Contents

List of Tables vii
List of Figures viii
Preface ix
Notes on Contributors x

Introduction 1
Toshihisa Toyoda, Jun Nishikawa and Hiroshi Kan Sato

Part I Economic Development in the Postwar Period

1 Macroeconomic Policy with Particular Reference to Rapid Economic Growth 19
Yasutami Shimomura

2 Industrial and Trade Policy 41
Hiroshi Osada

3 Land and Infrastructure Management 62
Tsuneaki Yoshida

4 Resource Policy and Domestic Origins of Foreign Aid 77
Jin Sato

5 Income Distribution and the Standard of Living 98
Hiroki Nogami

Part II Human and Social Development

6 The Japanese Experience and Endogenous Development 119
Hiroshi Kan Sato

7 Rural Development – The Role of Rural Livelihood Improvement 134
Masami Mizuno
## Contents

8 Educational Development Experience
   *Kazuo Kuroda*
   
9 Public Health Policies and Health Services
   *Atsuko Aoyama*

### Part III Globalization and Its Influence on Development Cooperation

10 Opening of the Economy and Structural Reforms
   *Jun Nishikawa*

11 Integration of Global Concerns into ODA
   *Kaoru Hayashi*

12 The Evolution of Environmental Policy
   *Hidefumi Imura*

13 Disaster Management and Policy
   *Toshihisa Toyoda*

### Part IV New Concerns, New Stakeholders

14 Human Security and the Peace-Building Paradigm:
   A Japanese Experience and Perspective
   *Yasunobu Sato*

15 NGO Experiences
   *Yasuhiro Shigeta*

*Index*
Introduction

Toshihisa Toyoda, Jun Nishikawa and Hiroshi Kan Sato

This book assembles original papers on Japan’s experiences of development – with special reference to the period after the Second World War, and with a view to deriving some lessons for developing countries – written by 15 leading academicians of the Japan Society for International Development (JASID). The Society does not specialize in some narrow discipline, but, rather, is very interdisciplinary in nature. This book comprises 15 topics, as selected by the editors. We selected these 15 topics based upon two tentative principles: one is that they are more or less representative of the topics covered by the Society, and the other is that they may be of interest to readers from overseas. We think that some aspects of Japan’s development discussed in this volume have already been addressed in various books and papers, but some aspects have not, as yet. Although we cover some well-known, basic, historical facts and debates concerning the development process, we do believe readers will discover some new ideas and findings.

Since 1993, when the Liberal Democratic Party’s monopoly of political power ended and Japanese politics entered the coalition government period, Japan has entered a period of revising its previous regime, which was destined for high economic growth, and has faced the restructuring of its political governance. The political change that took place in September 20091 accelerated this. This transitional period is a good time to review Japan’s past performance and experiences in development, and to clarify the priorities in her choice of domestic and external policies in the coming decades.

When we refer to Japan’s development experience, we describe it on the basis of two interpretations: one implies the evaluation of Japan’s own experience in achieving development, and the other implies international comparability or applicability.
With regard to the evaluation of Japan’s development, the classic works of W. W. Lockwood or G. C. Allen from the 1950s deal with this topic, and, since then, there have been plenty of works describing how Japan achieved its economic growth and development, and identifying the system that enabled its modernization and economic growth. Since the 1990s and the ‘lost two decades’, we have seen a substantial number of books studying Japan’s entry into the Depression period and the causes of its stagnation. However, this is not the aim of our book; we would like to focus on the implications of Japanese economic development on the current development issues of developing countries. From this perspective, we can identify two types of studies in this area. One is the quantitative analysis of Japan’s economic growth in the modernization age, which tries to draw lessons for today’s developing countries. The other is the more qualitative analysis of Japan’s development, focusing on endogenous factors of development.

Kazushi Ohkawa and the School of Hitotsubashi presented pioneering work in the quantitative field. They identified two factors in Japan’s developmental experience: the necessity of import-substitution industrialization, and the role of the state in sponsoring and promoting development.

In the early stages of development after World War II, Japan advocated the role of industrialization and the state in its economic development. During that period, Shigeru Ishikawa (Hitotsubashi University) explained the importance of agriculture as a source of capital accumulation in development (Ishikawa 1967).

In the 1960s, Japanese scholars demonstrated the importance of industrialization and state initiatives in the promotion of development on the basis of Japan’s experience. The well-known theory of the Flying Wild Geese stemmed from this: the theory identified the necessity for latecomers to catch up with the early starters, and even surpass the latter in development. Through their work, it has become clear that the overall economic growth of major economic sectors and their interrelations are primordial in economic development and the role of the state in promoting this was emphasized.

In the 1980s, in the aftermath of high economic growth and rapid modernization, Japanese scholars pointed out the necessity of endogenous development. The theory advocated sovereignty for the inhabitants and autonomy in development, respecting the particular conditions surrounding the development. The theory paved the way for regional and decentralized development in the later period.
We must refer to at least three other books, written by distinguished authors, which aim at similar goals to this volume. Japan’s development processes from the Edo era were analyzed very thoroughly by Ohno (2005), and by Kohama (2007) for the post-World War II period. However, their concerns were primarily economic and therefore different from our approach. The recent book by Otsuka, Togo and Hamada (2010) has more similarities with our volume than the former two books, although they consider economic aspects far more intensively than we do, touch only slightly on the roles of development assistance and higher education, but do not refer to other social aspects.

This JASID book inherits these intellectual traditions; however, it incorporates more recent concerns which have emerged from Japan’s economic development and which have yet to be studied seriously in the academic world. This includes the role of the environment, resource and energy management, land and disaster management, income redistribution and social equity issues, community governance and local development, and other issues that have entered Japan’s development over recent decades. The implications of these new topics for developing countries are examined here. Following the period of high economic growth, Japan should have associated increasingly with the emerging countries of Asia and the South in general, and, in this effort toward global and regional cooperation, an analysis of the relevance of Japan’s experience for developing countries would be useful.

Another type of study of Japan’s experience in development is related to the assessment of Japan’s experience in development cooperation. A number of studies exist in this area; however, they are mostly limited to the assessment of the official development assistance (ODA) or bilateral cooperation. There is a general description of Japan’s ODA found in Nishigaki and Shimomura (1999), and a study on the decision-making system of the ODA in Rix (1993). However, we regret to say that very little research exists into the role of economic cooperation in relation to Japan’s economic development, or on the emphasis of Japan’s economic cooperation, particularly with regard to areas such as the environment, natural disasters, education, rural development, health and medicine, human security, peace-building, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and others. This book is the first integrated survey on the policy, performance and tasks that lay ahead of Japan’s development cooperation efforts.

Japan, like other developed countries, has been entering into the stage of mature economic growth of one to three percent per year. Japan should prepare itself for a period of a decreasing population, labor shortages, and an increasing social security burden. During this period, Japan...
should prepare for further internationalization and the development of a knowledge-intensive economy, opening its society up to the world. Still, it is one of the largest exporters and importers in the world, and one of the highest investing countries, transferring its knowledge, technology and experience to the developing countries.

In this book, we try to summarize Japan's experience of development cooperation in relation to the new phase of its economic development. Here, the stakeholders are much more diverse than the traditional ones: not only the government and private enterprises but the civil society has also been listed.

At the turning point of Japan's developmental path, we would like to identify the new orientation of – and challenges to – Japan's development cooperation policy in relation to the changing world environment as well as to her own development conditions.

At the final stage of compiling this volume, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, on March 11, 2011. It was the biggest earthquake to hit Japan since records began in the late 1800s, with a magnitude of 9.0. It triggered tsunamis, and also caused the nuclear power plants crisis. The human, material and economic losses are immense. We are forced to seriously reconsider how to cope with natural and non-natural disasters in the context of modern society. Although we could only touch upon the implications of this recent disaster with regard to Japan and the rest of the world in Chapter 12 and Chapter 13, we feel that this incident may persuade our society toward a new direction. Japan received a huge amount of overseas donations, as well as many rescue teams, volunteers and technical and technological assistance for relief and recovery from the disaster. Although the damage to the nation is vast in so many respects, when considered from an international perspective, a new tendency of international cooperation – a kind of international mutual help – seems to be revealed.

The book is divided into the following four parts: Part I – Economic development in the postwar period; Part II – Human and social development; Part III – Globalization and its influence on development cooperation; and Part IV – New Concerns, New Stakeholders.

Part I – ‘Economic Development in the Postwar Period’ – deals with Japan's economic development, from the post-World War II period until the 1970s, when her rapid economic growth saw a downturn. In this section the chapters focus on identifying the uniqueness of Japan’s
development process during the period of reconstruction and high economic growth. Throughout Part I, the institutional and historical factors that have made both GDP growth and the redistribution of income in this country possible will be identified. These factors are analyzed in terms of macroeconomic policy thought, industrial policy, land and infrastructure policy, resource policy, as well as redistribution policy. Several factors led to such a unique policy. First, the policy of allied armies was resolved to disallow the revival of authoritarian militarism, to form a reliable ally in Asia, and to promote democratization, which urged the dissolution of economic concentration through ‘zaibatsu’ (conglomerates), land redistribution, and the strengthening of labor rights. Japan’s revival from the ashes of the war was made possible by the process of worldwide democratization, which had progressed since the Depression period. Another factor was the people’s willingness and determination to support these policies. The allied economic assistance – in particular, aid from the USA and the World Bank – has contributed to and supported Japan’s revival. The economic assistance was made possible in the framework of the East–West Cold War. Japan’s reconstruction was possible in the opened atmosphere of both resources and a product market. In other words, Japan’s economic development was achieved in the globalized world market. This is the major difference in her experience, as compared with the prewar period when the block economy prevailed.

Each chapter not only describes the major achievements in each field but also tries to present the implications for, and applicability of, Japan’s particular experiences in comparison to those of today’s developing countries.

Chapter 1 – ‘Macroeconomic Policy with Particular Reference to Rapid Economic Growth’ – reviews the macroeconomic policy, with specific reference to the trends of economic policy thought in Japan. The chapter initially shows that there is some continuity between the macroeconomic policy adopted in the prewar period and that of the postwar period. There is also some continuity in the policy package adopted by the government, which was not limited to a standard ‘industry-promotion policy’, but covered a much broader area of economic development. It worked well in the framework of a controlled economy, which the government strengthened in the 1930s, during the Showa period. Not only was it the occupation policy of the Allied forces, but it was also policy of the Japanese government, who willingly used the fruits of such a democratization policy in the framework of a controlled economic management policy.
Chapter 2 – ‘Industrial and Trade Policy’ – focuses on the industrial policy and reviews some important debates about its role and unique contributions. It is emphasized that the policy was implemented together with large-scale trade liberalization. The industrial policy introduced by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) covered not only the promotion of targeted industrial sectors, but also the ‘fade out’ of sunset industries, for a smooth exit or specialization in high quality products, thus contributing to the smooth transition of the industrial structure. Although Japan’s experience of industrial policy is, of course, not directly applicable to currently developing countries as a whole, her careful shift from import substitution to trade liberalization – excluding her principal food crop, rice – is a good reference for a new strategy for developing countries to adopt in the contemporary period.

Chapter 3: ‘Land and Infrastructure Management’ primarily discusses the role of land and infrastructure management during the postwar period until the late 1960s. Japan experienced occupation by the Allied forces for peace-building purposes after the fatal destruction of both her physical assets and authoritarian cultural value system and, later, received aid from the World Bank and other foreign communities. Most of the foreign aid was used to improve land and public infrastructure, which enabled the efficient use of that land and infrastructure for industrialization and export–import oriented economic growth. Economic development in Japan has always been connected to her infrastructure development; this is why, in Japan’s ODA, the construction of infrastructure and public works have always been emphasized.

Chapter 4: ‘Resource Policy and Domestic Origins of Foreign Aid’ considers the scarcity of resources, which was a big obstacle in the economic development of Japan. Jin Sato sheds light on the instituting of the Resources Committee in the Economic Stabilization Board (which later became the Economic Planning Agency) during the reconstruction period. This committee contributed to integrating resource policy into development policy in the postwar period. The group also advocated active economic assistance to the developing countries in the South. They considered aid an indispensable part of the economic policy, even when Japan was an underdeveloped and aid-receiving country herself. Japan would succeed in attaining her economic development only by importing various natural and energy resources from abroad in exchange for exporting products and enhancing foreign aid. In the high economic growth period, when Japan felt the competition to secure natural resources becoming intense, she started providing large-scale ODA for natural and energy
resources. The concern over resource management constituted one of the domestic origins of foreign assistance.

Chapter 5: ‘Income Distribution and the Standard of Living’ reviews the historical evolution of the distribution of income, redistribution, and social policies, with specific reference to their impact on the standard of living and poverty alleviation. Until the 1980s, Japan was considered one of the archetypal countries for attaining both income growth and distributive equality. The increase in productivity fed workers’ salaries in the form of an annual salary increase. The rice price, guaranteed by the government, was also pegged to this salary increase. It assured a national commitment to the economic growth of both urban and rural areas. How was this possible? It is certain that the nation attempted to catch up with the advanced countries. To apply this implication to contemporary developing countries, the chapter emphasizes that we should refer not only to economic growth in the postwar period, but also to public and private initiatives for improvement of the standard of living in the prewar period. In this sense, when we look at Japan’s development, we should not overlook the historical continuity of the people’s commitment to development since the pre-modern age.

Part II, titled ‘Human and Social Development,’ contains chapters related to particular features of human and social development, as realized in Japan’s development process. It comprises chapters on endogenous development and the application of the country’s cultural and social capital; rural development, promoted largely in its execution by the Rural Livelihood Improvement Programs (R-LIP); the educational aspect of development and its relevance in today’s Education for All (EFA) policy adopted at the UN and UNESCO forums; and public health policy and provision of health services realized in Japan and its meaning to the developing world of the South, which is currently following a similar course of development.

All these chapters provide information on how Japan had, in her process of modernization and development, laid emphasis on realizing human and social development in the rural, educational, and health fields, often using traditional and cultural norms that the leaders of modernization adopted when confronted with the impact of the developed West. They made use of the nation’s cultural values, often transforming them to accommodate the hegemonic influences of the advanced countries and to mobilize the nation’s capabilities to catch up with the West. During these efforts, and being an insular nation deprived of natural resources, human and social development was primordial. They were keen to conserve ownership in this transformation.
Part II, as a whole, shows that social development was a driving force in the promotion of economic growth and modernization.

Chapter 6: ‘The Japanese Experience and the Endogenous Development’ tries to demonstrate how a ‘non-occidental country was able to adapt herself and catch-up with the modern world forged by the occidental countries’. Japan’s instrument was the endogenous development path promoted by the Meiji leaders in the face of rapid modernization and westernization, largely forced upon them by the developed Western powers. Nationalism and the mobilization of people, developed in line with this new norm (‘Wakon yosai’, the Japanese spirit, occidental technology), were emphasized at the macro level; however, the chapter highlights that, at the micro level, the people’s collective public action – inherently traditional at the village level – was further developed through the modernization efforts. Often, in this period of rapid modernization, women’s action groups were important in promoting public health care, social education, and other social development issues, which are largely achieved on the basis of a community trust relationship. This tradition was inherited by the Japan of the post-World War II period. The chapter shows how the high economic growth after World War II was supported by grassroots community participation. The endogenous development model assured by the ownership of catch up efforts which mobilized its cultural and social resources, explains Japan’s particular manner of development, which largely uses the outside market, technology, and knowledge, but was basically supported by the committed participation of citizens in these efforts.

Chapter 7: ‘Rural Development – The Role of Rural Livelihood Improvement’ analyzes the rationale behind rural development in Japan after World War II. Just after the war, the major tasks for rural development were, first, the increase of food production in order to assure the nation’s survival and, second, improvement of the living standards of rural households to eradicate rural poverty. These two objectives were achieved not only by the modernization of agriculture through rural transformation, but also by the involvement of farm household members in nonagricultural activities. The key factors in achieving these two goals were the overall economic development of Japan through industrialization and the R-LIP. In fact, with regard to the latter, the application and extension of R-LIP facilitated the progress of modernization and its acceptance among rural households. The author analyzes the importance of the R-LIP, often overlooked by previous researchers when discussing Japan’s rural development. It was promoted as an integral part of the agricultural extension program by the partnership of the
government and the Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA). It covered not only the technical guidance needed to increase agricultural productivity, but also encouraged the cash-earning activities of the rural household, promoted health care and family planning, and strengthened concerns for the improvement of the environment. Through the collective handling of the R-LIP, the movement organized small groups of people, enhanced the mutual care and support of the villagers, and strengthened their trust relationship. Thus, the group members acquired learning experiences and gained new perspectives on their rural livelihood.

Chapter 8: ‘Educational Development Experience’ emphasizes educational development in Japan since the Meiji era. Previous research tends to describe the Japanese educational system as being one of the most effective educational models of development because she achieved, over a relatively short period, the universal education system (UES) and eradicated illiteracy. However, the chapter explains how Japan’s educational system has evolved over the ages in response to political imperatives and social changes. In order to study the relevance of Japan’s education system on the Education for All (EFA) policy, the case of female education is examined. Just after the Meiji Restoration, when the modernization of Japan began, the government emphasized the development of the UES and promulgated the Education Ordinance. It was strongly inspired by Confucian ethics; however, universal education came into practice under the sex-segregated system. The enrollment rate for girl’s schools was still low (30 percent) until around 1890, but the strong tide of nationalism in successive wars (1894–1895, Japan–China War; 1905–1906, Japan–Russo war) helped the mobilization of girls into the compulsory education system. The progress of girls’ education was also due to the interests of local communities, families and the girls themselves, who aspired to become part of the modernizing world. The author emphasizes that it was the formation of an effective educational community that enabled the achievement of the UES and its assimilation of the people, although the sex-segregated education system has still not been replaced by coeducation, which is the ideal system of modern education. Japan’s educational experience demonstrates that the strong commitment of the government, as well as the formation and development of an educational community, are the key factors in achieving an effective EFA policy.

Chapter 9: ‘Public Health Policies and Health Services’ traces the concise history of public health and medical services in Japan and examines the promotion of maternal health together with family planning.
policies and services. This chapter then discusses the development of the universal coverage of health insurance and the challenges raised by the demographic and economic changes to public health policy and services which occurred in recent years. When Japan began its modernization, controlling infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, and improving maternal and child health was imperative. In the post-World War II reconstruction period, however, infectious diseases were still a serious problem for the nation. It was only with Japan’s economic and social development after the 1950s that standards of living improved and various public health measures, including health insurance, were developed. Thus, infectious diseases were drastically reduced. Maternal and child health care showed dramatic improvement. Today, non-infectious diseases such as cancers and cardiac diseases constitute the major causes of death. The life expectancy of Japanese people was largely extended during the period of high economic growth. In the 1990s, during the time of globalization, ‘small governments’, and economic structural reforms, the demographic transition continued. The focus of public health care has been necessarily modified, since public health expenditure was largely reduced, whilst the population has become increasingly aged. There later arose the new problem of ‘work–life balance’, as the work-oriented lifestyle for men and women, prevalent during the high growth period, was believed to be one of the reasons for the birth of fewer children. From Japan’s experience in public health policy and health services, major lessons can be drawn for developing countries, such as the commitment of the government to public policy, as well as the constitution of the caring community of health workers and the local society in the health policy system. However, as the author notes, the Japanese public health system always faces new challenges.

Part III, titled ‘Globalization and Its Influence on Development Cooperation’, primarily discusses the Japanese experience of development and its influence on Japan’s development and cooperation policy following the high economic growth period: this period extends from the 1980s to the present. In the 1980s, liberalization, privatization and deregulation began to progress in the framework of a neoliberal policy. At this time, Japan also looked to activate international cooperation after the two oil shocks of the 1970s, and she was also confronted by serious economic and trade conflicts with the USA and Europe. This was the time when huge foreign exchange had been accumulated in Japan’s current account.

Chapter 10: ‘Opening of the Economy and the Structural Reforms’ examines Japan’s efforts at structural reforms, which began in the
late 1980s, and their implication on development cooperation. In this period, the Japanese model of development (JMD), achieved by the triangular leadership of the Politicians–Bureaucrats–Business Groups' was strong. The ODA was also heavily influenced by the interests of the JMD. However, in this period, the people's concern regarding the transparency of politics as well as governance progressed. The JMD began to decay in the early 1990s and, together with that, more global concerns were introduced in development cooperation; in 1993, the ODA Charter was adopted for the first time.

Chapter 11: ‘Integration of Global Concerns into ODA’ analyzes how global concerns have been incorporated into Japan's ODA, which had the reputation of being based on narrow, national economic interests. This evolution also shows that Japan's traditional ODA, which was based on the construction of infrastructure and the export of heavy equipment (hard-type ODA), is increasingly being replaced by soft-type ODA projects related to social development and environmental concerns. However, since the implementation of ODA is strongly influenced by bureaucratic sectionalism, the coherence and effectiveness of ODA projects are adversely affected. In addition, Japan's efforts in opening up its economy and society have received a rather low score from international society, as protectionism in the agricultural and labor market is still very strong. This affects the feelings of the developing countries vis-à-vis Japan's cooperation efforts. A unified policy to improve North–South relations is crucial.

Chapter 12: ‘The Evolution of Environmental Policy’ explains the emphasis on environmental concerns in Japan's development cooperation. In fact, the above-mentioned shift of emphasis reflected the rapid evolution of environmental concerns in society: in the 1990s, the laws relating to recycling and the formation of a circular-type society were successively adopted in the Diet. These concerns were reflected in the incorporation of environment-related projects in Japan's ODA. Here the shift of domestic concern, which was expressed in the external policy of Japan, is also visible. Japan's environmental cooperation was combined with pollution prevention and energy saving technologies that she had developed in the previous decades. There are some challenges in the trials of technology transfer from Japan to developing countries, as the technology development is closely incorporated into the social system.

Chapter 13: ‘Disaster Management and Policy’ discusses one social development area which is very relevant to today's developing countries: disaster prevention, disaster relief, and post-disaster reconstruction.
issues. Japan experienced the Great Hanshin–Awaji Earthquake in 1995, which was, at that time, the worst natural disaster in terms of human and economic losses after World War II. The incident constituted a turning point, in that the Japanese began showing committed concern for the promotion of volunteerism in social development both in the domestic and international fields, as well as disaster risk reduction and disaster relief and recovery. The author analyzes the impact of the Kobe earthquake from various perspectives, including the huge amount of indirect losses for developed urban areas, and emphasizes the necessity of good information and emergency response systems, organization of volunteer workers, establishment of relief and reconstruction funds, and the mutual help of citizens and community in partnership with the administration. He evaluates the progress of the post-Kobe disaster management and the policy decisions which have been made in light of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011. He also derives a heavy lesson for safer energy policies, not only for Japan but also for the rest of the world, from the ongoing nuclear plant crisis. In addition, the author maintains that Japan should continue to play an important role in international cooperation for disaster risk reduction in many disaster-prone developing countries.

Following this high economic growth period, Japan’s shift from one country’s growth path, based on the concerns of catching up with developed countries and establishing its international position in the globalizing world, has become manifest. This change, also seen in Japan’s economic cooperation policy, shows a shift from development assistance based on narrow national interests to one reflecting more global concerns.

Part IV, which is titled ‘New Concerns, New Stakeholders’, illustrates the new concerns and new stakeholders which have appeared in recent decades (1990–2011). It comprises chapters on Japan’s interest in human security and peace-building issues in conflict stricken areas, and the active participation of NGOs in the area of development cooperation and advocacy.

Chapter 14: ‘Human Security and the Peace-Building Paradigm’ explains Japan’s origination and adoption of the new paradigms in development cooperation: human security and peace-building. The chapter discusses the relationship between these two notions. After the initial examination, the tasks ahead of the policy (which are based on these new paradigms) are explored, together with relevant research areas. These two notions appeared, and were rapidly emphasized, in the international cooperation arena of the 1990s. The Japanese
government remarked on the importance of these notions in the initial stage and took the initiative in establishing the Trust Fund for Human Security in 1999 and the Independent Commission on Human Security in 2001. Moreover, Japan looked for concrete application of its ODA idea, as described in the ODA Charter of 1993, which is based on the Peace Constitution. The peace-building issues were concluded at the United Nations forums in the 1990s, and Japan had a keen interest in peacekeeping and peace-building issues. The human security theory provided a good theoretical base for peace-building. The chapter encourages development research on conflict management and governance, the structural causes of the conflict, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and human development/human security issues. In the international field, Japan should positively contribute to non-militaristic peace-building issues, such as the International Court of Criminal Justice, reconciliation efforts, refugee protection, law reforms, strengthening of the Global Compact, and prevention of human trafficking. In the domestic field, she should prepare to make her society more accommodating to refugees and permanent immigrants.

Chapter 15: ‘NGO Experiences’ discusses the brief history of Japanese NGOs, identifies their characteristics, and analyzes the accountability issues and tasks ahead of them. Japanese NGOs started relief and welfare work in the 1960s; however, it was not until after the 1980s that they positively developed both overseas assistance and development education work. Meanwhile, in the 1970s, civil society faced advocacy issues with private enterprises and their social responsibility, brought about by pollution problems. In the 1990s, new areas of activity were initiated, including advocacy to government, networking of NGOs for particular campaign areas, and regular dialogues between the government and NGO networks. The 1995 Hanshin–Awaji earthquake constituted the landmark for the official recognition of the role of volunteers in relief and reconstruction tasks, which resulted in the Non–Profit (NPO) Law of 1998, under which over 40,000 NPOs were registered until June 2010. The number of NPOs together with NGOs has increased rapidly over the last two decades. The latter’s activities have been diversified, including partnerships with NGOs in the South. The author judges, however, that the advocacy and campaigning activities of Japanese NGOs are still weak, which is shown by their limited recruitment and fund-raising capabilities. He recommends that NGOs enhance their accountability and self-evaluation systems in order to prepare for future developments.
There are two axes of argument in this book. One is the chronological examination of Japan's development efforts and their reflection on the international cooperation field; this covers the post-World War II period of 1945–1954, the high economic growth period of 1955 to the 1970s, the post-high economic growth period of the 1980s and 1990s, and the contemporary period, starting with the year 2000. We have traced Japan's international development cooperation efforts for the second half of the twentieth century with regard to basic thought, rationale, policy, and implementation systems. We have successively analyzed the evolution of international development cooperation in its genesis, the period of complementing economic growth, the transition period from national interests to global concerns, and the contemporary development of more diverse and integrated efforts aiming at a peace-oriented world, although the characteristics of each period necessarily involve some gray areas.

The other axis is the analysis of development cooperation efforts with the domestic evolution of the economic structure. The integrated examination makes it clear that in each period of Japan's development, there was a shift of emphasis in cooperation issues, from the war reparation period to the emphasis on the yen loan, securing the market for export products and raw materials, promotion of overseas investment, introduction of global concerns, and diversification of interests and stakeholders. In each period, the emphasis of development cooperation reflected the change in the economic structure. However, through the ages, Japan's international cooperation has shifted from narrow economic interests to more global and regional concerns. Through this change, however, characteristics that are fitted to the Japanese mentality persist: autonomy (ownership), emphasis on human resource development, community involvement in development efforts, and concerns for a peace-oriented world. The book also clearly demonstrates that, from among these characteristics, there are conflicting aspects that should be resolved in order for Japan to become a full member of the global society. It is interesting to note, however, that with internationalization and the 'opening up' of society, an increasing number of global concerns have been emphasized and, in fact, Japan's development has largely been made possible in the framework of a globalizing world market. After completing our examination, we arrive at the conclusion that Japan's opening up to the world operates in an irreversible direction, and international development cooperation constitutes one of the indispensable promoters of this direction.7
Notes

1. The Democratic Party came into power during the parliamentary elections, defeating the LDP–Komeito coalition.
4. The Flying Wild Geese theory was first presented by Kaname Akamatsu, professor at the Tokyo Commercial College (later Hitotsubashi University). Akamatsu’s original version of the theory is edited in Smitka (1998). The theory was applied by Kiyoshi Kojima and his disciples in the 1970s to explain the Asian development, and it was rapidly propagated in Asian countries. See Kojima (1977).
5. In English textbooks on the Japanese economy, it is Francks (1992) who appropriately shows the basic prerequisite for development. However, it is certain that, after the 1960s, Japan entered into the international division of labor, placed emphasis primarily on industrialization, and pursued export orientation. Nonetheless, it is a pity that many English books on the Japanese economy simply neglected the former aspect of constituting a balanced development pattern for the domestic circuit of economy, and primarily emphasized the role of the state ‘guided capitalism’ or the ‘neo-feudal corporatism.’ See E. W. Nafziger (1995) or Reading (1992).
7. Following the 2011 East Japan Earthquake and tsunami, Japan received huge amounts of relief goods and donations as well as relief teams from many countries (including least developed ones) and regions throughout the world. Both victims and non-victims in Japan felt thankful for such assistance from all over the globe. To our understanding, this is an example of growing tendency of mutual help and cooperation among countries and regions through human and/or global concerns.

References


Index

Ackerman, Edward, 80, 88
administrative guidance, 28
administrative reforms, 186
Afghanistan, 262–3
aging population, 101, 172
agrarian reform, 65–7, 71, 135
Agricultural Land Committee, 66
agriculture, 2, 128
  land development policies, 120
  land reform, 65–7, 71, 135
  modernization of, 8–9, 135–6, 138
  water rights, 125–6
Aichi Canal Project, 73
aid effectiveness, 208–10
aid visibility, 213–14
Aiiku-kai, 164–5
Aki, Kohichi, 88, 90, 93
Allen, G. C., 2
allied arms, 5
Allied forces, 62, 63, 124, 135, 151
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), 260
Annan, Kofi, 257
antiterrorism, 263
Aoki, Masahiko, 30
Arima, Zitsuzyo, 277
Arisawa, Hiromi, 21, 26
Asian financial crisis, 42
Asian Rural Institute (ARI), 271, 277–9
Asian symbiotic society, 277–9
Asia Society, 87
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 56
automobile industry, 52
balanced budgets, 33
Bank of Japan, 20, 27, 32, 185
Basic Education Growth Initiative (BEGIN), 144–5
Basic Environment Law, 221, 230
Basic Environment Plan, 221
Basic Human Needs (BHN) approach, 203
Basic Law of Overseas Cooperation, 194
bilateral cooperation, 3
birth control, 166–7
blood diamonds, 265
Boulding, Kenneth, 21
bubble economy, 185
Buddhism, 120
business sector, 265–6
Cambodia, 263–4
capacity gap, 63, 64
capital liberalization, 34, 44
  in 1960s, 45–51
  rationale for industrial policy and, 53–5
cartelization, 24
central banks, 20
Charter of Trade and Foreign Exchange Liberalization, 34
chemical industry, 45, 46
child health services, 164–6, 176
China, 78, 85, 120, 121, 122, 197n19, 233
Christianity, 121, 160
circular-type society, 11
civil society, 13, 194, 284–6
see also nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), 207, 216n20, 226
cleaner production technology, 234
climate change, 207, 222–7
Club of Rome, 203
colony industry, 26, 43
Cold War, 5, 26, 84, 152, 200, 206–7
collective public action, 125–7
Colombo Plan, 85–7, 89, 200, 215n3
colonial powers, 22, 122
commercial banks, 20, 32

289
community-based disaster management, 244–5
Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), 209
Conference of Parties (COP), 207, 222
Confucianism, 9, 127, 148
conglomerates, 5
contraceptives, 166–7
contract-based employment, 187
Contribution to Development Index (CDI), 214
controlled economy, 24–5, 28–9
Corporate Social Responsibility, 266
cottage industries, 122
cultural identity, 123
cultural values, 7
Cummings, William, 155
Daily Life Security Law, 104
debt crisis, 204
Democratic Party, 15n1
democratization, 5, 64, 67, 129 rural, 135
deregulation, 187
developing countries debt crisis in, 204 educational development in, 154–6 public health policies in, 173–7 social protection systems in, 113–14 Development Assistance Committee (DAC), 72, 91, 200, 258, 269 development cooperation, 3, 4 globalization and, 10–12 international, 14 NGOs in, 284–6 shift in emphasis of, 14 development models Japanese Model of Development (JMD), 181–97 transfer of, from US to Japan, 87–90 Devey, John, 150 disaster information systems, 243–4 disaster management and policy, 11–12, 236–52 characteristics of disaster countermeasures, 238–40 community-based, 244–5 historical overview, 237–8 international cooperation for, 248–9 after Kobe earthquake, 240–8 reconstruction funds, 245–8, 250 role of volunteers, 244 Disaster Management Basic Law, 239 Disaster Relief Act, 238 Dodge, Josef, 27, 33 Dodge Line, 27 Domer, Evsay, 36 domestic demand, 45 Dutch East India Company, 121 earthquakes, 4, 12, 13, 236, 238, 245, 273–4 East Asia, 42, 120 industrial policy in, 56–7 East Timor, 262 economic assistance, from U.S., 5 economic cooperation, 3, 12, 190–4 economic development see also postwar development domestication of, 128–30 Japanese experience of, 119–32 role of state in, 2, 28–9, 212–14 social capital and, 125–30 economic diplomacy, 193 economic growth in 1960s, 45 prewar era, 21–5 rapid, 19, 29–34 economic indicators, in 1960s, 44 economic liberalism, 20, 23, 29 economic policy, in postwar period, 5, 19–37 economic reforms, 186–7 Economic Stabilization Board (ESB), 6, 77 Edo era, 36, 148 education, 111–13, 130 educational development, 9, 143–56 in developing countries, 154–6 expansion, 150–1 girls education, 9, 148-9 history of, 147–54 modern, 148–50 political background, 143–5 premodern, 148 reconstruction period, 151–3 social changes and, 153–4
Education for All (EFA) policy, 7, 9, 143, 147, 156
Education Ordinance, 9, 149, 150
education reform, 153–4, 188
effective rate of protection (ERP), 50–1
elderly, 101, 136, 172
electrical machinery, 46
electricity industry, 43, 71
emerging donors, 78
end-of-pipe technology, 234
endogenous development, 2, 8, 130–2
energy conservation, 226–7
energy consumption, 218
energy policies, 12, 150
energy resources, 92
energy supply-demand structure, 223–4
entrance exams, 153
Environment Agency, 220
environmental business, 231–2
environmental issues, 207
environmental management systems, 233–4
environmental policy, 11, 81, 192–3, 217–35
changes in, 230–2
climate change, 222–7
evolution of, 217–23
global environmental issues, 221–3
industrial pollution and, 218–20
international cooperation, 232–5
participatory, 230–1
pollution control measures, 220–1
recycling, 227–30
environmental pollution, 163, 203, 218–20
environmental technologies, 234–5
excessive competition, 34, 45, 54
exchange rates, 27, 43, 185, 202
fixed exchange rates, 202
exogenous development, 122–5
Export Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM), 215n8
extended producer responsibility, 228–9
family planning, 9–10, 166–8
farm households, 137
farmland, 137
fertility rate, 184
tief schools, 148
financial policy, in rapid growth period, 32–3
financial reforms, 186–7
fire brigade, 245, 249
Fiscal Act (1947), 33
fiscal discipline, 33
fiscal policy, 23, 33
Flying Wild Geese, 2, 15n4
food sector, 46, 51
food shortages, 25, 65
food supply, 135–6
foreign aid
see also official development assistance (ODA)
Colombo Plan and, 85–7
to developing countries, 6–7
domestic origins of, 78–9, 87–90, 91–4
in postwar period, 6, 62, 72–5, 78
foreign direct investment, 187, 189
foreign population, 189
free markets, 22, 29
Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), 56
fuel shortages, 25
fukoku kyohei, 22
Galtung, Johan, 256
gender discrimination, 183–4
General Electric, 34
General Head Quarters (GHQ), 63–7, 70–1
education system and, 151
resource policy and, 79–82
General Motors, 34
General Plan for Liberalization of Trade and Foreign Exchange, 47
Global Citizenship Society, 277–9
global civil society, 284–6
global communications, 209–10
Global Compact, 13
Global Development Network (GDN), 209–10
global environmental issues, 221–3
global governance, 199
global issues, 206–11
globalization, 10–12, 56, 187, 199
Index

global warming, 222–7

gold standard, 23–4

Goto, Shinpei, 161–2

Goto, Yonosuke, 29

government-market relationship, 22, 28–9

Great Depression, 23, 24

Great East Japan Earthquake, 4, 12, 15n7, 236, 244, 249, 250

Great Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe) Earthquake, 12, 13, 236, 240–8, 273–4

greenhouse gas emissions, 225

Greif, Avner, 36–7

growth potentiality, 29–30

Hamada, Koichi, 3

Harrod, Roy, 36

Harrod-Domar model, 30

Hashimoto, Juro, 28

health care costs, 163, 172

health financing systems, 170–3

health indicators, 107–10

health insurance, 10, 170–3, 177

Health Insurance Law, 104

health services, 9–10, 159–77

challenges, after 1980s, 163–4

after Meiji Restoration, 160–2

postwar, 162–3

premodern, 159–60

height and body indicators, 109–10

Hirohito, Emperor, 64

Hitachi, 34

human development, 7–10, 98, 255–7

Human Development Index (HDI), 110–13

human expenditure ratio (HER), 105


human development and peace and, 255–7

peace-building and, 257–9, 264–6

Hyogo Framework, 241, 242, 244, 250

Ikeda, Hayato, 20–1, 28–31, 33

Imperial Gift Foundation for Mothers and Children, 164–5

import liberalization, 47, 48–51, 57

import-substitution industrialization, 2, 203

incineration plants, 227–8

income distribution, 7, 98–114

history of the evolution of, 99–102

Income Doubling Plan, 29, 30–2, 34, 36, 44–5

income tax, 102

India, 78

industrialization, 8, 19, 22, 103, 163

in 1960s, 44

post-WWII, 2

industrial policy, 31, 41–59

in 1960s, 43–5, 51–3

capital liberalization, 45–51, 53–5

correlation of, 55–6

defined, 41

policy formation process, 53

in postwar period, 6, 43

in rapid growth period, 34

rationale for, 53–5

relevance of Japanese, to developing economies, 56–8

studies of Japanese, 41–2

trade liberalization, 45–51, 53–5

industrial pollution, 203, 218–20

Industrial Rationalization Council, 53

Industrial Rationalization Policy, 24

Industrial Structure Advisory Committee, 53

Industrial Structure Council, 53

industrial waste, illegal dumping of, 229

infant industry protection, 54–5

infant mortality, 107–10

infectious diseases, 10, 162–3, 176

inflation, 26, 27, 100, 103

hyper-, 20, 25, 27

information and communication technology, 209

infrastructure rebuilding, after natural disasters, 241–3

recovery of, postwar, 69–70

war damages to, 67–9

World Bank loans for, 72–4

infrastructure investment, 22, 37, 45, 190–1, 213

infrastructure management, 6, 62–75
innovation, 34, 129
Inoki, Takenori, 23, 29
Inoue, Junnosuke, 23–4
integrated planning, 80, 88, 91
interest rates, low-interest rate policy, 33, 37
internally displaced persons (IDPs), 261–2
International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), 258
international cooperation, 12–13
development assistance and, 199–201
for disaster management and prevention, 248–9
environmental policy and, 232–5
International Criminal Court (ICC), 13, 262–4
international development, 42
International Development Association (IDA), 215n6
International Development Strategy (IDS), 207
internationalization, 4, 14, 33–4, 188–9
International Monetary Fund (IMF), 47, 200, 204, 210
Iokibe, Makoto, 71
Iraq, 262
iron industry, 46
Ise Bay typhoon, 239
Ishi, Hiromitsu, 102
Ishibashi, Tanzan, 20, 26
Ishikawa, Shigeru, 2
isolationism, 121
Ito, Takatoshi, 33

Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA), 9
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), 234
Japan Development Bank, 43, 59n17
Japanese diplomacy, 263
Japanese economy, opening of, 184–9
Japanese experience, 119–32
Japanese management system, 183
Japanese model of development (JMD), 11, 181–97
characteristics of, 182–4
failures of, 185–6
opening of, 184–9
Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), 272–3
Japanese Overseas Christian Medical Co-operative Service (JOCS), 271
Japan Farmers Association, 65
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), 145, 274
Japan Platform (JPF), 274, 276
Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF), 241
Japan Society for International Development (JASID), 1
Japan Steel Corporation, 34
judicial reform, 263–4
just-in-time (JIT), 183
Kaizuka, Keimei, 32
Kazuko, Tsurumi, 131
keiretsu, 183
Keynesians, 20–1, 28–30, 35–6
Kimberly Process, 265
Kiyono, Kazuharu, 41, 54
knowledge economy, 4
Kobe earthquake, 12, 236, 240–8
See also Great Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe) Earthquake.
Kohama, Hirohisa, 3, 41
Koizumi, Jun'ichiro, 187–8, 144
Komiya, Ryutarou, 32–33, 54
Korea, 120, 121
Korean War, 84, 85, 91
Kosai, Yutaka, 19, 25–26, 32–33
Kosovo, 258
Kuchiki, Akifumi, 42
Kuznets, Simon, 21
Kyoto Mechanism, 207
Kyoto Protocol, 225–7
labor force, women in, 101, 183–4
labor-management cooperation, 183
labor productivity, 128
labor rights, 5
laissez-faire, 22, 23, 29, 31
landfill sites, 227–8
land management, 6, 62–75
land redistribution, 5
Index

land reform, 65–7, 71, 135
Law of Peace Cooperation, 193
Law on Transparency of Political Funds, 186
Laws on Decentralization, 186
League of Nations, 124
legitimacy gap, 63, 64
Lenin, Vladimir, 26
Liberal Democratic Party, 1, 15n1
life expectancy, 10, 78, 111, 163
lifelong employment, 187
Livelihood Improvement Movement (LIM), 127
livelihood improvement practice (LIP), 127
Living Protection System, 101, 104
living standards, see standard of living
local governments, 186
localism, 130, 131
Lockwood, William, 2, 21
lost decade, 2
low-interest rate policy, 33, 37
MacArthur, Douglas, 25, 63, 64
macroeconomic policy, 5, 19–37
implications of, 35–7
in prewar Japan, 22–5
in rapid growth period, 32–4
Maekawa, Haruo, 20, 185
Maekawa Report, 185, 187
manufacturing industry, 45, 46, 48–9
Marxism, 21, 29
Maternal and Child Health (MCH) handbook, 165–6, 176
Maternal and Child Protection Law, 164
maternal health (care), 9–10, 126, 164–6, 168, 176
maternal mortality rates, 168
Matsukata, Masayoshi, 23
Matsukata depression, 23
medical knowledge, 160
medical schools, 162
Meiji era, 22, 23
Meiji Restoration, 9, 21, 122–3, 124, 129, 148–9, 160–1, 181
Meishin Highway project, 73
mergers, 34, 45, 52
Mexico, 204
Michaelis, Leonor, 161
midwives, 164
militarism, 151, 166
military capability, 124
military operations, 210
Millennium Development Goals, 94, 143, 207, 214
Minami, Ryosin, 19, 23, 100
Ministry of Education and Science and Technology (MEST), 188
Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), 6, 28, 31, 34, 41, 230
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), 230, 231
missionaries, 121
Mizoguchi, Toshio, 99–104
modernization, 8, 28
agricultural, 135–6, 138
in educational system, 148–50
endogenous, 130–2
exogenous character of, 122–5
westernization and, 120–2
Mori Arinori, 149
motorization, 218
mura, 125, 126, 129
Murata, Toshio, 155
mutual prosperity, 191
Nagai, Michio, 146
Nakamura, Takafusa, 23–4, 100
Nankai earthquake, 238
National Health Insurance Law, 171–2
National Income Doubling Plan, 30–2, 34, 36, 44–5
nationalism, 8
Natsume, Soseki, 123
natural disasters, 4, 11–12, 236, 238
see also disaster management and policy
Natural Disaster Victims’ Relief Law, 243
natural resources, 6–7, 92–3, 202
Natural Resources Section (NRS), 80
neighborhood associations, 127
neighborhood system (gonin gumi), 126
neoliberal policy, 10
Index 295

Netherlands, 121
network NGOs, 272–3
New Economic Policy (NEP), 26
New International Economic Order (NIEO), 202
Ninomiya, Sontoku, 127
Nixon, Richard, 202
non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 12, 13, 167, 196, 236, 244, 269–86
accountability of, 281–4
advocacy and campaigning by, 279–81, 285–6
characteristics of Japanese, 275–81 in developing countries, 284–6
financial support for, 282
government and, 274
Hanshin-Awaji earthquake and, 273
history of Japanese, 271–5
increase in number of, 275–6
international, 273
international conferences and campaign networks, 274–5
mission and vision of, 282
network and advocacy by, 272–3
NPO law and, 13, 273, 282
relief and welfare work of, 271–2
role of, 270–1
transformation of, 276–7
Non-Profit (NPO) Law, 13, 273, 282
normalization, 32
North-South relations, 11
nuclear power, 224

ocean transport industry, 43
ODA Charter, 13, 192, 195, 208, 211–12, 255
Odaka, Konosuke, 23–4
official development assistance (ODA), 3, 6–7, 11, 94, 181, 190–1, 195–6, 232–3, 274
in 1950s and 1960s, 199–201
in 1970s, 202–3
in 1980s, 203–5
expansion of, 199–205
expansion programs, 205–6
global concerns and, 199–216
human security and, 256
medium-term targets, 205–6
peace-building and, 259
sectoral approach to, 214
technology transfer, 234–5
Ogata, Sadako, 257
Ohkawa, Kazushi, 2, 22, 37n1
Ohno, Izumi, 22, 37
Ohno, Kenichi, 3, 22, 37
Ohta, Kiyoshi, 102
Ohtake, Fumio, 101
oil revenues, 203–4
oil shocks, 10, 92, 154, 202, 218, 223–4
Okita, Saburo, ix, 30, 77–8, 80, 88–9, 94n1
Okuno, Masahiro, 23, 28, 41, 54
Okuno, Toshimichi, 22
one village, one product movement, 130–1
Opium War, 122
Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 34, 72, 154, 200, 258, 269
Otsuka, Keijiro, 3
Ouchi, Hyoe, 21
Ouchi, Tsutomu, 30
overloans, 32
Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), 77, 201, 204, 208–214
Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency, 201

parent-teacher associations (PTAs), 130
peace-building, 12–13, 193, 255–68
business sector and, 265–6
human security and, 257–9, 264–6
research areas for, 259–61
role of infrastructure in, 62–5
UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBS), 262–4
Peace Constitution, 181, 193
petrochemical industry, 52
Planning Bureau, 24–5
Plaza Accord, 185, 206
Politicians-Bureaucrats-Business Groups, 11, 183, 189
Index

political reforms, 186
pollution, 163, 203, 218–20
pollution control measures, 220–1
Poor Relief Law, 103–4
Poor Relief Rule, 103
postwar development, 4–7, 124–5
  crisis management, 25–9
economic recovery, 69
educational development, 143–56
industrial policy, 6, 43
initial conditions, 25–6
land and infrastructure management, 6, 62–75
macroeconomic policy, 5, 19–37
rapid growth period, 29–34
reconstruction period, 25–9
resource policy, 6–7, 77–83
rural development, 134–42
trade policy, 6
Potsdam Declaration, 62, 64–5
poverty, 103
  non-income poverty, 22
poverty reduction, 98, 200–1, 207, 214
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 209
Prebisch, Raul, 201
prewar era, 21–5, 36
  macroeconomic policy during, 22–5
  standard of living in, 103
price subsidies, 27
priority production, 21, 26–7, 43
private sector, 31–2
privatization, 204
production
  postwar, 25–6
  priority production, 26–7, 43
  reconstruction period, 26–8
productivity, 43, 128
protectionism, 11
public expenditures
  on disaster countermeasures, 239–40
  on social policies, 104–7
Public Financial Management (PFM) initiative, 209
Public Health Center Law, 164
public health policies, 7, 159–77
  family planning, 166–8
health financing systems, 170–3
lessons for developing countries, 173–7
lessons from, 168–70
after Meiji Restoration, 160–2
postwar, 162–3
premodern, 159–60
public work projects, 104
railways, 64, 69–70, 71
rapid growth period, 19, 20, 29–34
  financial policy, 32–3
  fiscal policy, 33
  trade policy, 33–4
rationalization, 28, 29, 43, 45
raw materials, 85, 91
receptor community, 129
Reconstruction Bank, 27
reconstruction period, 5, 6, 19, 25–9,
  124–5
see also postwar development
economic condition of Japan during, 84–5
education system, 151–3
industrial policy, 43
resource policy, 77–83, 91–4
recycling, 227–30
recycling industries, 230
recycling laws, 11, 193
redistribution, 104–7, 113
Refugee Convention, 261–2
refugees, 258–9, 261–2, 264–5
regional sovereignty, 186
rehabilitation policies, 43
Reischauer, Edwin, 21
reproductive health rights, 167–8
Research Institute on Development Assistance (RIDA), 208–9
resource policy, 6–7, 77–83, 91–4
Resources Committee, 77–82, 90, 91
Resources Council, 82, 85, 87
Resource Study Group, 82–3
rice, 6, 7, 65
Rix, Alan, 3
rural democratization, 135
rural development, 8–9, 134–42
rural development policy orientation, 134–5
Rural Livelihood Improvement Programs (R-LIP), 7–9, 134, 138–42
rural value enhancement, 136–8
Russo-Japanese War, 23, 124
Rwanda, 258

sakoku, 22
Saito, Osamu, 23–4
Sams, Crawford F., 162
Schenck, Hubert, 80
School of Hitotsubashi, 2–3
2nd UN Development Decade (UNDD II), 201
security gap, 63, 64
self-sufficiency, 28, 92, 121
Sen, Amartya, 255, 257
seniority wage system, 187
Sensai, Nagayo, 161
Shapla Neer, 271
Shimomura, Osamu, 20, 30–31
Shinohara, Miyohei, 30
Shinto, 120
Showa Depression, 23, 24
Siebold, Philipp Franz von, 160
Sino-Japanese War, 24, 124
small and medium size industries (SMEs), 52
smallpox immunization, 160
social allocation ratio, 105
social capital, 125–30
social development, 7–10
socialist countries, transition of, to market economies, 207–8
social policies
formation and implementation of, 102–4
public expenditures on, 104–7
social priority ratio, 105
social security system, 104, 188
Somalia, 257
Southeast Asia, 84–7
technical assistance to, 85–7
Soviet Union, 26
special council system, 54–5, 56
Special Industries Law, 31, 34
specialization, 52
stable growth camp, 20, 29

state, role of the, 2, 28–9, 212–14
state-owned enterprises, 204
steel industry, 26, 34, 43, 45, 46, 51, 52
structural adjustment policy, 203–5
structural reforms, 10–11, 184–96
sub-Saharan Africa, 207
Suehiro, Akira, 85
Sugita, Genpaku, 160
sunset industries, 42
super balanced budget, 27
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), 25–6, 63–7, 70–1
sustainable development, 207
Suzumura, Kotaro, 28, 41, 54

Tachi, Ryuichiro, 33
Taisho era, 23, 124
Taiwan, 56
Takayama, Noriyuki, 103–4
Tamaki, Akira, 125, 128
Takahashi, Korekiyo, 24
Takami, Toshihiro, 277, 279
tariffs, 50–1, 185
teachers’ colleges, 149, 150
technical assistance, 85–7, 89, 90, 94, 176–7
technological innovation, 123
technology transfer, 11, 234–5
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 80, 87–8
Teranishi, Juro, 23, 26–27
textile industry, 42, 45, 46, 51, 123, 185
Togo, Ken, 3
Total Quality Control (TC), 183
Toyota, 34
JIT and kaizen, 196n
Toyoda, Toshio, 146
trade conflicts, 184–5
trade liberalization, 6, 28, 41, 42, 44 in 1960s, 45–51
rationale for industrial policy and, 53–5
trade policy, 6, 33–4
trade unions, 187
transitional justice, 260
transport equipment, 46
transport infrastructure, 69–70
Treaty of Peace, 25, 62, 199–200
Treaty of Versailles, 124
Truman, Harry, 27, 84
Trust Fund for Human Security, 13
Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), 260
Tsuno, Yukindo, 128
Tsuru, Shigeto, 88

unemployment, 25, 101, 103, 104
UN Global Compact, 266
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 248
UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBS), 262–4
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 110, 256
United States
in postwar period, 5
trade conflicts with, 184–5
transfer of development models from, 87–90
universal education system (UES), 9
universal health coverage, 171–2, 177
Uno, Kozo, 21
urbanization, 136, 218
US occupation, 25–6, 63–7, 70–1, 100, 124, 135
volunteers, disaster management and, 244

war damages, to infrastructure, 67–9
war reparations, 84–5
Washington Consensus, 42, 265
waste collection, 228–9
water rights, 125–6
Weber, Max, 127
westernization, 8, 120–2, 129
women, in labor force, 101, 183–4
women’s action groups, 8
women’s associations, 127, 129–30
workaholics, 183
work ethic, 127–8
work-life balance, 10
World Bank, 5, 6, 45, 62, 72–4, 200, 204, 205, 209, 210
World Trade Organization (WTO), 124

Xavier, Francisco, 121
Yamada, Moritaro, 21
Yogo, Toshihiro, 125
Yokoi, Shonan, 22
Yoshida, Shigeru, 25
Yoshino, Toshihiko, 20, 30
young men’s associations, 126
zaibatsu, 5, 100