高等研究所　第 98 回　月例研究会 / WIAS 98th Monthly Workshop

【日　時】2017 年 12 月 8（金）11：00～12：30
【会　場】9 号館　5 階第 1 会議室
【発表者】八尾　史　助教
　　　　　DANDOY, Régis　助教

[Date]　　　　Friday, December 8, 2017
[Venue]　　　Meeting Room 1, 5th floor, Bldg. No.9
[Presenter] Fumi Yao (Assistant Professor)
　　　　　　　Régis Dandoy (Assistant Professor)

1.　八尾史（Fumi Yao）：11：00～11：45

"Books in the Sand, Texts in a Text: In Search of Ancient Indian Buddhist Scriptures"

Since they began to write down their founder's teachings about two thousand years ago, Buddhists have produced innumerable scriptures embracing various contents: philosophical discussions, moral instructions, monastic regulations, narrative literature, poetry, etc. Most Buddhist texts written in Indian languages were lost forever due to the decline of Buddhism in India, but there are still a huge number of texts translated and transmitted in many parts of Asia as well as old Indic manuscripts excavated from archaeological sites.

In this talk, I would like to provide a brief look at Buddhist scriptures in general and studies on them and introduce my research project, a study on a specific text called the Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinaya.

「「お経」を発掘する：古代インドの仏教聖典を探して」

約二千年前に仏教徒たちが開祖ブッダの教説を文字に書きおこし始めて以来、厖大な聖典群が作りだされてきました。これらは哲学的議論、道徳上の教え、僧院規則、物語文学や詩など多岐にわたります。インドで仏教が衰亡した結果、インドの言語で書かれた仏教文献の大部分は永久に失われましたが、それでも大量の文献が翻訳されてアジアの各地に伝えられており、また遺跡からインド言語の写本が発見され

ることもあります。

本発表では仏教聖典（お経）とはなにか、その研究はどのようになされてきたかということを簡単に概観し、わたしの研究している「根本説一切有部律」Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinaya という文献についてお話ししたいと思います。

2．Régis Dandoy：11：50～12：30

"Why analyzing sub-national elections ? Insights from Europe and the Americas"

In political science, elections are undoubtedly the most observed and analysed phenomenon, constituting a real sub-field with its own concepts, methods and journals. But like many other phenomena, it is dominated by a so-called 'methodological nationalism', according to which researchers give priority to national elections at the expense of other types of elections, in particular subnational or regional ones. Yet, regional elections are important for the full understanding of political processes.

This presentation aims at providing a summary of the main arguments for the inclusion of regional elections in contemporary election studies. First, regional elections are important as they concern a growing number of citizens around the world: more and more countries organise regional elections and they may take different forms (legislative, gubernatorial, recall elections, etc.). Second, regional elections are increasingly relevant given the growing decentralisation trends around the world. Regionalisation, decentralisation and federalisation directly increase the stakes of regional elections. Regions are gradually empowered, not only based on self-rule but also on shared-rule mechanisms. Third, regional elections have a positive impact on the democratization processes in several countries. In addition, they have positive consequences on

the quality of representation and of public policies and on the functioning of political institutions via a larger balance of power. Fourth, even if national elections are an important driving factor behind regional elections, these later also have a direct impact on national politics as for example regarding career patterns or campaign strategies in national elections. Finally, empirical and methodological considerations also play a role in this process via – for instance – regional specificities or methodological opportunities.

The presentation will end up with a short summary of my current research project on regional elections in Latin America at WIAS. The main objective of this project is to explore the conditions under which regional elections become more or less regional or whether they are subordinated to national issues, parties and political phenomena. The research strategy is to quantitatively analyze regional elections results and see in how far they can be explained by regional variables or whether they fall alongside the traditional 'top-down' approach of the mid-term election and the second-order election models.