

平成 29 (2017) 年 9 月 5 日

博士論文審査結果報告
Report on Ph.D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defense

政策研究大学院大学
教授 園部 哲史

審査委員会を代表し、以下のとおり審査結果を報告します。

On behalf of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee, I would like to report the result of the Ph. D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defense as follows.

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| 学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate | Ibrahim Zuhuree | | |
| 学籍番号 ID Number | PHD14403 | | |
| プログラム名 Program | GRIPS Global Governance Program (G-cube) | | |
| 審査委員会 Degree Committee | 主査 Main referee | 園部 哲史 Tetsushi SONOBE | 主指導教員 Main advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 木島 陽子 Yoko KIJIMA | 副指導教員 Sub advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 高木 佑輔 Yusuke TAKAGI | 副指導教員 Sub advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 諸星 穂積 Hozumi MOROHOSI | 博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 不破 信彦 Nobuhiko FUWA 東京大学公共政策大学院 教授 Professor of Graduate School of Public Policy, the University of Tokyo | 外部審査委員 Referee from outside institutions |
| 論文タイトル Dissertation Title | An Empirical Analysis on International Tourist Flow and Hotel Room Prices: The Case of Maldives | | |
| (タイトル和訳)※ Title in Japanese | 観光客数とホテル料金の実証分析：モルジブの事例 | | |
| 学位名 Degree Title | 博士（政策研究）Ph.D. in Advanced Policy Studies | | |
| 論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation | 平成 29 (2017) 年 6 月 28 日 | 論文審査会開催日 Date of the Degree Committee Meeting | 平成 29 (2017) 年 7 月 26 日 |
| 論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense | 平成 29 (2017) 年 7 月 26 日 | 論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation | 平成 29 (2017) 年 8 月 23 日 |
| 審査結果 Result | 合格 Pass | | |
| | 不合格 Failure | | |

※タイトルが英文の場合、文部科学省に報告するため、和訳を付してください

If the title is in English, please translate in Japanese in order to report MEXT.

1. 論文要旨 **Thesis overview and summary of the presentation.**

The last seven decades have witnessed tremendous growth in the number of international tourist arrivals and the amount of international tourism expenditures. The development of this sector can be a driver of economic development. An example is the Maldives, an island country in the Indian Ocean, whose economy used to be completely dependent on fishery and a UK air force station but has reached the upper middle income range due to the phenomenal growth of its tourism industry. There has been increasing interest in international tourism not only among business persons and policy makers but also among researchers. Journals specializing in social and economic issues related to tourism have been born one after another.

Few empirical studies, however, have attempted to investigate the problems of congestion, pollution, and free-riding on efforts of other organizations and individuals to preserve natural landscape, cultural buildings, and other amenities. These problems may threaten the sustainable growth of the tourism industry. The sustainability may also hinge on training and education cultivating tourism human resources that can accommodate different languages, religions, and cultures. But investment in such human capital may be sub-optimal in the presence of financial market failures as well as job hopping and poaching after receiving training provided by employer. Little evidence has been presented as to the significance and impact of these problems as well as best practice models for addressing them.

The present dissertation aims at filling this gap mainly by conducting a survey of guesthouses in the Maldives. The Maldives is worth special attention for three reasons. The first is its success in tourism-led economic development. The second is its conventional policy of allowing only one hotel to operate on a coral leaf uninhabited island, which internalized the externality problems and free-rider problem as well as any trouble between tourists and residents. Thirdly, the recent democratization of this state allowed the operation of guesthouses in inhabited islands. As a result, guesthouses have been mushrooming and creating a fear that all the potential problems mentioned above become reality. The candidate collected data from 121 guesthouses on their operation, the educational and occupational backgrounds of their owner/operators as well as their managers' training experiences, foreign languages spoken by staff, the length of the nearest beach, and waste management practices. This kind of field study is rare in the literature on the economic analysis of tourism.

The data were analysed econometrically. The specification of regression equation follows the empirical hedonic-price model. The results indicate clearly, among other things, that guesthouse room prices are more closely associated with tourism-industry-specific human

capital, namely experience in the industry and prior training, than with general human capital, and that substandard waste management practices exist and have already begun exerting a negative impact on room prices even though the magnitude of the impact is small. These results have clear policy implications. The analysis also points out that some influential papers on hotel room prices commit misspecification in that they use the hotel room rating by those tourists who stay the room as an explanatory variable because the rating is clearly endogenous. The regression results demonstrate how carefully the guesthouses adjust room prices so that the rating of their rooms is maintained.

The data of guesthouses, however, do not allow any problems affecting all the guesthouses (as well as resorts on uninhabited islands) more or less equally. One of such problems is political instability. Although it is easy to imagine that political instability in a destination country will reduce tourist arrivals in the country, no attempts had been made to quantify the negative impact. This dissertation is probably the first to obtain an estimate of the negative impact of political instability on tourist arrival. This analysis made use of cross country panel data compiled by the World Trade Organization and borrowed the gravity model approach to the analysis of the volume of international trade.

The dissertation claims that it contributes to the literature by collecting primary data of guesthouses through a painstaking survey and by pointing out that potentially important problems of congestion and pollution externalities and political instability have been neglected in the existing literature, and that these problems indeed affect hotel room prices and tourist flows. The dissertation also claims that its methodologies are appropriate, that its econometric analysis is solid, and that its results have policy implications.

The presentation was made in front of all the members of the thesis review committee and a number of PhD students. It covered all major issues, findings, and policy implications of the dissertation in time and was followed by a lively Q and A session. Each referee other than the main referee asked at least one question and made at least one comment. The external referee and another referee asked more than three questions. The candidate answered all the questions squarely.

2. 審查報告 Notes from the Review Committee (including changes required to the thesis by the referees)

The referees were generally satisfied with the originality, contributions, and exposition of the dissertation. They were also satisfied with the clear presentation and responses to the

questions and comments at the defense. Several comments were made by them, however, to help the candidate improve the dissertation as follows:

1. Some parts of the dissertation refer to the consumer prices of the destination countries as tourism price, following the conventional terminology in the tourism literature. Such conventional usage of terms is understandable because tourists consume not just hotel services but a variety of goods and services like ordinary consumers. Still, it is an abuse: macroeconomic “prices” are distinct from microeconomic “price.” A clear explanation should be added to the dissertation.
2. Once a natural disaster hits a tourism destination, there may be significant and persistent impacts on tourist arrivals. Since information of natural disaster occurrences is available on internet, the cross-country regressions in the dissertation should be revised to take natural disasters into account.
3. While the dissertation interprets consumer rating of guesthouse rooms as representing consumer surplus to some extent, the explanation is not cogent enough.
4. An explanation of how the Maldives government’s interesting policy called one resort on one island was initially formulated, which readers would want, is missing.
5. The policy implication part of the dissertation contains a discussion of desirable regulations on guesthouses from the viewpoint of welfare economics. But the discussion of political feasibility of such regulations is missing.
6. The dissertation could have explored more implications of the findings for policies toward the development of tourism industries in developing countries.

3. 最終提出論文確認結果 Confirmation by the Main Referee that changes have been done to the satisfaction of the referees

The task of final check was delegated to the main referee. The candidate revised his dissertation meticulously following the comments made by the referees. The main referee finds that the dissertation was revised satisfactory.

4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation

The doctoral thesis review committee recommends that the degree of Ph.D. in Advanced Policy Studies be awarded to Mr. Ibrahim Zuhuree.

GRIPS Global Governance Program (G-cube) 総合審査委員会 結果報告

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|--|---|--|--|
| 総合審査委員会 General Assessment Committee | 主査 Main referee | 園部 哲史 Tetsushi SONOBE | 主指導教員 Main advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 木島 陽子 Yoko KIJIMA | 副指導教員 Sub advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 高木 佑輔 Yusuke TAKAGI | 副指導教員 Sub advisor |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 諸星 穂積 Hozumi MOROHOSI | 博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 田中 明彦 Akihiko TANAKA | 学長 President |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 鬼丸 武士 Takeshi Onimaru | チュートリアルクラスター責任者 Leader of Tutorial Cluster |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 石田 寛人 Hiroto ISHIDA | 学外の有識者 External Expert |
| | | 金沢学院大学 名誉学長 President Emeritus, Kanazawa Gakuin University | |
| | 審査委員 Referee | 不破 信彦 Nobuhiko FUWA 東京大学公共政策大学院 教授 Professor of Graduate School of Public Policy, the University of Tokyo | 外部審査委員 Referee from outside institutions |
| 総合審査課題 Question | <p>Prepare a 40-minute presentation addressing the following questions. You can use power point or handouts or both.</p> <p>Climate change has been a global agenda discussed by various stakeholders for decades. It is often said to be a global problem that cannot be addressed without concerted efforts of the international community. Nonetheless, some stakeholders deny the existence of the problem, and others disagree about the division of responsibility. What make it difficult to find a common ground for global actions? What can be expected from multilateral diplomacy? What roles should be played by international and regional organizations, governments, private firms, universities, and NGOs, respectively? How can they be coordinated appropriately to achieve sustainable development? [Note that while adaptation to climate change in general is within the scope of the question, a particular country's adaptation to climate change is out of the scope.]</p> | | |
| 総合審査口述試問 Presentation | 平成 29 (2017) 年 7 月 26 日 | 総合審査委員会 General Assessment Committee | 平成 29 (2017) 年 7 月 26 日 |
| 審査結果 Result | <div>合格 Pass</div> <div>不合格 Failure</div> | | |