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研究課題名（和文）日本メキシコ双方向の長期的留学成果～政府文化外交50年の分析

研究課題名（英文）Long-term Outcomes of Bilateral Student Exchange Program between Mexico and Japan: 50 Years of Governmental Cultural Diplomacy

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研究成果の概要（和文）：日本・メキシコ両政府により1971年から継続されている交換留学制度は、50年以上の間に、合計約5000名の修了生を生み出してきた。両国の友好促進という目的は保持されながら、各時代の経済社会情勢によって、留学の形や内容は変化しつつ、大きな成果を生んできた。日本人修了生は、メキシコへの愛着や親近感を深め、メキシコやラテンアメリカの言語文化を習得し、多様性への寛容さや人生を楽しむ価値観、予測できない事態への対応力などを生活に生かしている。メキシコ人修了生は、計画性や自律性を生活や仕事の中に取り入れつつ、習得した科学技術や芸術の成果のさらなる活用を希求している。本制度の改善と継続が求められている。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

日本・メキシコにとって互いに非伝統的な留学先での留学経験が、どのような成果を生んできたのかを明らかにすることができた。留学成果には、制度の目的や設計、両国の社会状況や文化が大きく影響する。また、コロナ禍で盛んになったオンラインによる国際教育交流（オンライン留学）と比べて、渡航型留学がどのような特徴を持つのかについても検討した。

日本人留学経験者、メキシコ人留学経験者双方にとって、留学経験は異文化性を身に着けることに繋がったが、その意味は各時代の社会状況や、各国の文化によって異なっている。また渡航型留学では各人の価値観がより大きく揺さぶられる。以上は今後の留学制度を検討するうえで示唆を与えている。

研究成果の概要（英文）：Mexico-Japan technical and academic exchange program, which has been continued by both of the governments since 1971, has produced a total of about 5,000 graduates in more than 50 years. While the objective of promoting friendship between the two countries has been maintained, the form and content of the exchange program have changed according to the economic and social conditions of each period, and have produced significant results. Japanese alumni have deepened their attachment to and affinity for Mexico, acquired Mexican and Latin American language and culture, and brought to their lives a tolerance for diversity, values for enjoying life and the ability to deal with unpredictable situations. Mexican alumni incorporate planning and autonomy in their lives and work, while also seeking to further utilize the scientific, technological and artistic achievements gained during their studies abroad. Improvement and continuation of this program will be of importance for future.

研究分野：国際教育交流

キーワード：留学成果 メキシコ留学 日本留学 文化外交 異文化性

Interculturality: a key factor in the Mexico-Japan Technical and Academic Exchange Program
*(MJTAEP)

*Officially called “Programa de Cooperacion para la Formacioin de Recursos Humanos en la Asociacion Estrategica Global entre Mexico y Japon”

Abstract

The Mexico-Japan Technical and Academic Exchange Program (MJTAEP) is one of the programmes of prime importance in the field of bilateral cooperation in education between Japan and Mexico. The current study explores the impact of the MJTAEP experience on individual participants by comparing the interview responses of Japanese and Mexican participants, using interculturality as the analytical lens. The Japanese and Mexican participants reported differences in this impact, with the influence of cultural values and the use of mobility experiences in their professional careers emerging as themes from the analysis of the interviews. The Japanese participants developed an affinity with the people of the host country, while Mexicans were influenced by Japanese cultural and academic values. The results emphasized the importance of interculturality in inducing changes in participants' values and attitudes and facilitating training and skill acquisition.

Discussion: Analytical View of the Different Impacts of the Programme

The results emphasized the importance of interculturality in inducing changes in participants' values and attitudes and facilitating training and skills acquisition. Through the analysis, it is evident that the interculturality gained through the MJTAEP experience had different effects on the Japanese and Mexican participants. These may have been influenced by their respective cultural characteristics, as well as the structure of the MJTAEP. The influence on cultural values was particularly evident in terms of interpersonal relations and responses to uncertainty. Previous literature has explained how Mexican culture emphasises the importance of human bonds between family and friends and has trends such as a short-term orientation and an attitude of enjoying life. The Japanese participants experienced these characteristics of Mexican human relationships and the ways of responding to uncertainty through their exchange experiences. In addition, the MJTAEP's structure for Japanese participants, the language and cultural learning experiences it offers, and the participation requirements such as Spanish language proficiency have been effective in enabling them to build close relationships with Mexicans which go beyond the language barrier and have led to a positive affinity with the Mexican culture and people. Previous literature has emphasised improvements in intercultural competency, language skills, and generic skills as the impacts of studying abroad. The current study has added knowledge of the diversity in the impacts of study abroad among Japanese participants on a specific programme in a non-traditional destination, Mexico.

On the other hand, Japanese society and culture are characterized by long-term thinking and restraint in the enjoyment of life, with a negative worldview when compared to that of Mexico. The Mexican participants experienced these cultural aspects of Japanese culture, such as long-term planning and formal human relationships with Japanese instructors, through interculturality during the programme. Since the programme for Mexican people focused on professional training, rather than immersion or learning Japanese culture, and did not require Japanese language skills to

participate, there tended to be limited interactions with Japanese people outside the programme. From this perspective, linguistic communication in the host society was more complicated for Mexicans in Japan than for Japanese in Mexico, especially in the earlier generations. The gradual decrease in obstacles arising from linguistic intercommunication in recent generations has been due to various factors, school-related and socio-cultural. On the Mexican side, respondents reported more travel experience, prior proficiency in English, a higher level of education than their predecessors, some familiarity with contemporary Japanese culture via social networks, and the visibility in Mexico of Japanese cultural products due to a growing business presence in the country. Careful consideration in candidate selection also influenced this trend, with a growing presence of graduates from private universities as a factor that could be salient.

In terms of utilising their exchange experience in their careers, more Japanese participants tended to return to Mexico and Latin America after the programme to use their Spanish and cultural knowledge, whereas few Mexican participants revisited Japan after the programme or utilised their Japanese language skills in their careers. It is interesting to note that for Japanese participants, the MJTAEP can be called a gateway to Latin America, while for Mexican participants, it is not necessarily a similar gateway to Asia. Economic circumstances as well as linguistic barriers among Mexican students seem to have limited their future international endeavours after participating in the programme.

Both the Japanese and Mexican interviewees reported some challenges when it came to utilising their experiences during the programme in their careers. Many of the Japanese participants pursued careers in Latin America after the programme to utilise their language and cultural knowledge. Although this can be seen as a successful result of the programme in terms of developing networks between Japan and Latin American countries, some commented that it was not easy to find work that required and used Spanish language skills in Japan since not many companies or organisations require Spanish language in their work. Mexican fellows encountered difficulties in using the skills acquired during their stay in Japan in the formal employment market after their return. This led to the decision by many of them to develop their professional careers in self-employment modalities (consultancies or training services). In the future, it is hoped that the need for professionals specialized in both countries will increase in number because of exchange and the expansion of bilateral links in trade and industry.

The interviews mentioned the difficulty of maintaining the human networks developed through the programme. Mexicans talked about the rapid weakening of the ties established in Japan, whether with students or colleagues, Japanese or foreigners. Some Japanese people, too, lost any opportunity to use Spanish. Regarding this issue, the Mexican fellows deplored the fact that the demands of accountability and feedback made by the programme management organisation (delivery and presentation of a monitoring report on the project carried out in Japan) were formal, centring solely on awareness-raising services towards future fellows, without allowing any professional capitalisation of knowledge and skills for participants. They expressed the desire for the management organisations to be more proactive in offering possibilities to maintain bridges established between the alumni and between them and their Japanese counterparts, thus avoiding a quick waste of the advantages accumulated during their stay in Japan. The Japanese participants also suggested the activation of the alumni organisation with the support of the management organisations to bring together the individual experiences and create a greater impact.

5. 主な発表論文等

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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

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8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関		
メキシコ	Instituto Politecnico Nacional	El Colegio de Mexico	