

List of Dissertation Abstract (Innovation Management and Environmental Sciences)

Name	Supervisor	Title	Abstract
Aya HEIHO	Hiroki HONDO	Study on Practical Life Cycle Assessment Methods of Biomass Projects using Input-Output Tables	The objective of the present study is to discuss practical life cycle assessment methods used in the introduction process of a biomass project in order to promote the implementation of effective biomass projects. This study proposed practical methods using input-output tables, and applied the methods to environmental and socio-economic impacts assessment of biogas power generation projects using waste biomass. The methods proposed in this study allow for a better understanding of the effects of biomass projects and a successful design and improvement of biomass projects in region and/or national level.
Yujie JIANG	Yoshikazu SHUSA	Technological capability building trajectory in late-comer firms leveraging external resources: The case of Geely Auto's M&A and Alliance growth strategy	This paper investigated the compressed technological capability building trajectory leveraging external resources in Chinese latecomer firms, using an in-depth case study of Geely Auto. This research finds that 'Limited Integration Mode' clear the limited content of integration and adjust it dynamically to acquire external resources, limited core members transfer from existing units to newly formed unit and operators trained by dedicated education system intensified organizational learning capability to distribute and utilize various acquired external resources among organizational units, play an important role in Chinese latecomer firms to avoid high employee turnover rate and human resources shortage, build up technological capability rapidly.
Miyuki HOSHINA	Takatoshi ANDO	A study of the status of nursing for cancer patients in the changing gear phase: cooperation and collaboration between ward nurses and other medical professionals	Focusing on nurses involved in cancer patients who have reached the changing gear phase during hospital treatment, we conducted an empirical research on cooperation and collaboration with other medical professionals. In addition, assessed changes in the roles of cancer patients before and after being told that the changing gear point has come by conducting a literature research. We newly constructed a conceptual framework on the role expectation of the changing gear phase in the role theory from the perspective of ward nursing. As a result, it can be said that the phase around the changing gear point is the most important time for cooperation and collaboration among medical professionals including nurses and MSWs.

<p>Toshihiro KAWAZOE</p>	<p>Takatoshi ANDO</p>	<p>A Trial Study of Animal Assisted Intervention Aiming at Improvement of "Problem Behaviors" of People with Developmental Disorders Associated with Mental Retardation —From the Viewpoint of Behavior Analysis—</p>	<p>People with mental retardation may show the typical behaviors of autism. Lack of understanding of the peculiarities of these behaviors can cause “problem behaviors” with violence. The people involved in the study were encouraged to voluntarily develop a relationship with their dogs. In this study, new interventions for changes in spontaneous behavior using dogs to decrease “problem behaviors” of people with developmental disorders associated with mental retardation were discovered as well as the reason why the problem behavior of the person changed. Learning theory was also used in our research to explain why “problem behaviors” decreased when animal assisted intervention occurred.</p>
<p>Tomoya TAKAHASHI</p>	<p>Takatoshi Ando</p>	<p>A study of help-seeking preferences among the elderly living alone</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to develop the Help-seeking Preference Scale for elderly and to investigate the factors correlated with help-seeking preference among the elderly living alone. The results indicated 2 factors consisting of 10 items: (1) ‘desire to receive supports’ (6 items) and (2) ‘reluctance to receive supports’ (4 items). The result suggests the subjects’ financial circumstance and educational background influence the preference toward receiving support from others. Moreover, while the willingness to receive support was positively correlated with the decline in physical performances, the reluctance to receive support was positively correlated with weak social ties.</p>