

英文要旨

権利	Copyrights 日本貿易振興機構（ジェトロ）アジア 経済研究所 / Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) http://www.ide.go.jp
journal or publication title	アジア経済
volume	54
number	3
page range	164-168
year	2013-09
出版者	日本貿易振興機構アジア経済研究所
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2344/00006960

Abstract

Comparative Analysis of Bilateral Memoranda on Anti-Human Trafficking Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region: Limitations and Potentials of the Agreements between Origin and Destination Countries

Miwa Yamada

Since the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, was adopted in 2000, global efforts by UN organs, member states and NGOs have been made to integrate the Protocol into their policies, projects and practices. In the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, countries have been developing bilateral cooperation, which has been leveraged by COMMIT, their regional framework. In order to prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking, bilateral agreements between victims' countries of origin and their destination countries are crucial, because their cooperation involves cross-border activities such as the repatriation of the victims, the extradition of criminals, and information-sharing. This article analyzes three bilateral legal instruments between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and her three neighboring countries, namely the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Government of the Union of Myanmar. The analysis examines the legal status of the victims, the victims as witnesses in criminal proceedings, victim protection programs, the recovery and restitution of damages, the process of repatriating the victims, and the prosecution of the criminals. Finally, the article assesses the effectiveness and limitations of the provisions and considers the implications for future agreements.

Abstract

Experiences of Marriage, Subsistence, and Love among Poor Women in Urban Turkey: A Note for Rethinking *Namus*

Kaoru Murakami

Based on the results of fieldwork conducted in a low income district in Istanbul, Turkey, this paper aims to elucidate women's experiences of *namus* and love in the context of increasingly vulnerable livelihoods, on the one hand, and the prevailing ideal of the modern family, on the other. *Namus* is the sexual honor of the individual or group (family, kin, community and so on), which is maintained by protecting/controlling women's sexuality. *Namus* thus potentially conflicts with the ideal of the modern family that is characterized by conjugal love and autonomy from kin. In this district, the mobility of women is largely restrained in order to avoid risking her and her family's *namus*. Under such conditions, women's labor participation is limited, and it is almost impossible for women to provide for themselves. Instead, women are provided for by their husband, father or other male kin. If this were not the case, the woman might have to rely on the support of an unrelated male, thereby putting her and her family's *namus* at risk. It has become difficult for a man to provide for his wife and help his kin, though. Women in the district increasingly feel that the control of their sexuality by their kin is oppressive and unjustifiable unless they receive financial support, while they understand the control of their sexuality by their husbands positively in terms of conjugal love. At the same time, for these women, being properly provided for by their husbands can evoke a sense of being loved. This means that, for women, support from their husbands is now understood more as a matter of love than as a matter of protecting their sexuality to maintain their and their husband's *namus*. These findings suggest that the idea of *namus* has been transformed in tune with the ideal of the modern family.

Abstract

**The Lives of Vietnamese People with Disabilities:
Based on a Case Study in Thanh Hoa Province
from the Point of View of the Relationships
between People with Disabilities and the
Surrounding Environment**

Minoru Teramoto

More than 80% of disabled people in Vietnam are living in rural areas. Based on field research conducted in a commune (xã) in Thanh Hoa Province, this study considers the lives of disabled people in Vietnam. There are two models for the approach to disabled people: the “medical model of disability” and the “social model of disability.” This study takes account of the “social model of disability” and focuses on the relationship between the disabled people concerned and the surrounding environment. Throughout this study, the author found that disabled people’s lives in rural areas are based on the functions and roles of the disabled people themselves, informal actors (mainly the family) and formal actors (mainly the state). Specifically, the functions and roles of the informal actors (mainly the family) are broad; they include direct care of the disabled people. In contrast, the function and role of the formal actors (mainly the state) is to supply resources like an allowance. Therefore, the relationship between the disabled people and the surrounding environment is one of the most important factors that will decide the quality of disabled people’s lives in rural areas in Vietnam.

Abstract

Organizational Features and Non-Market Factors in Contract Farming in China: A Case Study of an Apple Juice Exporter in Shandong Province

Nanae Yamada

Since the 1990s, the Chinese government has promoted the vertical integration of agricultural production and contract farming as part of its rural development strategy, which aims to diminish domestic income disparities between rural residents and their urban counterparts and improve quality control systems for agro-food products. This study aims to clarify the achievements and organizational features of this development model from a socio-economic perspective by taking the example of an apple processing and exporting agribusiness in Shandong province. First, the author found that the study firm could expect better quality control over its goods for export at the expense of providing additional services for contract farmers, while the participating farmers succeeded in reducing their transaction costs and price and yield risks by enjoying proper technical extension and information services. Second, this study also found that such an agricultural integration model was partly characterized by certain China-specific non-market factors, such as the non-private land tenure system, the shortage of public support services for agricultural producers and the local policy context, including interventions from local governments and other economic entities.

Abstract

The Transformation of Environmental Technology Development in Korea: From “Scientific Technology” to “Highly Advanced Technology”

Bae Yoon

The purpose of this study is to investigate the transformation of Korean Environmental Technology Development. This article analyzes the politics of the innovation system and the context of environmental technology development based on “multiple political innovation” between national “self-innovation” and an international “linkage of policy system.”

The early stage of environmental technology development was the acquirement of foreign technology and the modification of a domestic system through “learning by doing.” As part of Korea’s industrial policy, public health and control became more connected to environmental technology during the period of the nation’s economic growth. However, the rise of global and regional environmental issues led to “using by doing.” The environmental technology developed through these processes made good use of economic and environmental cooperation with developing countries like China. It became an industry that increased national competitiveness.

Upon analysis, the structure of Korean environmental technology development was identified as “interactive political innovation” based on national “self-innovation” and an international “linkage of policy system.” At present, the context of Korean environmental technology development is being transformed from one of “scientific technology” to one of “highly advanced technology.”