

## **Sustainability and Environmental Management: Review Based on Basic Principles**

**Kozo Horiuchi**

### **Abstract**

We have studied the history of environmental management in Japan and sustainability conditions of The Natural Step. We found that vision is very important for stability and sustainability of the market economy and business administration. Based on sustainability principles, we have analyzed three types of environmental management.

## Prospects for Climate Change Policy and Nuclear Power Policy after the March 11: An Attempt of “Pentagonal Model of Public Policy”

Kanji Ikeda

### Abstract

Public policy today is increasingly complex due to globalization. In this paper, I will try to propose two analytical frameworks for the study of contemporary public policy. One is ⟨Pentagonal Model of Public Policy⟩, and the other is ⟨Analytical Model of Globalization of Public Policy⟩. These analytical frameworks will be applied to analyze the current state of climate change policy and nuclear power policy after the March 11 in Japan. In addition, I will discuss that these analytical frameworks have a possibility to organize the “temporal and spatial chaos” of public policy. As a result, these frameworks offer the key to the conceptual elaboration of the sustainability of public policy.

**A Long-term Evaluation of an Agricultural Development Project in Japan  
Funded by the World Bank  
—Two Pilot Farm Projects—**

Ryo Fujikura and Mikiyasu Nakayama

**Abstract**

The World Bank and the Agricultural Land Development Machinery Public Corporation concluded a loan agreement in 1956 for a land reclamation project. The project was composed of three sub-projects; Konsen Pilot Farm in Hokkaido, Kamikita Pilot Farm in Aomori Prefecture and Shinotsu Peatland Reclamation in Hokkaido. These two pilot farm sub-projects were not planned by the Japanese Government, but by an American farming machinery company. The company proposed the plan to the World Bank, and the project was adopted under the Bank's strong initiative. Up to that time, land reclamation in Japan had been conducted by human and animal power and took many years to clear a small land plot. The machine was able to clear the whole land within two years, and farmers were able to start farming immediately after settlement. However, farmland provided was smaller than that considered appropriate in the region, and the farmers had huge debt. Many farmers faced financial problems and were forced to abandon farming. On the other hand, survived farmers were able to purchase the abandoned land to enlarge their farmland, and were able to make their farm management profitable. The two pilot farms have become the central stockbreeding areas in the regions. Machinery land reclamation method adopted in Konsen became a new development model and drastically changed development methodology in Hokkaido. In Kamikita, on the other hand, neither the Ministry of Agriculture nor Aomori Prefecture Government intended to promote stockbreeding, the experience of Kamikita Pilot Farm failed to be adopted as a development model. These projects aimed at profitable and sustainable farming and it was attained in the both cases. However, the objective of transferring the experience and technology for future projects of the same nature was attained only in Konsen, not in Kamikita.

**Formation and a change of East Asia of Administrative Cultural Studies  
From a Cultural Determinism to application of “Cultural Theory” and a  
“Competing Value Model”**

SHIN Yongcheol

**Abstract**

This study aimed to analyze the formation and a change of the administrative cultural studies in East Asia. 1) It analyzes about the concept and research trend of administration culture. 2) The feature is analyzed introducing from the early viewpoint of cultural determinism to the present various researches along with a time series flow centering on Japan and South Korea.

Moreover, 3) the outline about theory is added that A “New cultural theory” (Grid-Group Model) and a “Competing Value Model” of an analysis view in use are also united and outlined.

**KeyWords:** Administrative Culture, Grid-Group Culture Theory, Competing Value Model

## Why is the EU the home of high and severe unemployment?

Michael Burrage

### Abstract

The EU has experienced a high rate of unemployment since the inauguration of the single market in 1993 when compared either with the three remaining non-member economies in Europe or with other developed economies including Japan and the United States. Moreover the duration of unemployment in EU for those suffering from it has been exceptionally severe. Unfortunately the EU itself does not collect comparative evidence which enable researchers either to identify these peculiar problems or to begin to understand them. This paper examines three sources of cross-national evidence, from the OECD on employment protection, the World Bank on ease of doing business, and UNCTAD on foreign direct investment in an attempt to see whether they may help us to explain the EU's problem. It suggests that together they take us some way towards understanding the EU's problem, and provide promising leads for future research.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, duration of unemployment, the EU, OECD, World Bank, UNCTAD, employment protection, ease of doing business rankings, foreign direct investment (in non-EU countries, in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, Korea, Japan and the United States)

## The division of roles and the division of functions between the central and local government in the road administration

Yuichirou Koizumi

### Abstract

There are four ways of distributing the administrative functions between the central and local government. The first way is to distribute functions according to a distinction by the "policy field," e.g. road to the central government and river to the local government. The second way is a distinction by the "object," e.g. the first class river or the second class river. The third way is a distinction by the "content of administration", e.g. planning or construction, maintenance. The fourth way is a distinction by the "work", e.g. construction A or construction B. The degree of the relationship between the central and the local function, i.e. the degree of the central control to local administrative functions is different from each other. The weakest control can be seen under the distinction by the field. The weaker control is under the distinction by the object. The stronger control is under the distinction by the content. And the strongest control is a distinction by the work.

The central government function of road administration has been increased by two methods in postwar Japan. One is the change of road class rank from a local class road to a national class road. The other is the change of content from the local government to the central government, i.e. a construction of road by the local government was changed to by the central government. In the period of the first phase and second phase decentralization the decentralization committee pointed out that the first method caused the excess of centralization, but the second method was not referred.

For the promotion of decentralization, a reform of the distribution system between central and local road function should be reviewed not only by the way of changing road class rank from an angle of government's "role," but also by the way of transferring administrative content from an angle of government's "function." In other words, the administrative function should be distributed according to the distinction of content or object, rather than the distinction of work, under which the central control is very strong.

Formation of Political Party in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Japan:  
The case of “*Boshin Kurabu*”

Kaori Saga

**Abstract**

This paper focuses on the process of the establishment of the political party “*Boshin Kurabu*” at the early democratization period in Japan. To shed a light in this topic, we need to review the impact of the pressure group: The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been viewed as reflecting the interest of the upper class bourgeoisie recognized as an interest group of comparatively local businesspeople at the size of small and medium scale. The members of “*Boshin Kurabu*” aimed at three policies; 1.Tax reform, 2.Reform of Military Financial Plan, 3.Adjustment of The Japanese Government Financial plan and Japanese Diplomatic Policy. These policies regime means expansion of national economy, which is coincidence government-and-people, carried out Japanese Industry Development. And conversion of Japanese Diplomatic Policy, International peace and trade promotion becomes prospers.

The author examined The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry as the organ that of businesspeople and triggered the formation of “*Boshin Kurabu*”.

## Promoting Factors of Brain Circulation in Island Countries —The Case in the Republic of Palau—

Toshikazu Nohara

### Abstract

This paper reveals factors which possibly promote brain circulation, and considers processes of economic independence in the Republic of Palau.

Economic Development Studies have raised the importance of educational development and industrial expansion for the economic development. However, island countries such as Palau which have characteristics of the small scale economy and the geographic remoteness from economically large countries limit their educational development and industrial expansion. That is why this research was started from the viewpoints that it is important for Palauans, who know and practice the culture and customs of Palau, to begin to remedy their actions.

The author researched statistical data published by the Palauan Government, interviewed six Palauans who used to live in foreign countries and returned to Palau afterwards, and analyzed factors to promote as well as demote the brain circulation in Palau and their experiences in foreign countries. As a result, strong tendencies are found out in Palau. The brain drain is not a big issue. There are pull factors by the United States. There are limitations of domestic supplies for many demands. The contribution to the customs discourages the return of Palauans. Palauans return to help their family members and to look for potentials in Palau. And returned Palauans have originally managed their companies. It is important to create policies to combine these with economic independence of Palau by promoting to establish companies with families and by developing hybrid management systems combining values from Palau and foreign countries, which are adapted to Palauan societies.

## Study on the process of formation of Kyrgyz people's economic views

Tadato OKURA

### Abstract

Kyrgyzstan gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. This revolution occurred in Kyrgyzstan in 2005 and 2010, as a result two presidents were ousted. Cause of revolution has occurred is to expand the gap between the rich and the poor by the market economy. Since 2000, Kyrgyzstan has five major social phenomenon has occurred as follows;

1. People's revolution
2. Young people's migrant and Impoverished rural
3. Underdevelopment of the domestic industry and Aging infrastructure
4. Differentiation of living area
5. Social inclusion of the poor

These social phenomena are the result of economic views of many Kyrgyz people under the changing environment of democratization and market economy. There are five economic views of the Kyrgyz people as follows;

1. Awareness of asset building as nomadic
2. Sense quotient formed by the bazaar economy
3. Thought by the teachings of Islam and the distribution of income maintenance as nomadic communities
4. Dependent system of the Kyrgyz people settled in socialist-planned economy era
5. Global awareness formed in the Soviet era

In this paper I try to clarify how these five economic views are formed through the history. I think it is very useful to understand to the economic views of the Kyrgyz people when we think about the new economic policies and design the social system of Kyrgyzstan in the future.

**Keywords:** Kyrgyz people, Economic thinking, Nomadism, Soviet Union, Democratization, Market-oriented economic reform, Mutual aid