APPENDIX-I

Definitions of Human Security

United Nations Definitions

Kofi Annan:

"In the wake of these conflicts, a new understanding of the concept of security is evolving. Once synonymous with the defence of territory from external attack, the requirements of security today have come to embrace the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence. The need for a more human-centred approach to security is reinforced by the continuing dangers that weapons of mass destruction, most notably nuclear weapons, pose to humanity; their very name reveals their scope and their intended objective, if they were ever used."²

"We must also broaden our view of what is meant by peace and security. Peace means much more than the absence of war. Human security can no longer be understood in purely military terms. Rather, it must encompass economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law."³

"The demands we face also reflect a growing consensus that collective security can no longer be narrowly defined as the absence of armed conflict, be it between or within States. Gross abuses of human rights, the large-scale displacement of civilian populations, international terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, drug and arms trafficking and environmental disasters present a direct threat to human security, forcing us to adopt a much more coordinated approach to a range of issues."⁴

"Human security, in its broadest sense, embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her potential. Every step in this direction is also a steep towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth and preventing conflict. Freedom from want, freedom from fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment -- these are the interrelated building blocks of human -- and therefore national -- security."⁵

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¹ Definitions of Human Security from various school of thought, academicians, governments, projects reports, policymakers and government officials are compiled with help of Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and Anuradha M. Chenoy (2007), “Human Security: Concept and Implications”, Rutledge, London and a number of other sources.
² United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Millenium Report, Chapter 3, p.43-44.
Sadako Ogata, (former) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

"Several key elements make up human security. A first essential element is the possibility for all citizens to live in peace and security within their own borders. This implies the capacity of states and citizens to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful and nonviolent means and, after the conflict is over, the ability to effectively carry out reconciliation efforts. A second element is that people should enjoy without discrimination all rights and obligations - including human, political, social, economic and cultural rights - that belonging to a State implies. A third element is social inclusion - or having equal access to the political, social and economic policy making processes, as well as to draw equal benefits from them. A fourth element is that of the establishment of rule of law and the independence of the justice system. Each individual in a society should have the same rights and obligations and be subject to the same set of rules. These basic elements which are predicated on the equality of all before the law, effectively remove any risk of arbitrariness which so often manifests itself in discrimination, abuse or oppression." 6

"Threats to human security are varied - political and military, but also social, economic and environmental. A wide array of factors contribute to making people feel insecure, from the laying of landmines and the proliferation of small arms, to transnational threats such as drugs trafficking, to the spread of HIV. Once again, therefore, let me speak of human insecurity from my perspective. Refugees flee conflicts. One of the main factors of human insecurity is precisely the lack of effective political and security mechanisms to address conflicts." 7

Ramesh Thakur, Vice Rector, Peace and Security, United Nations University:

"Human security refers to the quality of life of the people of a society or polity. Anything which degrades their quality of life – demographic pressures, diminished access to or stock or resources, and so on – is a security threat. Conversely, anything which can upgrade their quality of life – economic growth, improved access to resources, social and political empowerment, and so on – is an enhancement of human security." 8
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

"Human security can be said to have two main aspects. It means, first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life—whether in homes, in jobs or in communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development."\(^9\)

"The list of threats to human security is long, but most can be considered under several main categories:

1. Economic security
2. Food security
3. Health security
4. Environmental security
5. Personal security
6. Community security
7. Political security"\(^10\)

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette:

"What do we mean by human security? We mean, in its most simple expression, all those things that men and women anywhere in the world cherish most: enough food for the family; adequate shelter; good health; schooling for the children; protection from violence whether inflicted by man or by nature; and a State which does not oppress its citizens but rules with their consent."\(^11\)

Hans Van Ginkel (Rector, United Nations University) and Edward Newman:

"In policy terms, human security is an integrated, sustainable, comprehensive security from fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation, and hunger, resting upon positive and negative freedoms."\(^12\)

\(^10\) Ibid, p.24-25.
\(^11\) Statement by the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette to a high-level panel discussion on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna International Centre (VIC), October 9, 1999. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/1999/19991012.dsgsm70.doc.html> 08/02/01
Government Definitions

Government of Canada:

"For Canada, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people’s rights, safety or lives."... "Canada has identified five foreign policy priorities for advancing human security:

1. Protection of civilians, concerned with building international will and strengthening norms and capacity to reduce the human costs of armed conflict.

2. Peace support operations, concerned with building UN capacities and addressing the demanding and increasingly complex requirements for deployment of skilled personnel, including Canadians, to these missions.

3. Conflict prevention, with strengthening the capacity of the international community to prevent or resolve conflict, and building local indigenous capacity to manage conflict without violence.

4. Governance and accountability, concerned with fostering improved accountability of public and private sector institutions in terms of established norms of democracy and human rights.

5. Public safety, concerned with building international expertise, capacities and instruments to counter the growing threats posed by the rise of transnational organized crime."13

Human Security Network:

"A humane world where people can live in security and dignity, free from poverty and despair, is still a dream for many and should be enjoyed by all. In such a world, every individual would be guaranteed freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to fully develop their human potential. Building human security is essential to achieving this goal. In essence, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people’s rights, their safety or even their lives."14

Government of Japan:

1. "Human security may be defined as the preservation and protection of the life and dignity of individual human beings. Japan holds the view, as do many other countries, that human security can be ensured only when the individual is confident of a life free of fear and free of want."15

15 Yukio Takasu. "Toward Effective Cross-Sectorial Partnership to Ensure Human Security in a Globalized World." Statement by Mr. Yukio Takasu, Director-General of Multilateral Cooperation Department, at the
2. “Japan emphasizes “Human Security” from the perspective of strengthening efforts to cope with threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity as poverty, environmental degradation, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the outflow of refugees and anti-personnel land mines, and has taken various initiatives in this context. To ensure “Human freedom and potential,” a range of issues needs to be addressed from the perspective of “Human Security” focused on the individual, requiring cooperation among the various actors in the international community, including governments, international organizations and civil society.”

Definitions from Academic Papers and Academicians

Amitav Acharya

Acharya argues that we need to avoid casting the HS debate within the existing paradigms of IR. Instead, HS is in itself a holistic paradigm which offers opportunities for creative synthesis and theoretical eclecticism. As for its policy utility, the concept addresses issues that the narrow definition of security no longer reflects in terms of real world developments. Governments can no longer survive – much less achieve legitimacy – solely by addressing economic growth; nor can they maintain social and political stability solely by providing for defense against external military threats. Democratization empowers new actors, such as civil society, that must be accounted for in the security framework.

Sabina Alkire

As one of the theorists of the Commission of Human Security, she crafted their conceptual definition ‘to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that advance human freedoms and human fulfillment’. The definition disciplines the content of human security by focusing only on the ‘vital core’ – the ‘freedoms that are the essence of life’ – and by selecting only critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats. Yet, while the concept aims at creating a viable security framework to allow for policy responses to non-state threats, defining clear policy priorities is needed.

Lloyd Axworthy

While national and HS interests are complementary, the challenge lies in finding the meeting place ‘between global rights and national interests’.

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<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human_secu/speech0006.html> 08/22/01

<http://www.mofa.go.jp> 08/22/01
'This kind of security is based on the emerging, growing body of law and practice that establishes the authority of international humanitarian standards to challenge the supremacy of national state sovereignty - a fundamental shift from the state-based balance of power of the Cold War.' Policy wise, viewing concerns from those focused on national interests to those affecting the individual offers a different lens through which to understand and implement policy. The concept recognizes the inter-connective ness of our security on that of our neighbours on the one hand, and the fact that basic rights of people are fundamental to world stability on the other. The development of HS science and governance solutions must be based on thorough research, training and education in a cross-cultural context.

**Barry Buzan**

No clear analytical value is derived from the concept of HS which confuses international security with social security and civil liberties. HS thus presents a reductionist vision of international security and hence has limited academic usability. The concept collapses the differences between international and domestic security agendas without analysing existing linkages. Yet, the concept may allow for discussion of human rights issues which were previously considered sensitive, but this amounts to little more than 'political pandering'.

**Paul Evans**

HS highlights issues of state responsibilities, sovereignty and intervention. Reconciling national security and development is necessary in developing countries. Individual must be at least one of the referent points for determining security for whom, from what and by what means.

**Kyle Grayson**

The act of definition is an act of power which marginalizes some and empowers others. As no workable definition exists, HS enables broader and deeper questioning of subjects usually and unjustifiably peripheral to security studies. HS ultimately subverts the power relationship upheld by security studies in order to question the legitimacy of established paradigms. HS makes new, different and better policy orientations possible by including options that were excluded before.

**Don Hubert**

Definitional issues are unlikely to be resolved but should not stand in the way of effective international action to improve HS. Lack of agreed definition may however impede scholarly work. The major moral question relates to the legitimacy of international intervention or military action against atrocities such as genocide. The concept has both policy relevance and policy impact, for instance, it was successfully used for advocating the banning of landmines and establishment of the ICC.
Keith Krause

Krause advocates for a focus on freedom from fear because a) broad Definition is simply an itemized wish-list, and b) there are no clear gains from linking security and development. Thus, the narrow definition of HS allows for clear policy goals and actions to combat direct threats to the individual (such as organized violence).

P. H. Liotta

The multiplicity of conflicting issues should not lead to dismissal of the concept but to an examination of what forms of security are ‘relevant and right’ at community, state, regional and global levels. HS is an attractive mandate for middle power governments.

Keith Macfarlane

There exists no intrinsic reason to favor broad definitions and no analytical value or normative traction in re-labeling human development as HS. The wider definition makes the establishment of policy priorities difficult. Narrower protection-focused definitions have had more success in implementation of agenda.

Andrew Mack

According to Mack, ‘if the term “insecurity” embraces almost all forms of harm to individuals – from affronts to dignity to genocide – it loses any real descriptive power. Any definition that conflates dependent and independent variables renders causal analysis virtually impossible. A concept that aspires to explain almost everything in reality explains nothing’. While a broad definition of the concept may not have analytical value, Mack nevertheless sees value in broadening the security referent away from the state. If it is states that threaten citizens, how can they also protect them? Ultimately, the concept indicates shared political and moral values between diverse groups of actors.

Edward Newman

HS highlights what traditional views of security leave out, which is a useful normative project. Yet, a broad definition of HS may not be useful because it generates an unworkable number of variables. Much human insecurity results from structural issues, beyond the influence of individuals. Human security holds normative implications for the evolution of state security, especially, ‘conditional security’: ‘the international legitimacy of state sovereignty rests not only on control of territory, but also upon fulfilling certain standards of human rights and welfare for citizens’.
Osler Hampson

Hampson classifies the various definitions of Human Security into a triangle of ‘freedoms: Natural rights/rule of law, humanitarian concerns and sustainable development’.
1) Natural rights/rule of law, based on fundamental liberal assumption of basic individual rights to live, liberty and purpose of happiness and international community’s responsibility to provide this and promote it.
2) Humanitarians: International efforts for war crime, intervention, protection, peace building and conflict prevention.
3) Sustainable Development: survival and health of individuals. He argues that improved research efforts are critical in order to provide effective guidance to IO/NGO and national governments seeking to incorporate HS into their agendas. Effective action to improve HS must address the restructuring of legal, political and economic institutions.

Rolland Paris

The HS discourse is currently dominated by ‘circular discussion’ deliberating definition. Yet, the vagueness is very problematic for academic study given the inability to analytically separate the components of the concept, rendering a determination of causal relationships impossible. Ultimately, the vagueness of the definition serves a political purpose in uniting diverse coalition of actors.

Peter Uvin

HS provides a bridge between humanitarian relief, development assistance, human rights advocacy and conflict resolution and allows for insights and strategies about the overlaps and intersections between these fields.

‘Increasingly, scholars and practitioners from different professional disciplines are seeking to go outside the confines of their usual professional boxes to develop a better understanding of the relations between the different fields of social change.’

Donna Winslow and Thomas Hylland Eriksen

As anthropologists, they do not limit their definition to the ‘traditional’ definition of human security as freedom from fear and freedom from want. Rather, they examine ‘how security is defined in different social and cultural contexts, through symbolic and social processes, and how security and insecurity are dealt with through social institutions’. Because security in HS is not a static concept, it offers potential for new theories to make it possible to examine processes of signification and meaning in relation to other issues, ‘thereby connecting the quest for security to issues of identity’.

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Kanti Bajpai:

"Human security relates to the protection of the individual’s personal safety and freedom from direct and indirect threats of violence. The promotion of human development and good governance, and, when necessary, the collective use of sanctions and force are central to managing human security. States, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and other groups in civil society in combination are vital to the prospects of human security."\textsuperscript{17}

Lincoln Chen:

"The term human security...focuses the concept of security on human survival, wellbeing and freedom." "...we conceptualize human security as the objective – the ultimate ends – of all security concerns. In this schema, other forms of security, such as military security, are not ultimate goals. Rather, these other forms of security are simply means for achieving the ultimate objectives of human security."\textsuperscript{18}

David T. Graham and Nana K. Poku:

"Rather than viewing security as being concerned with 'individuals qua citizens' (that is, toward their states), our approach view security as being concerned with 'individuals qua persons' (Krause and Williams 1997). Implicit then, in this conjunction of issues with ideas of human security and liberation is the notion of the ethical and moral. As an approach that focuses upon the importance of the insecurities facing people rather than governments or institutional agencies, human security is concerned with transcending the dominant paradigmatic orthodoxy that views critical concerns of migration – recognitions (i.e. citizenship), basic needs (i.e. sustenance, protection (i.e. refugee status), or human rights (i.e. legal standing) – as problems of interstate politics and consequently beyond the realm of the ethical and moral."\textsuperscript{19}

Anne Hammerstad:

"According to both 'critical' and 'human' security approaches, security is about attaining the social, political, environmental and economic conditions conducive to a life in freedom and dignity for the individual."\textsuperscript{20}

Gary King and Christopher Murray:

"...the number of years of future life spend outside a state of "generalized poverty." 21
"...our suggestion for a parsimonious set of domains for measuring human security would be income, health, education and political freedom and democracy." 22

Jennifer Leaning, M.D., S.M.H., and Sam Arie:

"Human security is an underlying condition for sustainable human development. It results from the social, psychological, economic, and political aspects of human life that in times of acute crisis or chronic deprivation protect the survival of individuals, support individual and group capacities to attain minimally adequate standards of living, and promote constructive group attachment and continuity through time. Its key measurable components can be summarized as: a sustainable sense of home; constructive social and family networks; and an acceptance of the past and a positive grasp of the future. It is suggested that these components can be best measured by trends in their inverse indicators (social dislocation, dynamic inequality, and discount rate) according to metrics and units that will require further specification." 23

Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project

Steven Lonergan, Kent Gustavson, and Brian Carter:

"As our perspective changes, it is important to adapt our policy framework to meet this change. On alternative is to focus on human security, recognizing the inter linkages of environment and society, and acknowledging that our perceptions of our environment and the way we interact with our environment are historically, socially, and politically constructed. In this context, human security is achieved when and where individuals and communities:

• have the options necessary to end, mitigate, or adapt to threats to their human, environmental, and social rights;
• have the capacity and freedom to exercise these options; and
• actively participate in attaining these options."

• "...Human security embodies the notion that problems must always be addressed from a broader perspective that encompasses both poverty and issues of equity (social, economic, environmental, or institutional) as it is these issues that often lead to insecurity and conflict." 24

22 Ibid. Manuscript, p. 13
Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project Website:

"Human security is not only concerned with threats to the physical security of individuals, it encompasses economic, health, and environmental concerns as well."25

George MacLean:

"In broad terms, human security shifts our focus from traditional territorial security to that of the person. Human security recognizes that an individual’s personal protection and preservation comes not just from the safeguarding of the state as a political unit, but also from access to individual welfare and quality of life. But human security does not merely "envelope" matters of individual benefit (such as education, health care, protection from crime, and the like); this is because these matters could be thought of as part of the objectives of sovereign states. Rather, human security also denotes protection from the unstructured violence that often accompanies many aspects of non-territorial security, such as violence emanating from environmental scarcity, or mass migration. Therefore, just as traditional notions of territorial security involve the structured violence manifest in state warfare, human security also attends to the issue of unstructured violence. Human security, in short, involves the security of the individual in their personal surroundings, their community, and in their environment."26

Astri Suhrke:

"Whether the threat is economic or physical violence, immediate protective measures are necessary if longer-term investments to improve conditions can be relevant at all. It follows that the core of human insecurity can be seen as extreme vulnerability. The central task of a policy inspired by human security concerns would therefore be to protect those who are most vulnerable. ...The philosophers do not tell us precisely who the vulnerable are, but it is self-evident that those exposed to immediate physical threats to life or deprivation of life-sustaining resources are extremely vulnerable. ...Other persons can be place in equally life-threatening positions for reasons of deep poverty or natural disasters. This gives us three categories of extremely vulnerable persons:

- victims of war and internal conflict;
- those who live close to the subsistence level and thus are structurally positioned at the edge of socio-economic disaster; and
- victims of natural disasters.

In this schema, the condition of abject poverty or powerlessness is not qualitatively different from vulnerability to physical violence during conflict. Indeed, it recalls the concept of 'structural violence' developed in the 1970s by Johan Galtung."27

25 < http://www.knaw.nl/hdp/global.htm>
Caroline Thomas:

1. “Human security describes a condition of existence in which basic material needs are met, and in which human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community, can be realized. Such human security is indivisible; it cannot be pursued by or for one group at the expense of another.”

2. “[W]hile material sufficiency lies at the core of human security, in addition the concept encompasses non-material dimensions to form a qualitative whole.”

“The quantitative aspect refers to material sufficiency.” “...[t]he pursuit of human security must have at its core the satisfaction of basic material needs of all humankind. At the most basic level, food, shelter, education and health care are essential for the survival of human beings.

The qualitative aspect of human security is about the achievement of human dignity which incorporates personal autonomy, control over one’s live and unhindered participation in the life of the community. Emancipation from oppressive power structures, be they global, national or local in origin and scope, is necessary for human security. Human security is oriented towards an active and substantive notion of democracy, one that ensures the opportunity of all for participation in the decisions that affect their lives. Therefore it is engaged directly with discussions of democracy at all levels, from the local to the global.”

Definitions of Structural Violence

Johan Galtung:

“We shall refer to the type of violence where there is an actor that commits the violence as personal or direct, and to violence where there is no such actor as structural or indirect.” “There may not be any person who directly harms another person in the structure. The violence is built into the structure and shows up as unequal power and consequently as unequal life chances.”

“...if people are starving when this is objectively avoidable, then violence is committed, regardless of whether there is a clear subject-action-object relation, as during a siege yesterday or no such clear relation, as in the way world economic relations are organized today. We have baptized the distinction in two different ways, using the word-pairs personal-structural and direct-indirect respectively. Violence with a clear subject-object

relation is manifest because it is visible as action. It corresponds to our ideas of what drama is, and it is personal because there are persons committing the violence. It is easily captured and expressed verbally since it has the same structure as elementary sentences in (at least Indo-European) languages: subject-verb-object, with both subject and object being persons. Violence without this relation is structural, built into structure. Thus, when one husband beats his wife there is a clear case of personal violence, but when one million husbands keep one million wives in ignorance there is structural violence. Correspondingly, in a society where life expectancy is twice as high in the upper as in the lower classes, violence is exercised even if there are no concrete actors on can point to directly attacking others, as when one person kills another.31

Definitions of Cultural Violence

Johan Galtung:

“By ‘cultural violence’ we mean those aspects of culture, the symbolic sphere of our existence – exemplified by religion and ideology, language and art, empirical science and formal science (logic, mathematics) – that can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence.”32

31 Ibid. p. 171.
### APPENDIX-II

#### Comparison of Human Security Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referent Object</th>
<th>Key Values</th>
<th>Nature of Threats</th>
<th>Agents of Insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kofi Annan</td>
<td>Economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law</td>
<td>Internal violence, nuclear weapons, mass destruction, repression, &quot;gross abuses of human rights, the large-scale displacement of civilian populations, international terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, drug and arms trafficking and environmental disasters&quot;</td>
<td>States, individual, nature, environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sadako Ogata    | 1. “Capacity of states and citizens to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful and non-violent means and, after the conflict is over, the ability to effectively carry out reconciliation efforts.”  
2. “People should enjoy without discrimination all rights and obligations – including human, political, social, economic and cultural rights – that belonging to a State implies.”  
3. “Social inclusion – or having equal access to the political, social and economic policy making processes, as well as to draw equal benefits from them.”  
4. “Establishment of rule of law and the independence of the justice system. Each individual in a society should have the same rights and obligations and be subject to the same set of rules.” | Political  
Military  
Social  
Economic  
Environmental  
Landmines  
Proliferation of Small Arms  
Drug Trafficking  
Spread of HIV | Nature, environment, states, individuals, rebels, international criminals |
| Ramesh Thakur, United Nations University | **Human security refers to the quality of life of the people of a society or polity**  
"The core element of human security is human rights." | Anything that degrades one’s “quality of life”.  
Examples: demographic pressures, diminished access to or stock of resources…" | State, individuals, societal groups (dominant social structure), Administrative, judicial, police, paramilitary and military structures, "nature", environment, migration, globalization, institutional |

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1 Above mentioned comparison of definitions of human security by various individuals, policymakers, different school of thoughts, International Organizations is prepared by Ramesh Thakur in "Human Security Regimes". Paper prepared for the workshop on Human security, University of Queensland Brisbane, 3-4 September 1998, p.16.
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Individual | Freedom from fear, Freedom from want | Threats can be grouped into 7 main categories: Economic: poverty, homelessness Food: hunger Health: inadequate health care, diseases Environment: degradation, pollution, natural disasters Personal: physical violence, crime, traffic accidents Community: oppression by, disintegration of, discrimination Political: repression, torture, disappearance, human rights violations | State, individuals, nature, societal groups |
| UN Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette | Individual | “...enough food for the family; adequate shelter; good health; schooling for the children; protection from violence whether inflicted by man or by nature; and a State which does not oppress its citizens but rules with their consent.” | Poverty, disease, violence, political oppression | State, nature, individuals |
| Hans Van Ginkel and Edward Newman | Individual | Human dignity | Fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation, hunger | |
| Government of Canada | Individual | Freedom from “pervasive threats to people’s rights, their safety or their lives,” | Trafficking in Small arms, income gap between rich and poor countries, internal conflict, state failure, transnational crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, religious and ethnic discord, environmental degradation, population growth, ethnic conflict and migration, state repression, the widespread use of anti-personnel landmines, child abuse, economic underdevelopment, and an unstable, protectionist international trading | States, rebels, drug and weapons traffickers, individuals |
system, violent crime, drug trade, terrorism, etc. Foreign policy emphasis is placed on personal, political and community based violence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Security Network</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Freedom from pervasive threats to safety and human rights.</th>
<th>&quot;...addresses non-traditional threats to people's security related to economic, food, health, and environmental factors as well as issues such as drugs, terrorism, organized crime, landmines and gender-based violence.&quot;</th>
<th>States, rebels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Human Dignity</td>
<td>All threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity including poverty, environmental degradation, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the outflow of refugees and antipersonnel land mines</td>
<td>Governments, rebels, drug and weapons traffickers, individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanti Bajpai</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Individual safety and freedom</td>
<td>Direct violence: violent death/disablement, dehumanization, drugs, discrimination and domination, international disputes, most destructive weapons Indirect violence: deprivation, disease, natural and man-made disasters, underdevelopment, population displacement, environmental degradation</td>
<td>States, non-state actors Structural sources - from relations of power at various levels - from the family upwards to the global economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Type (s)</td>
<td>Themes</td>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>Other Contexts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Chen</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Human survival, well-being and freedom</td>
<td>Poverty, war, conflict, repression</td>
<td>States, individuals, environment, nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>David T. Graham and Nana K. Poku</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Recognition, basic needs, protection, human rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Hammerstad</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Freedom and dignity</td>
<td>Social, political, environmental and economic conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gary King and Christopher Murray</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>“The number of years of future life spent outside a state of “generalized poverty.” Meeting or exceeding pre-defined thresholds in any of the component areas of well-being. Measures of well-being: income, health, education, political freedom, democracy.</td>
<td>“Human insecurity can come from any source that increases the risk that people will remain in or enter into a state of generalize poverty.” Repression, generalized poverty, crime, military conflict, non-peaceful transfers of governmental power, diseases and other public health problems, acute environmental disasters, long-term environmental changes, economic crises.</td>
<td>State, individuals, disease, environment, world economic system, military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Leaning</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>For a human being to have human security, he or she must have a bundle of basic resources, both material and psychosocial, that constitute an indivisible set of necessary inputs and conditions for stability and well-being.</td>
<td>Threats to minimum levels of survival, protection and psychosocial needs. Social dislocation (community disruption), dynamic inequality, low standard of living, war.</td>
<td>State, societal groups, warring factions, Diseases,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Options necessary to end, mitigate, or adapt to threats to their human, environmental, and social rights. Capacity and freedom to exercise these options. Ability to actively participate in attaining these options.</td>
<td>Poverty, inequality (social, economic, environmental, institutional), conflict, physical security, health</td>
<td>States, individuals, environment, nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>George MacLean</strong></td>
<td><strong>Caroline Thomas</strong></td>
<td><strong>Astri Suhrke</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Individual, Communities</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;...involves the security of the individual in their personal surroundings, their community, and in their environment.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;...a condition of existence in which basic material needs are met, and in which human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community can be realized&quot;</td>
<td>Protect those who are most vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstructured violence - environmental scarcity, or mass migration</td>
<td>Material insufficiency, including food, shelter, education, health care; Political participation; Representation &quot;</td>
<td>War, internal conflict, poverty, hunger, natural disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals, states</td>
<td>State, Individuals</td>
<td>State, environment, rebels, individuals</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Structural Violence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cultural Violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social groups; Lesser developed countries</td>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminate inequalities; There are four elements necessary for peace: Survival needs; well-being needs; identity needs; freedom needs; ecological balance</td>
<td>Eliminate inequalities, de-legitimize violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inegalitarian distributions; linear ranking order; acyclical interaction pattern, correlation between rank and centrality; congruence between the systems; concordance between levels; imperialism; repression</td>
<td>Societal values, cultural symbols, ideology, nationalism, language, art, empirical science, formal science, cosmology</td>
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<tr>
<td>States, institutions within states, social groups; industrial activity, commercialization (threats to environment)</td>
<td>States, societal groups</td>
<td></td>
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APPENDIX-III

World Population living on less than 1$ per day

APPENDIX-IV

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SUFFERING FROM HUNGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of population undernourished</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>20-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 19%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 - 4%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;2.5%</td>
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<td>no data</td>
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APPENDIX-V

Major Narcotics Trafficking Routes and Corp Areas

APPENDIX-VI

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

PREFACE

CHAPTER I: THE EMPEROR
CHAPTER II: RENUNCIATION OF WAR
CHAPTER III: RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE
CHAPTER IV: THE DIET
CHAPTER V: THE CABINET
CHAPTER VI: JUDICIARY
CHAPTER VII: FINANCE
CHAPTER VIII: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER IX: AMENDMENTS
CHAPTER X: SUPREME LAW
CHAPTER XI: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

November 3, 1946

PREFACE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations. We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.
CHAPTER I: THE EMPEROR

Article 1:

The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2:

The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 3:

The advice and approval of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4:

The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have powers related to government. 2) The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as may be provided for by law.

Article 5:

When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a Regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding Article will be applicable.

Article 6:

The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet.

Article 7:

The Emperor shall, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, perform the following acts in matters of state on behalf of the people: (1) Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties. (2) Convocation of the Diet. (3) Dissolution of the House of Representatives. (4) Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet. (5) Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers. (6) Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights. (7) Awarding of honors. (8) Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law. (9) Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers. (10) Performance of ceremonial functions.
Article 8:

No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet.

CHAPTER II: RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9:

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. 2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER III: RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 10:

The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article 11:

The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 12:

The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 13:

All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 14:

All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. 2) Peers and peerage shall not be recognized. 3) No privilege shall accompany any award of
honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article 15:

The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them. 2) All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof. 3) Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials. 4) In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article 16:

Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17:

Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 18:

No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article 19:

Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 20:

Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority. 2) No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious acts, celebration, rite or practice. 3) The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 21:

Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. 2) No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.
Article 22:

Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare. 2) Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article 23:

Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 24:

Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. 2) With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 25:

All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living. 2) In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 26:

All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided for by law. 2) All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.

Article 27:

All people shall have the right and the obligation to work. 2) Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law. 3) Children shall not be exploited.

Article 28:

The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.
Article 29:

The right to own or to hold property is inviolable. 2) Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare. 3) Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 30:

The people shall be liable to taxation as provided for by law.

Article 31:

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article 32:

No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 33:

No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended, the offense being committed.

Article 34:

No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 35:

The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by Article 33. 2) Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued by a competent judicial officer.

Article 36:

The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.
Article 37:
In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal. 2) He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his behalf at public expense. 3) At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the State.

Article 38:
No person shall be compelled to testify against himself. 2) Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence. 3) No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article 39:
No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he had been acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 40:
Any person may, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, sue the State for redress as provided for by law.

CHAPTER IV: THE DIET

Article 41:
The Diet shall be the highest organ of the state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42:
The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43:
Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people. 2) The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.
Article 44:
The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 45:
The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46:
The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article 47:
Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

Article 48:
No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article 49:
Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 50:
Except in cases as provided for by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

Article 51:
Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the House.

Article 52:
An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.
Article 53:

The Cabinet may determine to convene extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

Article 54:

When the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty(40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convened within thirty(30) days from the date of the election. 2) When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may, in time of national emergency, convene the House of Councillors in emergency session. 3) Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten(10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article 55:

Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 56:

Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present. 2) All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided for in the Constitution, and in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article 57:

Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor. 2) Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy. 3) Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 58:

Each House shall select its own president and other officials. 2) Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.
Article 59:

A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution. 2) A bill, which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present. 3) The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law. 4) Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill by the House of Councillors.

Article 60:

The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. 2) Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 61:

The second paragraph of the preceding Article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

Article 62:

Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 63:

The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article 64:

The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purposes of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted. 2) Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided for by law.
CHAPTER V: THE CABINET

Article 65:

Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 66:

The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided for by law. 2) The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians. 3) The Cabinet shall, in the exercise of executive power, be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article 67:

The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business. 2) If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten(10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 68:

The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their number must be chosen from among the members of the Diet. 2) The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article 69:

If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten(10) days.

Article 70:

When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article 71:

In the cases mentioned in the two preceding Articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.
Article 72:

The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

Article 73:

The Cabinet shall, in addition to other general administrative functions, perform the following functions: (1) Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of state. (2) Manage foreign affairs. (3) Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances subsequent approval of the Diet. (4) Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by law. (5) Prepare the budget, and present it to the cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law. (7) Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article 74:

All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 75:

The Ministers of State shall not, during their tenure of office, be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER VI: JUDICIARY

Article 76:

The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law. 2) No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power. 3) All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 77:

The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs. 2) Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court. 3) The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.
Article 78:
Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 79:
The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet. 2) The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten(10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.

Article 80:
The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten(10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law. 2) The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 81:
The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article 82:
Trials shall be conducted and judgement declared publicly. 2) Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in CHAPTER III of this Constitution are in question shall always be conducted publicly.

CHAPTER VII: FINANCE

Article 83:
The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.
Article 84:

No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 85:

No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article 86:

The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 87:

In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 88:

All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget.

Article 89:

No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 90:

Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the Diet, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered. 2) The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

Article 91:

At regular intervals and at least annually the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.
CHAPTER VIII: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 92:

Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article 93:

The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law. 2) The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article 94:

Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within law.

Article 95:

A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER IX: AMENDMENTS

Article 96:

Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify. 2) Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

CHAPTER X: SUPREME LAW

Article 97:

The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate.
Article 98:

This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity. 2) The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 99:

The Emperor or the Regent as well as Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER XI: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 100:

This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation. 2) The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the House of Councillors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 101:

If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall function as the Diet until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article 102:

The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 103:

The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives, and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and all other public officials who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution, they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.
THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN (November 3, 1946)

I rejoice that the foundation for the construction of a new Japan has been laid according to the will of the Japanese people, and hereby sanction and promulgate the amendments of the Imperial Japanese Constitution effected following the consultation with the Privy Council and the decision of the Imperial Diet made in accordance with Article 73 of the said Constitution.

Signed:

HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor, This third day of the eleventh month of the twenty-first year of Showa (November 3, 1946).

Countersigned:

Prime Minister and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs

YOSHIDA Shigeru,

Minister of State

Baron SHIDEHARA Kijuro,

Minister of Justice

KIMURA Tokutaro,

Minister for Home Affairs

OMURA Seiichi,

Minister of Education

TANAKA Kotaro,

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

WADA Hiroo,

Minister of State

SAITO Takao,

Minister of Communication

HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi,

Minister of Commerce and Industry

HOSHIJIMA Jiro,

Minister of Welfare

KAWAI Yoshinari,

Minister of State

UEHARA Etsujiro,

Minister of Transportation

HIRATSUKA Tsunejiro,

Minister of Finance

ISHIBASHI Tanzan,

Minister of State

KANAMORI Tokuiro,

Minister of State

ZEN Keinosuke.
### APPENDIX-VII

**JAPANESE NATIONAL GDP AND NATIONAL BUDGET**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nominal (GDP) Million Yen ¥</th>
<th>National Defense in %</th>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>33,765,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>39,698,900</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>46,445,400</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>54,947,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>65,061,400</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>75,298,500</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
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(Note) 1. Until FY2007: Actual, FY2008 and FY2009: Revised Budget  
2. Nominal GDP in FY2009: Estimate  
APPENDIX-VIII

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)

HUMAN RIGHTS CHARTER

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.
Article 1.
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.
Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.
All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.
Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.
Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
Included in the comic are: real estate agents that discriminate against foreigners, employers making foreigners do only hard physical labor/simple tasks, passengers on buses and trains that avoid sitting next to foreigners, foreign children who suffer bullying and name-calling ("gaijin") at school, Japanese people who are afraid of encountering foreigners on the street at night, and police who repeatedly ask foreigners for identification.