

# こころねっと



福井大学留学生ネットワーク誌  
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# 「工学部創立 100 周年を越えて」



**TOKAI, Shogo** (東海彰吾 Japan)  
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2024 年 4 月から、工学部・工学研究科留学生委員会の委員長を務めています。この委員会では、工学部・工学研究科で受け入れる留学生に関する事柄、また日本人学生の海外への留学派遣に関わる事柄、さらに短期滞在を含めた様々な国際交流プログラムに関わる事柄を扱っています。工学部・工学研究科で受入れている留学生は、他の学部等に比べて多く、現時点で約 90 人程、全体の 80%強が工学部・工学研究科で学ぶ留学生です。コロナ禍を経て、一旦減少していた留学生の人数もかなり戻ってきましたが、それでも以前より留学生の獲得に苦労している状況です。我々教員も、海外からの学生が福井大学で学んでみたいと言ってくれるように、福井大学の魅力をさらにアップさせる努力を続ける必要を感じています。また、留学生の中には、先生や先輩から福井大学のことを聞いて、本学への留学を決めた人も多いと伺っています。そのような人の繋がりは大変大事だと思いますので、留学生の皆さんには、ぜひ母国の知り合いや後輩たちに、福井の、福井大学のよいところをアピールしていただき、留学生獲得に協力をお願いいたします。

ところで、私たち工学部・工学研究科は、2023 年に創立 100 周年を迎えました。2～3 年ほどの在学期間中にそのような大きな節目を体験することは、留学生の皆さんにとって非常に稀なことだと思います。所属する学部や大学の歴史を感じ、自分たちがその歴史の一部でもあることを実感できることは、学生さんにだけでなく私たち教員にとっても大変貴重な機会です。2024 年 7 月に行われた 100 周年記念大会のイベントには、海外の協定校からも多くの方にお越しいただきました。

そのような部局間協定校のひとつにタイのシーナカリンウィロート大学 (SWU) があり、記念大会には SWU の工学部長に参加いただきました。私は SWU との協定の窓口教員で





もあり、一緒に記念大会に参加しいろいろな話をすることができました。

SWUはバンコクに本部があり、工学部はバンコク郊外のオンカラックにあります。SWUとの交流は、福井大学の私の所属研究室で博士号の学位を取ったタイからの留学生、すなわち、皆さんの先輩が、母国に帰国後にSWU工学部の教員となったことから、2013年に双方の学生交流事業がスタートし

ました。2015年に本学校研究科とSWU工学部の間で締結された部局間協定のもとで、学生の受入と派遣を1年ごとに交互に行う2週間程の短期インターンシッププログラムを毎年継続実施しています。コロナ禍の中断を挟んで2024年度までに合計7回のプログラムが実施され、延べ35名の学生と10名の教員が相手校を訪れました。私自身は2015年の派遣プログラムで学生を引率してタイを初めて訪れました。アジア特有の人々の活気と、常夏の風土に圧倒されながら、先方の学生や教員と交流できたことは非常によい思い出です。それぞれのプログラムに参加した学生からは、短期間でも非常に内容の濃い体験で国際的な感覚を意識できるようになったとの感想もあり、そのようなプログラムに携われてよかったと思っています。今後も、良好な関係を継続しながら双方の学生や教員にとって、よい刺激が得られる体験を提供できるような相互交流を続けていければと考えています。

もちろん、福井大学は世界各国の大学等と多くの協定を結び、学生や教員の交流を展開しています。協定それ自身は単なる書面上の取り決めですが、双方の教員や学生が関係し、関わった人々に貴重な体験を与え、両校の間に強い協力関係をかたち作るものです。留学生のみなさんの多くは、それらの協定のもとで行われる多くの国際交流事業を契機に本学に興味を持ち、大きな決心のもとで留学していると思います。今後も、それぞれの協定が双方の有意義な関係構築につながり、福井大学が国際的にもっとしっかりとした活動が展開できるよう、頑張っていきたいと思っています。

最後に、2025年度も引き続き留学生委員会の委員長を務めます。特に、工学部・工学研究科の留学生の皆さんとはいろいろな場面に関わることになりますが、引き続き、よろしくお願いいたします。

# 初めて



**Jan Melchor Aglibot** (Philippines)

工学部 特別聴講学生

The moment I first set foot in Japan, I was exhausted beyond words. My flight had been at night, and the lack of sleep clung to me like a heavy blanket. The airport was bright and bustling, a stark contrast to my weary state. Despite this, I had no choice but to push forward. Orientation awaited me that same day, and I dragged myself there, my body begging for rest while my mind struggled to absorb information. As we headed to our dormitory, my gaze landed on a construction site where a tall building was being built, towering against the sky. I didn't think much of it then, but that unfinished structure would become a silent witness to my exchange journey in Japan.

Japan became a land of firsts for me. It was my first time going and studying abroad, my first time riding a plane, and even my first time on a ship. Every day felt like an adventure, full of new experiences that both thrilled and intimidated me. I made international friends—Pablo, Takaki, Yuuri, Jun, Ken, Queenie, Atikah, Cathy, Marco, Desi, Libor, Laco, Iqbal, Taito, Paola, Julija, Aisha, Jisu, Pearl and many more—people who spoke different languages and came from different backgrounds, yet we bonded over shared experiences.



Experiencing Japan's four seasons was another series of firsts. Autumn painted the trees in shades of red and gold, a sight I had only ever seen in movies. Then came winter, and with it, my first snowfall. I remember

the childlike excitement as I touched the delicate snow the first time and soon found myself in the middle of my first snowball fight. I built my first snowman, went skiing in Katsuyama, and for the first time, experienced a class suspension due to snow—different from the typhoon, earthquake, or heat wave-induced suspensions back home.

Travelling became a newfound freedom, something that Japan's efficient transportation system made incredibly easy. The trains always arrived on time, the buses



were clean and well-organized, and even biking through the well-planned streets felt safe and exhilarating. I explored bustling cities like Tokyo and Osaka, where the neon lights and energy never seemed to fade, as well as traditional cities like Kyoto and Kanazawa, where history and culture stood still in time. I visited ancient shrines like Fushimi Inari Taisha, Ōmi-jingu, and Meiji-jingū, as well as temples like Eihei-ji, Kinkakuji, and Sensōji, among others, as I collected *goshojin*. I stood in awe before the majestic Mount Fuji and saw some early-bloomed cherry blossom trees in Atami for the first time. I also ventured into the traditional industries of Fukui, from experiencing the craftsmanship of Echizen washi paper to tasting the deliciously handmade Imajo soba.





Some of my best memories were simple yet unforgettable—karaoke nights, out-of-town trips, and spontaneous dinners, where we sang our hearts out, laughed at our off-key moments, and enjoyed great food in even better company. I also found joy in Dungeon & Dragons sessions where we set forth into fantastical adventures, battling with ferocious monsters along our way. Spending Christmas and New Year away from my family was difficult, but I found warmth in the company of newfound friends.

As my time in Japan draws to an end, I can't help but think of all the firsts and reflect on the things I will miss—the convenience of Japan's



urban planning and the simple joy of sharing my culture with others in the Global Hub. I will miss the warm bowls of ramen on cold nights, the *higawari teishoku* at Tokubei, and the communal spirit of potluck parties in the dormitory lounge. I will definitely miss seeing the dinosaurs in Fukui and the dragonite-themed train cars. And, of course, I will miss the familiar sight of Fukudai-Mae-Nishi-Fukui Station, a place that became

a small but significant part of my daily life. I will miss being a tourist, yet feeling at home.

On my last days here, I look once again at the construction site near my dormitory I saw the first day. The once skeletal frame of the building has transformed, nearing completion. In many ways, it mirrors my own journey—when I arrived, I was unsure, unsteady, still under construction. But through challenges, friendships, and experiences, I have grown, built memories, and found pieces of myself I never knew existed. Just like that building, I am leaving Japan not as I came, but

as something stronger, fuller, more complete.

Just as Japan became a land of firsts for me, leaving is yet another—my first goodbye to a place that felt like home. But goodbyes are never truly the end; they are just beginnings in disguise. When I look back in the future, I won't just remember the places I've been, but the moments that shaped me—the friendships, the experiences, and the countless firsts that became a part of who I am.



# Life in Japan



**Leangsin Oeng** (Cambodia)

国際地域学部 特別聴講学生

A student from a developing country, Cambodia, has an opportunity to chase a dream and pursue a high education in Japan that goes beyond academics; it's a huge transformative journey that broadens both my personal and professional horizons. My name is Leangsin Oeng, a junior year student majoring in global entrepreneurship and innovation at the National University of Cambodia and an exchange student at the University of Fukui. Learning in Japan has equipped me with top-tier studying and rich cultural experiences, fostering a more profound understanding of global issues and themselves, learning in diverse academic environments, and navigating daily life in high-end technology and enormous economic foreign countries.

One of the most significant impacts of studying in Japan is an opportunity to broaden perspectives. The academic environment in Japanese universities offers students the opportunity to think independently, such as critical thinking, creativity, and intercultural communication. Studying at the university not only brings all students and professors from diverse backgrounds together through group discussions, switching desks each month, and





practices as peers to get to know each other, but also provides a real practical to visit some places that relate to the school's lesson or assignments, where students can practice it in real life.

Furthermore, I discovered another version of myself; I became a more resilient and adaptable person, had access to try different things smartly, and balanced academics and living much better. For instance, when I was in Cambodia, I was afraid of traveling alone, always asked for accompany, and didn't know how to purchase flight tickets, use transportation, and navigate Google Maps destinations, but now I can do all of these things independently without any concerns. Also, it enables me to manage my financial status in good condition by spending less on unnecessary things and investing money in personal growth.



Nevertheless, pursuing an education in Japan comes with challenges that test personal strength and determination. Starting life with a new culture requires stepping out of my comfort zone, which can be a bit of a struggle at first. Homesickness is a common struggle, as is the initial difficulty of overcoming



language barriers. Communication in Japanese as a beginner learner is quite difficult, but after several months, I observed that I could use some phrases and simple conversations with Japanese people. In addition, balancing academic demands with financial management and personal well-being is another hurdle, requiring careful planning and discipline. Despite these challenges, each of them taught me resilience, adaptability, and confidence, which I can carry with me for my whole life.

From my highlight experiences, I have mentioned one quote, “Travel is an education,” in my previous essay application. Through this quote, I allow myself to explore various locations, such as Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Nabananosato, Tokyo, Nara, Kobe, Fukui, Kanazawa, Sigs, and Kuwana, where I can practice Japanese in real-life situations and cultivate my life skills. For example, navigating the train system in Tojinbo required me to ask station attendants for directions, which helped me practice polite sentence structures like “すみません、どこにいきますか。”



In Katsuyama City, I volunteered at a cultural day event, interacting with locals and people from other nations. This experience allowed me to learn about Japanese culture and expand my network with the community. Moreover, I also had a chance to do a



presentation about my home country, Cambodia, to kindergarten students in Fukui. My pleasure demonstrated Cambodian culture, tradition, signature dishes, and representative animals; this activity allowed both countries, Japan and Cambodia, to strengthen the friendship.

In conclusion, studying in Japan is a journey of profound transformation, blending academic with enriching cultural experiences. It challenges me to step out of my comfort zone, adapt to new atmospheres, and shape critical skills for life.



Despite the hurdles of adjusting to a different culture and language, the rewards far outweigh the struggle, fostering independence, resilience, and a profound appreciation of global diversity. This experience not only enhances professional and personal growth, but also creates unforgettable memories and lifelong lessons.

# A semester of a lifetime: A Filipino exchange student's way of enjoying life in Japan.



**Asrael Ian Alba Francisco** (Philippines)

工学部 特別聴講学生

As for my first time riding an aircraft ever, I arrived in Japan

six months ago with nothing but two suitcases, an empty stomach, and two hours of sleep. My expectations that time about studying in Japan were all about me taking a couple of classes, learning Japanese, and joining some cross-cultural activities along the way. That was because I thought six months is just enough to do as much. Little did I know that half a year of studying and living in a completely different country will change my life so much more than I could ever imagine. Never would've I expected that my study abroad in Fukui will go beyond four corners of the classroom to propel me towards so many different places, introduce me to so many different people, and give me so many rich experiences.



*a. My first time in campus*

I was lucky enough to stay in the International Student House. Prior to flying here in Japan, I had experience of staying at a dormitory in my home university. But unlike here, they did not allow residents to cook, did not have refrigerators nor washing machines, and did not have air conditioning. So, I was delighted when I found all those furniture and appliances in my room. But since I was not used to cooking myself



*b. Traditional Industry class*

food, I found myself eating in ramen shops and shokudo more often during my first few weeks here. I started using the kitchen only after a month when I realized how much money I would've saved if I started preparing meals for myself. I should've done that earlier because the cost of a usual ramen in Japan is three times more than the price of a regular meal in the Philippines. That was also the time when I realized that the cost of living in Japan is so much higher than in my country, so I learned early that being wise in managing finances is a key factor in surviving life abroad.

I took nine subjects in total for this semester, four of which is about the Japanese language, four on specialized courses, and one for Traditional Industries class. Every person who discovered how many courses I took told me how crazy I was for taking so many classes, some even told me that I wouldn't enjoy life in Japan because of it but,



*c. Fukui International Festival 2024*

lo and behold, I was still able to manage attending all my classes and joining activities outside of them! I had classes five days a week and my daily routine was simple: wake up just in time for my 8:45 am Nihongo class, participate and finish all my classes, and return to the dormitory. If there was an opportunity, I would allot time for extracurricular activities now and then. One instance was in October when my friends from Lithuania, Slovakia, Cambodia, Indonesia, and South Korea joined me in taking part to the annual Fukui International Festival. That was my first time joining a cross-cultural event, and trying out various traditions from different countries was very exciting, educational, and memorable.



*f. Tojinbo, Fukui*

A couple of weeks after classes kicked off, I started wandering around the city. The first few places I went to were the municipal art museum, a jinja near the university, and in and around the Fukui Station. The farthest place I visited that time was Tojinbo. I remember the cliffs and rock formations were magnificent, and I was enchanted by the beauty of the Sea of Japan.

Little by little, I found myself exploring places farther than I used to. Slowly, I learned how to make through the convoluted world of Japanese trains and buses, and in November, I wiggled my way to Nagoya, the first major city in Japan I travelled to. There, I realized how travelling is so much more fun with friends by my side, because in the Philippines, I barely go out of my house and university and when I do, it was always just by myself or with my mother. Nagoya was also the place where I realized how much I love bright and lively cities,



*e. Nagoya Castle, Aichi*

because although I really am satisfied and comfortable with my life in Fukui, sometimes it can get too quiet with little chance to socialize with others. However, it was also in Fukui where I celebrated Christmas and welcomed the new year away from my family for the first time in my life. Because it is normal



*d. Celebrating Christmas in Fukui*



for Filipinos to boisterously celebrate the holidays with the family, it felt very different here in Japan where it was almost silent. Despite that, my Christmas in Fukui still felt close to home with the presence of my newfound international friends and there wasn't any second where I felt alone.



*g. Dotonbori, Osaka*

to witness authentic Japanese culture with my own eyes is another. And that is something I will always be grateful for because to experience such thing is an honor and a privilege not everyone can get.

Osaka to Kanazawa. Shiga to Kyoto. Nara to Kobe. Gifu to Tokyo. Hokkaido to Okinawa. I jumped from city to city; from one prefecture to another. I seek new experiences, and I found them. Learning about the Japanese language and culture inside the classroom is one thing, but to speak the Japanese language with the Japanese people and



*h. Fushimi Inari Taisha, Kyoto*

Long story short, I had the time of my life here in Japan and being an exchange student in Fukui changed my life in so many unexpected but good ways. Before I came to Japan, I had zero international nor local flights. After coming back to the Philippines, I will have nine. I walked the bright streets of Dotonbori, Osaka; tasted matcha in Uji, Kyoto; climbed the enormous Tokyo Skytree; skied the



*m. Skijam Katsuyama, Fukui*



snowy mountains of Katsuyama, Fukui; watched the locals craft huge snow sculptures in Sapporo, Hokkaido; and dived the blue waters of Motobu, Okinawa. Before, I thought six months was just enough to do as much. Now, I think it was too short. But instead of counting my days abroad, I made the most of my time and seized every opportunities I can get. For half a year, I've been to 17 prefectures and experienced everything I can possibly imagine. So, my advice for prospective students wishing to study in Japan: go out and explore as if it is your last time here!



*1. Tokyo Tower, Tokyo*

# Literature and Art Museums in Fukui



**Pablo Codazzi** (Argentina)

連合教職開発研究科 教員研修留学生

On my very first weekend in Fukui I found myself wandering through the streets on a saturday evening, feeling a little blue. By that time, I still hadn't made many friends, and the city felt eerily quiet, way more than I am used to. I remember having a cup of black coffee by myself at Usui's, a Katamachi coffee shop. Scattered on the table were many flyers just collected from Fukui station, in an instinctively driven move that I wouldn't regret.

The very next day, I headed to Tachibana no Akemi Literature Memorial Museum and to a Rakugo play at Yokokan Garden. Both experiences got me fascinated, and kept me thinking about them even now, four months later.

## Tachibana no Akemi Literature Memorial Museum

Tachibana no Akemi (1812-1868) was a local poet from Edo Period born in Echizen region. He devoted most of his life to contemplating life's little pleasures and writing tanka (a Japanese classic poetic composition organized in "verses" of 5-7-5-7-7 sounds each). His most famous work is called 独楽吟 (どくらくぎん - dokurakugin), a compound of 52 tanka poems all of which start with the verse たのしみは and end with とき。

Each one of them illustrates an instance of intimate pleasure or bliss: watching the flowers in the morning, receiving a pleasant visitor, even finding



the proper words for writing a letter or poem. 独楽吟 might be translated as “songs/poems to enjoy alone/by oneself” . For instance, tanka dokurakugin num. 18:

|         |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| たのしみは   | It's a pleasure       |
| そぞろ読みゆく | when I find by chance |
| 書の中に    | a like-minded person  |
| 我とひとしき  | in a book             |
| 人をみし時   | I'm reading casually  |

Akemi san's profile was mostly lowkey but his work have had several revivals throughout history: maybe the first and most significant was Masaoka Shiki's commend words pointing the high value and influence Akemi's poems had. In 1996 American President Bill Clinton also quoted one of Akemi's poems in his remarks at a ceremony for Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan. Recently, his work has once again drawn attention because of Akemi's close relationship with Kasahara Ryusaku, a local doctor who fought hard against the smallpox epidemic at that period. The recently premiered movie “Yuki no hana” (based on Yoshimura Akira's novel), which depicts Kasahara-san's ordeals in Echizen region, is a new opportunity to get close to Tachibana no Akemi's vision and sensibility.

### **Ishikawa Kyuuyoh's Genji 55- Fukui Museum of Literature.**

“If you take a brush and write in black ink, a literary atmosphere emerges from the contrast between black and white” states Ishikawa Kyuuyoh san in a Shibunkaku interview you can watch right before entering his exhibition, held in Fukui Museum of Literature. Not only do I agree with him, but I was also really impacted by the expressive and creative deepness of his work. The exhibit name is Genji 55, because each one of the 55 works exhibited are based on a chapter



of Murasaki Shikibu's *Genji Monogatari* (a major classic of Japanese Literature). The funny thing is that apparently, *Genji Monogatari* only has 54 chapters. So this collection implies also a reading hypothesis: there is an additional, hidden chapter between this world famous book's pages.

I ended up translating the flyer I got (for free!) at the exhibit and learning a lot about Japanese classics (not only *Genji Monogatari*, but also *Manyōshū* and *Kokin Wakashū*) with the kind help of my U-Pass tutor, Kobayashi Momoka san. The *furusato bungakukan* is also a great place to learn about all the famous writers born in or related to Fukui prefecture, such as Tawara Machi, Tsutomu Mizukami, among many others.



As Tachibana no Akemi devoted his life to tanka writing, Ishikawa san did the same with calligraphy, but also linking this discipline with literature and literary critics. His work really reminds me of many other artists that thought deeply about the material dimension and expressive potential of writing in its full length, such as Arturo Carrera, Xul Solar, Jean Michel Basquiat and Urushibara Yuki's manga *Mushishi*. The most important thing is that this amazing world is reachable for any of us: "If you have paper and pencil, you can write. That is why writing is interesting, easy. there is nothing as easy as writing; there is nothing as enjoyable as writing" .

**Takahiro Iwasaki's "If you wish to make an apple pie from scratch you must first invent the universe" - Kanaz Forest of Creation.**

Last but not least I wanted to mention this very interesting exhibit, almost entirely based on recycled or restored materials. There is also



a powerful message behind this collection, reminding us of human's action impact on the environment, and our ecological responsibility to keep our planet clean and safe. The key concept is "anthropocene" : the proposal of a new geological era shaped by human activity on the global landscape.

The enigmatic title is a quote by renowned science author Carl Sagan. Even though I don't fully get it, I would interpret that sometimes the most dissimilar things are subtly connected by a phantom thread. Just like out of a gloomy evening walk you can get sudden and almost randomly driven to Edo period poets and even doctors, rakugo performances, Japanese literature classics, *shodo*, conversation with your japanese friends or tutors, University Clubs, aesthetic and ecological reflections and so, and so.



# Pakistan



**Aysha** (Pakistan)

教育学部 国費研究留学生

A place of timeless beauty, Pakistan combines history, beautiful scenery, and vibrant culture to create an experience that will never be forgotten.

While the media frequently portrays a restricted view of a country, Pakistan has a world of beauty, hospitality, and rich traditions waiting to be explored. Let's embark on a journey to uncover the true essence of this remarkable country.

## The History of Pakistan: A Nation Born from Resilience

Pakistan emerged from a desire for a separate homeland for Muslims on the Indian subcontinent. This dream became a reality on August 14, 1947, under the constant efforts of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and our ancestors that led Pakistan to independence from British rule. The country emerged after immense efforts and sacrifices, opening a new era as an independent nation.



Today, Pakistan is home to over 240 million people, making it the fifth most populous country in the world. Despite hurdles, Pakistan has emerged as a vibrant nation, preserving its rich cultural heritage while embracing modernization. From the ancient Indus Valley Civilization to the grandeur of the Mughal Empire, Pakistan's landscapes, architecture, and customs have shaped its vivid and resilient character.

## A Land of Provinces and Regions Steeped in Heritage

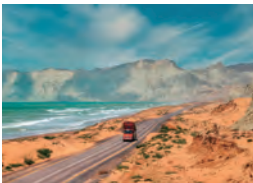
Pakistan is a diverse nation comprised of four provinces, along with the autonomous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), each presenting a distinct peek into its geographical beauty, customs, and culture.

**Punjab:** The land of five rivers, is Pakistan's most populated province, famed for its beautiful soil, colourful festivals, and rich history. Lahore, the most beautiful city of Punjab, has the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Fort, and the ancient Walled City, where Mughal and colonial-era combine perfectly.



**Sindh:** The land of the Indus River is rich in ancient history, with Mohenjo-Daro, one of the world's oldest civilizations, serving as a reminder of its past. Karachi, the beating heart of Sindh, is a thriving port city with contemporary buildings, vibrant beaches, and a diverse culture.

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK):** A mountainous region noted for its stunning scenery, is home to Swat Valley, sometimes known as the "Switzerland of Pakistan," as well as Kaghan, Chitral, and the legendary Khyber Pass, which connects historic trade routes.



**Balochistan:** The largest province in land area, with enormous deserts, compelling mountains, and a rugged coastline. The Makran Coastal Highway offers breathtaking views, including the

Princess of Hope rock formation and Hingol National Park.

**Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK):** A region with breathtaking landscapes, flowing rivers, and rich cultures. From the breathtaking Neelum Valley to the bustling city of Muzaffarabad, AJK is a destination for both nature enthusiasts and cultural adventurers.



**Gilgit-Baltistan:** A breathtaking mountainous region known as the entrance to the world's highest peaks. It is home to K2, the world's second-highest peak, and has stunning scenery like Hunza Valley, Fairy Meadows, and Skardu. With its exceptional natural beauty, Gilgit-Baltistan is a haven for adventurers and nature lovers.

Each province and region contributes to Pakistan's unique cultural mosaic, creating a place of unmatched diversity and beauty.

### **Timeless Legacies: Exploring Pakistan's Rich Heritage**



Pakistan's land has long been home to great civilizations, each with its own enduring legacy. The ancient Indus Valley Civilization, one of the world's oldest, flourished around 4,500 years ago in towns such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Archaeologists and historians continue to be fascinated by these towns, which feature excellent planning and expert craftsmanship. The Indus Valley inhabitants were urban design pioneers, establishing a culture ahead of time.

In Pakistan's rich history, the legacy of the Mughal Empire is another chapter. This empire, famous for its riches, culture, and architectural treasures, left behind some of the world's most exquisite structures. The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore, a majestic building with beautiful decorations, is one of the world's largest and most recognizable mosques. Moreover, with its massive gates and exquisite embellishment, the Lahore Fort is a hallmark of Mughal creative and architectural beauty.



In the northern areas, the region thrived as a cultural crossroads. This region, recognized for combining Greek and Buddhist influences, is rich in ancient art and architecture. The Gandhara area is well-known for its exquisite Buddhist sculptures as well as impressive monastic and stupa monuments. These traces tell the tale of a period when the East and West came together and swapped ideas, resulting in a civilization that valued both learning and creativity.

From the ancient towns of the Indus Valley to the majestic monuments of the Mughal Empire and the cultural fusion of Gandhara, Pakistan's history is written in its landscapes, people, and the landmarks they constructed. This legacy serves as a reminder of the power and creativity that have shaped the nation over time.

### **Nature's Masterpiece: The Beauty of Pakistan**

From towering peaks to huge deserts, Pakistan's landscapes are nothing short of breathtaking. The northern valleys, frequently called "paradise on Earth," are home to some of the world's most

magnificent attractions.



**K2 Mountain:** At 8,611 meters, K2 is the world's second-highest peak, known for its demanding difficulty and breathtaking magnificence. Climbers dream of its towering peaks, representing the highest point of adventure in the Himalayas, appealing to those brave enough

to tackle its heights.

**Fairy Meadows:** A beautiful green plateau from which tourists may enjoy breathtaking views of Nanga Parbat, the world's ninth-tallest peak. This undisturbed nature refuge is ideal for people seeking adventure or calm.



**Hunza Valley:** This valley is a hidden jewel surrounded by huge mountains, with incredible sights such as Baltit Fort, Rakaposhi Viewpoint, and the pristine Attabad Lake, its turquoise splendour produced by a landslide in 2010.

**Makran Coastal Highway:** This scenic drive along Pakistan's southwestern coast takes travellers past striking rock formations, golden beaches, and the breathtaking Hingol National Park, home to unique wildlife and the mystical Princess of Hope rock formation.



**Thar Desert:** A vast and stunning environment of golden dunes is home to lively culture and customs. Visitors may explore the desert's calm

beauty while learning about local culture, taking camel rides, and witnessing breathtaking sunrises and sunsets that paint the sky in flaming hues.

**Swat Valley:** Often called the "Switzerland of Pakistan," is noted for its lush green meadows, crystal-clear rivers, and snow-capped hills. The valley combines natural beauty with cultural legacy, including old Buddhist remains dating back centuries.



From the calm beauty of the north to the compelling appeal of the desert, Pakistan's landscapes provide a spectacular combination of adventure and peace that demands to be explored.

## A Culture of Warmth and Diversity

**People:** One of Pakistan's most notable characteristics is its people's kindness. Hospitality is profoundly embedded in Pakistani culture, and visitors are frequently regarded as honoured guests, whether in a metropolitan residence or a lonely mountain town. The ancient philosophy of "Mehmaan Nawazi" (hospitality) guarantees that guests are greeted warmly, whether with a hot cup of Doodh Patti Chai or a generous meal of local specialities.



**Language:** Pakistan is a multilingual nation with a great diversity of languages. The national language, Urdu, is widely spoken and acts as a uniting medium, but English is regularly utilized in business and education. However, Pakistan's



most incredible riches lay in its regional languages like Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, and many others—each with distinct cultural expressions, poetry, and history.

**Vibrant Local Festivals:** Pakistan's cultural richness is showcased through various festivals. Sindh's Ajrak & Topi Day honours tradition with song and dance, while Balochistan's Sibi Mela features ethnic dances and handicrafts. In Punjab, Lohri and Baisakhi celebrate the harvest season with music, bonfires, and dances such as Bhangra. KPK celebrates the Pashtun Cultural Day and the KPK Food Festival, which foster the region's rich traditions.



**Eid Celebrations:** During the Islamic holidays of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha, Pakistan becomes a place of joy and compassion. Families gather for grand parties, children get presents, and communities unite and celebrate.

## Conclusion

Pakistan's inherent beauty is found not just in its breathtaking surroundings and rich history but also in the hearts of its people. From the Indus Valley's ancient treasures to the Karakoram's stunning peaks, this fascinating country provides many experiences that capture the spirit. Its unique culture, formed by centuries of varied influences, welcomes visitors to a world of tradition, kindness, and hospitality. Pakistan is a place of extremes, where history and nature coexist,



and every corner has a fresh narrative waiting to be found. Pakistan welcomes you to explore its various layers, whether you're drawn to its historical riches, magnificent landscape, or the warmth of its people.

## Pakistan on a Plate: A Culinary Journey Through Iconic Flavors



Pakistani cuisine is a vibrant blend of strong spices, rich flavours, and diverse influences from Central Asia, Persia, and the Indian subcontinent. Every dish reflects centuries of tradition, crafted with love and perfected over generations. Pakistani

cuisine has something for everyone, whether it's the soothing warmth of slow-cooked curries or the smoky fragrance of grilled meats. Here are four iconic dishes that genuinely capture the soul of this unique cuisine.

### Biryani

**History and Origin:** A dish that needs no introduction. It is associated with celebration and indulgence. This aromatic, spice-laden rice dish traces back to the Mughal Empire when Persian and South Asian culinary traditions merged to produce a masterpiece. While Biryani has several varieties around the country, the Sindhi-style Biryani is one of the most popular.



**Speciality and Ingredients:** Lifting the cover of a boiling pot of Biryani releases an intoxicating wave of saffron, cardamom, and caramelized onions into the air, awakening your senses. Each spoonful is a perfect medley of tender meat, long basmati rice, and layers of spices that dance on the tongue. The richness of the slow-cooked gravy flows into every grain, while fried potatoes add an irresistible crunch. This dish, which is frequently served with cold raita (yoghurt dip) and fresh salad, elevates any dinner to the level of a banquet.

## Saag

**History and Origin:** A rustic and deeply comforting dish, Saag is a slow-cooked delicacy made from mustard greens and spinach, cooked to perfection with a blend of garlic, ginger, and green chillies. With its origins in Punjab's rural heartlands, this meal has been a wintertime favourite for ages, providing warmth and nourishment.



**Speciality and Ingredients:** A clay pot simmering away, emitting the deep, earthy aroma of mustard greens mixed with garlic and butter. Saag's silky texture, enhanced with slow-cooked spices, comforts your mouth. Every bite of Makki di Roti (cornflour flatbread), with its golden crust slightly toasted from the tandoor and a large amount of handmade butter melting on top, tastes like pure nostalgia and comfort. Saag is more than simply a food; it is a beloved tradition passed down through generations.

## Chapli Kabab

**History and Origin:** Bold, spicy, and flavourful, Chapli Kabab is the undisputed champion of Pakistan's street food scene. This classic

kabab, originating in the rough landscapes of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has a long history of popularity among travellers and traders looking for a quick yet hearty meal.

**Speciality and Ingredients:** As the sizzling sound of minced beef striking a hot iron pan fills the air, an aroma of roasted spices, crushed coriander seeds, and pomegranate emerges, making the tongue wet. The Chapli Kabab, with its crispy, golden-brown exterior and juicy, spice-infused middle, is a textural and flavour perfection. The slight tang from tomatoes balances the rich, meaty flavour, while a side of naan and mint chutney completes this street-food sensation. Each bite embodies the robust essence of the North: meaty, intense, and completely memorable.



## Kaak

**History and Origin:** Kaak is a traditional Balochi bread prepared by wrapping the dough around a hot stone and setting it over an open fire. This old cooking technique has been passed down through generations and reflects Balochistan's nomadic customs.

**Speciality and Ingredients:** With a bite of a freshly baked Kaak, the crunchy, golden crust crackles beneath the fingertips, revealing the soft, chewy layers inside. The smoky scent of the open fire captures the spirit of Balochistan's vast deserts and rough mountains. Kaak is a celebration of simplicity, whether served with soft, slow-roasted Sajji or just with butter and honey. Its clean, honest tastes convey a



narrative of persistence and tradition.

### **A Taste of Pakistan's Soul:**

From the colourful, spice-infused depths of Biryani to the smoky, fire-baked simplicity of Kaak, Pakistani food reflects its people's heritage and love of flavour. Each meal demonstrates the country's cultural diversity and long-standing customs. To appreciate Pakistan, you must taste its food—each bite brings the warmth of home, the richness of history, and the delight of sharing a meal.



# Discovering La Paz Batchoy: The Iconic Ilonggo Dish



**Quennie Dabi Jales** (Philippines)

連合教職開発研究科 教員研修留学生

In Japan, when you think of noodle soup, ramen is probably the first thing that pops into your mind! But if you ever visit my hometown, Iloilo City, Philippines, and ask for a recommendation, the *Ilonggos* will happily tell you all about La Paz Batchoy, a well-known Ilonggo dish. Before I tell you everything about my beloved noodle soup, let's first delve into the place where it was born.



The iconic La Paz Batchoy of Iloilo City

## The Origin

Batchoy, also known as "batsoy," comes from the Hokkien Chinese term "bah-chúi," which means "pieces of meat." The dish was inspired by both Chinese and Filipino flavors, incorporating *miki* (egg noodles), pork offal, crushed *chicharon* (pork cracklings), and a rich, savory broth made with bone

marrow and shrimp paste. It is believed that butcher and food vendor Federico "Deco" Guillergan Sr. started serving the noodle dish at his food stall in La Paz Market in 1938. Similarly, Ted's Oldtimer Lapaz Batchoy was founded by Teodorico "Ted" Lepura, who also played a role in popularizing the dish.

The name La Paz Batchoy was coined because the dish traces its roots back to La Paz Market, located in La Paz, one of the districts in Iloilo City, Philippines. As the dish gained popularity, locals began associating it with the market where it was first sold, giving it the



distinct name “La Paz Batchoy.” .

### The Flavorful Ingredients

La Paz Batchoy is special because of its delicious ingredients. It is made using fresh *miki* (egg noodles) as its base. The noodles are then complemented by a rich and flavorful broth made from pork bones and bone marrow, along with shrimp paste (*bagoong*), minced garlic, chopped onions, fish sauce or soy sauce, black pepper, and, optionally, a touch of sugar for balance. The dish includes tender slices of pork belly or pork shoulder, along with pork liver, kidney, and intestines, all carefully cleaned and cooked to perfection. Once assembled, the steaming broth is poured over the noodles and meat, then garnished with chopped spring onions, crushed *chicharon* (pork cracklings), and an optional beaten or poached egg for added richness.

### How to Prepare La Paz Batchoy

Want to know how La Paz Batchoy is prepared? Here are the steps you can follow:

- 1. Prepare the broth:** In a pot, boil pork bones and bone marrow in water for about 1–2 hours to extract the rich flavors. Then, add shrimp paste, garlic, onions, fish sauce, and black pepper for extra depth. Simmer until the broth becomes flavorful, then strain to remove any solid bits.
- 2. Cook the meat:** In a separate pan, sauté garlic and onions until fragrant. Add pork slices and offal (liver, intestines, kidney), and cook until tender.
- 3. Prepare the noodles:** Blanch fresh *miki* noodles in hot water for a few seconds, then drain.

4. **Assemble the dish:** Place the blanched noodles in a bowl. Add the cooked pork and offal on top. Pour the hot broth over the ingredients.
5. **Garnish and serve:** Top with crushed chicharon, chopped spring onions, and a raw or poached egg (optional). Serve hot and enjoy with *patis* (fish sauce) and calamansi on the side for extra flavor.

### Why Do I love La Paz Batchoy?

La Paz Batchoy is my comfort food and go-to dish on chilly days. It's a satisfying meal, especially when shared with friends or family. As a teacher who is often loaded with work tasks, a taste of batchoy can make me feel better after a long day. Also, when you order La Paz Batchoy, it's like you're choosing your own adventure! The creativity and innovativeness of *Ilonggos* led to the creation of different versions of La Paz Batchoy. Over time, they have put their unique twist on the classic dish, adding new ingredients and variations to cater to different tastes. Some restaurants offer unlimited batchoy soup, which lets you enjoy unlimited refills of that rich, flavorful broth, which makes the dish even more fulfilling and comforting.

I often pair batchoy with *puto* (Filipino steamed rice cake) or *pandesal* (salt bread), creating a delightful combination of savory and slightly sweet flavors. The soft, steamed puto or the warm, fluffy pandesal perfectly complements the rich, hearty broth of batchoy, making it a satisfying and delicious meal.

Since La Paz Batchoy is a famous Ilonggo specialty, several *batchoyans* or places that serve batchoy in Iloilo serve this beloved local dish. The *batchoyans*



*Puto* (Filipino Steamed Rice Cake)

that are often visited by locals and tourists alike in Iloilo are Deco's, Ted's, Netong's, and Popoy's. Which restaurant serves the best



*From left to right, the image features some well-known batchoyans in Iloilo: Ted's Oldtimer Lapaz Batchoy, Netong's Original La Paz Batchoy, Popoy's Original La Paz Batchoy, and Deco's Original La Paz Batchoy.*

batchoy? Well, you'll just have to visit Iloilo and taste it for yourself!

La Paz Batchoy is not just a dish; it is a comforting experience that brings people together. Whether you're savoring it with family, friends, or even by yourself after a long day, each bowl of batchoy is a taste of home. If you ever find yourself in Iloilo, don't miss the chance to enjoy this iconic dish. Trust me, your taste buds will thank you!

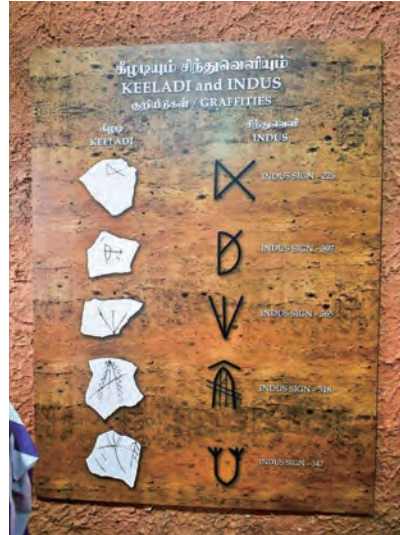
# Tamil (தமிழ்) Language and Culture: A Legacy of Antiquity and Influence



**Aadhan Gnanaprakasam Aruloli** (India)

工学研究科 産業創成工学専攻

Tamil, one of the world's oldest surviving languages, holds a unique place in linguistic history. Linguistic and archaeological evidence suggests that Tamil has been in continuous use for over 2,000 years, with some inscriptions and literary works tracing its origins even further. The discovery of Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions in places like Keezhadi (கீழ்காடி) and references to a Dravidian language in Indus Valley Civilization artifacts reinforce Tamil's antiquity. The comparison of symbols found at Keezhadi with Indus script



*An inscription of Tamil-Brahmi script found at Keezhadi (கீழ்காடி)*

suggests a deep historical connection, sparking discussions on Tamil's potential links to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization. This connection not only supports the antiquity of the Tamil language but also highlights the possible continuity of Tamil culture from one of the earliest known civilizations. Researchers continue to uncover more evidence linking the two, strengthening the theory that Tamil might be a direct linguistic descendant of the Indus Valley script. Unlike many other ancient languages that faded with time, Tamil thrives with over 80 million speakers worldwide, retaining its classical and spoken form across millennia. Its endurance is a testament to the strength of its cultural and literary traditions, which have allowed it to flourish despite the passage of time.

## The Uniqueness of Tamil Language and Culture

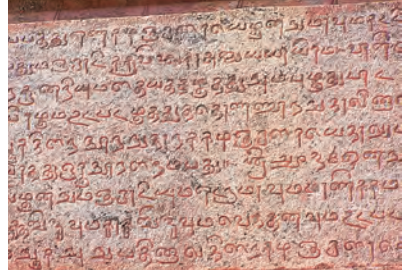
Tamil is one of the few classical languages that is still spoken by millions today. It possesses a grammatical structure that remains largely unchanged from its earliest literary works, showcasing a linguistic resilience rarely seen in other ancient tongues. Unlike many modern languages, Tamil does not borrow extensively from others, preserving its purity. Tamil culture is equally distinctive, marked by its deep philosophical traditions, temple architecture, classical dance (Bharatanatyam - பரதநாட்டியம்), and music (Carnatic - கர்நாடக இசை). The language and culture are intertwined, emphasizing harmony between humans and nature, as reflected in ancient Tamil texts. Tamil's reverence for nature is evident in its agricultural traditions, festivals like Pongal (பொங்கல்), and eco-conscious practices that date back centuries. The Tamil calendar itself is rooted in an agrarian lifestyle, signifying the deep connection between the language, its people, and the land. Even today, Tamil Nadu's temples, literature, and art forms carry forward these traditions, preserving a culture that has thrived for thousands of years.



*A timeless portrayal of Bharatanatyam grace and elegance, showcasing Tamil Nadu's rich classical dance heritage*

## Tamil's Historic Roots: Brahmi Script and Indus Valley Civilization

The earliest Tamil inscriptions, written in Tamil-Brahmi (தமிழ்) script, date back to at least the 2nd century BCE. Some scholars argue that remnants of the Indus Valley Civilization script share linguistic connections with Tamil, suggesting a possible Dravidian root. The connection between Indus symbols and Tamil words has been a subject of research, adding weight to the argument that Tamil has one of the deepest historical roots among known languages.



*A comparison of Indus Valley script and Tamil-Brahmi (தமிழ்) inscriptions*

## The Three Great Kingdoms

Tamilakam (தமிழகம்), the historical region of the Tamil people, was ruled by three powerful dynasties—the Cheras (சேரர்), Cholas (சேரமூர்), and Pandyas (பாண்டியர்). These three kingdoms flourished for centuries, leaving behind a legacy of governance, trade, literature, and architecture that continues to define Tamil culture today.



*A map of the Chola Empire (சேரமூர் பேரரசு) at its peak*

The Cheras, known for their maritime trade, established extensive connections with Rome, Greece, and Southeast Asia. Their capital, Vanji (modern-day Karur), was a major center of commerce, and they played a key role in the spice trade. The famous Sangam-era port city of Muziris (Muchiri) was a bustling hub that connected Tamil



merchants with the rest of the world.

The Pandyas, centered in Madurai, were great patrons of Tamil literature and the Sangam poets. They contributed significantly to the development of Tamil literature, including the compilation of Sangam poetry. The Meenakshi Temple in Madurai stands as a testament to their architectural brilliance. They were also known for their military prowess and played a crucial role in defending Tamilakam from northern invasions.



*Flags of the Three Crowned Kings - Symbols of the Pandya (Fish), Chola (Tiger), and Chera (Bow) dynasties of ancient Tamilakam*

The Cholas were the most expansionist of the three dynasties, known for their naval dominance. Under Rajaraja Chola I (இராஜராஜ சோழன்) and his son Rajendra Chola I (இராஜநேந்திர சோழன்), they extended their influence across Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and parts of Southeast Asia, including modern-day Malaysia and Indonesia. The Cholas left behind remarkable architectural and artistic contributions, including the Tanjore Big Temple (தஞ்சை பெரிய கோவில்) in Thanjavur, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## Tamil' s Literary Legacy: A 2,000-Year-Old Tradition

Tamil literature is among the oldest in the world, with texts dating back over two millennia. The Sangam (சங்கம்) literature, composed between 300 BCE and 300 CE, consists of works that describe war, love, nature, and ethics. Some of the most renowned works include *Purananuru* (புறநானூறு), *Akananuru* (அகநானூறு), and

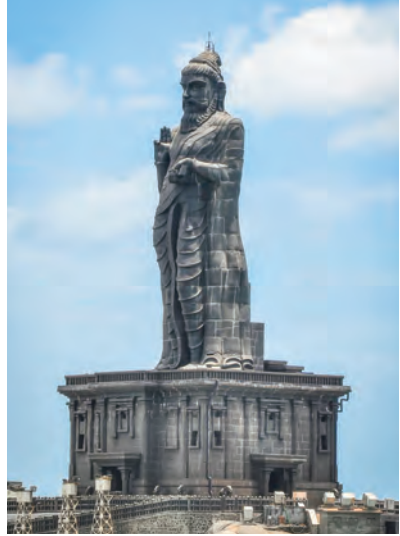


*A palm-leaf manuscript of an ancient Tamil literary work*

Silappadikaram (சிலப்பதிகாரம்), the latter being one of the earliest known epic poems in Tamil. These works provide a glimpse into the daily lives, trade, and social structures of ancient Tamils, emphasizing the sophistication of their society.

### Thirukkural (திருக்குறள்): The Universal Code of Ethics

La One of the most celebrated Tamil literary works is the Thirukkural written by the poet-philosopher Thiruvalluvar (திருவள்ளுவர்) over 2,000 years ago. This collection of 1,330 couplets imparts wisdom on morality, governance, and love, covering a wide range of human values that transcend time and geography. The Thirukkural is divided into three sections—*Aram* (அறம்) dealing with virtue, *Porul* (பொருள்) addressing governance and society, and *Inbam* (இன்பம்) focusing on love and personal fulfillment. It has been widely translated, making it one of the most translated non-religious texts in



A statue of Thiruvalluvar (திருவள்ளுவர்) in Kanyakumari, India

history. The simplicity yet profoundness of its teachings has earned it a reputation akin to texts like the *Analects of Confucius*. *Thirukkural* has been rendered into Japanese, with the first translation by Matsunaga Shuzo in 1981 and another by Takahashi Takanobu in 1999. Its influence extends beyond literature, as its maxims have been adopted in ethical discourse, leadership principles, and governance worldwide.

## Jallikattu: The Spirit of Tamil Valor

Jallikattu (ஜல்லிக்கட்டு) is a traditional Tamil sport with deep cultural and historical roots, dating back over 2,500 years. Often held during the Pongal (பொங்கல்) festival, Jallikattu is more than just



a sport—it is a symbol of bravery, community, and Tamil identity.

Unlike Spanish bullfighting, Jallikattu is a test of human endurance and skill, where participants attempt to hold onto a charging bull (mostly of the Pulikulam – பூலிக்குளம் or Kangayam – கங்கையம் breed) without harming it. The practice has been depicted in ancient Tamil cave paintings and mentioned in Sangam literature, such as *Kalithogai* (களித்தொகை). Despite controversies and legal battles, Jallikattu remains an essential part of Tamil heritage, reflecting the deep bond between Tamil farmers and native cattle breeds.

## Conclusion

Tamil is not just a language; it is a living, breathing embodiment of an ancient civilization that continues to thrive even today. It carries the voices of poets, philosophers, and warriors, echoing the stories of an enduring people who have safeguarded their identity against the tides of time. From the grand temples of the Cholas to the verses of *Thirukkural*, and from the rhythmic elegance of *Bharatanatyam* to the fearless tradition of Jallikattu, Tamil culture is a rich tapestry woven with resilience, intellect, and artistic brilliance.

For those outside the Tamil-speaking world, including Japanese readers, there are fascinating parallels to be drawn. Much like Japan, Tamil civilization places immense value on honor, discipline, and

tradition while embracing modernity. The ancient wisdom found in *Thirukkural* is as profound as Confucian teachings, and the meticulous preservation of Tamil literary and cultural traditions mirrors Japan's deep reverence for its own heritage. Despite geographical distances, the shared spirit of resilience and cultural pride unites us across time and space.

As a Tamil, my language is my pride, my heritage, and my identity. It is a bridge that connects me to the past, a force that defines the present, and a legacy that will guide future generations. As long as there are voices to speak Tamil, hands to write its script, and hearts to cherish its essence, Tamil will remain immortal—an unbroken chain linking history with eternity.

I end this essay, in our traditional way, by saying **நன்றி, வணக்கம்** (Thank You, Greetings).



# The Rakugo Club 落語研究会



**Pablo Codazzi** (Argentina)  
連合教職開発研究科 教員研修留学生



**Ryusei Tanaka** (田中琉聖 Japan)  
工学部 物質・生命化学科

Ever since my experience as a research student in Japan began, I've felt warmly welcomed by both Fukui University's staff members and students. Soon after having arrived, I became interested in University's Culture Clubs. Luckily, there are a lot of them in Fukui! So I looked up on the website and made contact with some of them. The most enthusiastic and inviting answer I got came from Fuyukai Gold-san, runner of the *rakugo* Club. At that time, he had just given an interview for local television! After chatting for a while, we arranged our first meeting at the University Club Building.

*Rakugo* is a form of Japanese comedy storytelling, originated around the 17th century and was highly popular through the *Showa period*. The *rakugoka* (player) sits alone on a pillow and with the help of his posture, gesture, intonation and only two items (fan and cloth) he must draw the audience's attention and hilarity. It's somewhat comparable to stand up comedy or unipersonal plays, but it's also particular because of its subtleties. Ever since I knew about it (Through an anime titled *Shouwa Genroku Rakugo Shinjuu*, that I highly recommend) I got fascinated by this particular form of oral literature, and set myself to know more about it.

That was basically my answer to Gold san when he asked me Why I was interested in *rakugo*. On our very first meeting he kindly offered me hot crab soup (it was a cold day!), and taught me a lot about *rakugo*. For instance, about the two main styles of *rakugo*: *Edo rakugo* being somewhat most solemn, even frightening sometimes, versus the most loose and easygoing *Kansai rakugo*. A good example for this contrast is the popular *rakugo* story *shinigami*, which highly differs whether it is played in one style or another. Gold san even performed an english version of *doubutsuen* (zoo) for me! And it was absolutely great!



If you are interested in japanese cultural expression, if you like comedy or literature in any of its forms, if you consider yourself a funny person who likes to make other people laugh, or if you like other people make you laugh I absolutely recommend you visit the *rakugo* club and meet Gold san! Next, I would like you to read from him about the many activities and proposals the club offers.

My name is Fuyukai Gold, the representative of the University of Fukui's *Rakugo* club. We act to understand *Rakugo* culture deeply. Now, I will explain about *Rakugo* and our activities in Japanese.

落語というものは歴史のある日本の文化です。落語には主に3つの種類があります。一つは東京など日本の東側で古くから語り継がれてきた「江戸落語」、二つ目は大阪など日本の西側で語り継がれた「上方落語」、そして現代で新しく作られた「創作落語」です。福井は日本の真ん中にあり、江戸・上方の両方を学ぶにはとても適した場所です。そのため、私たちはこれらを学ぶことに力を入れています。

私たちの活動は、「見る・調べる・やる」をベースに行っています。まず、落語を実際に「見る」ことから始まります。落語は動きと声色で人を演じ分けるものですので、まず見てその動きを学びます。次に、その落語の演目を「調べます」。





実は日本人の大半は彼らが何を言っているのか理解できません。そのため、その落語がどのような話か調べることが大切です。最後に落語を「やる」ことです。見て、調べたとしてもその落語のどの動きが難しいかは理解できません。そのため、最後に落語をやることで、その話を深く理解することができます。

私たちは、練習をするだけではなく人前で落語をすることも多くあります。2025年2月には岐阜で行われる大学生落語の全国大会に出ました。惜しくも予選で負けてしまいましたが、多くの人を笑顔にすることができました。また、2025年3月には石川県輪島市に落語をしに行きました。この輪島市では地震が起き、大きな被害にあいました。そこにいる子どもたちに笑ってもらえるよう、私たちは全力で活動しました。

Are you getting interested in Rakugo? You can learn Rakugo culture at the University of Fukui, if you are interested in it. Let's watch and perform Rakugo in Fukui!

# 留学生在学状況

(2024 年 10 月現在)

|         | 学部生 |   |    |    | 大学院生 |    |    |    |    | 科目等履修生／研究生／特別聴講学生／特別研究学生 |   |    |    | 合計  |  |
|---------|-----|---|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|----|-----|--|
|         | 教   | 医 | 工  | 国  | 教修   | 医博 | 工修 | 工博 | 国修 | 教                        | 医 | 工  | 国  |     |  |
| アルゼンチン  |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    | 1                        |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| バングラデシュ |     |   |    |    |      | 1  | 3  | 3  |    |                          |   | 2  |    | 9   |  |
| ボツワナ    |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    | 1                        |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| カメルーン   |     |   |    |    |      |    |    | 1  |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| カンボジア   |     |   | 2  |    |      |    | 3  |    |    |                          |   |    | 2  | 7   |  |
| 中国      |     |   | 4  | 2  | 1    | 1  | 13 | 13 | 3  | 13                       | 3 | 10 | 8  | 71  |  |
| チェコ     |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |                          |   |    | 1  | 1   |  |
| インド     |     |   |    |    |      |    | 4  | 1  |    |                          |   |    |    | 5   |  |
| インドネシア  |     |   | 1  |    |      |    | 1  | 3  |    |                          |   | 6  | 1  | 12  |  |
| イタリア    |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |                          |   |    | 1  | 1   |  |
| ケニア     |     |   |    |    |      |    |    | 1  |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| キルギス    |     |   |    |    |      |    |    | 1  |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| 韓国      |     |   | 3  | 2  |      |    |    |    |    | 2                        |   | 5  | 6  | 18  |  |
| リトアニア   |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |                          |   |    | 1  | 1   |  |
| マレーシア   |     |   | 15 | 8  |      |    | 1  | 2  |    | 1                        |   | 2  |    | 29  |  |
| ミャンマー   |     |   | 1  |    |      |    |    |    |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| ナイジェリア  |     |   |    |    |      |    | 1  |    |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| パキスタン   |     |   | 1  |    |      |    |    |    |    | 1                        |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| フィリピン   |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    | 1                        |   | 2  |    | 3   |  |
| スロバキア   |     |   |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |                          |   |    | 1  | 1   |  |
| 台湾      |     |   | 1  |    |      |    | 1  | 1  |    |                          |   | 5  | 15 | 23  |  |
| タイ      |     |   |    |    |      |    | 1  |    |    |                          |   |    |    | 1   |  |
| アメリカ合衆国 |     |   |    |    |      |    |    | 1  |    | 1                        |   |    | 1  | 3   |  |
| ベトナム    |     |   | 3  |    |      |    | 1  |    |    | 2                        |   |    | 3  | 9   |  |
| 合計      | 0   | 0 | 30 | 12 | 1    | 2  | 29 | 27 | 3  | 23                       | 3 | 32 | 40 | 202 |  |
|         |     |   |    |    |      |    | 56 |    |    |                          |   |    |    |     |  |
|         | 42  |   |    |    | 62   |    |    |    |    | 98                       |   |    |    |     |  |

## 地域社会との交流活動 — Local Community Exchange Activities —



240414 FCIA しゃべり場「伝える力」



2405-2502 FIA 日本語常設講座



240518 FCIA ワールドkids くらぶ「韓国」



240526 FCIA しゃべり場「出会い」



240601 FCIA 部活動体験



240615 FCIA ワールドkids くらぶ「中国」



240622 FCIA シャベリ場「絵本でビブリオバトル」



240721 FIA 福井外国人コミュニティリーダー



240725 FCIA 民族楽器体験



240727 FCIA シャベリ場「ことば色々」



240914 FCIA シャベリ場「虫の声」



240921 FCIA ワールドkidsくらぶ「マレーシア」



240928 FCIA シャベリ場「お月見」



241012 FCIA シャベリ場「誕生日の祝い方」



241020 FIA 福井国際フェスティバル



241026 FCIA シャベリ場「日本語でクラフト体験」



241110 FCIA 通訳ボランティア研修「照恩寺」



241110 FCIA シャベリ場「オノマトペで遊ぼう」





241124 FCIA しゃべり場「防災について知る」



241207 FCIA 越前和紙でしめ飾り作り



241208 FCIA しゃべり場「福井いいね！」



241214 FIA おちゃっとサロン「韓国」



241222 FCIA しゃべり場「師走、皆も走る？」



250118 FCIA ワールドkids くらぶ「インド」





250125 FIA おちゃっとサロン「ベトナム」



250126 FCIA しゃべり場「かるたで遊ぼう」



250209 FCIA しゃべり場「どこで買える？」



250215 FCIA ワールドkids くらぶ「イタリア」



250219 FIA 留学生と県内企業合同企業説明会



250309 FCIA しゃべり場「越前和紙」

## 学内交流活動 On Campus Activities



20240329 Welcome Party, Spring



20240329 前期 新入留学生歓迎会



20240525 Campus Festival China



20240525 大学祭 中国



20240525 Campus Festival China



20240525 大学祭 中国



20240525 Campus Festival Malaysia



20240525 大学祭 マレーシア



20240525 Campus Festival Malaysia



20240525 大学祭 マレーシア



20240721 見学旅行 スターランドさかだに



20240721 見学旅行 越前大仏





20240721 見学旅行 恐竜博物館



20240721 見学旅行 六呂師高原



20240807 Summer Camping



20240807 サマーキャンプ



20240807 Summer Camping



20240807 サマーキャンプ



20240807 Summer Camping



20240807 サマーキャンプ



20240807 Summer Camping



20240807 サマーキャンプ



20240807 Summer Camping



20240808 サマーキャンプ



20240808 Summer Camping



20240808 サマーキャンプ



20240930 Welcome Party, Autumn



20240930 後期 新入留学生歓迎会



20241031 ハロウィン



20241220 クリスマス





20241222 福井県留学生交流推進協議会 留学生の在留資格に関する講演会&クリスマス交流会



20241222 福井県留学生交流推進協議会 留学生の在留資格に関する講演会&クリスマス交流会



20250117 22nd Ski Tour (SkiJam Katsuyama) 20250117 第22 回スキー( スキージャム勝山)



20250117 22nd Ski Tour (SkiJam Katsuyama)



20250117 第22 回スキー( スキーJam勝山)



20250117 22nd Ski Tour (SkiJam Katsuyama)



20250117 第22 回スキー( スキーJam勝山)



20250123 Get-together Party



20250123 留学生と教職員との交歓会



20250123 Get-together Party



20250123 留學生と教職員との交歓会



20250123 Get-together Party



20250124 料理イベント



20250124 料理イベント



20250124 料理イベント



# 学位記授与式

— degree conferment ceremony —





## 表紙デザイン

**Quennie Dabi Jales** (Philippines)

連合教職開発研究科 教員研修留学生

Mabuhay! I'm Quennie Dabi Jales from Iloilo City, Philippines. I am a Teacher Training Student under the Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholarship Program at the University of Fukui. I am super delighted to design the cover of the *Kokoronet* magazine this year.

The theme of the cover is "Hawak-Kamay," which means "Holding Hands" in English. As you can see, the characters representing students from different nations are holding hands, symbolizing unity, togetherness, and friendship. I incorporated Japan's iconic symbols in the background, particularly the Cherry Blossom tree at the center. Japan has brought us together, not only to learn about its culture and enhance our academic skills but also to build meaningful relationships with people from diverse backgrounds. The vibrant colors reflect our colorful journey in Japan as we deepen our friendships. I hope that everyone appreciates the cover as much as I enjoyed creating it.





## 編集後記

コロナ禍が完全終息に至ったとの発表もないまま、世界はその段階に移行してコロナ禍前に戻ってきており、本学の留学生数もようやく 200 人台を回復する中での 2025 年春号の発行となりました。人数が増えたとは言え、相変わらず原稿執筆協力者は少なく、探すのには苦勞しました。忙しい中ご協力くださった編集委員の皆さんには、厚く御礼申し上げます。福井大学留学生のネットワークを絶やさないよう、今後も発行を続けていきますので、卒業生の皆さんも、近況報告と共に写真やメッセージなどをお送りいただければ幸いです。ご協力よろしくお願ひいたします。

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格致によりて 人と社会の未来を拓く

国立大学法人



福井大学  
UNIVERSITY OF FUKUI