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【論文の内容の要旨】

The lack of people experience in nature lead to the decreased of feeling to have emotions about nature. This is will bode to conservation effort. Presently for biodiversity conservation, understanding the affective attitudes (e.g.; preferences of like or dislike to a subject) and willingness to conservation are insufficient to fit in for current conservation agenda especially in urban landscapes. Therefore, the willingness to co-existence will be more importance as in the promotion of biodiversity conservation in urban areas. Direct experiences with nature in childhood are essential for enhancing psychological and physical development in children. However, research on childhood nature-related experiences and their effects are largely biased toward more developed Western countries. In this study, we created a questionnaire on childhood experiences with nature and surveyed 357 adults (> 20 years old) around Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, to determine whether younger generations had fewer nature-based experiences than older generations and whether people who grew up in urban areas had fewer experiences than those who grew up in rural areas.

Urbanization had been widely discussed as a threat to the biodiversity conservation. The modern urban environments generally limited people's access to nature consequently has reduced contact human to nature. Indirectly this may change attitude to nature conservation including affective attitude towards wildlife. A growing body of research has shown generally from western geographical sites that contact to nature play a key role in affective attitudes and willingness to

conserve biodiversity. Nevertheless, how experiences are associated with individuals' favorable feelings toward nature is still poorly understood especially in Southeast Asia. In this study, we intend to focus on the urban-rural residents and school children in Malaysia. Findings revealed that common nature-related experiences were playing in rivers or waterfalls and collecting and eating tropical fruits were the most common nature-related activities experienced in childhood. There was a minimal decline in nature-related experiences among generations. However, people who grew up in rural areas had more nature-related experiences than those who grew up in urban areas. The loss of nature areas and increase in population density may accelerate the decline in nature-related experiences in urban areas.

We also examined that present and childhood nature experiences affect Malaysian affective attitude and willingness to coexistence towards wildlife. Malaysian people liked several insects, birds and squirrels, but disliked mammals generally. Childhood nature experiences had a strong positive effect on preferences towards wild animals, but had only significant indirect effects on willingness to coexist with these animals.

Among the school children, there had a shifted change in nature-experience from direct contact to vicarious. We investigated the predicted factor that influenced children preference and willingness to coexist towards wild animals and found that direct nature experience only affects children preference toward nature including wild animals and nature landscapes. Nevertheless, both direct and vicarious experience are important factors to willingness to coexist toward animals among children. It confirmed that contact through nature directly had a positive impact on the mental, emotional, and social development of children including their positive emotion to nature.

By engaging elements of wild animals, landscape ecologists, environmental educators and conservation biologists can convey conservation principles and participate in broad partnerships with town planners, health professionals, natural resource managers and local communities. In order to maintain critical biodiversity and ecosystem services for the benefit of humans, cities and avoiding possibilities of threat, research aimed to be a useful guideline as mainstream concerns for urban planning and design. Thus, those efforts will become increasingly important for urban planning and environmental education in tropical developing countries such as Malaysia. Such an effort to create urban parks and other public spaces for reconnecting urban children to nature will become increasingly important for urban planning and environmental education in tropical developing countries such as Malaysia.

Keywords; extinction of experience; nature-related experience; urban area; rural area; Southeast Asian tropics; wild animals