

Local Government Development In Post War Japan

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Explore the critical evolution of local government in Japan during the post-World War II era, a period marked by significant administrative reforms and the establishment of new democratic structures. This development was crucial for Japan's national reconstruction, decentralization, and laying the groundwork for its modern municipal governance framework.

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Local Government Development in Post-war Japan

This book examines the evolution of intergovernmental relations in postwar Japan. These relations are shown to be both complex and dynamic, and the Japanese model is revealed as one in which aspects of both central control and local autonomy have co-existed with the balance shifting gradually over time towards the latter. The Japanese system has helped to maintain broad-based economic growth since it has at its core a strongly egalitarian fiscal transfer mechanism. At the same time, it has proved to be consistent, to a much greater extent than previously recognized, with political development, or progress in the attainment of such political values as liberty (personal rights) and equality (broad participation in public affairs) for individuals and communities. This is because the national government has proved flexible enough to accommodate, although not always with grace or alacrity, citizen concerns about the quality of life. The Japanese approach to intergovernmental relationships has also been successful in solving coordination problems which often arise between local and central government units and in building capacity to support greater and effective decentralization. Coordination problems have been handled through a variety of mechanisms including the practice of agency delegated functions, while local capacity issues have been addressed through such practices as the exchange of personnel across different levels of government and the use of attractive compensation and training packages to recruit and retain local staff. The Japanese experience thus provides an example of gradual and guided decentralization based on shared responsibilities between local and central governments for mobilizing, managing, and spending public resources in the pursuit of sustainable development.

Fueling Growth

Hein (Japanese history, Northwestern U.) examines post-WWII economic development in Japan through the prism of the energy sector. Energy, always a key problem for Japan, is an appropriate angle from which to view the changing economy and the development of economic policy during the Occupation years and after. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Making of Urban Japan

During the twentieth century, Japan was transformed from a poor, primarily rural country into one of the world's largest industrial powers and most highly urbanised countries. Interestingly, while Japanese governments and planners borrowed carefully from the planning ideas and methods of many other countries, Japanese urban planning, urban governance and cities developed very differently from those of other developed countries. Japan's distinctive patterns of urbanisation are partly a product of the highly developed urban system, urban traditions and material culture of the pre-modern period, which remained influential until well after the Pacific War. A second key influence has been the dominance of central government in urban affairs, and its consistent prioritisation of economic growth over the public welfare or urban quality of life. André Sorensen examines Japan's urban trajectory from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, paying particular attention to the weak development of Japanese civil society, local governments, and land development and planning regulations.

Postwar Japan

Japanese security, economic, institutional, and developmental policies have undergone a remarkable evolution in the 70 years since the end of World War II. In this volume, distinguished Japanese scholars reflect on the evolution of these policies and draw lessons for the coming decades. The pillars of Japan's reentry into the international community since 1945 remain no less important seven decades later as Japan's economy and society enter the next phase of maturity. The authors demonstrate the continuing viability of Japan's postwar strategic choices, as well as the inevitability of adaptation to challenging new circumstances. This book will be of interest to historians of U.S.-Japan relations and policy makers seeking to place today's policy issues in a historical context. Contributions by Akiko Imai, Akiko Fukushima, Jun Saito, Kazuya Sakamoto, Yoshihide Soeya, and Yoko Takeda

Science, Technology and Society in Postwar Japan

First published in 1991. The study of Japanese science and technology (especially technology) is a fashionable subject at the present time, and numerous English language works appear month by month claiming to explain the 'miracle' of the recent rise of Japanese technology. Most of these works are, however, seem to be superficial treatments of Japan's recent technological performance, lacking in historical insight. This book is an attempt to introduce a critical examination of the mechanisms by which Japan has promoted science and technology by looking at its post-war historical development

The Economic and Business History of Occupied Japan

The Occupation era (1945-1952) witnessed major change in Japan and the beginnings of its growth from the ashes of defeat towards its status as a developmental model for much of the world. The period arguably saw the sowing of the seeds of the post-war flowering of what some term the 'postwar Japanese economic miracle'. However, some scholars dispute this position and argue that the Occupation's policies and impacts actually hindered Japan's recovery. This volume addresses this question and others surrounding the business and economic history of this crucial period. The chapters presented in *The Economic and Business History of Occupied Japan* are authored by major scholars of the Occupation from the U.S., Japan, and Europe. The chapters are divided into three sections: 'Planning, reform and recovery', 'Industries under the Occupation', and 'Legacies of the Occupation era'. Following an introduction focusing on the historiographical background, the first section examines zaibatsu dissolution and its significance, the role of Japanese businessmen within the Occupation's reforms, the crucial impact of Japan's postwar Materials Crisis, and the impact of reform at the local level in Hokkaido. Part two looks at a number of individual industries and their development during the era, including the fishing, automotive, and cotton spinning industries. The final section looks at the human impact of the changes of the initial postwar years, including the reintegration of repatriates into the Japanese labour force and the impact of changing working patterns on society and family life. This book covers a key period of the economic and business history of Japan and presents numerous new

approaches and original contributions to the scholarship of the Occupation era. It will be of interest to scholars of modern Japan, economic history, business history, development studies and postwar U.S.-Japan relations.

Post-Conflict Development in East Asia

East Asia is a region deeply affected by conflict. Colonial, ideological, and national wars have left their scars and legacies on regional, international, and national governance. Yet East Asian post-conflict development experiences have been viewed as remarkably successful. The three largest economies of East Asia, Japan, China, and South Korea, have all experienced dramatic growth but immediately prior to their periods of expansion, all experienced the devastating impacts of international conflicts and/or civil upheaval. These post-conflict development 'success' stories do not, however, tell the whole tale. Other states in East Asia and in particular certain regions within some of these states, while apparently emerging from similar conflictual backgrounds, have experienced far less positive transitions. This volume critically assesses measurements of success in East Asian post-conflict development from a human-centered perspective. This involves a major re-evaluation of accepted accounts of domestic governance and international relations in East Asia from both a comparative and inter-disciplinary viewpoint. Case study rich, this volume provides policy prescriptions for East Asian donors and actors in an effort to provide Asian solutions for Asian problems.

Central and Local Government Relations in Asia

Sustainable and inclusive growth in emerging Asian economies requires high levels of public investment in areas such as infrastructure, education, health, and social services. The increasing complexity and regional diversity of these investment needs, together with the trend of democratization, has led to fiscal decentralization being implemented in many Asian economies. This book takes stock of some major issues regarding fiscal decentralization, including expenditure and revenue assignments, transfer programs, and sustainability of local government finances, and develops important findings and policy recommendations.

Local Governance in Industrial Countries

The information revolution, in recent years, has worked as a catalyst to create a globalized yet localized world with local governments playing an ever-increasing role in the domestic and global economy. How these governments will be able to shoulder their responsibilities' especially the delivery of local services more effectively is the concern of this book. The book, edited by Anwar Shah, provides a comparative perspective on international practices in local governance and draws lessons from these experiences to guide future reform. Case studies include the following countries: Argentina, B.

Theoretical Foundations and Discussions on the Reformation Process in Local Governments

Local government can be defined as a public entity acting as the sub-unit of a state or of a region, charged with the task of enforcing public policies. There have been many reforms of local government in recent years from the grassroots-led movement that took root in the 90's to the overarching effects of globalization and decentralization. Local governments must adapt their practices in order to most effectively provide for their constituents. Theoretical Foundations and Discussions on the Reformation Process in Local Government addresses the effects of recent reforms in the political-administrative system of local governments and politics as well as future outlooks. It reviews the challenges, innovations, and lessons from local governments while providing theoretical perspectives on methods for positive reform. This book is a critical reference source for policy makers, government organizations, professionals, and actors in both local and international politics.

Japan's Subnational Governments in International Affairs

This book moves away from the common belief that Japan's international relations are firmly the preserve of the national government in Japan's highly centralised political system. Examining examples of subnational governments (SNGs) across Japan the book uncovers a significant and generally unrecognised development in Japanese politics: SNGs are ever more dynamic international actors as national borders 'weaken' across the world. Exploring what Japanese SNGs do, where they do it, and why, the book considers the implications of these factors for Japan's international relations and domestic politics. By bringing to light the scope and consequences of the international actions of

Japan's SNGs, this book provides a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the country's foreign policy, at a time when it is pursuing a broader and more active profile in international affairs.

Tradition, Democracy and the Townscape of Kyoto

As the historic capital of the country and the stronghold of the nation's most celebrated traditions, the city of Kyoto holds a unique place in the Japanese imagination. Widely praised for the beauty of its townscape and natural environments, it is both a popular destination for tourists and home to one and a half million inhabitants. There has been a sustained, lively debate about how best to develop the city, with a large number of local government officials, citizen activists, urban planners, real-estate developers, architects, builders, proprietors, academic researchers, and ordinary Kyotoites involved in discussions, forming a highly peculiar social arena that has no match elsewhere in Japan. This book, based on extensive fieldwork and interviews, provides an ethnographic study of this particular social field. It analyses how people in Kyoto deal with their most cherished traditions, such as the traditional town houses and the famous Gion matsuri festival, which calls into question several of the standard social scientific assumptions about the functions of cultural heritage for present-day societies. The book looks at the way concerned citizens, government bureaucrats, and other important players interact with each other over contentious modern buildings, often with the best intentions but constrained by set role expectations and by the superior power of national-level regulations and agencies. This book contributes to debates on the social uses of tradition and heritage, and the question of how to create sustainable, liveable urban environments.

Decentralization and Development of Sri Lanka Within a Unitary State

This comprehensive volume provides uniquely diverse insights into various aspects of decentralization and development from both developed and developing countries, with special reference to Sri Lanka. For a quarter century, Sri Lanka was battered by its prolonged civil war, which ended in 2009, but has now achieved relative peace and stability. Having developed rapidly, Sri Lanka offers a classic example for developing countries. There is, however, a strong need, particularly in the context of postwar conflict, to formulate policies for reconciliation, peace building, and development at all levels—local, provincial, and national. Decentralization itself is not a new subject; however, how to devolve power to local administrative levels within a unitary system and how to link the devolved power to make local administrative systems more conducive to development and provide better services for citizens are challenging tasks in many countries. Taking into account the developmental, governance, and conciliatory needs and the sensitivity of central–local relations, this volume critically examines the local government systems in Sri Lanka. It also proposes a viable, effective and autonomous local-level administrative unit based, which draws on experiences from Japan and other countries, and identifies the role and functions of such a unit. The book presents commissioned papers from a three-year research project undertaken by internationally respected experts with financial support by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) under a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

Leading the Localities

This book, now available in paperback, is the result of national research conducted amongst England's directly elected mayors and the councillors that serve alongside them. It is the first such major publication to assess the impact on local politics of this new office and fills a gap in our understanding of how the Local Government Act 2000 has influenced local governance. The book also draws from a range of research that has focused on elected mayors - in England and overseas - to set out how the powers, roles and responsibilities of mayors and mayoral councils would need to change if English local politics is to fundamentally reconnect with citizens. It not only explores how English elected mayors are currently operating, but how the office could develop and, as such, is a major contribution to the debate about the governance of the English localities.

Japan's Relations With China

The essays in this collection examine Sino-Japanese political relations given the phenomenon of 'a rising China and a stagnating Japan'. Questioning whether their relationship is one of cooperation or conflict, the book reviews China and Japan's bilateral ties to see whether they have deepened and broadened despite differences in outlook, national interest and political systems. Adding a new perspective to the Sino-Japanese political relations discussion, the book looks beyond the interactions of central governments to examine the role of NGOs, local governments and sub-regional linkages.

The contributors adopt a range of analytical approaches and explore case studies including the Taiwan issue, Japanese Official Development Policy towards China and joint fishery management in the East China Sea. With perspectives from the US, Russia and Malaysia, the book yields new insights into this complex and multifaceted relationship and is a welcome addition to the current literature.

Building Democracy in Japan

This book offers a grassroots perspective and holistic understanding of Japan's democratization process and what it means for the nation today.

Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance

This global encyclopedic work serves as a comprehensive collection of global scholarship regarding the vast fields of public administration, public policy, governance, and management. Written and edited by leading international scholars and practitioners, this exhaustive resource covers all areas of the above fields and their numerous subfields of study. In keeping with the multidisciplinary spirit of these fields and subfields, the entries make use of various theoretical, empirical, analytical, practical, and methodological bases of knowledge. Expanded and updated, the second edition includes over a thousand of new entries representing the most current research in public administration, public policy, governance, nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations, and management covering such important sub-areas as: 1. organization theory, behavior, change and development; 2. administrative theory and practice; 3. Bureaucracy; 4. public budgeting and financial management; 5. public economy and public management 6. public personnel administration and labor-management relations; 7. crisis and emergency management; 8. institutional theory and public administration; 9. law and regulations; 10. ethics and accountability; 11. public governance and private governance; 12. Nonprofit management and nongovernmental organizations; 13. Social, health, and environmental policy areas; 14. pandemic and crisis management; 15. administrative and governance reforms; 16. comparative public administration and governance; 17. globalization and international issues; 18. performance management; 19. geographical areas of the world with country-focused entries like Japan, China, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Russia and Eastern Europe, North America; and 20. a lot more. Relevant to professionals, experts, scholars, general readers, researchers, policy makers and manager, and students worldwide, this work will serve as the most viable global reference source for those looking for an introduction and advance knowledge to the field.

Cities in Transition

This is an up-to-date and topical treatment of how six major cities in Europe, North America and Asia are coping with the new demands on urban government. Population expansion, the migration of new peoples and disparities between cities and suburbs are longstanding features of the urban crisis. Today, city governments also face demands for popular participation and better public services while they struggle to position themselves in the new world economy. While each of the cities is located in its unique historical setting, the emphasis of the book is upon the common dilemmas raised by major planning problems and the search for more suitable approaches to governance and citizen involvement. A principal theme is the re-engineering of institutional structures designed to foster local responsiveness and popular participation. The discussion is set in the context of the globalizing forces that have impacted to different degrees, at different times, upon London, Tokyo, Toronto, Berlin, Hyderabad and Atlanta. Cities in Transition is a major and original addition to the comparative literature on urban governance.

The Japanese Experience in Technology

This title provides a background to the development of post-war social policy in Britain and Japan. It analyses five specific policy areas, looking at the development process of policy and practices, current issues and future directions.

Comparing Social Policies

This book examines the changing character of commercial technology development and diffusion in an integrated global economy and its implications for U.S. public policies in support of technological innovation. The volume considers the history, current practice, and future prospects for national

policies to encourage economic development through both direct and indirect government support of technological advance.

Mastering a New Role

Adding a new perspective to the current literature on decentralization in Japan, *Cities, Autonomy and Decentralization in Japan*, approaches the subject from an urban studies and planning approach. The essays in the collection present a cogent compilation of case studies focusing on the past, present and future of decentralization in Japan. These include small scale development in the fields such as citizen participation (*machizukuri*), urban form and architecture, disaster prevention and conservation of monuments. The contributors suggest that new trends are emerging after the bursting of Japan's economic bubble and assess them in the context of the country's larger socio-political system. This in-depth analysis of the development outside of Japan provides a valuable addition to students of Urban, Asian and Japanese Studies.

Cities, Autonomy, and Decentralization in Japan

Meeting employee interests depending on the age and form of employment
Abstract The aim of this chapter is the identification and assessment of meeting employee interests among the employed in standard and non-standard forms based on the age criterion. An empirical study was conducted using the CAWI technique covering a sample of 1,000 working Poles. Descriptive statistics methods and statistical tests were used to analyze the findings. The analysis of employee interests was performed by comparing the assessed interests by the representatives of four separate age groups. The statistically significant differences were examined. For this purpose, the non-parametric ANOVA Kruskal-Wallis test and the post-hoc test (statistical significance level * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$) were used. The conducted analysis showed common strengths and weaknesses in meeting employee interests regarding the standard and non-standard forms. Providing employees with safe and hygienic working conditions was highly assessed, whereas employee participation was rated low. The specificity of Generation Z was evident, whose representatives (compared to older cohorts) frequently rated meeting employee interests higher. Filling the research gap related to the analysis of the authors' presentation of employee interests regarding the age and form of employment in Poland. The results have practical usefulness for shaping employment, taking into account the above-mentioned variables. The research results covering a representative sample of working Poles fill the empirical data gap, extending beyond the scope of data available in statistical reporting (Statistics Poland, Eurostat). The empirical research used an original concept combining the issue of employee interests with the age and form of employment. Keywords: forms of employment, employee interests, age, cohort.

Circular economy in the implementation of the investment and innovation policy of environmental management in post-war Ukraine
Abstract The purpose of the study is to develop methodological support for a comprehensive assessment concerning dominants of the investment and innovation policy of nature management based on the circular economy. It also conducts an assessment of current trends and problems in post-war Ukraine. The basic methodological platform introduces the concept of sustainable development. The dominants of the investment and innovation policy of nature management are derivative and closely related to the objectives and indicators of sustainable development goals. To generalize and systematize the categorical apparatus and identify modern vectors of scientific research on this issue, a descriptive analysis was used - based on the sources of the Scopus scientometric database. The modern imperatives of the circular approach in the economy and the possibility of introducing the latest investment and innovation policy of nature management in post-war Ukraine are considered. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the development of methodological support for a comprehensive assessment and is based on: (1) a set of principles (systematicity and complexity, adequacy and dynamism, objectivity and accuracy, effectiveness, purposefulness, scientificity); (2) an expanded system of national indicators of sustainable development within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, which integrates European, author's, economic and environmental indicators focused on an in-depth assessment of investment and natural resource potential in terms of species and structural-sectoral dimension, the relationship between the investment and environmental components of nature management; (3) a 7-stage procedure for quantitative, qualitative and expert assessment of the degree of implementation of the dominants of the investment and innovation policy of environmental management in the internal and external dimensions, the results of which form an analytical basis for adjusting the dominants, substantiating directions, ways and mechanisms for implementing the investment and innovation policy of the circular economy. The prospect of further research in this direction is the development of adaptive mechanisms

to stimulate the introduction of eco-investments and innovations in the activities of business entities in various sectors of the economy. Keywords: circular economy, nature management, investment and innovation policy of nature management, sustainable development, Sustainable Development Goals, dominants of investment and innovation policy of nature management. The impact of economic activity zones on local development: The example of Wieliczka Municipality in Poland Abstract The purpose of this chapter is to present the impact of economic activity zones (EAZs) on local development and to identify good practices in the management of EAZs, based on the experience of the commune of Wieliczka, Poland. Nevertheless, beyond the theoretical insights, the empirical evidence of effective local development governance in EAZs is still limited, even in metropolitan areas where a range of instruments are provided to support local development. The chapter attempts to provide evidence of the impact of EAZ on local development by indicating the influence of investments located in economic activity zones on the management of local government units in the Krakow metropolitan area. The analysis of the impact of EAZs on local development has led to findings that a valuable tool for the impact of EAZs on local development are the investments located there, which determine the more effective use of local resources. These are challenging resources (including land and infrastructure) and soft, intangible ones (including location, quality of intellectual capital, and entrepreneurship of residents). As a result of the application of good practices in municipal management, they become key determinants that determine the potential of EAZ and increase competitiveness. The example of EAZs shows that their impact on local development can receive significant support from the EU and public authorities. Nevertheless, the development of EAZs is limited to metropolitan areas and tends to limit their development in peripheral areas far from major growth centers. Exploring further options for the impact of EAZ on local development may be an interesting direction to involve external stakeholders in order to enable the incorporation of their skills and resources. The experience of the municipality of Wieliczka is and will be, to a significant extent, a form of more effective use of a variety of local and external resources. The chapter briefly discusses the impact of EAZ on local development and provides practitioners with areas on the potential challenges of using EAZ. Local development carries certain risks, which have implications for EAZ creation efforts. Keywords: economic activity zones, EAZ, local development, municipal investment, entrepreneurship, innovation, EAZ management. A challenge for sustainable public management: Administrative performance measurement and public sector reform Abstract This chapter proposes a rational approach to administrative performance measurement. As Japan has entered an aged society with a low birthrate, administrative organizations in Japan are required to conduct performance-based public management under tight fiscal conditions. Aiming at efficient management with various schemes for administrative performance measurement based on the theory of New Public Management has been proposed. However, a tangible way of management has not been established due to authoritarianism or political shackles in organizations. In addition, such a performance measurement sometimes involves subjective factors in relation to outcome indices. Therefore, developing a practical evaluation scheme is not straightforward. By applying the Analytic Hierarchy Process, this chapter makes it possible to quantify subjective factors in the evaluation: the degree of contribution of each measure for the achievement of a policy. In order to verify the effectiveness of the application, a case study is performed in a local government in Japan. The proposed approach practically supports public service evaluation based on subjective judgment by executives of administrative organizations in addition to extant project appraisal. The results obtained from the case study show the practical effectiveness of the proposed approach. Based on the evaluation procedure, this chapter further considers a possible scheme of public sector reform in conjunction with a prospective way to transfer authority from an administrative organization to substitutable sectors. The implication of the scheme of reformation illustrates sustainable public management. Keywords: public management, sustainability, publicness, analytic hierarchy process, administrative performance measurement, public sector reform. Plan or die: Entrepreneurs' response to crisis situation Abstract Thanks to the COVID-19 epidemic, the last two years have been filled with changes for entrepreneurs. As a result, the change leads to a new level, much higher than the previous one. It is a long-term strategy focused on debt levels, risk-advantage approaches, reinvestment in profits, and organizational changes. The purpose of this chapter is to present the results of the entrepreneurs' response to the situation within and nearly after COVID-19 restrictions. Research findings are based on primary research in more than 300 companies in the Czech Republic (2 rounds of survey – 2020 and 2021). The comparison contrasts the change in strategic thinking due to long-term crisis. The results showed that measurable goals are extremely important during the crisis to maintain discipline in business (an increase of 91%). On the other hand, the exit strategy as a response to crisis is not the preferred solution (the lowest preference). Findings could be applied in managerial practice as a recommendation when research findings illustrate a possible combination of optimal business behavior within a crisis

environment. Originality could be seen in the importance of ongoing profit investments and planning of individual activities in the company and the need for an active approach of the entrepreneur. Keywords: COVID-19, crisis behavior, changes in future goals, planning activities, entrepreneurs

Hydraulic supplier selection: An Analytic Hierarchy Process approach Abstract In industrial environments, hydraulic systems work in continuous operation, for several applications that may demand control of large loads and high-power density. The inputs used in the maintenance of this type of equipment should follow the policies and procedures established by ISO standards, which may guarantee safety and operational reliability. The supplier selection for hydraulic components is a subject that involves several factors with complex decisions. Efficient and reliable suppliers can be decisive for the company's success. The aim of this study is to propose an evaluation framework for supplier selection of hydraulic equipment in the steel industry. The methods of multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) facilitate the decision-making, including the supplier selection strategies for hydraulic equipment. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is the MCDA method applied to select suppliers by a Brazilian industrial plant. This chapter presents a case of supplier selection of hydraulic equipment, with four suppliers evaluated regarding five criteria and more than 20 sub-criteria, according to three experts. The AHP, the most widely used MCDA method, proved to be a reliable and useful MCDA method even in a case of more than nine criteria. In this case, Quality was the most important criterion, and Price was the less important. The main contribution of this study is to prove that a simple MCDA model, with the AHP application alone, may be enough to solve a practical decision problem, without increasing its complexity with hybridism. Keywords: Analytic Hierarchy Process, multi-criteria decision analysis, hydraulic systems, supplier selections.

Strategic business planning technology for weakly-structured subject domains Abstract The purpose of this study is to create a technology and respective software tools for collegial (group) development of strategic plans for businesses in weakly structured domains. Strategic planning in such domains is an often challenging task, as quantitative (or even quantifiable) deterministic data is scarce or unavailable, uncertainty levels are high, and expert knowledge often represents the key information source (potentially, alongside open data). The technology is intended to overcome these challenges. It is based on group construction of a goal-oriented model of the system (subject domain), which is built through the decomposition of the main strategic goal and considers the terminal and resource properties of the system's components, as well as mutual connections between them. The software toolkit allows knowledge engineers and their invited experts to remotely provide knowledge for building the system model. Then, based on the developed model, using the method of target-oriented dynamic estimation of alternatives and evolutionary methods of optimization, a set of measures (projects) is selected, complete with suggested funding allocated to them within the limited resource volume during the specific planning period. The selected set of measures guarantees the maximum level of achievement of the strategic goal within a given time perspective under limited funding and become the basis of the strategic plan. Methods of group knowledge acquisition and processing have been developed. They became the basis for the development of the original technology and software tools for strategic business planning. Theoretical foundations and methods for reliable obtaining of (thorough and undistorted) collective knowledge in a subject domain, ensuring their concordance and aggregation for further application in various areas, have been suggested. This research aims to solve a global problem of knowledge transfer from people with expertise (experience, intuition) in a certain field to people who need this knowledge to solve practical problems. This theoretical basis is intended for strategic planning practice in various areas, including business. An original way of automating the process of group subject domain model construction and the suggested application of existing and newly developed knowledge-oriented methods to strategic planning are proposed. All material presented in the chapter, is the result of ongoing original research led by the author. Keywords: strategic business-analysis, knowledge transfer, goal dynamic estimating of alternatives, rational distribution of resources, genetic algorithm, technology, subject domains

Economic Policy, Business, and Management in the Post-Pandemic Perspective

Written by leading experts, *Public Administration in East Asia: Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan* examines the inner workings of governments in East Asia, in particular its public administration and related public policy processes. It focuses on the apparatus of government — the agencies, their values, context, and policies within which they operate. Organized in parallel sections, the book covers the history, public policy processes, organization, HRM, ethics, corruption, intergovernmental relations, performance management, and e-government. It discusses each of these topics separately for Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, providing an unusual and important comparative perspective. The book includes essential knowledge and facts, discussions of emerging issues, and

useful resources for further reading. It addresses questions such as: What is the history of public administration in East Asia? How are decisions made? What is the role of Confucianism in shaping public administration? How does the developmental path affect public administration? Why is performance management emphasized? What is the state of citizen participation? How are ethical underpinnings of the civil service different from the West? Why are intergovernmental relations an essential issue in East Asia? What are the politics behind world-class achievements in IT? What is the nature of civil service reform? What is the nature of efforts to combat government corruption? You can find many books on trade policy and politics that sometimes give good insight into the operation of government agencies. You can also find a few edited books that contain single chapters on countries in the Asia-Pacific region. What is missing, however, is a single resource that provides an overview with depth on matters solely about public administration. This state-of-the-art resource brings together the fragments of existing knowledge on East Asian economies, filling the need for a comprehensive compendium that showcases the public administration practices in the region and East Asia's innovative approaches to governance and its many challenges.

Public Administration in East Asia

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The Japanese Industrial System

This book explains how postwar Japan managed to achieve a highly egalitarian form of capitalism despite meager social spending. Estevez-Abe develops an institutional, rational-choice model to solve this puzzle. She shows how Japan's electoral system generated incentives that led political actors to protect various groups that lost out in market competition. She explains how Japan's postwar welfare state relied upon various alternatives to orthodox social spending programs. The initial postwar success of Japan's political economy has given way to periods of crisis and reform. This book follows this story up to the present day. Estevez-Abe shows how the current electoral system renders obsolete the old form of social protection. She argues that institutionally Japan now resembles Britain and predicts that Japan's welfare system will also come to resemble Britain's. Japan thus faces a more market-oriented society and less equality.

Welfare and Capitalism in Postwar Japan

The late twentieth century witnessed rapid changes not only in Taiwan's economy, but also in its identity. Both economic as well as ideological restructuring have been basic elements in the transformation of postwar Taiwan, as rapid democratization opened a Pandora's Box, and stirred a whirlwind of social discord. This volume considers such important questions as whether the old Taiwanese work ethic is a relic of the past, and whether Taiwan is likely to become a battleground of ideological wars. The book addresses Taiwanese nostalgia for Chinese culture; the rise and fall of postwar Taiwanese agrarian culture; the transformation of farmers' social consciousness in the period 1950–1970; the place of Confucianism in postwar Taiwan; and the awakening of the “self” and the development of

a Taiwanese national identity in the post–World War II period. Finally, it considers whether “mutual historical understanding” may be the basis for Taiwan-Mainland relations in the twentyfirst century. This second edition includes two new chapters on the history of Taiwan after World War II, incorporating additional developments in Taiwan in the past decade. Insights extrapolated from an understanding of history are essential for grasping and solving the basic problems Taiwan now faces and, above all, the conflicted relationship between Taiwan and Mainland China. The book’s thematic undercurrent is the question of Taiwan and Mainland China: How do we deal with the tension between cultural China and political China?

Reviews of National Science Policy

The Routledge Handbook of Japanese Politics is an advanced level reference guide which surveys the current state of Japanese politics, featuring both traditional topics and cutting edge research. The volume is divided into five sections covering: domestic politics civil society social policy political economy and international relations/security The first four sections begin with an overview chapter that provides historical background information on the section’s overarching topic. The chapters that follow explore more specific topics in the sub-area. In the final section, historical background information is contained in the individual chapters which cover the diverse areas of international political economy, security and foreign policy. Offering a complete overview of the full spectrum of Japanese politics, the Handbook is an invaluable resource for academics, researchers, policy analysts, graduate and undergraduate students studying this ever-evolving field.

Taiwan in Transformation

This dissertation, "Machizukuri: the Community-driven Approach in Heritage Conservation: a Case Study of the Nara Machizukuri Center" by Ka-wai, Brian, Kam, Ming-han, Lim, — was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Community-driven approach to Heritage Conservation has been increasingly discussed internationally. One of the principles in the Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas drawn up by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) stated "the participation and the involvement of the residents are essential for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged." (ICOMOS 1987) One of the more well-known bottom-up approaches is Machizukuri from Japan. The origin of Machizukuri in Japan largely stems from the desire of local residents to maintain and develop aspects of their living environment that can otherwise be threatened by external forces. The need to voice out on behalf of their own community is often a relatable trait for various communities all around the world. In the case of Machizukuri, its origin was cast in the backdrop of a post-war Japan, where at first glance the entire country seemed to homogeneously focus solely on modernisation and economic development regardless of costs (Siegenthaler 2004, 3). But as the truth revealed, many local communities far away from the Japan National Government in Tokyo and its consideration when shaping the country's urban planning scheme of the time often differ from the opinions of top-down decision makers on how their own neighbourhood should be developed. When this Japanese concept of bottom-up approach first started, the leaders of these organisations were mainly made up of local non-professional residents, contrasting greatly to the conventional decision makers comprised of scholars and bureaucrats—the "traditional elite." And yet, despite its modest beginning, after decades of development, Machizukuri is seen as a proven method to effectively solve a wide-range of issues in areas such as planning, heritage conservation, and disaster relief. Over time, the Japan National Government gradually accepted the merits of Machizukuri, eventually incorporating it into national planning law. It was evident that local inputs often improved upon planning decisions made by top-down approach, and thereby increased the chance of successful implementation. After several decades, Machizukuri is recognised as a proven bottom-up, community-driven concept that aimed for the improvement of quality of living through the participation of local citizens of Japan. It represents an important development in local politics and urban management in Japan. The recent citizen movement of Hong Kong, since the 1997 Handover, shared similarities to the situation that led to the creation of the Machizukuri movement in Japan at that time. As Machizukuri gradually matures over the past decades, it became fully recognised in Japan and internationally as an effective method to conduct community-driven citizen participation activities. It can be a viable option for Hong Kong to consider

Routledge Handbook of Japanese Politics

... a detailed and well-argued book. . . They provide an excellent historical narrative that explodes the twin myths that nation building is a new phenomenon and that the post-war recovery in Japan and Germany constitutes examples of successful nation building that can be replicated elsewhere. . . this book is essential reading for anyone engaged in this issue. Aidan Hehir, Political Studies Review

Nation Building , Good Governance and Democratization are the main slogans guiding efforts to help societies in trouble. But nearly all such contemporary endeavors fail. This book is invaluable in exposing the causes for disappointing results and thus provides foundations for much improved policies. It is obligatory reading for all concerned with improving governance. Yehezkel Dror, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and author of *The Capacity to Govern: A Report to the Club of Rome* (2002) Reporting on the failure of international intervention, Jenkins and Plowden offer an illuminating analysis of an old but always ignored truth: institutions can be imported, not exported. Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira, Getulio Vargas Foundation, São Paulo, Brazil Anyone contemplating giving aid to developing countries for economic development and governmental modernisation should read this wide-ranging and sharp analysis of why past programmes have brought disappointment and disillusion, and what can be done in the future to ensure more effective use of such aid. It goes beyond economics, encompassing history, culture, social factors and above all politics. It reflects the accumulated wisdom and scholarship of two experienced practical administrators and consultants, who have seen at first hand what can go wrong. G.W. Jones, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK This study by Jenkins and Plowden breaks new ground in the treatment of these issues. They get behind the generalities that often bedevil debates on governance and document in telling detail the myriad ways in which aid donors have systematically attempted to transfer and transplant an idealised (and largely Westernised) blueprint of governance to societies which were either unable or unwilling to receive them. Because their study is rooted not only in a careful survey of a comprehensive literature, but also in an informed understanding of the preferences and practices of the main aid donor organisations, it adds up to a devastating critique of the inadequacies and failures of this crucial aid strategy. A penetrating, well argued assessment of governance and public management reform in a global context, this timely book makes a much needed critical contribution to what has too often been an unthinking and superficial debate. It should be required reading for all students of comparative governance and public management. Martin Minogue, University of Manchester, UK

Governance and Nationbuilding describes how aid donors have attempted to improve the performance of government in developing countries and countries in crisis. Kate Jenkins and William Plowden review the widespread lack of success, tracing the history of international government intervention, the roles of donors and recipient countries, the ways in which expert advice and support have been provided, and the donors own evaluation of their work. The authors outline and analyse the many obstacles to success, highlighting how the lack of effective learning from experience has led to repeated failures to improve the quality of government. The authors draw on the donors own assessments of the issues and on their own experience in the British Government and many other countries. They recommend a new approach to improving government: much less grandiose and more modest expectations on the part of the donors, and a new and enhanced role for recipient countries. This is a hard-hitting analysis of the problems and potential proposals for change by two experts in the field. Both have not only advised governments

Emergence of Commercial Banking in Postwar Japan

This volume examines different aspects of the Japanese experience in a comparative context. There is much here of relevance to contemporary developing countries anxious to initiate the experience of miraculous growth and anxious to avoid the subsequent stagnation. Such issues of the role of government in providing the right amount of infant industry protection, the relevance of the financial system, the country's peculiar corporate structure and the role of education in a comparative context serve to illuminate the lessons and legacies of this unique experience in development. The relationship between various dimensions of its domestic policy experience and Japan's international experience in trade promotion and foreign aid is explored and is of special interest to an international audience of academics and policymakers.

Science, technology, and medicine all contributed to the emerging modern Japanese empire and conditioned key elements of post-war development. As the only emerging non-Western country that was a colonial power in its own right, Japan utilized these fields not only to define itself as racially different from other Asian countries and thus justify its imperialist activities, but also to position itself within the civilized and enlightened world with the advantages of modern science, technologies, and medicine. This book explores the ways in which scientists, engineers and physicians worked directly and indirectly to support the creation of a new Japanese empire, focussing on the eve of World War I and linking their efforts to later post-war developments. By claiming status as a modern, internationally-engaged country, the Japanese government was faced with having to control pathogens that might otherwise not have threatened the nation. Through the use of traditional and innovative techniques, this volume shows how the government was able to fulfil the state's responsibility to protect society to varying degrees. Chapter 14 of this book is freely available as a downloadable Open Access PDF at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com> under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives (CC-BY-NC-ND) 4.0 license.

Reviews of National Science Policy

Focusing on trade in manufactures, industrial restructuring and economic development and enforced by a rich source of data, this book offers an in-depth examination of the evolution and characteristics of Hong Kong's postwar economy. The book presents an historical and comparative perspective and analyses the symbiotic connection with South China in the light of China's open-door policy since late 1970s, as well providing a thoughtful assessment of its current turning point.

Governance and Nationbuilding

"As the Constitutional Research Councils begin their deliberations, this timely book brings together for the first time, in English translation, four of the major proposals on constitutional reform. These are the proposals of the Yomiuri and Asahi newspaper groups, one of Japan's major publishing houses, Iwanami, and Ozawa Ichiro, president of the Liberal Party of Japan and a key player in Japanese politics. Hook and McCormack place these documents in their historical and contemporary context, providing a thorough analysis of their significance in the development of thought on the constitution." "Japan's Contested Constitution: Documents and Analysis presents extensive analysis of the evolution of constitutional government in Japan and examines differing interpretations of key clauses in the constitution. It is a resource for anyone with an interest in modern Japan, its politics, law and its international role."--BOOK JACKET.

Miraculous Growth and Stagnation in Post-War Japan

In a globalising world, many mature economies share post-growth characteristics such as low economic growth, low fertility, declining and ageing of the population and increasing social stratification. Japan stands at the forefront of such social change in the East Asian region as well as in the Global North. It is in this context of 'post-growth society' that housing issues are examined, using the experiences of Japan at the leading edge of social transition in the region. The post-war housing system was developed during the golden age of economy and welfare, when upward social trajectories such as increasing population, high-speed economic growth with rising real incomes, housing construction driven by high demands, increasing rates of home ownership supported by generous government subsidies generated new housing opportunities and accompanying issues. As we have entered the post-growth phase of socio-economic development, however, it requires a re-examination of such structure, policy and debates. This volume explores what roles housing plays in the reorganisation and reconstruction of economic processes, social policy development, ideology and identity, and intergenerational relations. The volume offers a greater understanding of the characteristics of post-growth society – changing demography, economy and society – in relation to housing. It considers how a definitive shift to the post-growth period has produced new housing issues including risks as well as opportunities. Through analysis of the impact on five different areas: post-crisis economy, urban and regional variations, young adults and housing pathways, fertility and housing, and ageing and housing wealth, the authors use policy and institutions as overarching analytical tools to examine the contemporary housing issues in a post-growth context. It also considers any relevance from the Japanese experiences in the wider regional and global context. This original book will be of great interest to academics and students as well as policy makers and practitioners internationally in the fields of housing studies, urban studies, social policy, sociology, political economy, comparative analysis, and East Asian Studies.

Science, Technology, and Medicine in the Modern Japanese Empire

This book makes available to English-speakers a comprehensive description and incisive critique of the Japanese tax system. This revised edition contains three new chapters, incorporating tax reforms of the early 1990s. The work details changes to consumption tax and to land tax in order to understand the recent development of the tax system. Having served as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Land Taxation, Ishi has the experience to write about these recent developments. He begins by tracing the development of the Japanese tax system, introducing the system in an historical and contemporary context and highlighting its main features. Ishi examines individual and corporate tax, as well as indirect, inheritance, gift, and local taxation. The book includes Ishi's appraisal of the system and proposals for further reform measures. The numerous comparative tables have been updated and equations recalculated, using extensive data not publicly available.

Trade, Industrial Restructuring and Development in Hong Kong

Japan's Contested Constitution