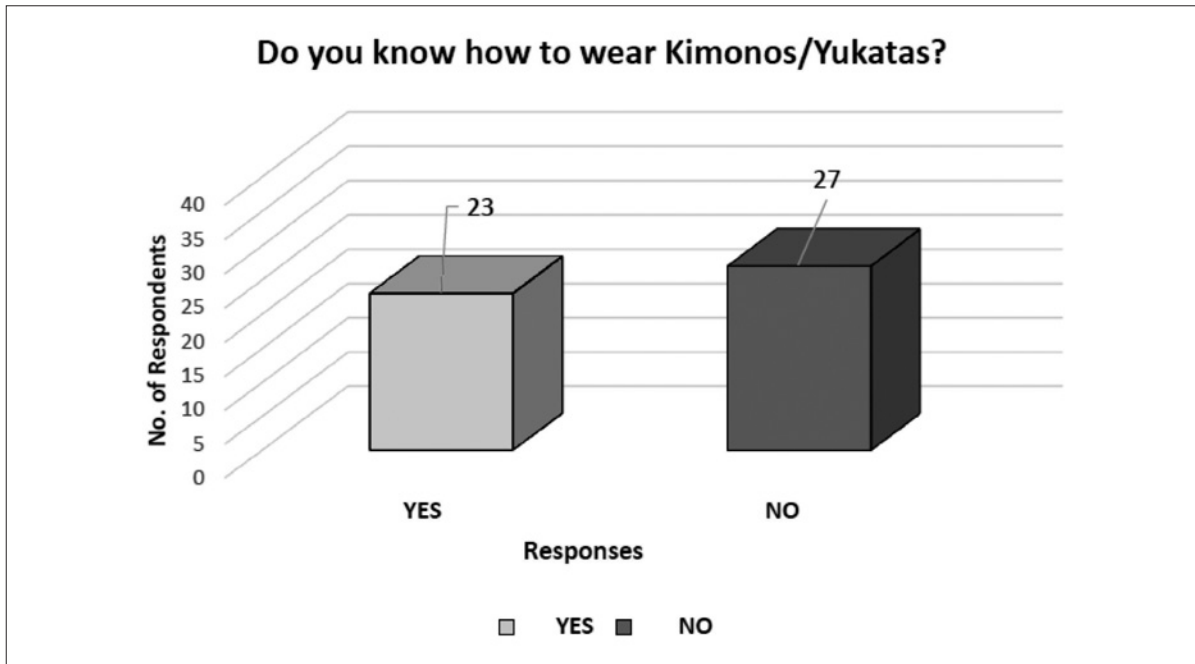


Figure 5.

More than half of the respondents are not able to wear kimonos shown in Figure 5.

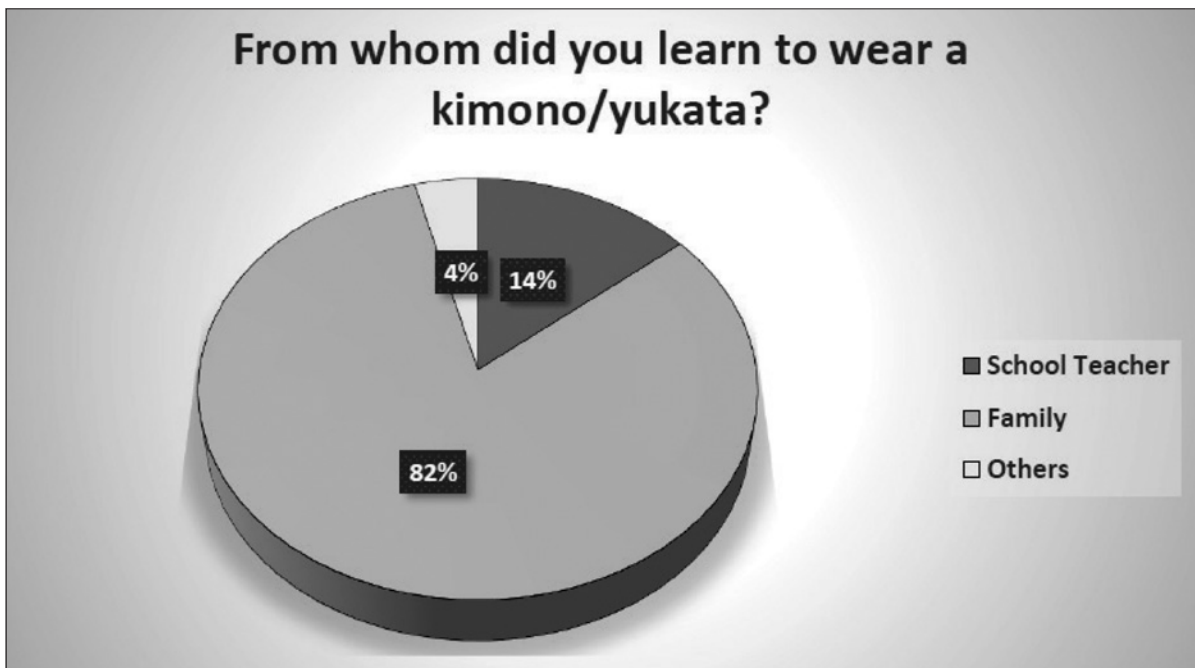


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a pie chart on whom the respondents learn to wear Kimonos and Yukatas. About 82% of the respondents were taught to wear Kimonos/Yukatas by their families. Others include learning from friends and self-taught.

## **5. Discussion**

### **5.1. Importance of Kimono**

Kimono is a Japanese traditional clothes that portrays the beauty of Japanese culture. Until now, kimonos are seen as an aesthetic beauty both in the fashion world and as Japan's culture. It was worn from a very long time ago and still worn by today's generation. According to Tamashige (2014), the style of traditional kimono culture is gradually being woven in most modern Japanese fashion. This shows that Japan is really good in preserving its culture even with the presence of globalization or modernization which constantly surrounds the world. Furthermore, the beauty of Japanese culture is embedded in every Japanese people. Without the presence of it, the following generations would not be able to experience the importance of Japanese culture. In this case, the current young generation experiencing the importance of Kimonos.

### **5.2. Students' Perspectives on Kimono**

The Kimono is globally recognized as a symbol of Japanese fashion. However, most modern-day Japanese people have never owned or worn a kimono. From the survey, almost half of the students do not own any kimono/yukata. The expensive price of Kimonos may be one of the reasons why students could not afford it. In addition, Japanese people are given an alternative to rent Kimonos/Yukatas for several occasions in their lives. Also, for the students, the two major events for wearing kimonos/yukatas were Summer Festival and New Year. Since the survey was distributed at the end of January, the results for wearing kimonos/yukatas during New Year may perhaps be biased as the survey question emphasizes on the last event kimono/yukata was worn.

## **6. Conclusion**

Overall, it can be concluded that this survey has managed to reveal young generations' awareness on the importance of kimonos and their knowledge about Kimonos particularly among university students. Japan has many rich history and cultures. The young generation is now fully responsible in preserving the beauty of the culture and in making the world a better place to live in. Also, by making sure that the young generation are constantly aware of the importance of Kimonos, the culture will never be lost in time and between generations.



## 7. Recommendations

As this research is restricted among university students, the respondents offer only a limited variety of answers. In addition, by investigating the factors that contributed to students' awareness and knowledge about Kimono would also improve the findings. For this study, only students from one lecture hall at Kagawa University are chosen. However, using larger sample could also improve the findings as the responses will be more subjective and more credible. For example, providing online questionnaires for every faculty at Kagawa University.

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## Appendices

Hello everyone!!

My name is Azim Rahman (アジム ラーマン) from Brunei Darussalam. I am conducting this research study as part of my Project Sanuki.

The research study attempts to:

- i) Examine the Japanese traditional dress . history and background, different types and kinds used during special events and finally the importance of it in the modern world.
- ii) Determine students' knowledge or awareness about traditional Japanese dress.

Please answer all questions with love ♥. Thank You ☺.

1 . Have you ever worn a kimono or yukata?

Yes

No

2 . Do you own a kimono or yukata?

Yes

No

3 . How many kimonos or yukatas do you own?

None

1

2

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

4 . How many times do you wear a kimono or yukata in one year?

None

1

2

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5 . When was the last time you wore a kimono or yukata?

Wedding Ceremony (結婚式)

Coming of Age Day (成人の日)

New Year (正月)

Shichi-Go-San (七五三)

Funeral Ceremony (葬式)

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you know how to wear a kimono/yukata?

Yes

No

7. From whom did you learn to wear a kimono/yukata?

More than one answer can be chosen.

School teacher

Family

Friends

By Myself

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

# Internationalisation of Kagawa University

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15X586

## Abstract

The basis of this research is to examine the efforts made by Kagawa University, using University of Tokyo as an example, which then create suggestions in helping our university to accomplish its goal. These efforts will then be further discussed on how they would affect the students' intellectuality and social development and whether or not it will achieve its goal in 2023, which will be explained later in this report. The materials used to conduct this research include online questionnaires distributed exclusively to Kagawa University students, lecturers and staff. The responses received determine the possible effectiveness of University of Tokyo in inspiring our university to raise its international standard.

## Introduction

In 2014, the President of Kagawa University, Seigo Nagao, announced the university's 4&1 Goal, which is to accept 400 international students and sending 100 Japanese students abroad per year by 2023. In order to achieve that, several attempts must be made by learning from the internationalisation efforts made by the selected model university, University of Tokyo. Internationalisation, in this context, means "the process of integrating an international/intercultural dimension into the teaching, research and service functions of the institution" (Knight, 2004). It also emphasizes the ability of a higher institution to introduce an international dimension into an existing structure and mode of operation, be it the student body, the curriculum, or faculty teaching and research activities (Hawawani, 2011). In short, internationalisation is the process of integrating an institution into a globalising world.

There are several factors being considered in choosing University of Tokyo as a model university. Being the most prominent and well-known academic institution in Japan and a world-class center for research, the university has led a long history in stimulating and encouraging academic existence. Despite its deterioration in the quality of international students quite recently, the university still manages to soar into the top 50 position in the World University Rankings, according to The Times Higher Education ("University of Tokyo," n.d.). For more than a century, their cutting-

edge research continuously appears in international magazines and earns a great deal of Nobel prizes. Consequently, this creates a vibrant academic community in which researchers from all over the world, and excellent students from Japan and more than 100 other countries work together as a team.

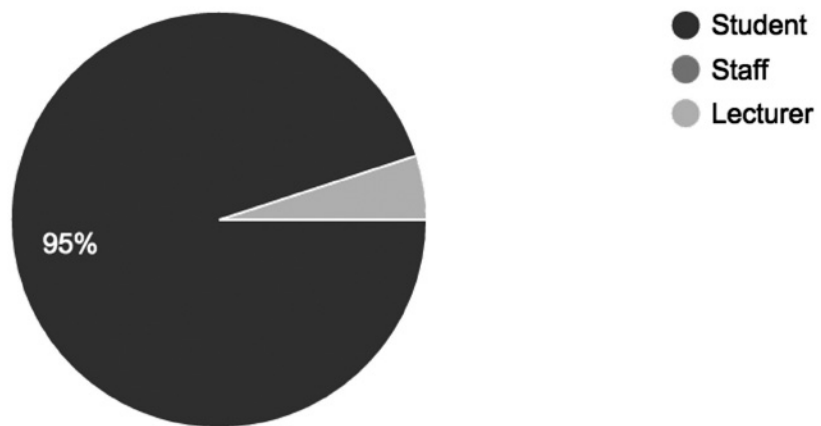
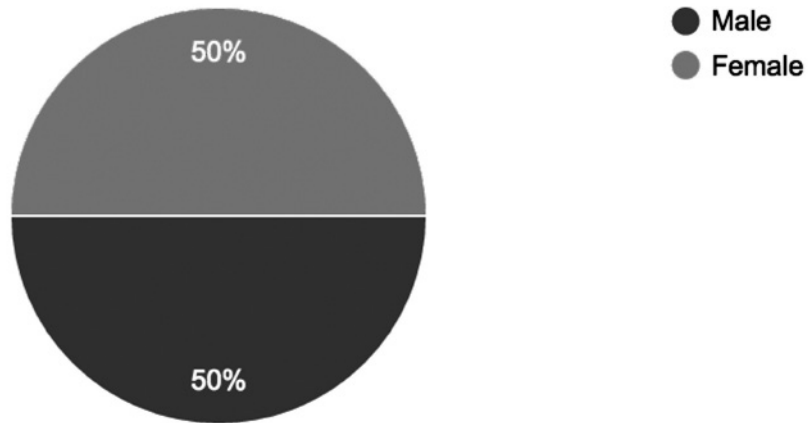
## **Methodology**

### Data sources and analysis

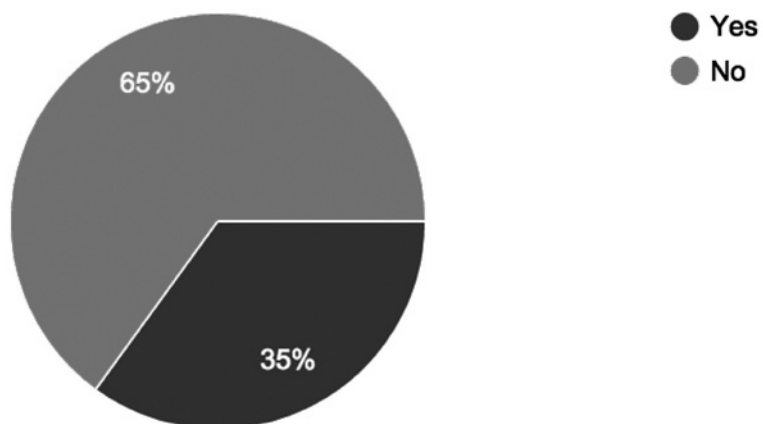
The data presented in this survey were collected by an online questionnaire service. Data presented and analyzed in this paper represents 3 sections designed to measure: 1) how far the respondents understand the definition of internationalisation and Kagawa University's goal, 2) the efforts of this university to achieve internationalisation standard and goal, and 3) how the efforts of University of Tokyo as a model university may help Kagawa University achieve both missions aforementioned. The questionnaire consisted of 23 questions comprising of multiple choice, "Yes/No" and linear scale ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree" questions. Apart from that, some of the questions had an option for open-ended responses. Participation in this survey is kept confidential and anonymous.

### Participants

Data were collected from end of January to early February 2016. According to the pie charts below, there were 40 total respondents with a breakdown of equal percentage of males and females (50%). Of the 40 respondents, 95% of them are students and the remaining are lecturers. There were no staff who took part in this survey. The original target of this research was to get 80 respondents (students, lecturers and staff). How these respondents were contacted is through a piece of paper that has a QR code in it and they are required to capture it and it would direct to the link of the questionnaire. Moreover, Japanese students who are interested in internationalisation and international students are also targetted to get better findings. The distribution of international participants represented in this study is only 35% and the remaining is local.



### Are you an international student/staff/lecturer?

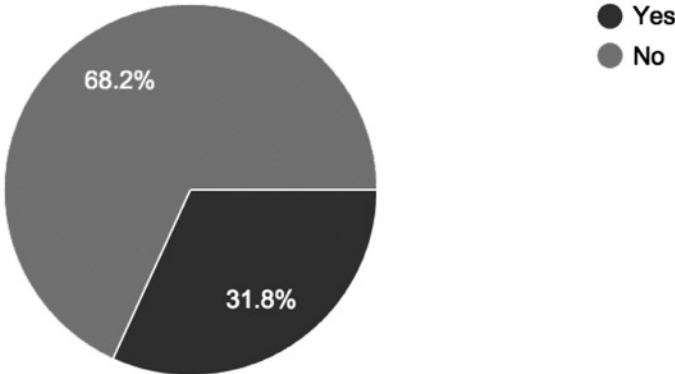


#### Findings/Results

In this pie chart, the data collected shows that 68.2% of the participants are not aware of the definition of "internationalisation". 31.8% of them gave their various input

on what they know about internationalisation such as to make the university known to the world and starting an interaction with foreigners more often than before. Other findings also suggest that internationalisation is the change to become global, trying to understand the vision of other cultures and people while understanding that now we are interconnected. Apart from that, some of the respondents believe that internationalisation is about bonding a friendship or interaction with global friends and getting closer to them. However, a few of them suggest that it is about promoting our university to become a platform for all international students around the world to pursue their higher education.

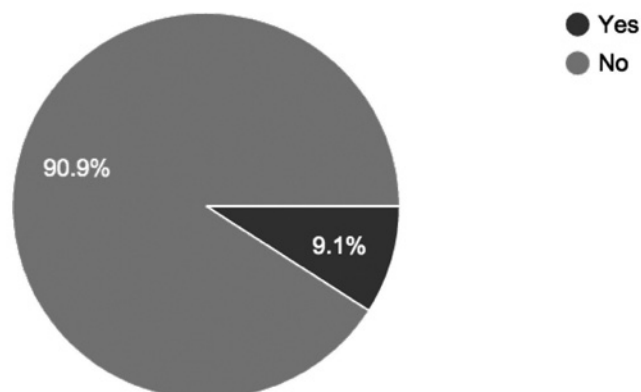
### Do you know the definition of "Internationalisation"?



The next finding suggests that nearly all of the respondents are not familiar with the goal of Kagawa University's goal. All the respondents who answered yes are lecturers and a very few number of students indicating that the goal is to hold 400 international students and send 100 Japanese students abroad by 2023. Another answer is to hold 400 international students by 2020, which is pretty much close to its actual goal.

## 5. Do you know the goal of Kagawa University's internationalisation?

(22 responses)



There are several efforts suggested for Kagawa University in order to achieve internationalisation such as introducing more English medium course and about more than half of the respondents strongly agree to it. About 72.7% of the respondents preferred English-speaking teachers to teach English medium courses respondents and the university should hire more of them. Neutrality seems to get the most attention by the respondents in having all the international students who come to Japan to be able to speak English. An approximate third-quarter of the responses believe that by interacting with international students who can speak English will help improve their English

On another note, nearly more than half of the respondents agreed that all campuses should be put together in one place instead of far apart. Most of the international students who live in the Yashima international house feel that it is too far from the campus and a free shuttle bus service should be provided. For that matter, nearly 70% of the respondents feel that the efforts mentioned could help Kagawa University achieve internationalisation and goal.

Using University of Tokyo as a model university, there are several efforts proposed for improving our university such as opening up a museum for each faculty. Results find that 40.9% of the respondents feel neutral to have those, whereas 31.8% of them agreed and the rest disagreed. In providing halal meals for Muslim international students, about 70% of the respondents agreed to such movement and only 5% of them disagree, whereas the rest are only neutral. It has also come to almost 90% of the respondents' attention that our university should open up more research resources such as improving our library system, textbook and so on. It was observed that two-



third of the respondents think that Kagawa University should offer special educational activities such as online classes through Massive Open Online Course platforms, that “aims at unlimited participation and open access via the web” (“Massive open online course,” 2016). In conclusion, by using University of Tokyo as a model university, about 60% of the respondents agree that it will help Kagawa University achieve its mission.

### **Discussion of Findings/Results**

The purpose of this study is to investigate how the efforts of Kagawa University may help achieve its goal and internationalisation, by making University of Tokyo as an example. There is a slight competition in between respondents agreeing and disagreeing to this suggestion, where more of them are on the former side. However, most of the years that internationalisation will be achieved suggested are way further than the year expected. It seems that a lot of efforts are needed in order to improve the students’ studies and language habilitation needs to be enhanced. It appears that many of the students especially Japanese students are not aware by Kagawa University’s goal of internationalisation and it is really important for students to know how and what their university plans for the future (“Japan boosts internationalisation funding in a bid to climb global rankings,” 2014).

Moreover the community also needs to synchronise with this idea in order for this plan to be successful. It takes a long time to change university’s system itself and its atmosphere, make Japanese people more motivated and make international students attracted to this university as there is a big competition between universities in Japan (Sandhu, 2005). There are also differences between University of Tokyo and our university in the scale of the campus, level of students, and also location as University of Tokyo is located at a more convenient place.

This effort will help open up more opportunities for the students to discover provided that we know in what aspect we should internationalise (e.g facilities and system ie research resources, library or museum for each faculty, online courses, shuttle bus services). By implementing such improvements in our university as seen from University of Tokyo, it would motivate the students and increase their inner strength and self-realisation because when students are content to be in an environment conducive to learning, they will perform better (“Internationalization Strategy,” n.d.). One of the most important factors affecting the internationalisation in of higher institution in general is the number of international students (Knight, 2004) so this will also increase their number as well as lecturers who can teach

English or English medium courses For that matter, having a good English plays an important role in internationalisation as it is believed to be a universal language (“Internationalization Strategy,” n.d.).

## Conclusion

The survey indicates that Kagawa University has a long way to go in order to achieve internationalisation and its goal but it doesn't mean that it is unachievable. Most of the respondents feel that organising proper international strategies is also a key factor in achieving the university's goal. Through this survey, I have developed several recommendations to attain more accurate results for internationalisation of Kagawa University.

## Limitations and Recommendations

In this study, there are still limitations remain such as no staff included in this study and the duration for distributing the questionnaire was short. In addition, more number of respondents (students, lecturers and staff of Kagawa University) who can understand English well should have been targetted. Moreover, a precise and clear definition of internationalisation might result in a better understanding for the respondents.

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## Appendices

### **Internationalisation of Kagawa University**

Konnichiwa! I am Ummi Rafiqah from Brunei Darussalam. I am conducting a survey about the internationalisation of Kagawa University and how this university can learn from the internationalisation efforts from other universities (ie University of Tokyo).

This questionnaire is exclusively for Kagawa University's staff, lecturers and students. Your responses will be kept anonymous and confidential. I highly appreciate your time and participation in this questionnaire. Thank you! Arigatou gozaimasu!

Note: Answers in English is preferred.

\* Required



## Section 1: General

1. Your gender. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Male  
 Female

2. Your status/position in Kagawa University. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Student  
 Staff  
 Lecturer

3. Are you an international student/staff/lecturer? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes  
 No

4. Do you know the definition of "Internationalisation"? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes  
 No

5. If yes, state what it is. (If no, do not answer)

---

6. 5. Do you know the goal of Kagawa University's internationalisation? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes  
 No

7. If yes, state what it is. (If no, do not answer)

---

Definition of "Internationalisation":

Introducing an international/intercultural dimension into an institution, making it prestigiously known to the world.

Kagawa University's goal:

To accept 400 international students and sending 100 Japanese students abroad per year by 2023.

**Section 2: Efforts of Kagawa University to achieve internationalisation standard and goal**

8. 1. Do you think there should be more English medium courses offered? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

9. 2. Which teachers do you prefer to teach you English medium courses?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Japanese teachers
- English teachers
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

10. 3. Do you think Kagawa University should hire more English-speaking teachers? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

11. 4. Do you think that all international students who come to Japan should be able to speak English? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

12. 5. Do you think that all campuses should be put together in one place instead of far apart? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

13. 6. Do you think that by interacting with international students who can speak English will help you improve your English? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

14. 7. Do you think that the Yashima international house is too far from the campus? (This question is ONLY for international students who live in Yashima dormitory)

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

15. 8. Do you think that there should be a free shuttle bus service from Yashima to Saiwai-cho? (This question is ONLY for international students who live in Yashima dormitory)

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

16. 9. Do you agree that the efforts above could help Kagawa University to achieve internationalisation standard and its goal? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

**Section 3: Efforts of University of Tokyo as a model university that may help Kagawa University achieve its internationalisation standard and its goal**

17. 1. Do you think Kagawa University should have museum for each faculty? (Note: University of Tokyo has 7 museums covering various fields such as medicine, agriculture and art in order to promote the university) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

18. 2. Do you think Kagawa University should provide halal food for Muslim international students? (Note: Meat that is cut in an Islamic way for Muslims) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

19. 3. Do you think Kagawa University should open up more research resources (e.g Library system, textbooks, etc)? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

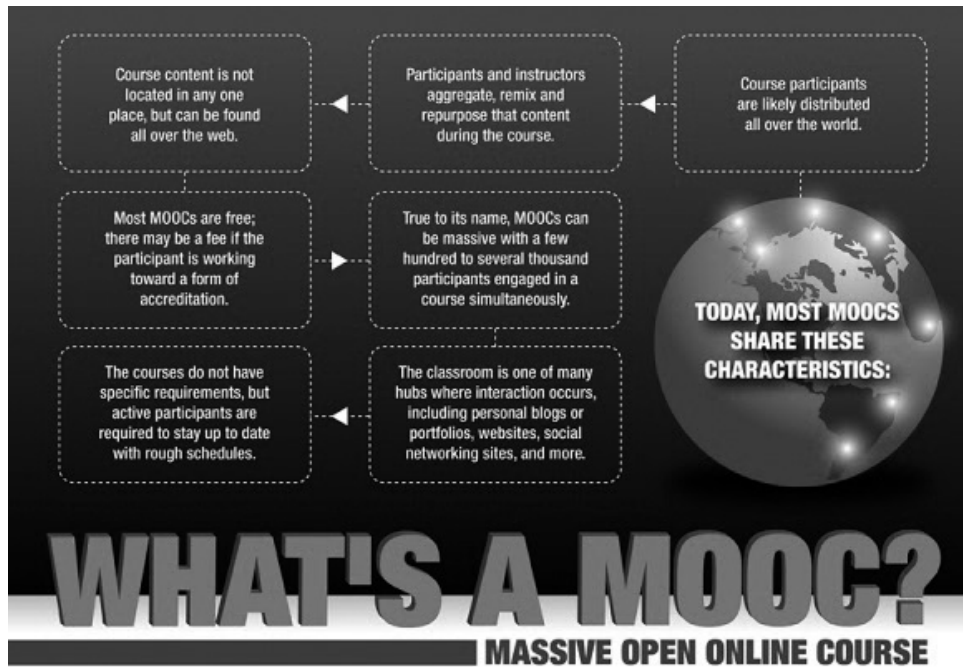
	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

20. 4. Do you think that Kagawa University should offer special educational activities (i.e online classes through Massive Open Online Course platforms)? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree





21. 5. Do you think that by using University of Tokyo as an example will help Kagawa University achieve its goal by 2023? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree

22. 6. In what year do you think that, by using University of Tokyo as an example, will help Kagawa University achieve internationalisation? \*

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23. 7. Explain why.

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# Udon: Impact on Kagawa’s tourism and economy

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to examine the impact of Udon towards tourism and economy of Kagawa. Meanwhile author was study as exchange study, there are plenty of Udon restaurant everywhere in Kagawa. Furthermore there are also Udon production both food which can find every supermarket easily and also non-food Udon production such as souvenirs, phone case and Udon dog's food. Kagawa is also well-known as Udon prefecture. Therefore, within an interesting Udon story and production here, there is curiosity to know how Udon affect to tourism and economic. With a qualitative method, the finding based on secondary data which include previous study paper and statistic information from Kagawa prefectural office. As the result, Udon success to transform from local dish to be prefectural identity which attract attention from outsider. There are also creation of Udon production to support promoting and it works to attract visitor. In the other hand, Udon doesn't make significant role towards economic. Due to characteristic of Udon, It's quite cheap food and production even the number of production is increasing and there is highest consumption in Japan, it's not make much significant profit towards Kagawa economic. Implication research will be suggested.

## **Introduction**

Food is one of the most fundamental need for human life. Every nation have their own cuisine differently. One of the most distinguished oriental cultures is consumption of rice, noodles, and steamed breads as daily staple food. Besides food is needed thing, it also reflect the culture and vary behavior. In Asia and South East Asia, there is rice consumed culture as main dish. Furthermore noodles is one of main dish as well as rice. Some people eat rice as meal everyday life. Noodles was believe that was created originally from China which is one of the most ancient country in this world. Then it spread all over Asia and also in South East Asia. There are also several type of noodle separate based on ingredients such as wheat, rice, and buck wheat or even based on process. That make it different taste.

In Japan, noodle is one of the most popular main dish here. It's so easy to find noodles shop everywhere such as in shopping mall, a long a street, in festival and also tourist attraction. Furthermore it's not hard to find Noodles on menu in Japanese restaurant around the world.

One of the well know Noodles is "Udon". Noodles is thick, chewy and soft. It's different from Soba and ramen foe its ingredient and size. Moreover to create it also different. In Thailand most popular Japanese noodles is Ramen. Ramen has proper size

for Thai taste. It also easily eat and familiar to Thai. Maybe because we see it from many animation more than Udon. Moreover Ramen noodles is easier to find in Thai supermarket than Udon. Even Udon is not hardly find but it's not quite popular in Thai. But my personal interest.

In Kagawa Udon is staple food which easily find everywhere. In Takamatsu city, Udon shops can be found in every hundred meters and in every step you walk. Not only Udon shops along the street but also in shopping mall, school canteen, cafeteria and supermarket there are plenty of Udon production simple taken by local people. Udon production is vary and also low prices. In rural area such as in Yashima there are a lot of Udon shops too. Besides non-food Udon production are selling almost every tourists attraction. For example there are Udon key-chain, Udon iPhone case, Udon dog food, etc. which is really interesting and you'll never find it outside Kagawa easily.

In addition, there is Udon symbol everywhere on in Kagawa. A long the sidewalk in town, in the shopping mall and also include official website used Udon as symbol. It was curious why Udon the normal local food can develop to be prefectural identity. According to food tourism study, the tourism study relation between food and tourism just got significant on tourism study recently, state that Local food heritage plays a crucial role in developing the image and identity of a region. Local food and identity of a region can be used as tools for tourism development (Kim and Iwashita, 2016).

Furthermore, recently food is became one significant attractive thing on tourism. Especially in Thai people really like review food on social media. It's not just for tourist attraction or restaurant but reviewing normal local cuisine is also getting bigger. Every review travel aboard have to had food session. Some travelers visit somewhere just for eating such as going to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Osaka as very popular destination and people spent a lot on it. In Thailand, case of Chiang Mai, there are expansion of restaurant and café due to the increasing of Chinese tourist number. It also mean economics there also growing relative with tourism.

Therefore in Udon case, this paper examine relation between Udon and tourism. While Kagawa has achieved the identity creation of Udon as prefecture identity. Purpose of this study is to find out impact of Udon towards Kagawa tourism and also Economic.

## **Methods**

This research use the qualitative method to find out answer of study by focusing on relation between Udon and tourism in Kagawa. As mentioned above that Kagawa prefecture is well known as Udon prefecture, so we want to know more that there is

any effect on Kagawa tourism and economics or just only the heritage famous dish here. There are indicators that used to study. The first one is number of tourists coming to Kagawa since 1980s till recent year. Second is number of Udon shops in Kagawa. Third is Udon production which include dry Udon, raw Udon, and boiled Udon. Forth number of selling non-food Udon such as souvenir, key chain, phone case, etc., by using for instant data from a shop. This research based on secondary data include information from Kagawa Government Office example Statistic of number Udon and number of tourists, other statistic information, income of famous shop at tourist attraction, some secondary survey data and research. After that information will be discussed and summarized to answer the research question.

### **Identity and food tourism**

Individual identity does not exist in isolation, either to be like or to differentiate from others, individual people always define themselves in respect to others. Even though identity can be considered as being a range of characteristics that combine to make a person known as who he or she is. Such a thing like food does not have their own identity. It is individuals and society who choose what is eaten and identify what is edible. It is impossible to analyse changing food identities without placing them in the wider context of the changing society, because it is not the identities of the products themselves that are at the heart of the issue but the processes of identification and the references that people use to identify products (Fischer, 1988).

Food is one of the importance thing for the tourism sector, as the production and consumption of food is a basic physical need for humans; tourists need to eat wherever they travel. Food not only provides sustenance but also plays multiple roles in social, cultural and political contexts. For example, in cultural and religious celebrations and in everyday social situations. In a tourism-oriented context, when food consumption is part of a tourist experience, it can become sensual, symbolic and even ritualistic; consumed food can take on new significance and meaning (Kim and Iwashita, 2016).

The relationship between food, culture and identity is extremely significant for tourism because of the possibilities of utilizing regional and local food and its associated cultural landscape as a tool for establishing strong regional identities in an ever-competitive tourism marketplace. In this regard, Ohe and Kurihara (2013) highlighted that the ability of a traditional food item to represent a destination's identity could provide the starting point for the development of a regional tourism product.

Food has a particularly important role in the development of tourism services, since

it often comprises 30% or more of tourist expenditure, and this money is regularly spent directly with local businesses. It is also argued that integrating food experiences into sustainable tourism development in rural and outlying areas may help ease poverty (OECD, 2012).

### **Asian noodle history**

One of the most distinguished oriental cultures is consumption of rice, noodles, and steamed breads as daily staple food, using chopsticks as a major serving tool. Asian noodles are not made exclusively of wheat, many are made from rice, buckwheat, and starches derived from the mung bean and potato.

Noodles based on wheat are prepared mainly from three basic ingredients flour, water, and salt. Asian noodle products are usually made from common wheat flour by a process of sheeting and cutting as opposed to pasta products. Who invented the noodle is a hotly contested topic with the Chinese, Italians, and Arabs until now on. Some discover find that a pot of thin noodles preserved for 4000 years in Yellow river slit may have tipped the bowl in China's favor. It suggests that people were eating noodles at least 1000 years earlier than previously thought, and many centuries before such dishes were documented in Europe. The thin, yellow noodles were about 50 cm long and resembled La-Mian, (a type of traditional Chinese noodle made by grinding wheat to make dough and then repeatedly pulling and stretching the dough by hand.)

Early Chinese literature suggests that Shu Bing (dough sheet pieces in soup) was consumed more than 2000 years ago in that country. The Chinese hand-made noodle and its processing technology were introduced to Japan about 1200 years ago (Nagao, 1996). The four major types of regular salted noodles in Japan (So-men, Hiya-mugi, Udon and Hira-men) were developed based on the modified Chinese noodle processing techniques to meet the tastes of local people.

Ancient Chinese noodles were made from millet grass grains. The modern wheat-based noodle that most people are familiar with did not reach Asia until much later, perhaps around AD 100. It is believed that noodles quickly spread from China to other Asian countries. Since then, they have spread to Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos and even many Southeast Asian and Asian island countries.

In Japan, noodles were incorporated into the Japanese tea ceremony, and noodle-making was considered its own art form. Noodles became even more important in Japan after WWII, when food shortages were rampant and dried foods like noodles were often the only available food item. In just about every Asian culture that uses them, noodles are associated with well-being and long life and can be considered an

Asian comfort food.

## Udon



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udon>

### What is Udon

Udon is both kind of noodles and the name of dish that made from it. The noodle is a thick white noodle made of wheat flour, water and salt which can be squared or round. It is a creamy colour. As is the case with other noodles, Udon will puff up when it is cooked, making the noodles even bigger, and very dense with a generally soft texture. These white noodles are sold dried, fresh or frozen. Dried Udon noodles can vary in thickness and can be quite dense. While the shelf-stable dried noodles are a convenient option, fresh or frozen noodles have the best chewy texture and are quite thick. Udon noodles have a mild flavor and are usually served in a light broth as a noodle soup, where they hold up quite well in the broth. They can also be made into a noodle stir-fry or served cold with a dipping sauce.

### Where is it from

There is no exactly historical figure, it has been acknowledged in Japan that noodles probably evolved in China and were brought to Japan by Japanese Buddhist monks during the Chinese Tang Dynasty, namely during the Nara period of Japan (Okada, 1993). It is said that by the tenth century, the roots of noodle appreciation had already infiltrated the Japanese society (Kushner, 2012). Udon noodles became a nation-wide hit in the Edo period, as they were enjoyed by the busy townsfolk as one of the many 'fast foods' as a result of appearing shops specializing in this dish (Kumagai, 2007).

The soy sauce making technology arrived in Kagawa around early nineteenth century and local soy source brewers were established. In Sakaide in Kagawa 1829, a salted farm was established and started salt production in large scale. In 1902, a flour



milling company, Yoshihara Shokuryo, was founded, followed by Kinoshita Seifun established in 1946. All-important ingredients and technologies necessary to create Udon noodles have been available in the area since then (Yoshihara, 2009).

The production of Udon noodles and the Japanese obsession with them is a social and cultural phenomenon in Japan. Since traditional foods as an intangible heritage are not often recorded in written documents but are sustained through oral expressions from generation to generation (UNESCO, 2003), there is no single agreed definition and recipe for Udon noodles.

However, Udon is commonly known as one of the three major Japanese noodle dishes and is a staple of Japanese cuisine and food culture. There are three Udon noodles in Japan which most recognized are Kagawa (Sanuki Udon), Gunma (Mizusawa Udon) and Akita (Inaniwa Udon). In particular, Kagawa Prefecture, located on the island of Shikoku, is known as 'the Kingdom of Udon' as Sanuki Udon is the most popular type of Udon noodles, both nationally and internationally (Jones, 2011). Indeed, Sanuki is the old name for Kagawa Prefecture and Sanuki Udon is considered an essential element in the building of the Kagawa Prefecture brand in relation to regional tourism.

### Sanuki Udon



Source: <http://japan-brand.jnto.go.jp/eng/foods/noodles/74/>

## History

In Kagawa, It is believed that noodles were brought from China to Japan during the envoys to Tang China around the Nara period. Monk Kukai brought noodles to Japan from China. Kukai also known posthumously as Kobo-Daishi, one of the very popular Buddhist monks, went to China to learn Buddhism, he learned the way of making Udon noodles from the Chinese people and introduced it to the local people in Kagawa in the ninth century (Kawashima, 2011).

## Geography in Kagawa

Kagawa Prefecture, due to warm weather and little rain, it is not good environment for growing rice, the main staple food in Japan. It hardly grows and harvests rice crops since the ancient time. However, the climate here is suitable for growing wheat. Hashii et al. (2015) stated that the wheat used for Sanuki Udon noodles originated in the Middle East. The Middle East is an arid region and wheat grows very well with little water. The growth requirements of wheat are a good match for the climate of Kagawa Prefecture. So here is the doubt that the suitability of wheat is considered to be one of the factors that led to the development of Sanuki Udon noodles (Hashii et al., 2015)

## Culture

In the past, one of the most important skills for women in Kagawa is making Udon noodles. It was considered to acquire before getting married. While Udon is an everyday fare in the region, there are many local customs associated with eating Udon noodles (Yoshihara, 2009). For example, Udon is consumed on such special occasions as New Year's Eve, memorial services and moving day. Udon dishes are also provided to students as school meals and also can feed baby. Most children in Kagawa eat Udon on a regular basis not only at home but also at school. It is considered that such school lunches must influence the eating habit of children, familiarizing the generation with the custom of Udon eating. As such, how humans connect food, food ways and eating to rituals, symbols and belief systems have been well documented from the perspective of anthropological food studies (e.g., Avieli, 2012; Brown, 1995; Feeley-Harnik, 1994; Munn, 1986). In this reason, food as symbolic and ritual value creation not only powerfully supports one's identity in various levels but also reaffirms or transforms (social) relationships with visible others. This is well supported by the case of Kagawa Udon noodle culture.

Kagawa is 'the Kingdom of Udon' noodles as the original land of Sanuki Udon, which is the region's signature dish and the most popular Japanese Udon noodle



(Jones, 2011). Kagawa has had a significant contribution to the immense popularity of Udon noodles in Japan, whilst it is believed that Udon is significant part of its local people's everyday life as well as their identity. Sanuki Udon has been used as a symbol of regional identity proactively in order to create the regional food industry and to promote tourism of Kagawa. Classic examples of the tourism promotional and marketing materials of Kagawa are Udon tour buses, Udon taxis, Udon passports, the Udon exhibition in the Takamatsu Airport, Udon mascots, various Udon-related souvenirs including free broth stock for Udon which represent as the Udon tourism (pilgrimage) destination in Japan. Sanuki Udon is indeed the centre of destination identity of Kagawa prefecture, as Everett and Aitchison (2008) suggest that the distinctiveness and uniqueness of food and its food ways of a place or region play a significant role in a destination identity.

Furthermore, Kagawa is Japan's smallest prefecture, but biggest in terms of Udon consumption. Locals in Kagawa have Udon for breakfast, lunch and dinner, consuming at least a bowl of Udon a day, and thus dining at Udon shops is a daily routine (Kim & Ellis, 2015). Results from a survey conducted on the website of 'Men no Hakubutsukan (noodle museum)' indicated that in Kagawa 43% of the residents have Udon noodles at home or at shops more than 10 times per month and 19% of those more than 20 times (Kawashima, 2011). It is reported that Udon consumption in Kagawa is about seven times higher than in other prefectures, and Yoshihara (2009) states that Sanuki Udon is one of the rare regional dishes that have been consumed more today by local people than 50 year.

Sanuki Udon became famous and tourism

There are many multiple Sanuki Udon booms. In 1970 in Osaka Expo, Sanuki Udon was first introduced as Kagawa's local signature cuisine to the rest of Japan on a national scale then it bring publicity continuously since then. In the first half of 1970s, the number of Udon shops newly opened not only in Kagawa but also in the Kansai region increased, creating the first Sanuki Udon boom (Yoshihara, 2009). At the same period a prefectural governor of Kagawa, Masanori Kaneko, taking Sanuki Udon noodles as a souvenir when visiting other places while engaged in public relation activities (PR)

In 1989, the chief editor of a local town magazine of that time, Kazutoshi Tao published a column on udon shops in Kagawa, some of which were known only by a handful of locals, based upon their overall experience of exploring various udon shops and taste testing the fare. Young people living in Kagawa started visiting those

udon shops because of the prompted by the columns showing a wide variety of udon and local udon shops. These columns were translated into English as 'The Awesome Sanuki Udon'. The book was published in Kagawa and a few nearby prefectures in 1993, but the publication of books attracted an unprecedented media attention on national level, resulting in drawing thousands of tourists to Kagawa from all over Japan and triggering the initial Udon boom.

Sanuki Udon was emerged as something new or unique that appealed to visitors living outside Kagawa prefecture. One udon shop claimed that although there were only 10-20 visitors a day until the 1990s, from 2000, the number of visitors increased up to 2700 visitors at its peak, resulted in changing its main business from a wholesaler to a restaurant (Kawashima, 2011). Furthermore some Japanese (which author talk individually) also said that she was afraid that her favorite Udon shop would be closed because of less number of customers.

In September 2002, Hanamaru Udon, a Kagawa-based Sanuki Udon franchise, opened its first shop in Tokyo in the Kanto region, and received good reviews for its low price, convenience and fun experience of creating Udon dish by customers. The self-service Udon restaurant, similar to Udon restaurant in Kagawa, customers can take a tray, order their favorite Udon dish and put topping on it themselves, creating their own Udon themselves and pay bill at the cashier. A number of Kagawa Udon noodle chains have since followed and restaurants serving Sanuki Udon have mushroomed across the country. In 2003, Sanuki Udon boom spread to Osaka and all over Japan (Yoshihara, 2009).

Furthermore, a Japanese movie Udon was released in August 2006. The movie, based upon the Sanuki Udon boom starting in 1993, prompted columns on Kagawa Town Page. It was screened in Kagawa prefecture, using actual Udon shops and their owners or local people. The movie significantly contributed to the popularization of Sanuki Udon in Japan (Tao, 2012). The paper of food tourism study written by Sangkyun Kim and Ashleigh Ellis also mentioned that they were also induced to visit Kagawa and take an Udon tour by the movie.

Regarding to a survey on characteristics of tourists touring Udon shops in November 2006, the majority of respondents were young people in their twenties and thirties, and a high proportion of those originated from Osaka and Hyogo in Kansai area (Hara, 2007). It was also found that many tourists were repeat visitors to the Udon shops. There is 40% of respondents also mentioned that eating Udon noodles is the main purpose for visiting Kagawa (Kim and Ellis, 2015). Sanuki Udon, as the result, has already been the main motivational factor that induces domestic Japanese

tourists to travel to Kagawa. In 2009, the introduction of reduced road tolls even helped sustaining the popularity of Udon pilgrimage among tourists from Kansai area whose main transportation tends to be a vehicle (Kawashima, 2011; Yoshihara, 2009).

### Mass promote 2011

Kagawa prefecture has long produced its tourism posters or PR videos featuring beautiful scenery of famous tourist spots or destinations, resulting in having little impacts. The situation was changed in August 2010, when Mr. Hamada was elected as a new prefectural governor, making a pledge to promote tourism and allocating a budget of 70 million Japanese yen for tourism promotion (Yomiuri Shimbun, 2012).



*“Kagawa prefecture is thinking of changing its name to Udon prefecture because it has become so famous for its Udon noodles. Well maybe prefectural officials are joking. But they’d sure like to honor their famous Udon. As part of the campaign actor Jun Kaname is promoting Udon prefecture as the vice Udon prefectural governor who was born in Udon prefecture. The official Udon Prefecture Homepage got over 170,00 hits in six days after it was launched, and it still getting a lot of attention from media and some people who think the name change is going to happen (Japan Today: national Oct,24 2011)”*

In October 2011, for refreshing such tourism promotional activities, Kagawa prefecture posted a video showing a fictitious news conference called to announce that Kagawa would rename itself ‘Udon Prefecture’ on its special tourism website. The video featured a famous Japanese actor Jun Kaname who was born in Kagawa, appointed as the Vice Udon prefectural governor (Takagi, 2013).

Furthermore, Udon is also one of the official prefecture symbol. Udon prefecture emblem was developed for the popular PR campaign in which Kagawa was dubbed the “Udon Prefecture”. Slogan was “Udon Prefecture and much more than that.” The design, of course, features a bowl of noodles. A well-known Japanese actor and Kagawa native was (fictionally) appointed “Vice-Governor of Udon Prefecture” in 2011, attracting nationwide attention, and this emblem was used as his official badge. (Kagawa website)



Udon emblem.



Udon sign can found on the street and shop in Kagawa



Source: <http://www.pref.kagawa.lg.jp/foreigner.shtml>

## Udon and Tourism

Udon shop in Takamatsu city expanded after 1990s. During 1990s the number of Udon shop in Takamatsu city was 187 shops but in 2010 number of Udon shop was increased to 254 in each railway station area within a radius 200 meters from station. The one reason is Takamatsu was merged with neighboring towns in 2005, so when the city was expanded it include bigger area and other Udon shops too. At the same time, some Udon shop was closed and some were established newly in every each area of Takamatsu.

In addition, there is number of Udon shops decrease in downtown side while the number of Udon shop was increased in rural area. Moori (2011) stated that in the past Udon shops target is for local people such as students and workers but after Sanuki Udon became popular strategy was changed to providing for visitors. It is obviously visitors from neighboring prefecture visit Takamatsu by car increased. Due to the number of Udon shop increased in rural area, it easier to have noodles while rental

park lot is no needed.

More than 200 Udon shops in Takamatsu city is count as 5.8 ratio per 10,000 people of Kagawa. While biggest ratio number of Udon and soba shops in Kagawa was in Kotohiracho which take average 15 shops per 10000 people. It can supported that now Sanuki Udon is not for only local people but also for tourists (Moori, 2011).

While Udon grows impact on tourism attention. As in the research of tourism study mentioned that Kagawa can produced Udon effectively as prefecture identity which attract tourist to try its taste and absorb local cuisine culture. In the other hand, the number of tourists coming to Kagawa is also vary every year. Even Udon became one of the reason for tourist to visit Kagawa but as mentioned above only 40% stated that they came to Kagawa just for eating Udon but there are other 60% left. That mean not everyone come here to eating Udon. Due to the statistic information it not shows much significant relationship between tourist and Udon, Especially after 2011 there's not much increasing significant number too. The number of coming tourist is totally high in 1988 because Seto Ohashi Bridge was constructed and people can come to Kagawa by train and car instead of ships. Even though the average number of tourist is getting better from at that time and also average slightly better after 2011.

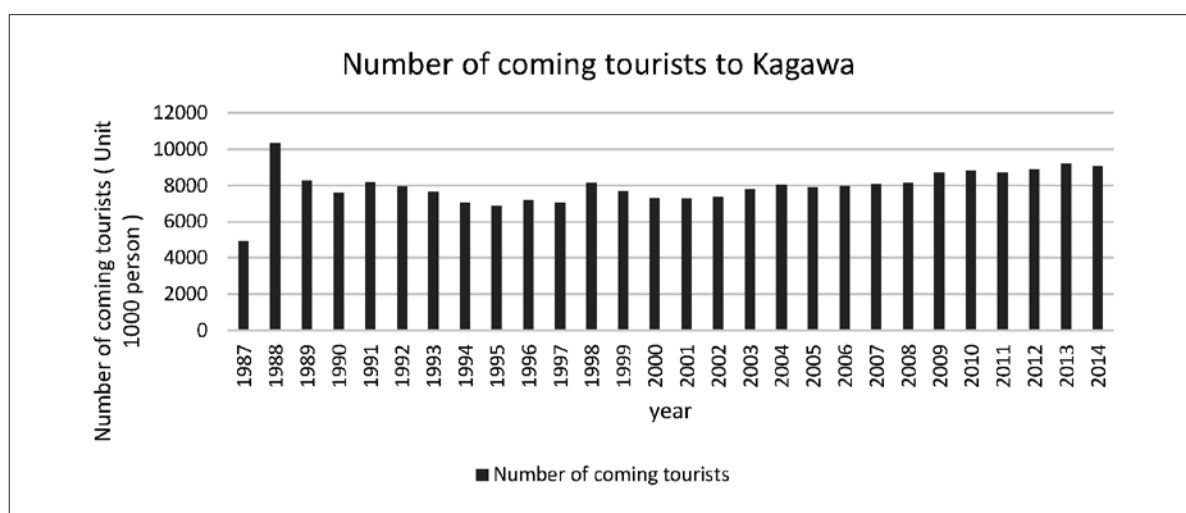


Figure 1. Number of coming tourist to Kagawa  
Source: Kagawa Prefectural Report for tourist number 2014

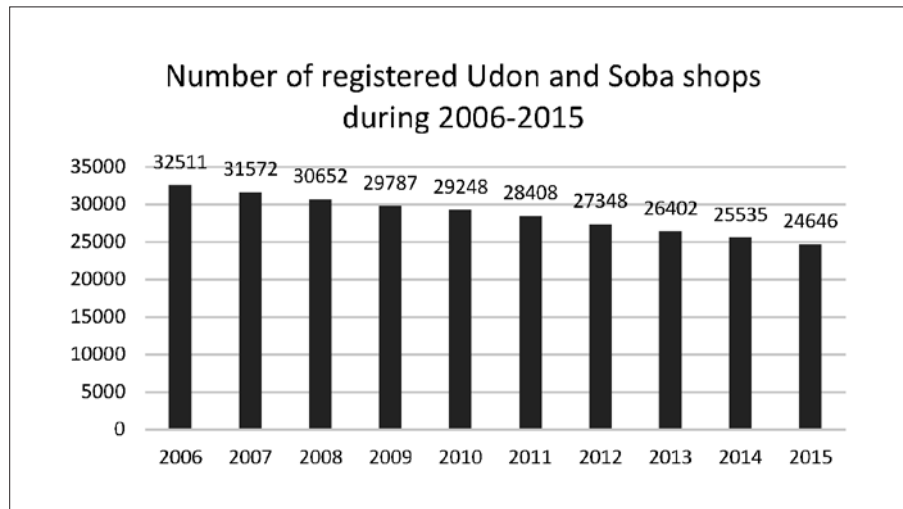


Figure 2. Number of registered Udon and Soba shop in Japan

Source: Town page (Yellow Pages) Data base (NTT East Japan, West Japan)

Despite the number of Udon shop in Kagawa is slightly increased for past ten years, number of Udon and Soba shop in Japan was decreased. According to the data the 56th all national ranking in Japan shows that the tendency of registered Udon and Soba restaurant decrease from 32,511 – 24,646 shop during 2006-2015. Moori (2011) found that number of Udon shops in Takamatsu slightly increase. It can display successful of Sanuki Udon to survive in Japan In addition the ratio of population per 100,000 persons, Kagawa still be the first ranking of over Japan as it always be. Following by Gunma, Yamagata, Nagano respectively.

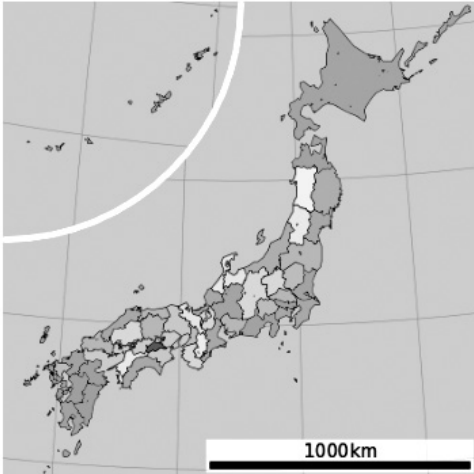
### Udon and economy (based on Udon production)

Food is necessary not only for consumption, but also plays an important role in local development, and provides the basis for important emerging creative and cultural industries. It is also an increasingly important part of tourism experiences, and food cultures around the world are a rich source of cultural, economic and social diversity. Some part of rural area can reduce poverty by selling local food to visitor. In this regard, Ohe and Kurihara (2013) highlighted that the ability of a traditional food item to represent a destination's identity could provide the starting point for the development of a regional tourism product.

For Sanuki Udon case, in the past many local people have eaten Udon just from customary (ordinary) needs, because it is cheap, quick and good in taste. After Sanuki Udon boom at a national level has fermented or has brought about regional pride and billed Udon as the soul food of local people, which is indeed the centre of the local's identity (Kim and Iwashita, 2016). This is similar to what Avieli (2012) suggests

that a humble home meal in the culture of Hoi An in Vietnam contributes to the local's meaning-making and identity formation as a symbol of Vietnamese everyday life. Before Sanuki Udon booms, Udon shops were at the bottom of the food industry in Kagawa as Udon was also regarded as lower humble daily dish. Local youngsters positioned Udon as a countrified or unrefined dish eaten by middle-aged men. Heads or owners of Udon shops were also seen as the lower level of occupation. Such stereotypical perception of Udon noodles and Udon shops has been transformed more positively since then (Kim and Ellis, 2015).

As mentioned Kagawa has biggest Udon consumption in Japan. Therefore Kagawa also has highest per capita number of Udon shops in Japan. In Tokyo, a population of 10 million people has 500 McDonald's restaurants. Comparing to Kagawa with its population of 1 million people has more than 800 Udon shops. It display on the national ranking in figure3 that Kagawa is the first. The figure3 is for instant but Kagawa is always on the first rank not only in 2008.



2008 Rank	Prefectures	Deviation graph	2008 annual consumption
First place	Kagawa Prefecture		33,214 grams
Second place	Akita		22,006 grams
3rd place	Nara Prefecture		20,884 grams
4th	Ishikawa Prefecture		20,487 grams
5	Yamagata Prefecture		19,954 grams

Figure 3. The ranking of Udon household

Source: Statistics Japan “Soumu-Sho, Tou Kei-Kyoku” (<http://ken-min.jp/rank/394>)

Due to the biggest consumption, Kagawa also produced biggest ratio of Udon production in Japan (Table1). Regarding to prefectural ranking of Udon and soba shop registered number per 100,000 people. Annual consumption price of Udon in



Kagawa is absolutely no.1 by taking 12,485 yen average while national average is just 6,066 yen. Number of soba shop is also very few in Kagawa.

Rank	Boiled Udon		Raw Udon		Dried Udon		Total	
	Prefecture	Production (ton)	Prefecture	Production (ton)	Prefecture	Production (ton)	Prefecture	Production (ton)
1	Kagawa	38,600.00	Kagawa	8,480.00	Kagawa	12,563.00	Kagawa	59,643.00
2	Saitama	22,350.00	Niigata	5,093.00	Ibaragi	3,797.00	Saitama	24,720.00
3	Gunma	12,645.00	Saitama	2,053.00	Gunma	3,136.00	Gunma	17,524.00
4	Aichi	8,953.00	Kanagawa	1,931.00	Miyagi	1,846.00	Aichi	11,876.00
5	Hokkaido	7,388.00	Gunma	1,742.00	Hokkaido	1,830.00	Hokkaido	9,397.00
		187,936.00		29,630.00		41,753.00		259,319.00

Table 1. Volume of Udon Production (Wheat flour based) in 2009

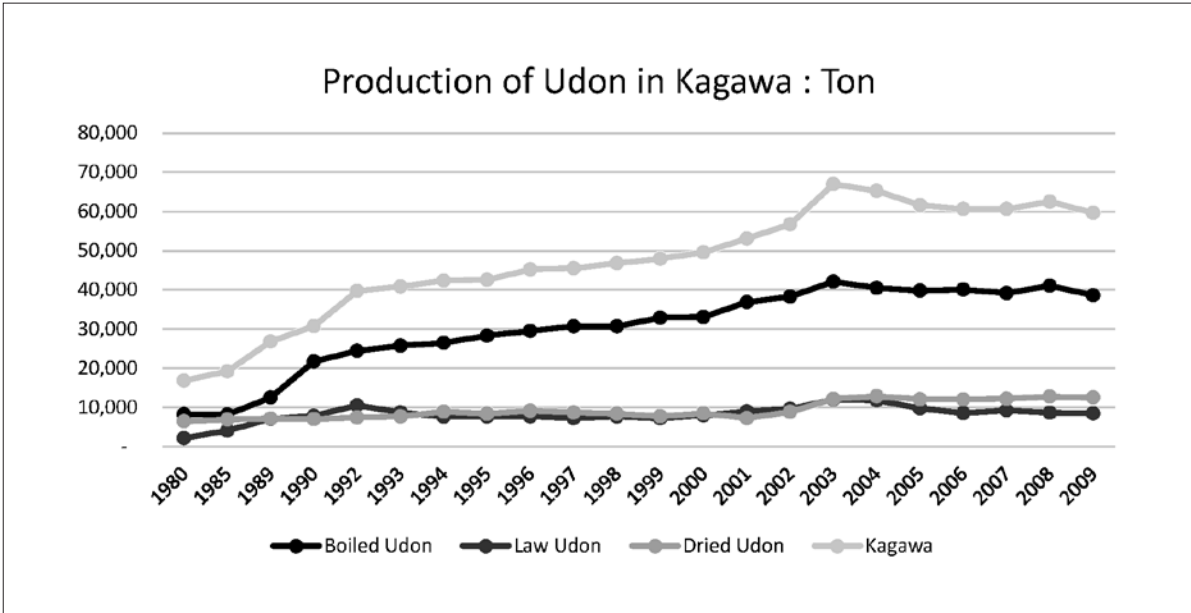


Figure 4:

Source: Prefectural Office Section Agricultural Production



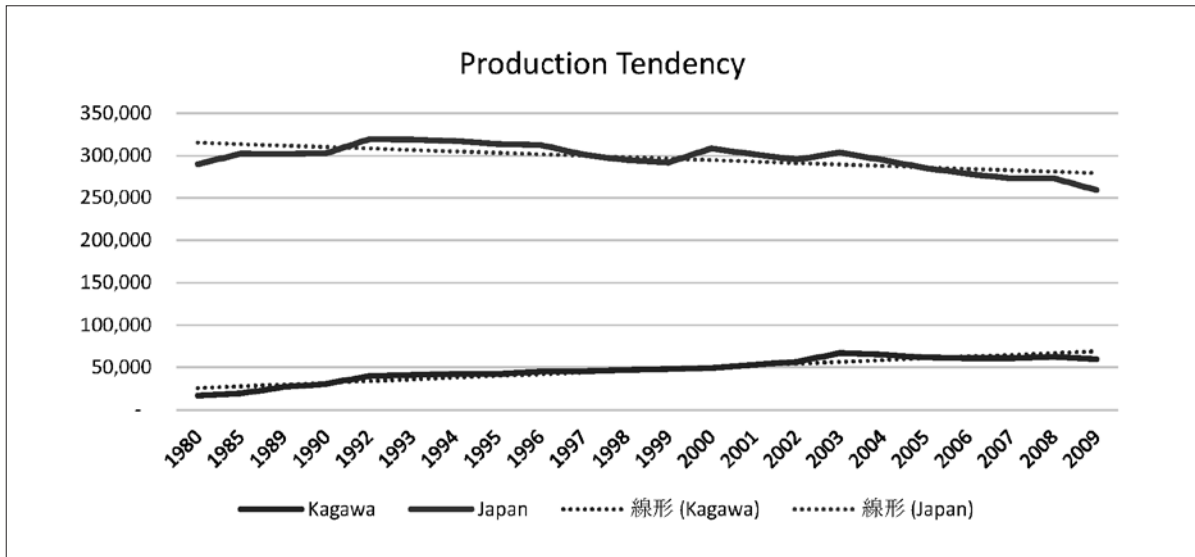


Figure 5:

Source: Prefectural Office Section Agricultural Production

Furthermore, even the number of Udon shops not quite steady, but Udon production of Kagawa is usually increasing continuously. As show on Figure4, Udon production which are include boiled Udon, raw Udon, dried Udon and Total number of production in Kagawa is increasing. Even the national tendency of Udon production is decreasing but Kagawa's production still increased. It can be good sign that Udon production may got more market share in national level.

### Non-food Udon production

After mass PR as Udon prefecture 2011, in the same year character called "Udonno" was release to promote as a prefecture character too. Udonno is a brain Udon that always keep Udon in his/her mouth. It was use as one of prefecture mascots to promote Udon and tourism.



Furthermore, Udonno is used to create a lot of souvenirs and stuff such as Key-chain, fan, sticker, Gashapong and Etc. It is easily find in any Not only Udonno but also just “Udon” word or anything Udon were developed to promote tourism including Udon emblem sign.



Source: Taken by author at Takamatsu Station

Regarding to the result of sales ranking in 2014 fiscal year (Kagawa product house), the ranking of non-food Udon is on second ranking and the following are necktie with Udon design and Udon set souvenir respectively. The necktie with Udon design was sold 1,100 pieces and earn 3,144,000 yen while Udon set souvenir was sold 5,534 pieces and earn 2,767,000 yen in that year.

In the other hand, gross prefectural production in Kagawa display no significant number increasing anymore. The gross prefectural production is normally up and down. It a bit better after 2011. Comparing number of gross prefectural production between 2006 and 2012 stated that in 2006 number of GPP is 3,838,187 while in 2012 GPP is 3,763,538. It mean that recently even we have more kind of production in prefecture but compare to the past the number was still lower. (Source: Kagawa prefectural statistic investigation section in 2012) Meanwhile, prefectural gross production per worker tendency was getting better. Every year the number was

grew up and down a little but for average is a bit better recently.

For agriculture part there is not much impact on wheat crop nowadays. Wheat for making Udon was mostly imported from Australia and Canada because of cheaper price. In addition texture and taste of Udon not only depending on wheat but also process of making it. Wheat production is not main agriculture that make huge money to Kagawa compare to cultivation of olive which increasing continuously every year in high number. Including olive yellow tale selling and olive beef growth also increase and it make a lot of profit to Kagawa prefecture.

## **Conclusion**

The development of Udon toward tourism is quite good. People recognized Kagawa as Udon prefecture and local cuisine can transform to be tourist attraction. It will be good for both local income and people who owned business. Sanuki udon is considered as a great business model and example of the successful branding of local products to achieve commercial success, which in turn stimulates the local economy which mean monetary income it will grow prefectural economic. Despite expectation should be like that, actually Udon can attract intention of tourist and outsider but they don't play any significant role towards economic in Kagawa. Even the number Udon shop is slightly increased and attract a lot of tourists than ever, Udon consumption in Kagawa mainly consumed by local people.

Moreover, there are some more factor affect to tourism such as transportation, event in Shikoku region or in Kagawa, natural disasters which play significant role to number of tourists. For instant as mentioned above after Seto Ohashi Bridge was constructed in 1988, visitor can come to Kagawa by train and car instead of ships. In addition Japan economic also affect to sub-region tourists.

Furthermore, according to statistic of both Udon consumption and Udon production, while number increasing and decreasing it's not only happened in Kagawa but also happen all over Japan. Meanwhile the number of Udon production was swing and decreasing recently but the percentage of production of Udon in Kagawa is usually increasing compare to national level. It take recently 23% of Udon production in Japan. As the result, Kagawa is still on every first rank for Udon anyway.

Udon impact toward tourism industry is not huge success promoting and economic also. All non-food Udon production also grow Kagawa economic even it's a small ratio compare to Olive, Hamachi, or beef. Another reason is the price of Udon production quite low and it may not affect big impact of monetary size of economy as indicated by Kagawa prefecture office statistic data.

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# **Attracting Prospective International Students to Kagawa University**

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16X501

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## **ABSTRACT**

The objectives of this report are to discover the reasons of international students for coming to Kagawa University, to study the change in the number of international students attending the said university and to identify the efforts needed to be made to attract more international students. As international students tend to choose private universities in Japan, national universities need to think of methods to get recognized by international students. One of them is to create more partnerships with universities around the world. This research is done as there is a need for Kagawa University to attract international students as they provide reputation for the university and this could, in turn, transform the university academically.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Student mobility has become a mass movement in recent years as the number of students going abroad to further their studies increased from 2 million in 2000 to 4.1 million in 2013 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016). Japan has also been actively participating in hosting international students particularly after the former Prime Minister, Yasuo Fukuda, highlighted the importance of welcoming more of them so as to make Japan a more approachable nation to foreigners (“The 300000 Foreign Student Plan,” 2010). As the year passes, Japan has gradually become a new destination to explore for a lot of these mobile students. However, it is undeniable that they come to Japan with the intention to enroll themselves into private universities in the country. That being said, it appears that most national universities cannot be compared to the private ones because the latter exists in large number altogether, and most of them are highly ranked and well regarded within the region that they become a more attractive option to the international students. One obvious way national universities manage to land international students is through partnerships created with institutions in other countries. Therefore, as this research focuses on the student movement into Kagawa University, the hypothesis is that many of these international students come to Kagawa University because it is a partner university of their home institution. As of 2016, Kagawa University has formed academic exchange agreements with a total of 83 institutions around the world, with 56 institutions on university level and 27 institutions on faculty level (Kagawa University, 2016). This report emphasizes on the importance of the university in competing for international students because students provide reputation for the university and this could, in turn, transform the university especially in the academic aspect. The main objectives of this study are to identify the motives of the students for coming to Kagawa University, to examine



the change in the number of international students coming to Kagawa University in recent years as well as to determine how can the university capitalize on the reasons given by the participants in order to reach to and attract more international students.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

An analysis was previously done by UNESCO to investigate the pattern of students going abroad to study. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2016) reported that nowadays, mobile students have the tendency to choose to study in countries within the same region as their home country due to the low travelling expenses and cultural similarity. As of 2013, Japan hosted a total of 3% international mobile students around the world, with large part of the percentage comprised of students coming from China, followed South Korea and then Vietnam (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016). Overall, the data collected shows that 9 out of the top 10 countries with inbound students coming to Japan were within the Asia region (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016).

According to Japan Study Support (n.d.), one of the factors which make Japan an appealing option for the international students is that they would get the opportunity to study in a country globally recognized for the most advanced scientific technology as well as its excellent economic growth. Japan makes full use of human resources in the form of knowledge and technology gained through consistent research in universities and businesses, and these are the devices that assist the people and societies around the world (Japan Study Support, n.d.). Other than that, Japan is the home of some of the world famous heritage such as Mt. Fuji and Himeji Castle so international students would have the chance to acquire understanding of the history of these cultural heritage. Furthermore, the identity of Japan is really unique in its own way and the international students would be able to discover and understand why everything in Japan becomes the way it is. They would gradually learn to appreciate the Japanese culture and language more once they experience and live alongside these aspects in a very close proximity (Japan Study Support, n.d.).

Hokkaido University manages to attract international students as it is one of the biggest and most prestigious universities in Japan. The university is at the forefront position when it comes to research activities in the world and what makes the university more intriguing is that it has the largest number of faculties among the national universities in Japan, offering comprehensive options of undergraduate and graduate courses involving humanities, social and natural sciences (Hokkaido University, 2016). In addition, the university's Career Center lends a helping hand to

international students who intend to work in Japan later, through which the students would receive interview training and guidance on how to write resumes (Hokkaido University, 2016). Hokkaido University suggested that the general environment surrounding a particular university also played a part in luring the international students to the university. In a special edition published by Asahi Newspaper in 2009, a wide range survey was conducted and questionnaires were distributed to 9350 participants, in which 40% of the respondents voted for Hokkaido University's Sapporo Campus as the most beautiful campus in Japan (Hokkaido University, 2013). Moreover, Nikkel Newspaper also conducted a survey in 2012, aiming to investigate the satisfaction of students on their lives in Japanese universities, and the outcome resulted in the graduates of Hokkaido University giving overall highest satisfaction ratings of all Japanese universities (Hokkaido University, 2013).

Tsukuba University attracts prospective undergraduate students by giving them the privilege of not having to pay any domestic fees, which are low-cost by world standard, for their first year in the university ("About the University", n.d.). Additionally, due to the fact the city was planned to be the science and technology center in Japan whereby nearly half of the country's research funding is invested in Tsukuba, international students who wish to pursue a particular field of technology course can especially be assured that Tsukuba University is the place for them because the university is known as a highly regarded research university that has institutes for specialization in biotechnology, robotics and nanotechnology ("About the University", n.d.). Also, since there are a lot of foreign residents living in Tsukuba, Tsukuba University believes that the city's embrace of foreign influences is an inviting prospect for the international students. Furthermore, international students will receive huge backing from the university which provides variety of services to the students ranging from scholarship and living matters, multilingual counselling plus Japanese language and cultural education ("About the University", n.d.).

Ibaraki University stated that international students choose to go to its university for their study abroad program because they offer four levels of Japanese language classes ranging from basic to advanced levels and also special academic Japanese classes ("Ibaraki University Study Abroad Program", n.d.). Apart from that, these students are able to gain knowledge on the different aspects of Japanese culture through classes taught in English as well as through variety of social, cultural and educational activities. Deep learning program is also offered for international students with advanced Japanese language skills. Moreover, every one of the international students will be partnered with a Japanese student who serves as a tutor, helping

the international student with his or her studies and everyday life in Japan (“Ibaraki University Study Abroad Program”, n.d.).

Each national university has different number of enrollment of new international student in each academic year. In the case of Kagawa University (2016), the collection of statistics showed that the university gained a total of 207 new international students as of May 2016, which is the highest value the university has ever obtained for international students. Fig. 1 shows how many new international students were enrolled into Kagawa University as of May from 2004 to 2016. The lowest number of new international students Kagawa University obtained among those years was in 2009, which were only 148 students (Fig. 1).

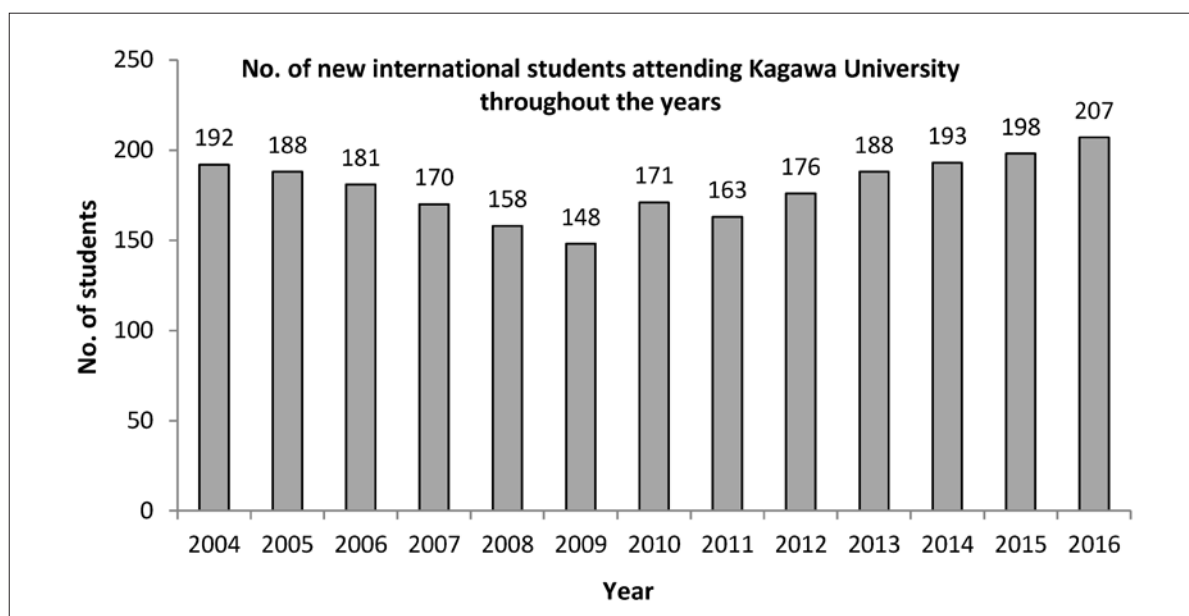


Fig. 1: The graph shows the number of new international student enrollment in Kagawa University through the years from 2004 to 2016.

## METHODOLOGY

For this study, pen and paper questionnaires were distributed to the international students attending Kagawa University. Potential participants had been approached randomly and asked about their willingness to engage in the survey. This resulted in 30 total participants of different nationalities, faculties and majors. Since immediate response was expected, participants were given time of approximately ten minutes to complete the questionnaires before they were being retrieved by the researcher. 4 out of the 30 participants had been excluded from the data analysis done due to the lack of information provided. Therefore, the final number of participants was 26 which comprised of 13 exchange students, 4 undergraduate students, 7 Master students and

2 PhD students.

The questionnaires were first analyzed by examining the reasons the participants had described for coming to Kagawa University to further their study. Subsequently, the questionnaires were then grouped according to the responses given on how the participants came to know about Kagawa University. For this particular question, participants were allowed to select more than one option. In addition, there were three yes-no questions in the questionnaires being examined asking whether the participants receive scholarship for their study program in Kagawa University, whether they have taken any Japanese language classes before coming to Japan as well as whether they had Kagawa as their first choice university. The outcomes of the results obtained were either tabulated or put into graphs so that any explanation and conclusion can be done for the supported or rejected hypothesis.

## **RESULT**

Table 1 below shows the descriptions given by the participants on the reasons why they come to Kagawa University. Five participants on an exchange program said that they came because opportunity is given by their home university and another four participants stated that they come purely due to the fact that Kagawa is a partner university of their home university (Table 1). Three participants seeking Master's degrees come to Kagawa as they want to work with the professors of their choice (Table 1). The common reason of participants pursuing Master and PhD is that Kagawa University offers the field of study that they are interested in (Table 1).

Table 1. The participants' various descriptions on their reasons for coming to Kagawa University.

Study program	Descriptions of reasons for coming to Kagawa University	No. of students
Exchange student	Opportunity given by home university.	5
	Partnership with home university.	4
	Second major not offered in other partner universities.	1
	Mandatory due to study program in home university.	1
	Best school in selective project of home university.	1
	Want to know more about Kagawa.	2
Undergraduate	Undergraduate course of interest is offered.	1
	One of the faculties is the best among the same faculties around Shikoku.	1
	Suggestion by a former teacher.	1
	Closest university to home country.	1
Master	Want to work with professor of choice.	3
	Kagawa University has one of the best agriculture-based research centers.	1
	Interested field of study is offered.	3
PhD	Interested field of study is offered.	2

Fig. 2 shows the number of participants who answered 'yes' to the three yes-no questions. Majority of the participants receive scholarship for their study program in Kagawa University and have taken Japanese language classes before coming to Japan (Fig. 2). However, less than half of the participants had Kagawa as their first choice university (Fig. 2).

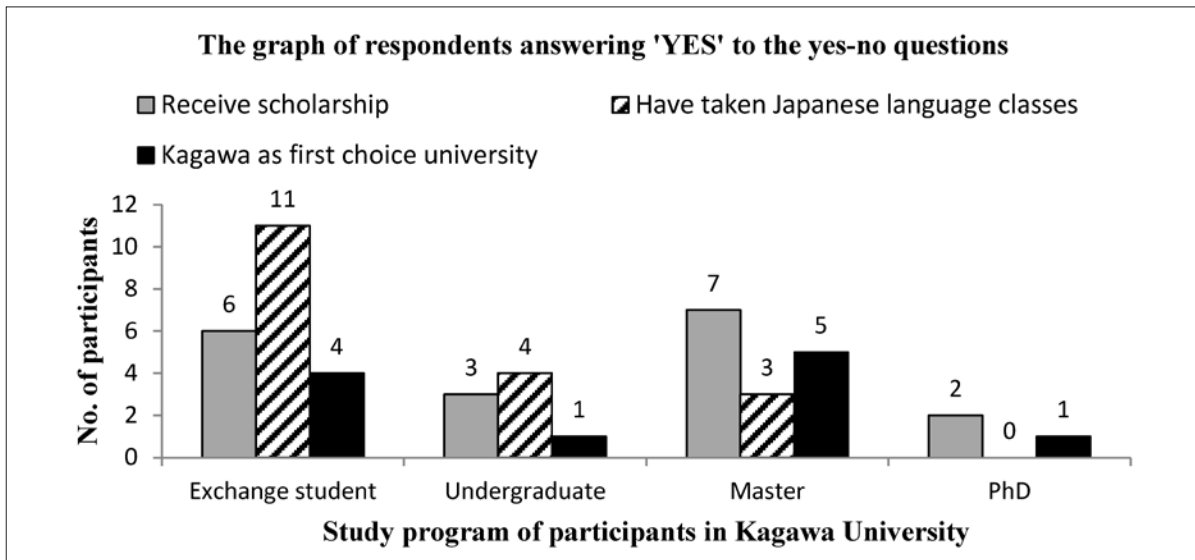


Fig. 2: The graph shows the participants with different study program in Kagawa University answering 'YES' to the yes-no questions asked.

Fig. 3 below shows the means in which the respondents learned about the existence of Kagawa University. Generally, majority of the participants heard of Kagawa University from their high school or home university, with most of them comprised of exchange students (Fig. 3). On the other hand, none of the participants know about the university through broadcast media and only one of them learned about Kagawa University through print media (Fig. 3).

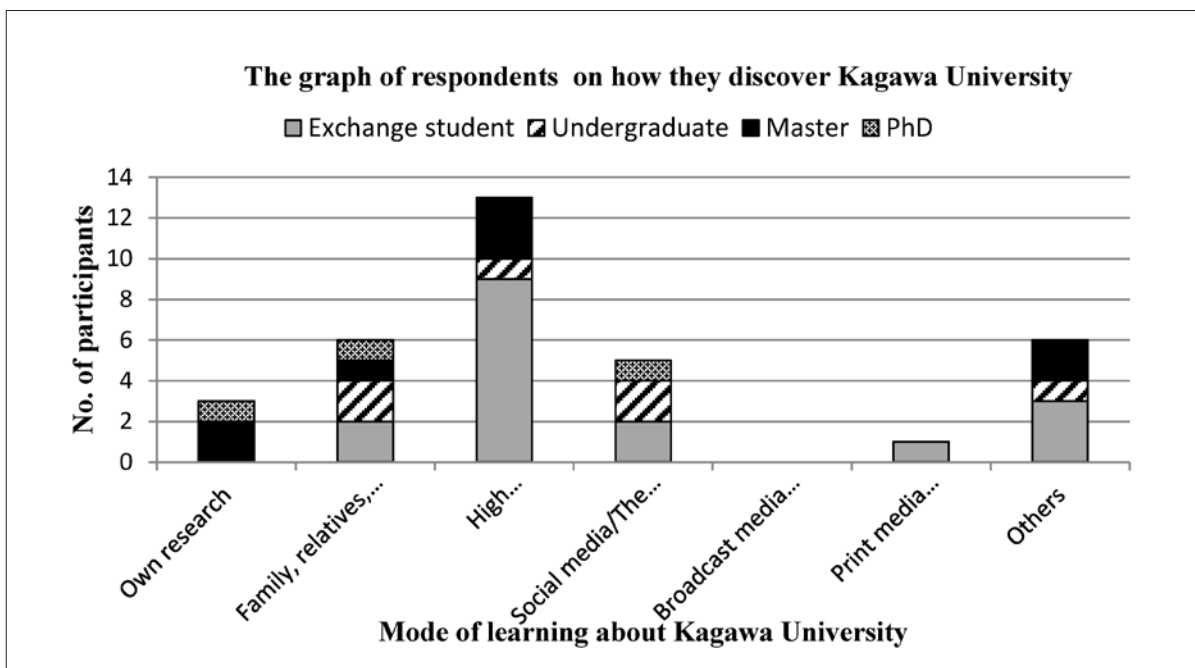


Fig. 3: The graph shows the means in which the participants discover Kagawa University.

## DISCUSSION

Five of the responding exchange students stated that their reason for coming to Kagawa University is simply because the opportunity to do so was given by their home universities (Table 1). The reason this description was given may be because they had another desired partner university in mind and this can be seen from the results, where only 4 out of 13 exchange students had Kagawa as their first choice university (Fig. 2). However, due to factors that could not be controlled by the students such as the quota of the desired partner university is limited or has been filled by other students who are more deserving, Kagawa University may have been the only option given to them. From there, the students could either choose to take the opportunity presented to them and study abroad in Kagawa University, or continue their education in their home country. Taking the chance and experience student life abroad will be worth it in long-term perspectives since students will get to meet other students coming from different cultural backgrounds, and this will further expand their network as positive relationships are built.

In addition, four of the participants on an exchange program stated that they come to Kagawa University merely because it is a partner university of their home university (Table 1). This reason basically correlates to the opportunity given described by the five exchange students (Table 1). This means these participants only knew about Kagawa University from their home institutions, as supported by the results where 9 of 13 exchange students learned about Kagawa in their home universities (Fig. 3). From the data collected, there are more than half of the participants on exchange program that do not receive any scholarships (Fig. 2), and this signifies that they come here self-funded. Kagawa University may be a good alternative for them because tuition fees, which can be considered expensive even for the students of Japanese nationals, are waived due to the exchange agreements between Kagawa and their home universities and so their finance is spent solely on the daily living expenses and mandatory national insurances.

Moreover, three exchange students come to Kagawa University thinking of their academic purposes as well (Table 1). In fact, these are the three out of four students who chose Kagawa as their first choice university (Fig. 2). For these three students, Kagawa University may be the best option for their exchange program because not only does the university offer courses that they are majoring in their home universities, but coming to Kagawa University may also fulfill other academic needs such as the provision of courses of their second majors (Table 1). Also, partner universities may have been conducting a particular program directed at their own

students (Table 1) and this may directly involve Kagawa University and hence, the reason why they come here. In short, for these three participants, Kagawa University may have the partner university that provides the best environment for them academically.

Each undergraduate participant provided different reasons for coming to Kagawa University to further their study. The most interesting description given by one of them is that one of the faculties in Kagawa University, specifically the Faculty of Economics, is the best among the same faculties around Shikoku (Table 1). It can be deduced that while the participant intended to study abroad, the geographical location of the Shikoku Island of Japan may also play a part in his or her decision to study in Kagawa University. This could be supported by the reason given by another undergraduate participant who stated that he came to Kagawa because the university is the closest one to his home country (Table 1). This reason may be given because the participants were thinking of the comfort of being close to home. As undergraduates who would undertake degree programs in Kagawa University for at least four years, participants may have plans of going back to their home countries for a visit during holidays and relatively cheap traveling expenses may have indirectly been a part of the appeal of the university.

As for participants pursuing their Master's degrees, three of them mentioned that they come to Kagawa because they would like to work with the professors of their choice (Table 1). One of the requirements these participants had to fulfill before coming to Kagawa University is to attend the interview managed by their potential professors. It could be during this time that they may have a very good first impression of the professors of their choice. As these students are at the stage where they are about to produce their own thesis paper, undoubtedly they would like to be under the supervision of skilled professors who are also doing research on the same subject of interest as them since their guidance will prove to be invaluable over time.

One participant doing Master's degree precisely mentioned that he came to Kagawa University as it consists of one of the best agriculture-based research centers (Table 1). This reason cannot be opposed because Kagawa University's Faculty of Agriculture is widely known for producing rare sugars – sugars that do not commonly produced in nature – that the faculty has research center specifically for the compounds. In fact, the university's Rare Sugar Research Center takes the lead position in the world in producing different types of rare sugars and identifying the functional properties of these sugars (“The Rare Sugar Research Center”, n.d.).

One common motive of participants undergoing Master and PhD programs for



coming to Kagawa University is that the university offers the specific field of study that these participants are interested in (Table 1). This reason has been expected to be given by the participants of these two study programs because since these are the study period of which they need to identify what kind of future career they would like to venture into, it is important for them to be in the right path in order to utilize their knowledge and resources further on the field they are specializing. Besides, it is presumed that they should already have a clear mindset by that stage of what they would want to do in the near future and set some goals in order to achieve them, which includes choosing the right university. Therefore, as Kagawa offers the field of study that they are specializing, six out nine participants of Master and PhD programs had chosen Kagawa as their first choice university (Fig. 2).

While discussing the reasons of the participants for coming to Kagawa University, it is also important to generally look at the inbound movement into the university because it directly plays a role in the change in the number of international students attending the university. Based on Fig. 1, the number of enrollment of new international students decreased from 2004 to 2009 while it gradually increased from 2010 onwards. The reason for the decrease could be due to the difference in academic calendar, in terms of the start of the semester, between Kagawa University and their partner universities that it eventually put a halt in the exchange programs. In addition, some students might have rejected the chance to come to Kagawa University due to personal reasons or that they did not receive any funding in the form of scholarships. It might also be because no students were suitable for the exchange programs as the students did not meet the academic requirements set by their home universities or that of Kagawa.

The gradual increase in the number of new international students from 2010 onwards (Table 1) may be due to modification done by Kagawa or its partner university to the academic calendars so that they are aligned. Another possible reason is that Kagawa University may have increased the limited quota available for international students since the university has been actively making an effort to perform academic exchange agreements with universities of other countries as the year passed. Also, since Kagawa University has been tirelessly creating more partnerships with universities worldwide, the institution is getting recognized by even more international students. This is proven from the findings of the research, where half of the participants knew about Kagawa University through their home universities (Fig. 3).

## SUGGESTION

It is unquestionable that Kagawa University has the intention to attract more international students. Therefore, Kagawa University should capitalize on the reasons of the participants for coming to Kagawa University (Table 1). While providing scholarships and forming more partnerships with universities around the world are the obvious methods to get recognized by international students (Fig. 3), there are some other ways to attract these prospective students. One way is to promote Kagawa University through any higher education fair possible. This method of promoting university through an exhibition may be effective enough as proved by the UK Higher Education Fair in Brunei, which may be the exact reason why the UK has been the main overseas destination for the Bruneian students to further their studies. The UK Higher Education Fair is constantly conducted in Brunei on annual basis, in which sometimes the people who promote these UK universities are the Bruneian students who had previously attended those institutions. By giving closer insights on the university lives from the perspectives of fellow Bruneians, the prospective students could be convinced to pursue undergraduate degree programs in the UK. Similarly, by urging former students who had previously attended Kagawa University to publicize the university to fellow countrymen, Kagawa might indirectly attract the interest of these potentially incoming students.

Another method for Kagawa University may be through the existing program called the Sanuki Program. As this program is specifically offered to international students with no basic knowledge on the Japanese language, this program may possibly be one of the catalysts in attracting international students who are especially interested in learning a new foreign language. Besides the Japanese language classes, other classes offered in the program are conducted in English. The UK and the US remain the most favored destination of mobile students because these are the English-speaking countries and so from this fact alone, Kagawa University needs to provide more English courses intended to attract to the more international students. In addition, Kagawa University should organize summer program for the people who are interested in gaining practical experience of the Japanese culture. Various activities can be conducted during the program such as interactive learning of Japanese language, home visit program, visiting places in Kagawa and since Kagawa prefecture is known as the “udon prefecture”, an activity on how to make udon from scratch should be included as well. Through these activities, it is very possible for the people participating in the program to develop interest in Kagawa University enough to consider furthering their education in the said institution.

It would be the best idea possible for Kagawa University to proudly promote the existence of the English café located at the Saiwaicho Campus. This is to indicate that other than the assistance provided in academic aspect through the university's International Office, Kagawa University also helps to nurture both Japanese and international students to socialize with each other in those places so that the students could feel at ease and create good memories while studying in the university. As the English café is the place where Japanese and international students tend to spend time together by simply talking with each other or through various events such as games, lunch presentation and free conversation, publicizing this space actively could boost the prospect of convincing and attracting more international students to come to study in the university. As seen from the results, there are plenty of the participants who learned about Kagawa University through own research and social media (Fig. 3). Therefore, promoting it consistently through the Internet and keeping the webpage updated may be the best possible option because undoubtedly, this interesting information would reach a lot of people since it has become the main source for the people, in this case, mobile students to search information on universities.

## **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, different participants in this research have their own reasons for coming to Kagawa University. Hypothesis mentioned earlier that a lot of students come to Kagawa University because it is a partner university of their home institutions can be seen as accepted in this research as half of the participants were comprised of exchange students. However, as it is difficult to search for more undergraduate, Master and PhD students of Kagawa University, this research cannot support the hypothesis enough.

The study can be improved by increasing the sample size of the study and setting a fixed number of target participants of different study programs so that the number of exchange students, undergraduates, Master students as well as PhD students is even and well-balanced.

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## APPENDIX

The objective of this questionnaire is to identify the reasons of the international students for coming to Japan, and specifically, Kagawa University.

### 1. Nationality:

Faculty (Year):

Major:

- Study Program:  Exchange student  Master  
 Undergraduate  PhD

### 2. Why did you decide to come to Japan for your study?

### 3. Do you receive a scholarship for your study program in Japan?

- Yes (Name of the scholarship: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 No

### 4. Did you take any Japanese language classes prior to coming to Japan?

- Yes  
 No

### 5. How did you find out about Kagawa University? (You may choose more than one option.)

- Own research  Broadcast media (TV, radio)  
 Family, relatives, friends, lecturers, etc.  Print media (newspapers, books, leaflets, etc.)  
 High school / Home university  Others  
 Social media / The Internet

### 6. Why did you specifically choose to study in Kagawa University?

### 7. Was Kagawa your first-choice university?

- Yes  
 No

### 8. Please state the requirements you had to fulfill before coming to Kagawa University? (e.g. entrance exam, Japanese language proficiency, minimum cGPA/GPA, etc.)

~ End of questionnaire ~

Thank you for your cooperation.

# **Kagawa Prefecture Symbol: Yellowtail Fish, a Fish with Plenty of Names**

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## ABSTRACT

This report has an objective to determine the level of awareness of Japanese students (Kagawa Residents and non-Kagawa Residents) and International students about Kagawa Prefectural Symbols. In this report, Kagawa's Prefectural Fish is the main highlight. As for the hypothesis, it is proposed that Japanese students who are originally came from Kagawa Prefecture will score higher than those Japanese students who came from other Prefectures and the International students. This report uses Survey-based for data collection and Data Analysis technique to investigate and to peel off the explicit and implicit information. By doing so, it is hoped that this report can help to educate everyone and assist anyone who wants to know more about national symbols particularly about Kagawa Prefecture's symbol.

## INTRODUCTION

A national symbol is a symbol of any entity considering itself and manifesting itself to the world as a national community: the sovereign states but also nations and countries in a state of colonial or other dependence, (con) federal integration, or even an ethno-cultural community considered a 'nationality' despite having no political autonomy. National symbols intend to unite people by creating visual, verbal, or iconic representations of the national people, values, goals, or history. These symbols are often rallied around as part of celebrations of patriotism or aspiring nationalism (such as independence, autonomy or separation movements) and are designed to be inclusive and representative of all the people of the national community (The Importance of National Symbols to National Identity, N.D)

In many ways, well-known sights in a country can also be seen as national symbols, as can traditional items of handicraft, folk costumes, natural monuments, national epics and national myths, as well as symbols used by national sports teams and their supporters. A national symbol is a faunal, floral, or other abstract representation - or some distinctive object - that over time has come to be closely identified with a country or entity. Not all countries have national symbols; a few countries have more than one. For example, the national flower of Brunei is the 'Simpur'. Simpur (*Dillenia Suffruticosa*) tree has large bright yellow petals and large leaves. When fully in bloom, the petals spreading out like an umbrella. The image of the Simpur flower is found on the Brunei one-dollar bank note. On the other hand, the National flower of Malaysia, the Chinese Hibiscus (*Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*). The national flower of Malaysia is the Bunga Raya (Chinese Hibiscus, *Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*). The flower of the eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak is the orchid *Phalaenopsis Bellina*, while that of the state



of Kedah is the 'Pokok Padi'.

Japan consists of 47 prefectures, which are further divided into cities, towns, and villages. Each of these prefectures, cities, towns and villages has their own flag. The flags take their inspiration from nature, the seasons, animals, and more, simplifying these elements to produce a minimal and strong symbol, making many of the flags especially interesting from a designer's perspectives.

Kagawa Prefecture is a prefecture of Japan located on Shikoku Island. The capital is Takamatsu. Kagawa comprises the northeast corner of Shikoku, bordering Ehime Prefecture on the west and Tokushima Prefecture on the south, with a coastline on the Seto Inland Sea facing Okayama Prefecture and the Kansai. The Sanuki Mountains run along the southern border.

Kagawa is currently the smallest prefecture, by area, in Japan. Osaka Prefecture held that title until Kansai International Airport was reclaimed from the ocean in the early 1990s, pushing its land area slightly above Kagawa. Kagawa is a relatively narrow prefecture located between the mountains of Shikoku and the sea. According to Kagawa Prefecture website (N.D), Kagawa has 6 prefectural symbols. They are Prefectural Emblem, Udon Prefecture Emblem, Prefectural Flower/Tree Olive, Prefectural Bird Hototogisu (Little Cuckoo), Prefectural Animal Japanese Deer and the Prefectural Fish Hamachi (Yellowtail).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **(i) The history of Hamachi (Yellowtail)**

According to Shingo (N.D), the first fish-farming technology in Japan was developed in Kagawa in the mid-1920s. The yellowtail is a key species in Kagawa's fisheries industry. It was designated as the prefectural fish on November 7, 1995. Hamachi is cultured Japanese yellowtail. Natural Japanese yellowtail's fry caught alive in sea waters are cultured for one to two years, before they are shipped as Hamachi. In Japan, the annual production volume of Hamachi is 150,000 tons. The average shipping weight is three to five kilograms, and the average port transaction price is 700 yen to 800 yen per kilogram. Unlike natural fish, Hamachi is stable in terms of price and quality.

The yellowtail is called by different names as it ages. In Kagawa, this progression is Tsubasu, Hamachi, Mejiro, and then Buri. In 1920, Wasaburo Noami successfully cultivated the first Japanese yellowtail in Adoike, a saltwater pond in present-day Higashi Kagawa (then known as Hiketa). Hamachi went on to be named Prefectural Fish in 1995. Recent years have seen it become a very important part of Kagawa's

fisheries industry, where it is raised from April to December or January (Leow, N.D).

The English term for Hamachi is “yellowtail” but yellowtail can also be called “Japanese Amberjack”. Though Hamachi is a member of the “Jack” family, “yellowtail”, “Buri” or “Hamachi” are names for the species *Seriola Quinqueradiata*. “Amberjack” or “Kanpachi” is the species *Seriola Dumerili*, which is less fatty and not as much exported. Yellowtail makes up about 90 percent of exports in Japan (Leow, N.D).

The names “Hamachi” and “Buri” can also be confusing. Traditionally, there were different names for wild yellowtail, according to size and age. Table 1 below shows the differences between Tokyo, Osaka and Kagawa terminology.

Tokyo	Osaka	Kagawa	Age	Length
Wakashi	Tsubasu	Tsubasu	6months	10cm
Inada	Hamachi	Hamachi	1year	30cm
Warasa	Mejiro	Mejiro	3years	60cm
Buri	Buri	Buri	4+ years	90cm

Table 1: Terminology Differences.

Nowadays, most Japanese would say that Hamachi is farmed and small, and Buri is wild and large. However, wild Hamachi is still available. Since the farmed Hamachi are raised in nets immersed in the sea, they do not get as much exercise as wild Hamachi, and thus the farmed-Hamachi’s flesh become fatty, with soft muscles and lighter colored. Wild Hamachi is smaller and darker, with firmer flesh. Some Japanese prefer the firmer texture of wild Hamachi, while others like the farmed-Hamachi because of the high-fat contents.

Furthermore, according to Leow (N.D), Farmed-Hamachi comes from warm sheltered waters around Kyushu and in the Seto Inland Sea. It is available year-round, and is thus more suitable as an export item. Favored ways of preparing Hamachi include serving it as sashimi: sliced raw, and served on its own fat. Cooking it teriyaki style or salted and broiled are both appropriate, and lately shabu-shabu preparation is in vogue. The farmed-Hamachi is used for sushi and sashimi, while the wild Buri is mainly a seasonal domestic item.

In 2004, the capture-based fishery took over 66,000 metric tons of yellowtail, and the farmed volume was over 150,000 MT. The wild harvest remains roughly stable, while by 2006, farmed yellowtail production had risen to 155,000 MT (Shingo, N.D).

Shingo (N.D) explains that the large Japanese yellowtail caught in midwinter is called Kan-Buri. Japanese yellowtail (Fig. 1) is a member of the same family as

yellowtail and amberjack, which are found extensively in warm seawaters around the world. Japanese yellowtail is a species that is distributed around the Japanese archipelago.



Figure 1: Japanese Yellowtail

(Source: [https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E\\_Buri\\_toyama.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E_Buri_toyama.pdf))

Kan-Buri is large Japanese yellowtail caught in midwinter, and Kan-Buri landed at the Market of Himi is called Himi-Kan-Buri. Himi-Kan-Buri is the cream of the crop of Kan-Buri. (Fig. 2) (Shingo, N.D).



Figure 2: Himi-Kan-Buri

(Source: [https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E\\_Buri\\_toyama.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E_Buri_toyama.pdf))

#### (ii) Himi-Kan-Buri as the “Emperor” of Japanese Yellowtail

According to Shingo (N.D), In the past, Himi-Kan-Buri was presented to Emperors and other royal family members, as well as to shoguns and other influential persons, making eating the fish often regarded in Japan as a symbol of high status and power. Many people in Japan still select the fish as a year-end gift or other special present. In this regard, the Himi-Kan-Buri is worth calling the “Emperor” of Japanese yellowtail.

Shingo (N.D) further explains that although Kan-Buri is landed at many ports in Japan, Himi-Kan-Buri is graded as the highest for its rich fatty meat, which has been touted as premium for generations. According to recent port transaction price lists of

Kan-Buri landed from November to February, while Himi-Kan-Buri is priced from 1,200 yen to 5,000 yen per kilogram, other Kan-Buri are priced from 500 yen to 1,500 yen per kilogram, indicating that Himi-Kan-Buri is especially highly valued. From summer to autumn, they live in low-temperature waters at the northernmost tip of their distribution area (the northern limit of Japanese yellowtail's distribution). This means that Himi-Kan-Buri is Japanese yellowtail with the largest amount of fat in its body as its source of energy needed to make its longest-distance migration, and also to adapt to a low-temperature aquatic environment.

### (iii) Himi-Kan-Buri as a Rare Item

The total volume of Himi-Kan-Buri landed during one season is 400 to 1,000 tons (40,000 to 100,000 fish). Since this is the stock accumulated from the golden opportunities from late November to mid December, if the stock is gone, it follows that the fishing season has ended. A few hundred of the fish are shipped per day, and almost every year, the season's closing comes as soon as early January. In this regard, Himi-Kan-Buri are available at markets for only about 30 to 50 days, with only a few hundred of the fish available per day. Thus, Himi-Kan-Buri is a rare item (Shingo, N,D).

### (iv) Quality and Dishes of Himi-Kan-Buri

According to Cultivation of Yellowtail website, the largest feature of Himi-Kan-Buri is their rich fatty but firm meat (due to the fish's muscles). The entire tone of the meat is a pale orange. Called O-Toro, the belly side contains the largest amount of fat in the entire body. The color of this belly side is not the color of the fat, namely white, but a pale pink, which indicates that the fish is rich in muscles. (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

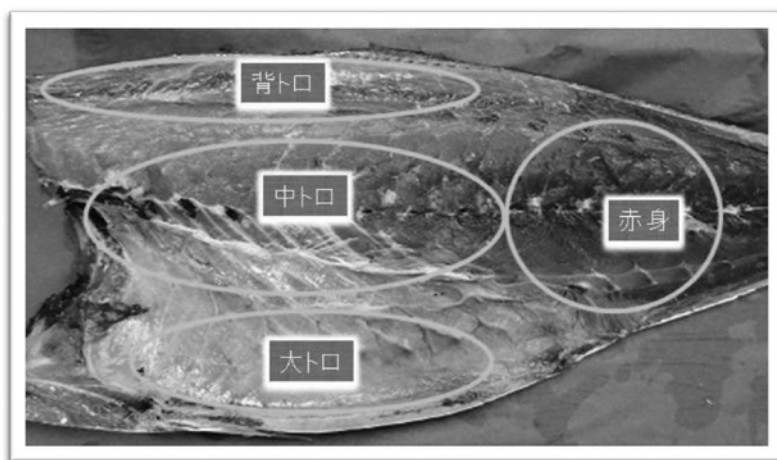


Figure 3: Longitudinal Section of Yellowtail fish

(Source: [https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E\\_Buri\\_toyama.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E_Buri_toyama.pdf))

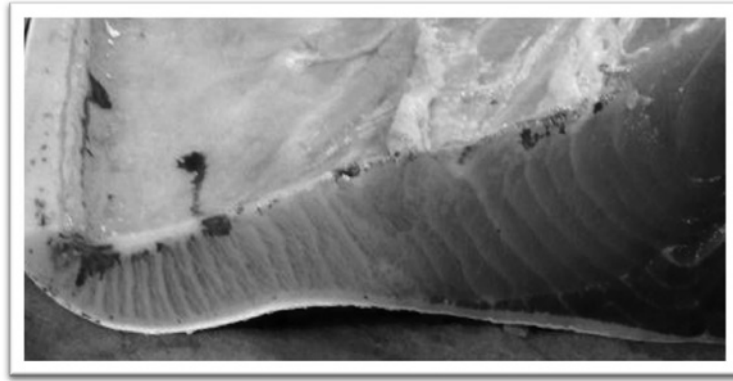


Figure 4: Cross-Section of Yellowtail Fish

(Source: [https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E\\_Buri\\_toyama.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E_Buri_toyama.pdf))

#### (v) Efforts Made by the Himi Fishermen's Cooperative Association

Shingo (N.D) states that The Himi Fishing Cooperative Association, which operates the Himi Market, manages special shipping boxes used for transporting Himi-kan-buri as a unique item. The association also issues sales certificates, each of which contains a serial number allocated to each Himi-kan-buri. If requested, the association sells the fish after putting gift stickers on them. Thus, the association works on a wide variety of measures to increase the product's credibility. (Fig. 5)

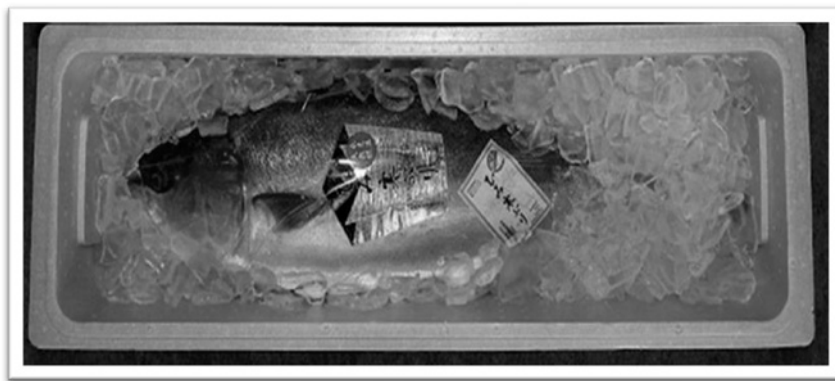


Figure 5: Himi-Kan-Buri inside a package

(Source: [https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext\\_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E\\_Buri\\_toyama.pdf](https://www.jetro.go.jp/ext_images/jetro/japan/toyama/food/brochure/en/E_Buri_toyama.pdf))

## METHODOLOGY

A hypothesis is made before doing any procedures. Questionnaires are used in this report to collect data and information. Forty-five (45) students are required to participate in this study. Students are divided into three groups. The three groups are so called “Japanese Students who came from Kagawa Prefecture”, “Japanese Students who came from a Prefecture other than Kagawa Prefecture” and “International Students”. Hence, each group consists of 15 students. Questionnaires are distributed

to these students. Data are then collected for each group. Results are presented by using statistics and are discussed under “Discussion”.

In this report, pie charts and bar charts are used to present the results. Pie charts are simple and easily understood. Bar charts, on the other hand, are simple and easy to visualize comparisons between two or more samples. All results are presented in percentage. Hence, it is more simple and easy to see the patterns. All the calculations and data presentations are made in Microsoft Excel.

## RESULTS

1. Results of “All Students who participated in this survey” for question 1.

Question 1:

**1) How many Prefectural Symbols does Kagawa have?**

- a) 1**
- b) 3**
- c) 6**
- d) 7**
- e) I don't know**

Figure 6 below shows the percentage of “ALL STUDENTS” who chose the correct and wrong answers in Question 1.

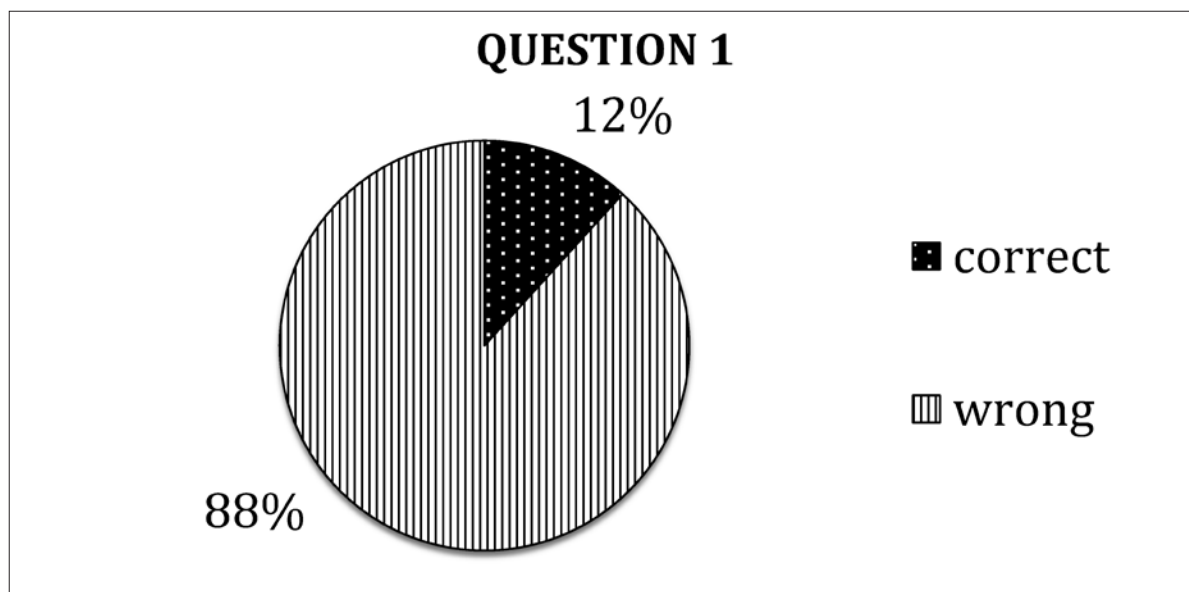


Figure 6

2. Results of “All Students who participated in this survey” for question 2.

Question 2:

- 2) Below is the list of **SOME** of the Kagawa’s Prefectural Symbol. Which one of the following is the correct one?
- a) Tree-Olive, Fish-Salmon, Animal-Deer (鹿)
  - b) Fish-Hamachi (Yellowtail), Animal-Horse (うま), Emblem-Udon
  - c) Emblem-Udon, Fish-Hamachi (Yellowtail), Bird-Cuckoo (カッコウ)
  - d) Tree-Olive, Emblem-Udon, Bird- Eagle (鷲)

Figure 7 below shows the percentage of “ALL STUDENTS” who chose the correct and wrong answers in Question 2.

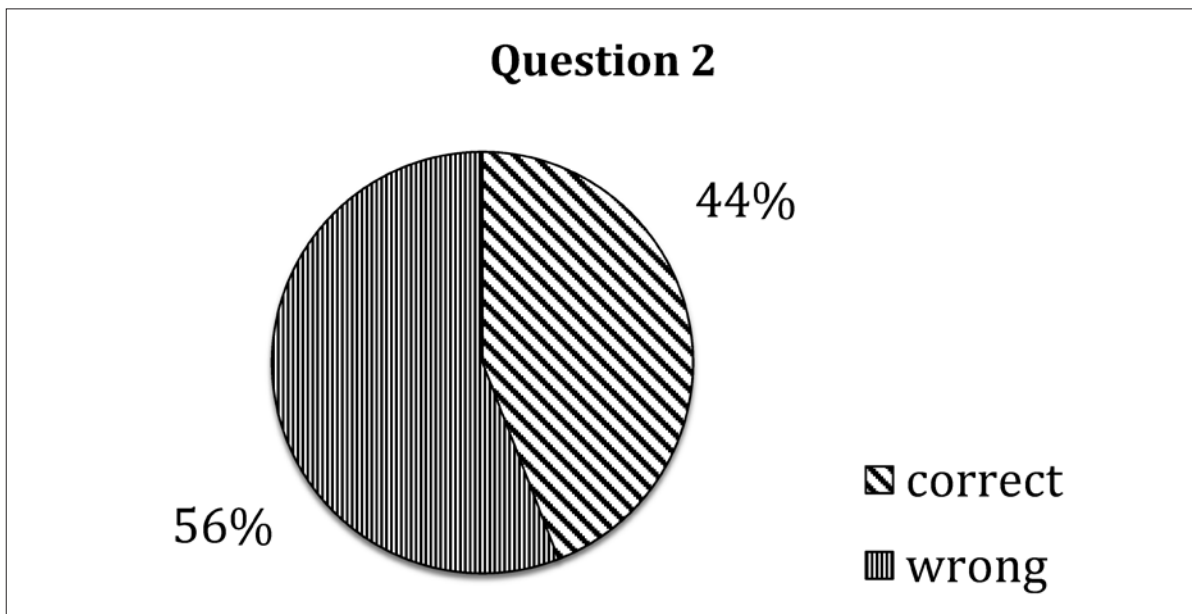


Figure 7



3. Results of “All Students who participated in this survey” for question 3.

Question 3:

**3) To what extent do you think it is important to know your own Country’s or Prefecture’s Symbols? Why? (Please put a tick and write your reason/s on the space provided below)**

**(Level 1- Very Important, Level 2- Important, Level 3- Neutral, Level 4- Least Important, Level 5- Not Important)**

Level 1 (     ) Level 2 (     ) Level 3 (     ) Level 4 (     )

Level 5 (     )

**Reason/s (理由):**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Figure 8 below shows the percentage of “ALL STUDENTS” choosing the level of importance of knowing their Country’s or Prefecture’s in Question 3.

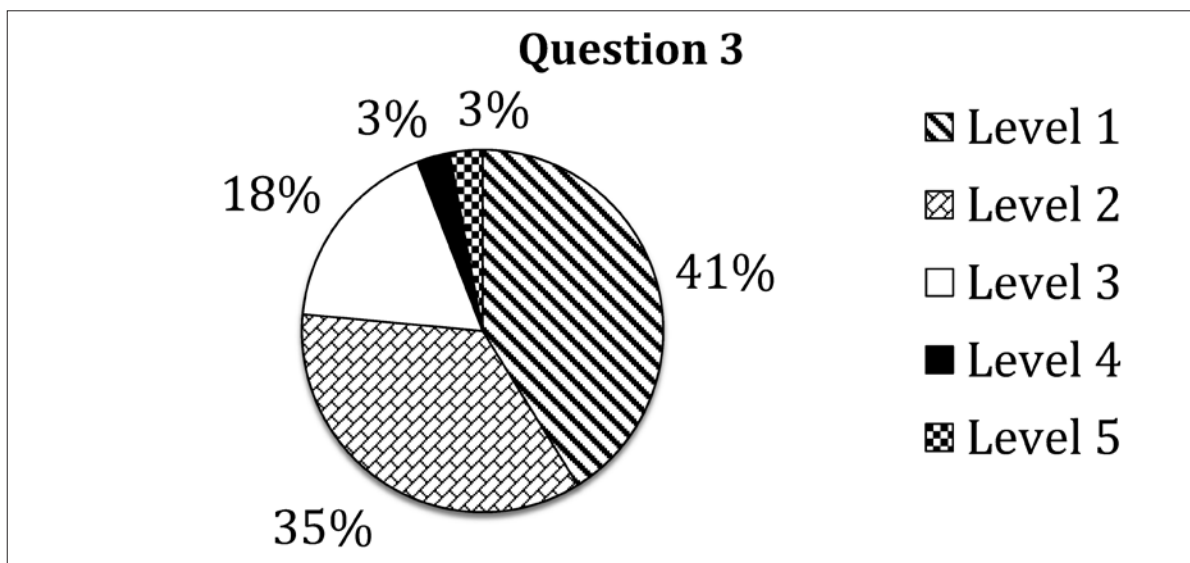


Figure 8

4. Comparison between the three groups on the level of awareness by looking at the percentage of obtaining the correct answers in Question 1 and Question 2.

Figure 9 below shows the percentage of students from each group who answered Question 1 and Question 2 correctly.



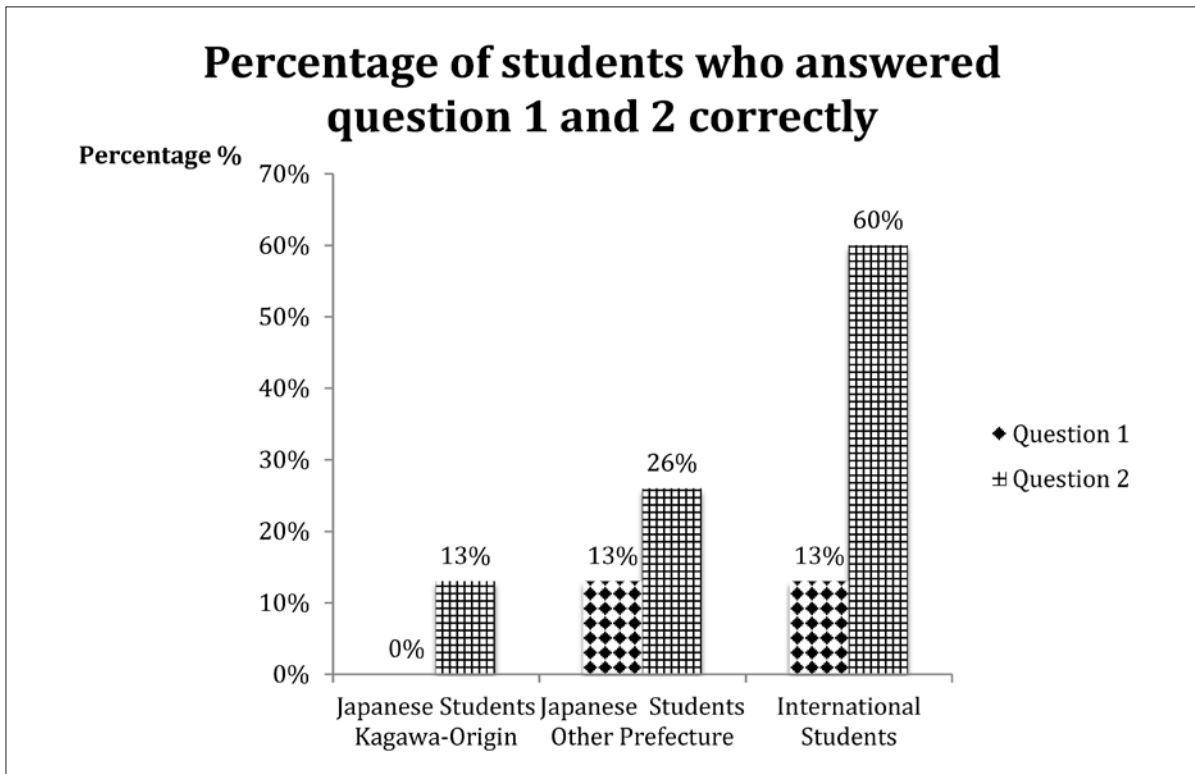


Figure 9

## DISCUSSION

Figure 6 above shows the percentage of “All students” who chose the correct and wrong answers in Question 1. The answer for Question 1 is C. From the results obtained, 88% of the students who participated in this survey chose the wrong answer and only 12% of the students managed to choose the correct answer. This clearly shows that most of the students, in general, are not familiar about Kagawa’s Prefecture Symbol. However, it is not strong enough to say that the 12% of the students are familiar with Kagawa’s Prefecture Symbols. Those 12% of students who managed to get the correct answer may be due to several factors such as lucky guesses, coincidence, discussing the answers with friends or searching the answers from the Internet.

Moreover, figure 7 above shows the percentage of “All students” who chose the correct and wrong answers in Question 2. The answer for Question 2 is C. Just by looking at the results obtained in Question 1, it is not surprising to see more than half of the students got the wrong answer in Question 2. 56% of students chose the wrong answers and 44% of students managed to choose the correct answer. This strengthens the point that these students are not familiar or have not been exposed to learning Kagawa’s Prefecture Symbols. But then, again, it is not strong enough to say that the 44% of the students are familiar with Kagawa’s Prefecture Symbols. Those 44% of

students who managed to get the correct answer may be due to several factors such as lucky guesses, coincidence, discussing the answers with friends or searching the answers from the Internet.

Furthermore, figure 8 above shows the percentage of “All students” choosing the level of importance of knowing their Country’s or Prefecture’s Symbols in Question 3. Despite of having high percentage of students who got the wrong answer, interestingly, 41% of students chose Level 1 and 35% of students chose Level 2. This means more than half of the students think that it is important to know and to be familiar with their own country’s or prefecture’s symbols. Only 6% of students in total chose Level 4 and Level 5. This means only few students think that it is not that important to know about their country’s or prefecture’s symbols. The rest 18% of the students chose Level 3. This means that they think it does not really matter if one knows or does not know about one’s country’s or prefecture’s symbols.

Next, figure 9 above shows the comparison between the three groups on the level of awareness by looking at the percentage of obtaining the correct answers in Question 1 and Question 2. Interestingly, it shows that none of the Japanese students who came from Kagawa managed to answer Question 1 correctly. For Japanese students who came from other prefectures and International students, both groups share the same percentage, which is 13%. For Question 2, on the other hand, it is surprising to see that, of all three groups, the group of International students managed to get the highest percentage in obtaining the correct answer, which is 60%. This means more than half of the international students who participated in this survey managed to get the correct answer. Second highest with 26% of students who managed to get the correct answer goes to the group of Japanese students who came from other prefecture. Third highest with 13% of students who managed to get the correct answer goes to the group of Japanese students who came from Kagawa Prefecture.

Overall, by analyzing all the results as shown in figure 6 and figure 7, by combining the students from all groups, more than half of the students got the wrong answers in Question 1 and 2. Thus, it can be said that the level of awareness of Japanese students (Kagawa Residents and non-Kagawa Residents) and International students about Kagawa Prefectural Symbols is considered low.

## **CONCLUSION**

As mentioned above, this report has an objective to determine the level of awareness of Japanese students (Kagawa Residents and non-Kagawa Residents) and

International students about Kagawa Prefectural Symbols. As for the hypothesis, it is proposed that Japanese students who are originally came from Kagawa Prefecture will score higher than those Japanese students who came from other Prefectures and the International students. Based from the results and discussion above, it is concluded that the hypothesis of this report is rejected. In order to improve this survey, this survey needs large number of participants. The larger the samples the more accurate the results will be. Answers provided by participants might not be 100% authentic. Hence, results obtained might not be as accurate as it would be.

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## APPENDIX

Sample of Questionnaire used in this report:



**KAGAWA  
UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM / KAGAWA UNIVERSITY**

**KAGAWA PREFECTURE'S SYMBOL / 香川県のシンボル**

**Prepared by: Mohammed Nurajiman Bin Hj Mohd Riduan (Jim). Third-Year Student. Biology Major. Universiti Brunei Darussalam.**

### **PLEASE READ BEFORE YOU ANSWER**

A national symbol is a symbol of any entity considering itself and manifesting itself to the world as a national community. Japan consists of 47 prefectures and Kagawa Prefecture is one of them. Kagawa has its own prefectural symbols. The objective of this questionnaire is to determine the level of awareness of Japanese students (Kagawa Residence and non-Kagawa Residence) and International students about Kagawa Prefectural Symbols. This survey should only take 4-5 minutes to complete. All answers you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Please put a tick on the information below:

Nationality: Japanese (        ) Non-Japanese (        ).

Hometown (Prefecture/ Country) : Kagawa (        ), Other Prefecture (        )

Foreign Country (        )

PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE OF ANSWER.

- 1) How many Prefectural Symbols does Kagawa have?
  - a) 1
  - b) 3
  - c) 6
  - d) 7
  - e) I don't know
  
- 2) Below is the list of **SOME** of the Kagawa's Prefectural Symbol. Which one of the following is the correct one?
  - a) Tree-Olive, Fish-Salmon, Animal-Deer (鹿)
  - b) Fish-Hamachi (Yellowtail), Animal-Horse (うま), Emblem-udon
  - c) Emblem-Udon, Fish-Hamachi (Yellowtail), Bird-Cuckoo (カッコウ)
  - d) Tree-Olive, Emblem-Udon, Bird- Eagle (鷲)

3) To what extend do you think it is important to know your own Country's or Prefecture's Symbols? Why? (Please put a tick and write your reason/s on the space provided below)

(Level 1- Very Important, Level 2- Important, Level 3- Neutral, Level 4- Least Important, Level 5- Not Important)

Level 1 (        ) Level 2 (        ) Level 3 (        ) Level 4 (        )  
Level 5 (        )

Reason/s (理由):  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

~End of Questionnaire~  
Thank you for your time!

# 日本語・日本文化研修留学生 一覧

氏 名	出 身	留学生センター 在 籍	留学種別	指導教員
フランシスコ・ ハビエル・ニコラス・ フェリックス	メキシコ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年 8 月	日本語・ 日本文化研修	高水 徹
スヤダナーティツ	ミャンマー	平成27年10月 ～平成28年 9 月	日本語・ 日本文化研修	塩井実香 休職のため 平成28年 4 月より 高水 徹に変更

上記学生は、研修の終わりに最終レポートを作成した。今年度は事情により本論集に掲載できないため、題名のみをここに記す。

フランシスコ・ハビエル・ニコラス・フェリックス

2020年オリンピックに向けての日本の準備状況と国際化の進展

スヤダナーティツ

日本の五種類の結婚式とミャンマーの結婚式の比較研究

# 平成27年度秋期修了生によるスピーチ



氏名	出身	留学生センター 在籍	留学種別	修了後
Natt Malee 指導教員：高水 徹	タイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年2月	さぬきプログラム	
Abdul Azim Bin Haji Abd Rahman 指導教員：正楽 藍	ブルネイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年2月	さぬきプログラム	
Ummi Rafiqah Binti Haji Omarali 指導教員：正楽 藍	ブルネイ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年2月	さぬきプログラム	

## Natt Malee (通称 ナット)

皆さんこんにちは。今日は さぬきプログラムの修了式と このプログラムの最後の日です。今日は 初めて 着物を 着ました。ちょっと こうふんしています。ボランティアの先生 ありがとうございます。

日本へ 初めて 来たから 今まで このプログラムが とても 楽しかったです。プログラムが 終わりましたので もうすぐ わたしの国へ 帰ります。

日本に着いてから 5カ月が経ちました。しかし 昨日が 着いた日 みたいです。思ったより 時間が 速かったです。もうすぐ 帰国します。かがわの かんきょうは とても 楽しいです。日本人の友達や 外国人の友達などが たくさん います。いろいろな 国から来た 友達に 会いました。みんな 大好きです。

ここで いろんなことを 経験しました。初めての 日本についての 勉強、初めて コスタリカ人に 髪を 切ってもらったこと、カラオケ、笑い、町で 走る ことなど、友達と ともに すごした 楽しい時間、つらいこと、すごく 覚えています。皆さんが わたしのことを 守ってくれて、助けてくれて、本当に 忘れません。

わたしにとって 香川は 第2の ふるさとです。また いつ 再会できるかどうか わからないです。でも ぜひ コンタクトを 続けます。先生の 皆さんに かんしゃしています。しおい先生は いつも わたしの文法を 直してくれて ありがとうございます。でも わたしの日本語が まだ あまり 上手じゃありません。わたしは 日本語の 勉強を 続けます。わだ先生は 日本語で 初めて 電話することを 教えてくれて ありがとうございます。くまがい先生の じゅぎょうは 楽しかったです。わたしは 大好きです。ありがとうございます。しょうらく先生、すてきな 国際化の じゅぎょうを いただきまして ありがとうございます。その時 わたしの英語が あまり よくなかったから、ちょっと 難しかったです。でも このじゅぎょうが おもしろかったです。ほそだ先生は 日本の美術や 文化を 教えてくれて ありがとうございます。わたしの 世界の イメージは すごく 変わりました。特に たかみず先生は わたしの しどうきょういんです。タイ人は「し」と「ち」を 言うことが できませんから、なおしてくれました。今 言うことが できます。日本語を 教えてくれて、わたしのことを 助けてくれて、本当に ありがとうございます。最後に ロン先生は わたしが ここにいることができる きかいを あたえてくれましたから かんしゃしています。

わたしが 悪いことを していたら、あやまりたいです。本当に ごめんなさい。

それでは 皆さん お元気で。また 楽しみにしています。ありがとうございます。

## Abdul Azim Bin Haji Abd Rahman (通称 アジム)

こんにちは みなさん。

まず、きょねん 10がつに にほんへ きました。いま ごかげつぐらい にほんに すんでいます。ざんねんですが、もうすぐ ブルネイへ かえります。でも、わたしは たくさんの ことを ならいました。そして、すばらしい けいけんを しました。

にほんで わたしは やさしい ひとに あって、いろいろな ところへ きました。にほんへ くる まえに、にほんで おかねを せつやくしたいと おもって いました。こうべ、とうきょう、おおさか、おかやま、きょうとへ きました。こうべで はじめて おんせんにはいりました。そして、たくさん かいものしました。ですから、いま おかねがありません。わたしの あたらしい かみがたは にっほんせいです。かわらまち えきの ちかくの とこやで かみを きました。

つぎに せんせいがたは みんな とても すばらしいです。きょうしつでの じゅぎょうは いちじかんはん ぐらい かかりました。でも、せんせいがたは みんな じゅぎょうのとき ぜんぜん すわりませんでした。ずっと たって あいじょうを もって おしえて くれましたから、わたしは そんなけいして かんしゃします。

わたしは かがわは とても あんぜんだと おもいます。わたしは かがわけん に すむことが できて こううんです。きょねんの じゅうにがつ わたしは さいふを なくしました。さいふを さがしましたが みつかりませんでした。たかみずせんせいが けいさつに れんらくして くれました。そして いっしょに けいさつしょへ きました。よかった、さいふは けいさつしょに ありました。おかねも、カードも ぜんぶ ありました。いまでも だれが ひろったか、わかりません。そのひとに ありがとうと いたたいです。

わたしは ぜったい にほんにも どります。にほんへ もどったら さっぽろへも いきたいです。そして ふじさんにも のほりたいです。にほんの みなさん まって いて ください!!!

さいごに せんせいがた、こくさいグループの みなさん、りゅうがくせいの ともだち、わたしの チューター、ありがとう ございました。そして、きもの ボランティアの せんせい、ありがとうございました。

## Umami Rafiqah Binti Haji Omarali (通称 ウミ)

みなさん こんにちは。わたしは ウミです。ブルネイから きました。はじめに わたしの にほんごが じょうずじゃ ありませんから、まちがえたら すみません。もうすぐ にほんを はなれますから、かなしいです。しょうじきに いうと、このプログラムに さんかして とても うれしかったです。

にほんへ くるまえに、にほんごを ぜんぜん べんきょうしませんでした。いま わたしは ここにいて みなさんのまえで にほんごを はなしています。きょう はじめて きものを きました。ほんとうの にほんじん みたいです。ですから、きもの ボランティアの おふたりに かんしゃしています。

この プログラムの おかげで わたしは じぶんの からを やぶることが できました。せんせい や チューターの ともだちなど たくさん の にほんじん に あいました。そして いろいろな ところの りゅうがくせいと ともだちになりました。ですから まだ ゆめの ようです。

わたしは かがわで だいじな おもいでを きょうゆうした すべての みなさんに ありがとう ございましたと いたたいです。わたしが ブルネイの じぶんの いえに いないときに、じたく に いるように かんじたことを ありがとう ございました。ゆうじょう、げんご、ぶんか、しゅうきょうには、かべがないことを わたしに おしえて いただき ありがとう ございます。

この プログラムの ディレクターの ロンせんせい、おかげで わたしは いま ここに いることが できます。それから うどんをつくる けいけんが できました。わたしの ような おそいがくしゅうしゃに にんたいぶよく おしえてくれた しおいせんせい、たかみずせんせいと わだせんせいの どりよくに ほんとうに かんしゃします。おどろくべき ふかさで にほんの ゆたかな ぶんかについて おしえてくれた ほそだせんせい、ありがとう ございました。しんせつな しょうらくせんせい、ありがとう ございました。わたしは せんせいが たかまつえきへ わたしを むかえに きてくれた ときに わたしたちが であった さいしょの じかんを おぼえています。くまがいせんせいのおもしろくて たのしい クラスを ありがとう ございました。

さいごに みなさん、すべての ことに かんしゃします。わたしは みなさんに さようならを いうことが さびしいです。



# 平成28年度春期修了生によるスピーチ

氏名	出身	留学生センター 在籍	留学種別	修了後
Kingkarn Yuenpairoj 指導教員：熊谷信広	タイ	平成28年4月 ～8月	さぬきプログラム	
Nur Izzati Binti Haji Sahari 指導教員：高水 徹	ブルネイ	平成28年4月 ～8月	さぬきプログラム	
Mohammed Nurajiman Bin Haji Mohd Riduan 指導教員：熊谷信広	ブルネイ	平成28年4月 ～8月	さぬきプログラム	
Sy Khalifa Ababacar 指導教員：熊谷信広	セネガル	平成28年4月 ～9月	予備教育	工学部研究生 (平成28年9月～ 平成29年3月) 工学研究科 (平成29年4月～、 予定)
フランシスコ・ ハビエル・ニコラス・ フェリックス 指導教員：高水 徹	メキシコ	平成27年10月 ～平成28年8月	日本語・日本文化 研修	
スヤダナーティツ 指導教員：塩井実香 高水 徹	ミャンマー	平成27年10月 ～平成28年9月	日本語・日本文化 研修	

## Kingkarn Yuenpairoj (通称 ナイス)

こんにちは、みなさん。わたしはナイスです。タイからきました。ことし こうかんりゅうがくせいになるチャンスを得ました。これは わたしのじんせいで おおきなこううんでした。みなさんありがとうございました。

せんせいがたはアドバイスをありがとうございました。ロンせんせいは さぬきプログラムをつくってくださって ありがとうございます。せんせいは わたしに 日本へくるチャンスをくれました。そして かがわ大学でべんきょうして、とても かわいいともだちに あいました。たかみずせんせいと わだせんせいは 日本ごを おしえてくださって ありがとうございます。せんせいが わたしを 日本ごが はなせるように してくださったので、よりおおくの ともだちを もつことが できました。くまがいせんせいは すばらしい しどうきょういんです。とくに プロジェクトさぬきで せんせいが いなければ、プロジェクトを たぶん おわることが できませんでした。たいへん ありがとうございます。しょうらくせんせいと やましたさんと サムさんは いろいろな クラスと たのしい かつどうをつくってくれました。そのため わたしと ともだちは たのしかったし、いっしょにじかんを すごすことが できました。ともだちは みな とても かわいいです。

わたしは きむずかしい かおを もっていました。でも みなさんは わたしを しあわせにし、ようきなひとに してくれました。ともだちみんなと いっしょに りょうこうをしました。とても たのしかったです。おかねが あったら、もっと りょうこうをしたかったです。

はなぞのりょうの ともだち、ありがとう。わたしは おかねと チャンスが あったら、みなさんのおくにへ あいにいきます。みんなと いっしょにいたときの ひとつひとつの できごとを わすれないでしょう。とくに りょうのともだちと となりのひとと へんなうんどうを したことを。

4か月ここにすんで とてもしあわせでした。タイへかえりたくないです。タイへかえったとき、みなさんに あうことができなくて さびしいです。わたしは「さよなら」をいいたくないです。みなさんあいしてる。みなさん またあいましょう。



## Nur Izzati Binti Haji Sahari (通称 ザティ)

こんにちは。わたしは ザティです。ブルネイから きました。わたしは にほんに きて 4か  
げつぐらいになります。りゅうがくを とおして、にほんの ぶんかを ならって、そのせいか  
つを たのしむために にほんへ きました。いま おもうと、わたしの りゅうがくさきと  
しての ゆいいつの せんたくしは にほんでしたから、とても かんしゃして います。

にほんの せいかつは わたしに いろいろな ことを おしえて くれました。わたしは  
より じりつする ほうほうを まなびました。つまり、にほんは わたしが ひととして  
せいちょうするのに やくだちました。

わたしを ここに つれてきて くれた 香川大学の インターナショナルオフィスに かん  
しゃしたいと います。この きかいの おかげで わたしの じんせいで さいこうの  
じかんを すごせました。

ここで わたしに おしえてくれた せんせい、たかみずせんせいと わだせんせいと ロ  
ンせんせいと くまがいせんせいと しょうらくせんせい、かんしゃのことばも ありませ  
ん。せんせいに にほんと せかいの ちしきを たくさん もらいました。たいへんな と  
きも ありましたが、せんせいがたの かわらない ささえと ゆうきづけで、わたしは や  
りとおす ことが できました。

たかみずせんせいと わだせんせい、おかげで、わたしは にほんごが すこし わかるよ  
うに なりました。いま にほんごを よんだり、かいたり、きいたり、はなしたり するこ  
とが できます。ですから、どうも ありがとう ございます。にほんごの べんきょうは  
とても おもしろくて、たのしかったです。

やませんせいと サムさん、English Caféで あうと いつでも、ほほえんで あいさつし  
て くれました。いつも あたたかく むかえて くれて ありがとう ございます。それか  
ら、わたしが あった ともだち、とくに はなぞのりょうの みなさん、ともだちで いて  
くれて ほんとうに ありがとう ございます。わたしたちは たくさんの すばらしい じ  
かんと おもいでを とともに しました。わたしたちの ゆうじょうに かんしゃして いま  
す。ですから、わたしを けっして わすれないで ください。わたしが くにへ かえって  
も また あいましょう。ブルネイへ きたら、わたしに でんわを かけて ください。

いじょうです。ありがとうございます。

## Mohammed Nurajiman Bin Haji Mohd Riduan (通称 ジム)

みなさん こんにちは。

わたしは ジムです。ブルネイから きました。にほんに すんで たくさんの ことを おしえて もらいました。にほんの おかげで わたしは いいひとに なりました。

かがわだいがくの おかげです。ありがとうございます。

かがわだいがくの インターナショナルオフィスと ロン・リムせんせいと くまがいせんせいと たかみずせんせいと わだせんせいと しょうらくせんせい、あなたの サポートと わたしを しんじて くれた こと そして ねっしんに おしえて しどうきょういんをしてくれた こと、ありがとうございます。

わたしの ともだち、はなぞのりょうのみなさん、にほんにいる あいだ あなたの サポートと しんせつと じかんを ありがとうございます。

みなさん、さよならを いうのは むずかしいと おもっていました。そして いま それ が ほんとうだと わかりました。

さよならしても おわりじゃ ありません。さよならの あとも ずっと おぼえています。

みなさん、さよならと いわないで ください。

またね とだけ いいましょう。

## Sy Khalifa Ababacar (通称 カリファ)

みなさん こんにちは。みなさん おあいできて うれしいです。

もんかしょうは わたしに チャンスを くれました。りゅうがくせいセンターとこくさいグループ、ありがとうございました。

せんせいがたにも ありがとうございますと いたたいです。

けんどうぶの みなさんも けんどうを おしえてくれて ありがとう。これからも つづけていきますので、よろしく おねがいします。

こうたさんと こうきさん、ありがとう。

かがわだいがくの りゅうがくせいと にほんじん がくせいの みなさんも おせわになりました。にほんでは おもしろい ともだちと いろいろな ところを たのしく けんぶつしました。

どうもありがとう、みなさん！

## フランシスコ・ハビエル・ニコラス・フェリックス (通称 パコ)

こんにちは皆さん。メキシコから参りましたパコと申します。皆さんがスペイン語であいさつしてくれて、本当に幸せです。

去年の10月に香川大学に初めて来たときは、この同じ場所で新入留学生歓迎会を行っていました。あの時から1年間長く思われるかもしれませんが、毎日を満喫することを目標としました。あの日から10ヶ月の間には、日本語や日本の文化について、いろいろ学びましたが、一番大切な思い出は、大学の友達と、留学生の仲間と一緒に毎日暮らすことでした。

香川に来ることや日本に留学することは言葉だけではなく、壁を越えることだと思いますが、人間は心を開けば、誰でも架け橋のようになれると思います。この10ヶ月は、自分がどこまでいけるのか、わかるようになりました。

日本のあちこちにも行きましたが、香川で過ごした時間と、友達と一緒に作った思い出は、宝物のようです。新しい出会いを楽しみにしていたので、今期は水泳部に入って新しい友達ができ、本当に幸せです。

みんなそう言っていますが、これがさよならではないです。またいつかぜひ会いましょう。この世界は本当に狭いと気がつきました。皆さん本当にありがとうございました。これからもよろしくお願いします。

## スヤダナーティツ（通称 スー）

皆さんこんにちは。私はミャンマーからまいりました。名前はスヤダナーティツと申します。香川に来てもう10ヶ月ぐらい経ったことは、まだ信じられません。

時間が早いなあと思いながら、今日、私たちの留学のプログラムが終わって、今本当に残念です。まだ2ヶ月残っているから、ここにいる間にいろいろな経験をしたいと思います。

私たちはここに来て、人生の中で日本で好きなことができ、本当に良かったと思います。ここに来て新しい友達ができ、本当に楽しい思い出がたくさんできました。皆さんと一緒に過ごした日々は幸せだったなあと思っています。

いろいろなイベントを組織してくださった、国際グループの皆さんのおかげで、いろいろな国から来た留学生たちや日本人の学生たちと知り合いになることができました。

私たちに教えてくださった先生方や、留学生センターの皆さん、そして、忘れられない思い出をたくさん作ってくれた、留学生の皆さん、日本人の友達みんな、本当にありがとうございました。ミャンマーに帰っても、日本での生活のいろいろな経験や、貴重な思い出をミャンマーの人たちに伝えたいと思います。これからも、日本語がもっと上手になるために、一生懸命頑張りたいと思います。ありがとうございました。

# 卒業生からのメッセージ

氏名	出身	留学生センター 在籍	留学種別	修了後
フェルミン・ ヒメネス・ホセ・ アントニオ	メキシコ	平成26年10月 ～平成27年9月	日本語・日本文化 研修	平成29年10月に 農学研究科に入 学予定
スウゴツカ パウリナ	ポーランド	平成26年10月 ～平成27年9月	日本語・日本文化 研修	
Muhammad Adnin Bin Muhammad Adanan	ブルネイ	平成26年10月 ～平成27年8月	さぬきプログラム (平成26年秋期) ディスカバー香川 (平成27年春期)	
Muhammad Ali Nuurul Saffuan Bin Muhammad Ali	ブルネイ	平成27年4月 ～8月	さぬきプログラム	

フェルミン・ヒメネス・ホセ・アントニオ

初めまして、私はアントニオと申します。メキシコからメッセージを送ります。2014年に香川大学へ留学生として、日本語と日本文化を勉強に行きました。皆さんなんしょんな？

2014年、初めて日本へ行きました。香川県へ行くことができよかったです。色々な人との出会い、毎日の新しい体験をして、讃岐うどんを食べて本当に幸せでした。なんだか、懐かしくなりました。お遍路さんまでできて、四国の人々の親切さを感じて、今でも感動しています。

今、日本で学んだことを使って、日本語を教えています。学生たちに日本語だけでなく、日本文化を教えています。特に、香川県のことを皆に教えています。皆が私の大好きな香川県のことを知ることができればいいと思います。本当に素敵なところですから。

また香川県に帰りたいです。うどんを食べたいけん。「お腹がおきた」というまで、讃岐うどんを食べたいです。そして、友達にも先生にも会いたいです。日本に帰ったら、皆さんよろしくお願いします。

(2017年10月に香川大学農学研究科に入学予定)





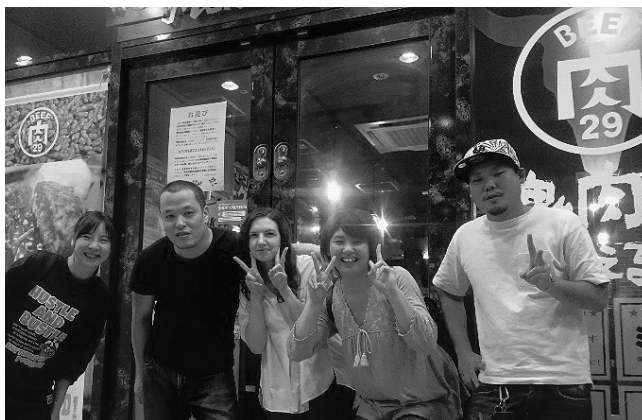
Paulina Sługocka  
パウリナ スウゴツカ

私にとって香川大学への留学とは何かと短く言えば、「びっくりするぐらい楽しかった」だと思います。留学先が四国になると思ったことはありませんでした。最初は少し怖かったですが、日本人も他の留学生もすごく優しくて、たくさんの友達ができました。帰国するとき、失恋と同じぐらい寂しかったです（笑）。

帰国してから、また日本学科の学生になりました。今回は修士課程でした。しかし、できるだけ早く、日本に帰りたかったです。そのため、一生懸命アルバイトして、お金を貯めてきました。留学中に会った友達がインターンシップを見つけてくれて、2016年の夏休みの3か月日本で働いていました。そのときは決めました。絶対に日本で就職しようと思いました。今でも修士二年生としてその目的のために頑張っています。

高松は小さいですが、やさしい人はいっぱい、香川大学へ留学してよかったです。見守っていただいた先生方、一緒に勉強した留学生、会った日本人、皆に心から感謝しています。

また会おう日まで！



中央が本人

## Experiences in Kagawa University

Muhammad Adnin Bin Muhammad Adanan

ムハンマドアドニン ビン ムハンマドアダナン

Being the first student from my home University of Brunei Darussalam to enrol in the 'Sanuki Programme', I was feeling restless at first. Having little Japanese language experience in the before enrolling, I had my doubts if I would be able to adjust myself accordingly. However, the classes taught under the program was thorough enough to cover the basic knowledge on Japanese society. Alongside a supportive system, I was able to enjoy myself both in university life as well as life outside campus. I even joined a sports club to try and experience the differences in how club activities are carried out.

Weekly there would be a lunch event held at a common room for students, both Japanese and international students to interact with each other in English language as well as there would be presentation to learn new information presented during the event. I get to meet friends I do not usually would meet in classes or club activities.

### Memorable Experiences

Of course studying was my main purpose but there was various programme and activities hosted and arranged by the International Office of Kagawa University. There was the opportunity to experience a Japanese Tea Ceremony. An opportunity to make an Udon since it was the famous food in Kagawa Prefecture. As well as other community seasonal events like Autumn Festival and such.



右から 2 番目が本人

### **After Kagawa University**

After I finished and completed my programme in Kagawa University, I returned to my home university and until my graduation I was involved in a social circle that involves international students. I was able to continue using the Japanese language skills that I had learned during with visiting Japanese students. After my graduation, I am now mostly involved in works that requires Japanese language skills for which I really am glad to have studied in Kagawa University. Currently I am working with JENOBA Japan in a technological exchange project to be introduced in Brunei. The project is based on Japan SPAC MICHIBIKI Satellite system to be utilized in positioning and navigation system. Other projects include a technological exchange for the weather monitoring system particularly those based on Japan's JAXA and JMA meteorological satellite HIMAWARI.

Muhammad Ali Nuurul Saffuan Bin Muhammad Ali  
(ムハammad アリ ヌル サッフアン ビン ムハammad アリ)

In 2015 I was given the opportunity to study at Kagawa University in Japan. As a Muslim Bruneian who have never been to Japan, I was happy that the administration from the Kagawa University have made my application ran smoothly and they were always thoughtful especially in catering us as a different religion and culture. I feel excited to see the country; I expected that my 4 month stay in Japan would be a short one that I won't be able to enjoy the whole place fully. However, I'm glad that Kagawa University have made it easy for me to get to know and enjoy japan in such a short period. I have the opportunity to travel with the university to a nearby island; to participate in one of the cultural event and the most important part is the opportunity to interact with the university's student where it starts friendship. I expected that I will miss the country but at this moment, what I miss the most is the lecturer, classmate and Kagawa University as a whole. Because they welcome me to japan like we are family, never I felt left out during my time in Japan. I wish that I would get to spend more time with all the amazing people in the University.



香川大学インターナショナルオフィス  
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