CONVENTIONALLY, THE NOTION OF ‘SECURITY’ REMAINED IN DEBATES AND NARRATED NARROWLY IN TERMS OF ‘REALIST PERCEPTION’ WITH STATE’S SECURITY IN CENTRE. NOT ONLY REALISTS BUT OTHER POLITICAL SCIENTISTS ALSO KEPT EMPHASIZING GREATLY ON STATE’S SECURITY. IN THAT WAY, INDIVIDUAL’S SECURITY HAD REMAINED SIDELINED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING. IT WAS THE POST COLD WAR ERA THAT COMPelled POLICYMAKERS ACROSS THE GLOBE TO THINK BEYOND TRADITIONAL MILITARY SECURITY AND FOCUSED SPECIFICALLY ON INDIVIDUAL’S SECURITY. IN THAT SCENARIO, HUMAN SECURITY EMERGED AS A RESULT OF MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY LONG IDEOLOGICAL RIVALRY OF TWO POWER BLOCKS WHERE INDIVIDUAL’S SECURITY HAS FOUND NO PACE.

Thus, the concept of human security is by no means comparatively new. It was Human Development Report of 1994 that coined the term ‘human security’ for the first time in international parlance with individual’s security in center. After that, the notion of human security became significant in international politics as well. With joint efforts by UNDP and Canadian School of thought, human security became noteworthy in most of the country’s domestic and foreign policies since 1994.

Even if the term human security has gained connotation after combined efforts by HDR 1994 and Canadian School of thought, however, the perception and elements of human security can be traced in various writings and in numerous thoughts. The entire concept of ‘Idealism’, ‘Welfare State’, ‘Socialism’, ‘Gandhism’, ‘Pacifism’, ‘the Notion of Common Goods’, ‘the Concept of Justice’, ‘the Notion of Human Rights’, ‘the Notion of Sustainable Development’, ‘the Concept of Social Safety Nets’ and many more have limited amount of human elements. However, all these ideas have no ground to serve actually for people directly. All these notions have human elements with a number of pros and cons. In those circumstances, human security has emerged in international politics with human face that directly relates to security of individuals.

Though, human security became a noteworthy issue in international politics, however, there is much ambiguity about its definition, scope, characteristics, vicinity and dimensions. A number of strategists, social scientists, politicians, diplomats, bureaucrats
and policymakers have opined differently about definition and characteristic of human security, however, HDR 1994 defined human security broadly as “freedom from fear and freedom from want”, and particularly as “safety from chronic threats such as hunger, diseases and repression as well as protection from sudden and harmful disruption in the pattern of daily life”. The scope of this definition is vast. The HDR 1994 itself identifies seven specific component of human security like: economic security, food security, health security, environment security, personal security, community security and political security. Simply, these seven components together constitute inclusive and holistic nature of human security.

Though, HDR 1994 has identified seven components of human security, it does not mean that it is establishing any hierarchy between them. In fact, HDR 1994 identified and established certain characteristics of human security. Firstly, it acknowledged the ‘universality’ of the notion. Meaning, the concept of human security recognizes that threats to individual human beings are global in nature. These threats are worldwide apprehension and common to all people, though, intensity may no doubt differ from one part of the world to another. Secondly, the components of human security are ‘interdependent’. Interdependency reflects that security threats to human beings are no longer secluded events. In other words, the consequences of threats affect intact humanity. Thirdly, human security is “easier to ensure through early prevention than later intervention”. Simply, it is less expansive to meet these threats ‘upstream’ than ‘downstream’.

Apart from the definition and characteristics, human security is the concept that can not be far away from criticism. From the critique point of view, some strategists claim that the notion of human security is not new. They opine that the entire concept is like ‘old wine in a new bottle’ and this concept is something like the notion of human rights, development and social safety nets. On the other hand, human security experts emphasize that vicinity of human security is little larger than other notions, writings and thoughts. Additionally, they also claim that human security covers comprehensive and contemporary issues incredibly and modestly that are indispensable for adequate human
life. In such a way, surrounding area of human security is little more than other notions in terms of individual's security. Further, pro human security faction also advocates that emergence of new perception clearly indicate that earlier notions are not capable enough to entirely cater individual's security. They also emphasize that human security is little more capable than other notions.

Some criticize that human security is 'vague' in nature. Vagueness of the concept covers diverse issues across the globe and may not have same intensity as far actual security threats are concerned. While human security supporters opine that one can make mistake if all seven components are considered as separate entity. They emphasize that seven components are multiple and interdisciplinary in nature and they are like different branches of the same base.

Further, criticism arose that security is generally denoted to anything relating to military. The term 'security' in the notion of human security is used only to sensitize the term and the situation. They also interpret that securitization of individual's security means priority of soft issues over direct military threats in international politics. This situation can change the entire world order. While human security experts emphasize that military security is not guarantee of security of well beings. They also claim that human security does not ignore the significance of military security and argue that military security actually enhance the sharpness of human security and vice versa. Together, they define comprehensive nature of security including both individual's security and state's security.

Lastly, human security is generally criticized on the ground that it is a challenge to the role of state. Additionally, it also criticizes that human security is a threat to state's sovereignty as it heavily focuses on individual's security and have less meaning with state's security. For the counter critique, pro human security alliances claim that securing individuals in every respect is the prime accountability of state. State's liability is not only to protect its own citizen from direct military threats but also includes own government's wrong policies and threat from hypothetical enemies. Thus, human security is not challenging but identifying and defining the role of state. Furthermore, it is not a
threat to state’s sovereignty despite the fact that it actually strengthens it if components of human security can be secured through government body. It can also be explained in ‘Hobbesian Way’ that if state is secure; then those who live within it are also secure.

Despite a number of criticisms, human security has gained momentum and became a policy tool of a number of countries since 1994. UNDP had suggested two dimensions of human security i.e. ‘Freedom from Fear’ and ‘Freedom from Want’. The foremost dimension of human security is considered “narrow school of human security” that strongly recommends policymakers to concentrate only on violence related threats like landmines, small arms, violence, crime, and intra-state conflict. On the other hand, later dimension of human security is considered “broad school of human security”. This dimension of human security includes a number of other threats like joblessness, illicit drug trafficking, unchecked population growth, population displacement, human rights violation, soil and environmental degradation, lack of safe drinking water, food crisis, underdevelopment, deprivation, international disputes, discrimination and domination, social disintegration, dehumanization including slavery and trafficking of women and children, natural and man-made disasters, spread of deadly diseases like HIV/AIDS and spread of terrorism, ethnic disputes, crime and destructive weapons. From the recent history of human beings, one can calculate that common individuals suffer more from the later security threats than the former.

Although, UNDP had suggested that both the dimensions of human security are significant in achieving ‘comprehensive human security’, however, most of the countries had chosen their own way either ‘Freedom from Want’ or ‘Freedom from Fear’. Canada, Norway and others chose the first dimension of human security while Japan has adopted slightly a different approach than other counterparts.

Japan’s initial activism towards human security can be found in the speech of former Prime Minister Murayama Tomiichi in UN Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March 1995. He echoed his voice in favor of a new strategy for the UN and reflecting nothing but keen interest of Japan in matter of human security. After his
efforts, human security became noteworthy in Japanese policymaking; both externally and internally.

In Japan’s view, human security is a much broader concept that does not intend to view only as ‘Freedom from Fear’. In this sense, Japan sets its agenda similar to the UNDP approach that comprehensively covers all the menaces that threaten human survival, daily life and dignity. After Murayama’s efforts, Japan determined her role as UNDP approach of human security. Additionally, legacy established by Murayama had been maintained by almost all serving Japanese Prime Ministers.

Murayama Tomiichi emphasized after his speech in Copenhagen in 1995 that human security is going to be a policy tool of Japan. He again emphasized that human beings can be endangered by the threats like poverty, diseases and violence. He also suggested a number of measures to establish human security like: promotion of democracy and economic reforms, economic cooperation, humanitarian assistance, preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping operations, arms control and disarmament of both nuclear weapons and conventional weapons such as anti-personnel landmines and small arms.

Hashimoto Ryutaro replaced Murayama as Prime Minister and had views opposite to that of Murayama on various fronts, though he supported human security in a limited way. Mostly he emphasized on environmental security. His environmental aspects of security represented a non-traditional security aspect. His vision was to make Japan an advanced country in protecting the environment.

Next to Hashimoto, Obuchi Keizo revealed a personal commitment towards human security. He ‘took it as his baby, since the concept was consonant with his ideas’. Obuchi’s efforts toward human security can be observed on various fronts like campaign against landmines, health care, environmental issues and economic issues. His entire work as Prime Minister can be accounted for in three security concepts like national, regional and human security. He was so much committed to human security that he took initiative to establish Human Security Fund. Due to his extraordinary commitment, once
Koffi Annan remaked, “Japan would undoubtedly have a lifetime seat if there were such a thing as a ‘Human Security Council’”.

Soon after Obuchi, Mori Yoshihiro became the Prime Minister of Japan. He was also an activist in the area of human security. After Mori’s tenure, Koizumi Junichiro became the PM but, he did not pay much attention like earlier prime ministers till 9/11 terrorist attack. After that, Abe Shinzo, Fukuda Yasuo, Aso Taro and Hatoyama Yukio have served as PM and now it is the term of Kan Naoto of DPJ. Their terms of office were too short that their personal interests and activities did not reflect in their policies. Further, what the present PM Kan Naoto would achieve would be known only after a while.

Almost all prime ministers of Japan showed exceptionally keen interest in implementing human security since 1994. However, each PM has engaged adequately at external level and less on internal front. In their entire tenure and almost PMs used human security as foreign policy tool to achieve national interests. In that way, they focused only Official Development Assistance (ODA) to other countries either in foreign policymaking or in form of direct financial or technical support. However, these PMs have not displayed their interests in implementing human security in domestic policies. This is the reason as to why Japan became a ‘title holder’ in developing human security worldwide but has achieved comparatively little on her own home ground under “human security campaign”.

Even if Japan has not developed human security as a policy tool domestically, however, there are a number of other parameters that can define her role and achievements in various fronts. Before analyzing role and achievements, it is necessary to understand determinant factors of human security in general and Japan in particular.

Both the approaches of human security are determined by a number of elements. However, determinants of Japanese policies towards human security can be judged by five diverse levels. The first one ‘Conceptual Level’ highlights the theoretical clarity and Japanese way of understanding and assistance to provide human security.
As Japan opted ‘Freedom from Want’ as her policy towards human security that emphasized beyond violence related threats. This dimension highlights that it can be managed through development with an appropriate mechanism. Further it is also considered that this dimension is the root cause of all threats. Therefore, it is easy to cure causes than effects with early preventive measures.

Apart from this dimension, other determinants also played pivotal role in shaping and establishing human security. In that way, Geographical location, Form of Administration, Linguistic and Religious diversity, Area, Climate, Terrain, Natural Resources, Agricultural Land, Water Resources, Natural Disasters, Pollution, Population Growth Rate, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Urbanization, Sex Ratio, Literacy, Education Expenditure, Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are the most important determinants of human security in any region or country. These determinants had great impact in influencing Japanese way of human security.

Next level determinant of human security in Japan has been at “Constitutional Level”. As it is a well accepted fact that policies of any country are derived from Constitution or/and other written legal documents. In this situation, the constitution played an important role in determining human security. In the case of Japan, Preface, Article 9 and Article 14 of the constitution are the significant determinants in favor of promoting human security both directly and indirectly. Preface and Article 14 of the Japanese constitution promotes human centric elements in the policy-making while Article 9 prohibits Japan to keep herself away from military or anything related to military. Together they compel Japan to adopt, establish and promote human security in true sense.

The third level determinant of human security is identified as ‘Organization Level’. This level includes major organizations or government body that positively or negatively affects the ways and goals of the notion. In that sense, Ministry of Defense and Self Defense Forces are the major organizations in Japan that determine the fate of human security. Both are interrelated and incredibly efficient to promote human security.
globally. However, formation of Ministry of Defense (MoD) at the place of Japan Defense Agency (JDA) and deployment of SDF in non-combat zone became a noticeable draw back in Japanese efforts towards promoting human security.

The fourth level determinants are recognized as 'Policy Level' based on the policies and treaties accepted by policy-makers that affect any notion including human security. In case of Japan, Defense Policy, three Non-nuclear Principles, US-Japan Security Treaty, ODA Charter, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government’s General Budget and Human Security Fund are the leading determinants. All of them are optimistically placing the notion of human security globally and empower the least advantaged individuals around the world.

The preceding determinant of human security came under the title 'Implementation Level'. In that tag, any notion can be characterized by policies, leaderships and issues that optimistically or pessimistically affect the implementation of the concept in the policy-making. However, the initiative by the government of Japan in the formation of Commission on Human Security Fund became a milestone in the constructive way of determinants of human security.

According to the above mentioned determinants, it can be wound up that Japan’s initiatives were appreciable in accepting, establishing, promoting and funding (financially or technically) to the least advantaged people or least developed country in promoting human security beyond Japanese territory. However, one has to go through micro level observation for promoting and establishing human security on her own ground.

In that sequel, a number of issues, statements and agreements had shown dual character of Japanese policymakers towards promotion of human security on Japanese ground. The first landmark initiative of Japanese policymakers that had gone negative in promoting human security was formation of Ministry of Defense in the place of Japan Defense Agency.
It is well accepted that human security and military security are adversely related. Meaning, condition of human security may increase with decreasing condition of military security and vice versa. Though, Japan has established herself as supporter of human security, however, sustaining military security at domestic level (even in presence of US-Japan Security Alliance and US Nuclear Umbrella) generates certain uncertainties as long as Japan insists equal rights to make decisions within the ambit of the alliances.

Japan had experienced firsthand devastation with nuclear menace during World War II. Destruction in WWII generated strong sense of pacifism both at policymaking level or civil society level in Japan. Compelled by pacifism and pacifist constitution, Japan enjoyed ‘free ride’ of US security arrangement. The policies in the preceding half a century is the eyewitness of Japanese initiatives of promoting elements of human security worldwide. Japanese move towards human security perceptibly denotes her negligible attachment to anything related to military.

Nevertheless, the security scenario in East Asia had changed drastically over a period of time. Japan is circled by three nuclear weapons states; two of them i.e. Russia and China are officially while North Korea is unofficially nuclear state. Historically, Japan had conflict with these nuclear weapons states and had territorial disputes with almost all of its neighbors. Further, North Korea’s Taepodong-1 in August 31st 1998 and Taepodong-2 in 2006 missile tests created panic situation in entire East Asia. Entire scenario and changing dynamics compelled Japan to focus on military security once again. Formation of Ministry of Defense is a definite move by Japanese policymakers towards securing Japanese territory in militaristic terms. However, creation of Ministry of Defense and emphasizing more on military aspects may negatively affect status of human security in Japan and its image overseas, specially, in the East Asia and Southeast Asia and may ever lead to protest due to historical differences..
In addition to formation of Ministry of Defense, a number of other issues also played as push and pull factors in promoting human security in Japan domestically. In such a manner, Japan has taken a number of initiatives to secure each and every component of human security as defined by UNDP 1994.

In such a way, the first one is economic security, meaning freedom from poverty and is directly associated with employment. Economic security does not only require an assured basic earning usually either from productive or remunerative work, but also includes a number of other securities which are essential for securing economic security in any part of the world like income security, representation security, employment security, job security, work security and skill reproduction security. These are essential components to secure, promote responsive and friendly surroundings of working condition in any institution and in any society. With respect to these, Japanese government has adopted and implemented these components for promoting better work culture. On the other hand, Japanese business houses being compelled by sever economic challenges at home, are not so much interested in providing economic security to their employees.

Though, both unique Japanese employment features i.e. "Life Time Employment System" and "Seniority Based Wage System", became almost irrelevant in Japanese corporate world as big business houses prefer performance and ability than loyalty. This tendency has caused "Hire and Fire" policy that led to origin of "Part Time Worker", "Contract Worker" and "Freeters". Decreasing number of regular workers in any organization indicates that economic security in Japan is not so much secure like in the era of high growth period (1952-72). OECD also indicated that unemployment rate in Japan is increasing that was nearly 5.5% in 2000 and 5.2% in 2009 when compared to nearly 1.5% in mid 1960s.

The ongoing recession and its effect in 2009-10 had rendered the overall socio-economic conditions really worse. The ratio of job offers to number of applicants has declined to 0.59 from almost 1 at the start of 2008. Average wages also went down by 2.9%. This situation can not appreciate well in favor of economic security in Japan.
The challenges of economic security in Japan include a number other components. In that direction, Japanese government also took a number of initiatives to tackle these challenges through different steps taken by Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. By the combined efforts of these Ministries, economic security in Japan is getting strengthened at each level, but there is still hope that more rational environment will emerge to secure economic security.

The second component of human security is “Food Security”. The availability of food is a necessary condition of food security but not a sufficient one. People can still starve even when enough food is available due to mismanagement of public food distribution system as experienced in many developing and less developed countries.

The condition of food security in Japan is getting worse day by day as Japan produces only 39% (in 2006) of entire food requirements. Japan is heavily dependent on wheat import as domestic production is approximately only 10% of its total consumption. This may lead to serious food scarcity in Japan gradually. According to government survey, 80% of Japanese public are frightened about their future food supply. This situation is not compelling to the situation of ‘Food Secure Japan’.

Low food production compelled Japan to look another way to secure her food security i.e reliance on increased imports. But still, low production, increasing import and high consumption might lead to insufficiency of food in Japan. Even under extended pressure this situation may further push Japan to open her agriculture market for foreign players. To avoid any complexity, Japanese government partially opened her port for import of food products with heavy restrictions.

On the other hand, Japanese government under took a number of initiatives to secure steady supply of food grains and fisheries. Additionally, subsidy in agriculture sector including cheap seeds, fertilizer other infrastructure can play significant role in easing tight situation and securing food security. Providing monetary assistance by the
government will be another option available for farmers to promote production and secure food security in Japan.

Third component of human security is “Health Security”. Health security is access to health care facilities and protection from diseases and injuries. Though, healthcare facilities are very expensive in Japan, however, Japanese Government’s “National Health Insurance Law” in 1961, “Gold Plan” in 1990s; and “Gold Plan 21” in 1999 became landmark in securing health security. Another move like Children and Child-Care Support Plan, Public Assistance to poor people, who are below the set-living standard of Japan, and health insurance became noteworthy to support healthcare facilities to common Japanese especially elderly people who are approximately 25 million that constitutes 20.3% of total Japanese population. Boosting medical infrastructure and technical staff like 350,000 home helpers, 9,900 home visit nursing care stations and 26,000 day care center with 270,371 doctors, 95,197 dentists and 241,369 pharmacists by FY 2004 in Japan became a mile-stone in securing health security.

The fourth component of human security is “Environment Security”. Environmental security is protection from dangers by environmental pollution and depletion. The threats from environment are a combination of local and global in nature. Environmental security is safety from dangers caused by environmental pollution (air pollution, water pollution and others). It needs healthy physical environment and other complementing components. (Such as security from threat caused by deforestation, desertification, security from natural disaster including cyclones, earthquakes, floods, Tsunami, droughts or landslide and security from effects of air and water pollution).

Japanese government has managed to tackle the environment related issues at global platform. Japanese initiatives regarding environment security became visible in “Kyoto Protocol” and “Earth Summit 1992” in Rio de Janeiro. Moves by Ministry of Environment and role of Environmental Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECOASIA) became imperative to secure environmental issues. The ‘Cool Earth 2050’ campaign is also becoming gradually popular. The scheme refers to reduction of green house gas
emission by 50% of what it is today by 2050 first articulated by the then PM Shinzo Abe, later campaign carried on by his successors including present PM Kan Naoto.


Though, Japanese policymakers are keen to secure entire humanity by securing environment however, they have not shown their eager interests on nuclear issue as well i.e. basis of holocaust. Despite the fact that Japan is the only country that faced nuclear menace twice in the human history, Japan is emphasizing more on nuclear power ignoring a number of nuclear accidents. These nuclear accidents like; Mihama Nuclear Power Plant in (1975) and (1991), Fukui Nuclear Plant (1991), Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant in (1985) and (1993), Radioactive contamination at Tokaimura Nuclear Complex in (1979) and (1986), Sendai Nuclear Power Plant (1991) have taken place in Japan over a period of time. Despite a number of nuclear accidents, Japan is keen to promote and retain nuclear power for industrial energy needs. Scientifically, nuclear accidents seriously endangered humanity and environment both directly. However, Japan has not taken any great initiatives regarding prevention of possible accidents from Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs).

The fifth component of human security is “Personal Security”. Personal security is equally vital as any other aspect of human security because it secures individuals from direct physical threats. A number of threats like torture, cruel punishment, cross-border terrorism, ethnic tension, organized crime, domestic violence, sexual harassment, drug
trafficking and child abuse are still somehow in practice in Japan. However, a few of them are very rare like torture, cruel punishment, cross border terrorism and ethnic tension. On the other hand organized crime, domestic violence and sexual harassments are very common in Japanese society often unreported in media. The affected do not go to concerned authority in a bid to hide identity and instead shame, still live in fear psychosis.

Japanese government had opted for a number of preemptive measures to cure personal security. Police system is an effective way to deal with physical threats and restore personal security. In such regard, maintaining 288,451 police personnel, of whom, 12,100 were female police officers were recruited that shows the organized way to secure Personal security in Japan. As it was considered that Japanese police took 7 minutes and 3 seconds to reach the crime spot shows effectiveness of Japanese police system. Continuously decreasing number of crimes compared to previous years and the effectiveness of Japanese police indicates that personal security in Japan is being strengthened day by day. It has been everyone’s knowledge and experience that Japanese police personnel are far more human than any other in the world as they perform more individual related services that go beyond duty schedule and chart.

The sixth component of human security is “Community Security”. Community Security is survival of traditional cultures, traditional communities and ethnic groups as well as the physical security of those cultural groups. Minority ethnic groups are often threatened by dominant ethnic groups. In Japanese case, Burakumins, Ainus, Ryukyuns and foreigners are major minority groups in Japan.

Japanese government has taken a number of measures to protect Burakumins, Ainus and other’s rights physically; however, it has done almost nothing at least in creating museums to preserve their practices, traditions and heritages. Sometimes, Japanese officials ignore even existence of minority groups and emphasize that Japan is a ‘homogeneous society’. In that way, there is no room for the culture of Burakumins and Ainus to endure. Lack of leadership from these communities also generates ambiguity
about the protection of their practices and heritages. Japanese government needs to take strong steps to secure the community security in Japan with respect to Burakumins, Ainus and Ryukyuns and their culture and cultural properties.

Foreigners also face discrimination by Japanese officials and common Japanese. Japanese officials discriminate foreigners in different ways like forced compulsory finger printing in the process of getting “Alien Registration” and many more. However, they also get discriminated by common Japanese in ‘jobs, buses and trains, schools, shops, streets, pubs, restaurants and other public places’. Japan has not initiated and is yet to break off from the discrimination against foreigners as Japan has no law against it. For security foreigners - minimum community security - Japan needs to introduce law against discrimination.

Last but not the least component of human security is “Political Security”. Political security is enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedom from political oppression. This is one of the most important aspects of human security, which emphasizes that people are able to live in a society that honors their civil, political and human rights. For political security, certain conditions should be indispensable like; political activism, democracy and rule of law.

Democracy is still a single pillar of fulfillment of one's political security. This is the condition with mindset and temperament where any individual can actively participate in political process and secure their or their group's interests. Further, political security does only mean political activism, but it also emphasizes the atmosphere which is necessary for political security, because major threats to political security comes from within the state. Thus, political security simply means security from state repression, systemic torture, ill treatment or disappearance, human right violence, political detention, imprisonment and military intervention or abuse.

Though, Japanese constitution secures political rights of Japanese citizens, however, political activism is confined to political parties but the same among the Japanese are not
a common phenomena. Instead political ignorance is increasing in common Japanese. As a survey conducted in 2009 indicate that 91 % of total voters were dissatisfied with politics and politicians in Japan compared to 82% in 2002. Though Japanese people are dissatisfied by the politics and politicians, their dissatisfaction also reflects in their voting behaviour. Voting patterns swing in every general election. Voting behaviour vary from 77% in 1958 to 59.6% in 1996. In the last couple of general elections voting turnout was at 59.9% in 2003 and 67.2% in 2005, 69.28%in 2009 and 58.09% in July 2010 Upper House (UH) election.

These statistics indicate that voting behaviour is slumping reflecting dissatisfaction of Japanese people towards politics and politicians as a whole. Decreasing public interests in politics is not a good sign of political security in any country. Japanese government is also not taking any great measures in this context though, Public Offices Election Law from time to time introduces a new relaxation to promote voting percentage.

As policies, discourses, debates ambitions and practices stand in Japan today, elimination of all forms of discrimination is very important. As Japan internationalizes more further, all chances are there to became a ‘normal country’. Though, in foreseeable future, Japan may not became a multicultural society, at least as an advanced economy and post-industrial society, it may display a wide acceptance level of a just society where all citizen - natives, minorities and foreigners – may live with pride. Such a ‘tilting balance’ is a safe course without disturbing social order in achieving at least human security in domestic Japan.

The Japanese society is fast ageing demanding an increase in budgetary provision for quality social welfare facility delivery. The country is facing the challenge of reducing public debt which is in the proximity of $10 trillion. That is more than 180% of Japan’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Coupled with many similar socio-economic challenges, Japanese Government is likely to engage more in domestic issues rather than international situations as they obtain and changes in due course.
Much of Japan's engagement in international Program either directly bilaterally or via the UN has been usually dealt through financial contribution. Such government measures for example reduction in volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA) through every national annual budget may in due course affect Japan's dimensions of involvement in human security internationally. To maintain certain definite international image of Japan as a nation if not immediately become a normal country; it is the practice to participate in all related national activities.

Wrapping up of Japanese policies towards human security, one can easily identify that though Japan had adopted UNDP approach of human security, however, it has focused only limited issues. Japan had used human security as a foreign policy instrument and always promoted its components on external front. On the other hand, Japan has achieved comparatively minimal on domestic front. It may be concluded that Japanese government has performed considerably enough to promote each and every component of human security (more on external front and less on domestic front); however, there remains still a large scope for improvement.