

塩谷 サルフィ マクスーダ 准教授

Ph.D., History

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研究
Keyword

異文化コミュニケーション

プロフィール

1999年 カシ米尔大学 中央アジアセンター 博士課程 修了

1999年 北陸大学 外国語学部英米学科 非常勤講師

2011年 カシ米尔大学 中央アジア研究センター 客員教授

2018年 公立小松大学 国際文化交流学部 国際文化交流学科 准教授

研究分野

文化人類学 / 文化人類学・民俗学 / 比較文化 / 史学 / アジア史・アフリカ史 / 中央アジア史 (主にモンゴル)

所属学協会

日本モンゴル学会、国際モンゴル学会

専門分野・研究分野

My field of research is Contemporary history of Mongolia, with primary subjects of interest including political and social trends, gender, education and religion. In this connection, I have been conducting field work and interacting with the locals to better understand their daily life.

Though major shift in Mongolian economy during the transition occurred with numerous problems, it did bring in advantages as well. Mongolian constitution during the Socialist period as well as in Democratic period, guaranteed equality to all of its citizens in all spheres of life. However, when it comes to implementations of these equal rights, initially the situation observed was quite opposite not only in Mongolia but also in other parts of Central Asia. While Socialist period did bring tremendous achievements especially in education sector, overall picture was not quite satisfactory. Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost brought the truth and reality out. Gorbachev himself acknowledged that women though given equal rights by the constitution were not fully enjoying them. Similarly, Mongolia, who, unlike other Central Asian states, was not a part of Soviet Union but did not escape from the soviet influence of perestroika and glasnost. Total implosion of Soviet state brought Mongolia face to face with economic crisis and women were left without any support and care.

Eventually, democracy and market economy opened new options and more and more women took those and found favorable exposure that gradually helped them to change their life style. With the increasing investment in mining sector, Mongolia is becoming rich. Though on the grass root level money is not reaching equally to all, Mongolian government has and is trying to see that disparities are narrowing between rural-urban sector, and that poverty and inequality is done away with. The efforts of women folks have also brought benefits. Consequently, Mongolia has succeeded in taking the challenges and started playing a positive role in all walks of life.

研究内容

History of central Asia and Mongolia, 20th century, Democracy and Market economy, Gender, Children and education

Transition to democratization and market economy brought many changes in the urban cities and the benefits were also tremendous. However, people in the country side could not experience the opportunity of these newly occurred economic changes. Their livelihood remained the same or even became worse. To improve their condition there was mass migration from country-sides to the urban cities without any shelter and food. Under such circumstances, there was a sharp increase in the numbers of street children who live without their parents in underground manholes. This is among the various issues Mongolia faced in its initial stages of the transition. My research highlights these issues, while indicating how Mongolia has gradually overcome the challenges to rise to where it is today.



"Bringing the cultures together, a spirit to meet the challenge"

シーズ・地域連携テーマ例

- Host and coordinate seminars and conferences in order to collaborate not only in culture but in business as well
- Organize talk events between the locals and foreign residents & visitors currently residing in Ishikawa
- Support students who have strong will to promote their culture in different countries
- Encourage local people to think globally but act locally

受賞

- Ishikawa Prefectural Governor's Award. 2009. Ishikawa, Japan-Social Activities and Cultural
- Ishikawa Business Women Association. 1998. Ishikawa, Japan-Inspirational Business Woman

論文

- Mongols in the 20th Century, "20th Century:info-Mongolian Relations", 169-178. 2020
- India's Act East Policy : Japan and Mongolia. Faculty of Intercultural communication Komatsu university Vol.1.35-40, 2019
- Women's Political participation in Mongolia, Japanese Association for Mongolian Studies, No 43, 19-28, 2013
- India and Mongolia: Friendship beyond Diplomacy, Indian Studies in Mongolia, No 9, 54-56, 2011
- Customs and Traditions of Mongolia, Centre of central Asian studies, Central Asian Studies Journal, 139-148, 2010

書籍等出版物

- 「誇れる国・インドと日本」 PHP研究所 (Jnly, 2020)
- "Street Children of Mongolia: a Perspective" Shipra Publication, New Delhi, India (June, 2014)
- "Development Trajectories for Mongolian women in and after Transition" Osaka National Museum of Ethnology, Japan (March, 2013), Senri Ethnological Reports 112
- Japan: from the eyes of Indian girl.B.R. Publication. corp. New-Delhi (June 2004)

講演・口頭発表等

- 「インドと日本の繋がり」 小松中央ライオンズクラブ, 2021
- "Retaining the Traditions, Mongolian women lama." International Seminar: Changing Patterns of the Power in Historical and Modern Central and Inner Asia, Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia, 2014
- "Mongolian Womens' Life Trajectories influenced by Perestroika." History of the Perestroika in Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2013

社会貢献活動

- Vice-president of the NGO Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum based in Delhi (2001-Present)
- Vice-President, "Japan-Mongolian women's friendship 21st century club" (1993-1997)
- President, Ishikawa-Indian Association (1990-Present)