

Title	対立から協調へ 蕪栗沼と片野鴨池における環境保全活動の事例研究
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From Confrontation to Collaboration: Case Studies of Environmental Conservation Movements at Kabukuri-numa and Katano-kamoike

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These case studies of Kabukuri-numa and Katano-kamoike, environmental conservation movements, were studied from the viewpoint of collaboration and knowledge science.

The purposes of this study are the following two. (1) To show the process from confrontation to collaboration. (2) To find out the role of knowledge on the way to collaboration. This study is focusing on turning point from confrontation to collaboration.

The major research question of this study is “What process had happened from confrontation to collaboration?” In addition, subsidiary research questions are the followings. (1) What was the turning point? (2) What collaboration has happened? (3) What made the situation of collaboration? (4) What thought did advocate have with the current to collaboration?

The meanings of this study are following three. (1) Analyzing the process from viewing of knowledge science. (2) Focussing on turning point. (3) Find out the factor to get to collaboration.

About the reference review, collaboration theory and knowledge creation theory followed.

In theoretical connotation, the following three points are from this discovery matter by case analysis. (1) These collaborations were caused by over-arching vision that was made by advocate. (2) These collaborations consisted of 7 steps: (i) making a new vision as an alternative. (ii) Finding out a collaborator and meet. (iii) showing an alternative as a new vision. (iv) getting an approval of collaborator. (v) matchmaking with other local actors. (vi) creating a new vision by revising with together. And (vii) having a new sense

of value for local image. (3) Three kinds of knowledge are found out, (i) integrated knowledge, (ii) match-making knowledge and (iii) local knowledge. Integrated knowledge has elements of science based knowledge and an over-arching vision rising above confrontation. These kinds of knowledge made common ground for collaboration.

The practical connotations from this research are as follows. (1) It is the necessary for collaboration that we make over-arching vision. (2) The road map to collaboration is conducted by matchmaker's human network. (3) We can find out collaborator, certainly. (4) Thorough the collaboration, we can get local knowledge like social-capital, conviviality.

The suggestions to future research are as follows. (1) It is the necessity to find a process for sustainability. (2) To find the way having an atmosphere that is open gated for anybody. (3) To find the position and the role of public sector. (4) To find some differences and common characters with some other environmental issues.