

Title	mini-cの育成に関する研究 - 創造的になる方法を探索して-
Author(s)	近藤, 健次
Citation	
Issue Date	2018-03
Type	Thesis or Dissertation
Text version	ETD
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10119/15314
Rights	
Description	Supervisor:永井 由佳里, 知識科学研究科, 博士

氏名	近藤 健次		
学位の種類	博士(知識科学)		
学位記番号	博知第 222 号		
学位授与年月日	平成 30 年 3 月 23 日		
論文題目	mini-c の育成に関する研究—創造的になる方法を探索して—		
論文審査委員	主査 永井 由佳里	北陸先端科学技術大学院大学	教授
	内平 直志	同	教授
	由井 蘭 隆也	同	准教授
	姜 理恵	同	准教授
	田中 吉史	金沢工業大学	教授

論文の内容の要旨

Since creativity is important for solution of various problems including economic development and social problems, the concern over creativity is rising in various context. For example, in educational context, creative thinking is considered a key skill for future citizens, and in business context, corporations strive to dominate international markets through creative ideas and products (Kampylis & Valtanen, 2010).

While the word "creativity" is widely used, it seems that what are imaged with the word "creativity" differ among people. For example, some may imagine art or craftsmanship with the word "creativity", some may imagine innovation or scientific discovery, some may imagine everyday ideas, and others may imagine an internal thing like divergent thinking. In addition, while efforts to foster creativity are being carried out in various places, it is not often clear what the word "creativity" means in these efforts.

The purpose of this study is, focusing on mini-c (Beghetto & Kaufman, 2007), to clarify the characteristics of development of mini-c and to propose groupwork programs for fostering mini-c.

Mini-c is defined as the novel and personally meaningful interpretation of experiences, actions and events, which everyone has. Mini-c is distinguished from other forms of creativity in that the judgment of novelty and meaningfulness that constitutes mini-c is an intrapersonal judgment. Moreover, all contributions judged to be creative by others have their genesis in mini-c.

This study, first, organize the concepts of creativity and the level of creativity through previous study review. The existence of concept of creativity without generating products was revealed

Then, focusing on mini-c, the characteristics of mini-c development was investigated. For the investigation, from the viewpoint of the similarity of mini-c development and behavior modification, the transtheoretical model (TTM; Prochaska, Norcross, & DiClemente, 1994) was adopted from a variety of models which explain human behavior. The TTM consists of four constructs: the stages of change, the processes of change, decisional balance and self-efficacy for behavior change. In addition, the processes of change, decisional balance, and self-efficacy for behavior have certain relationships to the stages of change. In this study, scales for mini-c,

stages of change, decisional balance, and process of change were made by reference to previous studies, and then samples of 353 Japanese adults were gathered. Results shows that mini-c scores go up as people step forward the stages of change, which implies the applicability of TTM to mini-c fostering. Moreover, three factors on the decisional balance were found: “benefit,” “difficulty,” and “bad effect”, and three factors on the processes of change were found; “positive recognition and frustration avoidance”, “commitment and preparation”, and “others’ encouragement and use of support.” In addition, it became clear how factors of the decisional balance and those of the processes of change vary as people step forward the stages, and it was suggested that that different supports would be required for people in each stage of change.

Next, noting the fact that groupwork is frequently used as an effort to foster creativity, systematization of groupwork was attempted. Creativity-related groupwork was organized into four of "mini-c fostering groupwork", "little-c fostering groupwork", "creative interaction skills development groupwork" and "creative product generation groupwork", and desirable group composition and evaluation criteria for each groupwork were presented. In addition, the content of support for the mini-c fostering groupwork was discussed.

Finally, position of this study in creativity development research and that in knowledge science were discussed, and contributions of this study for both were presented. Moreover, limitation of this study and future study were discussed.

Keywords: Creativity, mini-c, Transtheoretical Model(TTM), Groupwork

論文審査の結果の要旨

本博士論文は、創造性の4Cモデルのうち、基盤となる初期段階（mini-c）の重要性に着目し、その発達過程について、行動変容と位置づけ、トランスセオレティカルモデルを適用してとらえる方法の有効性を示した、独創的な研究である。

研究方法として、意思決定バランスと変容プロセスに関する尺度を作成し、300人以上のアンケート調査で定量的に分析し、変容ステージ（前熟考期、熟考期、準備期、実行期、維持期）の分布を詳細にとらえた。幅広く充実した文献レビューと、新たな調査により、創造性育成に対する理論的アプローチを示すとともに、実務への応用性への知見を得ている。創造性研究において、トランスセオレティカルモデルを用いた分析を行うことは挑戦的な試みであり、学術的新規性が認められる。

各変容ステージにおける意思決定バランス（プロズとコンズ）の推移により、創造的な態度が習慣づくまでの過程をダイナミックにとらえ、変容プロセスの特徴を明確に表すことに成功しており、創造性を行動変容としてとらえることで、極めて詳細かつ具体的な方策を見いだしている。

従来の研究では、何らかの産物を生成する過程を対象としていることが多く、そのため、創造性評価において産物への評価に偏る傾向があったことに対し、本研究は mini-c と little-c を明確に区別し、外部からの評価を必要としない個人の内部での完結する経験や活動に焦点をあてる

ことで、創造的になるためには、あるいは創造性を育成するためには、個人の内面にある創造性をどう理解すべきか、という新しい知見を示しており、今後の発展が期待できる。また、グループワークの設計への有益な示唆を与えており、実務において創造性育成の方法を一段と深く掘り下げるとともに、展開の基礎となる研究といえる。

以上、本論文は、創造性の初期段階である mini-c について考究したものであり、学術的に貢献するところが大きい。よって博士（知識科学）の学位論文として十分価値あるものと認めた。