

Abstracts

Family, Child-care, and Publicness

Naoki KAMO

In contemporary Japan, where the decline in the number of children and the aging of the population have rapidly advanced, one question we face when we consider problems related with these facts is, whether it is a completely private and personal matter or a public concern, for a man and a woman to get married, bear and bring up children, and live a family life. As to the view that the man and the woman concerned should make the final decision about such important matters, a social consensus seems to be formed now, but the question is if the state or society is permitted to participate in this decision-making process by some reform of laws, social systems, and practice, and when permitted, how. In this paper I will discuss these problems through making reference to concrete examples.

The 2001 House of Councillors Election

Hiroki MORI

Using aggregate data, this study analyses the results of the 2001 house of councillors election. This study has two major objectives. The first is a comparison with the past election results. I examine changes in vote distribution. The second objective is to examine the influence of the electoral system on voting behavior and campaign strategies.

Women's Labor Supply and the Demand for Children

Satoko SAKAZUME

In this paper I investigate the relation between women's labor supply and the demand for children using Becker's model concerning household production. This model shows that if the possibility of substitution between parent's time for childcare and market goods for childcare is strong, then the rise in women's wage or fall in the market goods prices leads to an increase in both women's labor supply and the demand for children.

Condition of Community Broadcasting Stations:
What Does the Difference between “For Profit Organization” (FPO)
and “Non Profit Organization” (NPO) Generate?

Kenji SAKATA

As community broadcasting stations celebrate their 10th anniversary, a new and interesting trend is emerging. Until now, companies have usually operated as a “For Profit Organization” (FPO) but a new kind of “Non Profit Organization” (NPO) is being planned. What is the difference between these two types of company structures and what does it mean for the future of community broadcasting? Is a revolutionary type of community broadcasting station about to be born? This article explores the issues from three aspects: “the structure of local media”; “the establishment and management of a community station” and, finally, “active public participation”.

Software Industry & IPR in Developing Countries: With Specific Reference to India

Mika YAMANA

Software Industry is an industry with relatively less entry barrier but produces the high value added. Therefore, this industry is regarded as a very potential industry by many developing countries. However, the way of protection of intellectual property (IP) draws a big attention in this industry not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. There is a big concern that the delay of international harmonization on IPR in Software and IT related sector might disturb its further development.

This paper discusses the role of IPR in software industry with specific reference to Indian IPR regime. India has not been able to fully implement the IPR protection but shows the tremendous development in this industry.

Reorientation of the “Human Security” Discourse

Ryuhei HATSUSE

This paper addresses the discourse on “human security” to set it again on a more humane basis. The idea, originally proposed in *Human Development Report* by the UNDP in 1994, was a response to fatal changes in economic and social conditions at the subsistence level especially in the least-less developed countries. Those changes were brought about by the upsurge of the neo-liberal policies since the end of the Cold War. The paper comprises five sections.

The first section is to outline the agenda for “human development” in *Human Development Report (1994)* that are considered to be the framework within which we should discuss the following. The second is to make a survey of policy ideas or programs promoting “human security”, proposed and/or carried out by the UN, Canada and Japan.

In the rest, the paper is to shed light on three problems inherent in the concept of human security. The third section is to point out the Western prejudice lurking behind the apparently universal conception of humanism that forms a basis of the idea of human security. Fourthly, the author tries to separate and then integrate two concepts of security, human and national. Finally, he investigates the effects of neo-liberal globalization on human existence and subsistence in the least-less developed countries. The paper concludes with a very brief summary of the discussions, setting two agendas for further research.

A Study on Women & Development in Mongolia with the Economies in Transition

Hisako MAKIMURA

The economies in transition influences the women, children and aged since 1990 in Mongolia. The double income families cannot work by fail of social services, and some men offers violence to women by stress. The Mongolian government planned “The national program for empowerment of women in Mongolia”. UNIFEM support the project of that Mongolian program by funds from Japan. We visited National council on gender equality, Women parliamentary caucus, women NGO leaders, UNIFEM gender expert core group. We saw that the fertility rate are falling down, the violence to women from men are increasing by the economies in transition. Another hand, increasing business chances, and high academic career for women are featured. The NGO has important function as acceptance of support project from foreign countries. We certify the importance to gender analysis on development. Key word; Mongolia, women, development, gender, economies in transition, NGO

平和と 発展

Gabor BAKOS

世界の国々は自分のターゲットに向かって前進することが出来る限りそして自分が発展できる限り、平和と満足感を維持することが出来る。従って、広い意味での発展は、平和の鍵である。本論文は、「紛争管理」を「紛争予防」へ変えるべきこと、先進国の経験を発展途上国のために使うことを考察している。

キェルケゴールのメディア批判

EGUCHI Satoshi

19世紀実存哲学者として知られるキェルケゴールは、マスメディア批判者の第一世代であった。彼の青年期に、デンマーク市民の間で言論の自由と規制に関して激しい議論が行なわれ、彼は言論の自由に対して批判的な態度をとっていた。のちにキェルケゴールは「低俗」な大衆ジャーナリズムの標的となり、有名な「コルサー」事件をひきおこした。この事件は、「倫理なものとは公開的である」として彼の初期の思想を再考するきっかけとなり、後期の有名な「倫理に関しては内面性こそが重要である」という主張へとつながることになる。
