PREFACE

The term 'security' has interpreted intently with 'realist perception' from very beginning with state's security as 'referent object'. Realist perception of security is commonly known as 'military security' that is heavily influenced by either "offensive realism" or "defensive realism" where individual's security has no pace. Further, this security dimension only includes direct physical threats from another country, but it does not include internal threats from own state and hypothetical enemies. However, this security discourse explains only one dimension of 'comprehensive security' and not as a whole. For the holistic explanation of security, therefore it needs revision and expansion and hence this modest attempt at research.

Revision and expansion of the notion of 'security' indicates changing of 'referent object' from 'state' to 'individuals'. In that scenario, a new dimension of security emerged as 'human security' with individuals as its 'referent object'. With joint efforts by UNDP and Canadian school of thought (in defining, establishing and promoting) the term 'human security' became significant in international politics and became almost a tool in policymaking of most of the countries.

As, human security is getting momentum in the parlance of international politics and many countries are now keen to nurture individual's security rather than military security especially after "Cold War". The "post-post cold war" (period after 9/11) phase clearly indicate that security threats arose within the border rather than from outside. Change in security aspect leads almost all countries to concentrate additionally on the elements of human security rather than military security.

After unconditional surrender with nuclear devastations, Japan focuses less on military and instead engages in multidimensional development throughout post war period. During that period, Japan had less concentration with anything related to military but enjoyed "free ride" of US Security under the provision of "US Nuclear Umbrella" and "US-Japan Security Treaty". Nevertheless, security situation in East Asia has changed

In such a scenario, the purpose of writing of this thesis entitled, “Human Security in Japan: Dimensions, Challenges and Measures; 1994-2007” is merely to explore the arguments, ideas, approaches, definitions, scope, characteristics and vicinity of human security in general and Japanese case in particular. In such a way, the thesis will not only focus on dimensions, challenges and measures of human security as whole but also on each and every component of human security in general with especial emphasis on Japan.

For this purpose, the thesis has been arranged into six chapters. Each chapter justifies and correlates with the title of the thesis. In that sequel, the first chapter of the thesis entitled, “Introduction: Redefining Security” has focused on the surroundings of security in general and human security in particular. For the purpose of research and analysis, first chapter has been divided into four sections. Section A firstly deals with background and then it goes through the origin and evolution of the concept besides definition. Discussing about the characteristics and components of human security is another base for conceptualizing the notion of ‘human security’. Though, components of human security emphasize only those security threats that are restricted to individuals. However, next segment particularly deals with the security threats that are global in nature. Apart from the conceptualization of the concept, this section also deals with the measurements and criticisms at various levels of the notion of human security.

Generally speaking, strategists, social scientists, politicians, bureaucrats, policymakers and diplomats messed up the concept of human security with other notions. For the clear understanding of the concept ‘human security’, section B of the chapter correlates human security with other contemporary concepts like Traditional Security, Development, Human Rights and Social Safety Nets.
Section D of the same chapter deals with human security in Japan. This section merely focuses on origin and evolution of human security in Japan. It also deals with Japanese way and understanding of human security. For understanding of Japanese position relating to human security, this section also deals with initiatives taken by different Prime ministers of Japan and contemporary issues in Japanese society.

Fourth section of the chapter deals with ‘research theme’ of the entire thesis. Thus, it deals with review of literature, rational and scope of study, research questions, hypothesis, limitations of the research, variables of the research, proposed chapters, research methodology and sources of the entire research.

Second chapter of the thesis entitled, “Military Security Vs Human Security in Japan”, specifically deals with the pros and cons of balancing state security and human security in general and Japan in particular. In this chapter, it explains that how military security and human security are both reinforcing each other than confronting. Apart from the push and pull factors in between both the concepts, it also deals with human security debate in Japan and Japan’s new found interests and stint in military security. Further, this chapter also explains Japanese approaches towards human security. Finally, it includes conclusion of this chapter.

Third chapter of the thesis entitled, “Determinants of Japanese Policies towards Human Security”, explains the major parameters that decide the fortune of human security. For this purpose, the chapter differentiates all determinants of human security into four levels. First level named “conceptual level” describes the Japanese way of understanding and correlate with UNDP approach or Canadian approach. In correlation between these two schools of thought, the research also establishes Japanese way of human security. Apart from the conceptual understanding, there are a number of other factors that also decide the fortune of the concept which has been inculcated in this section.
Second level determinant of the concept is "Constitutional Level", since each policy of any nation is derived in terms of written documents and; constitution is prime document of any nation that decide the fortune of any policies, agreements and treaties including human security. At the constitutional level, this segment emphasizes on Preface, Article 9 and Article 14 of Japanese constitution to establish and legalize human security's norms in external and internal fronts. This segment also considers the question whether Japanese constitution or other agreements are promoting or hindering the elements of human security world wide or not. Further, it also includes other steps necessarily to be taken by Japan to restore human security.

Third level of determinants of human security has been classified under; "Organizational Level" incorporates Ministry of Defense, Self Defense Forces and The Commission on Human Security. This thesis is an attempt to explain ambiguity about the Ministry of Defense and Self Defense Forces in successful completion of human security to restore Japanese interests. Active participation in The Commission on human Security explains politics behind Japanese eagerness in promoting human security at international front.

A fourth level determinant of human security in Japan is defined as "Policy Level". This segment of the thesis includes a number of policymaking bodies and their policies that affect human security directly or indirectly in a positive or negative way. In this segment, the thesis interprets politics and function behind a number of policymaking bodies like MOFA, JICA, Human Security Fund and other polices like Japan's Defense Policy, three non-nuclear principals, US-Japan Security Treaty, Japan's ODA Charter and Japanese Budget. All these factors play significant roles in shaping Japanese policies towards human security.

Fifth level determinant of human security in Japan is "Implementation Level" that explains difficulties by Japanese government and other organizations in implementing elements of human security in internal and external front regarding Japan. Lastly, it also includes conclusion of this chapter.
Fourth Chapter of the thesis entitled, "Human Security: A Human Right Approach in Japan" differentiates and correlates the notion of human security and human rights in general and Japanese case in particular. In that way this thesis interprets how human rights are fostering the elements of human security and vice versa. Further, it also tries to explain the human rights status in Japan. For understanding of human right status in Japan, this thesis has gone through a number of parameters like constitutional provisions, civil liberties (freedom of speech and press, freedom of religion and freedom of movement), legal procedures, political rights and discrimination (racial and gender).

Apart from the above mentioned parameters, the thesis has also included rights of persons with disabilities and minority rights with especial reference to Burakumins, Ryukyuns, Ainus, and Foreign residents. This thesis also incorporates politics and debate of Japanese initiatives to tackle the issues related to both human rights and human security. Lastly, this thesis has conclusion of this chapter.

Fifth chapter of the thesis entitled, "Japan's Quest for Human Security: Challenges and Measures", incorporated a number of contemporary issues that decides the status of human security in Japan. It also includes challenges and measures of contemporary issues. For the purpose of study, this thesis adopts UNDP’s components of human security and implements it in Japanese case. In that way, this thesis incorporates challenges and measures of components of human security like: economic security, food security, health security, environment security, personal security, community security and political security. This chapter not only discusses the internal dimensions of all these security threats but also views on the contemporary security threats. Lastly, it includes conclusion of this chapter.

Sixth chapter of the thesis entitled, "Summary and Conclusion", is a concluding chapter that presents the findings, observations, and suggestions of the whole research. Further, it also emphasizes on the prospects of human security with special reference of Japan.
As a part of methodology, this research includes interpretation of primary and secondary sources of Japanese government and other concerned bodies. As it is an open-ended research that heavily guided by existing theories like “Realism” “Pacifism” “Human Rights” “Neo Liberal Theory” and “Welfare State”. These theories explain and decide the destiny of human security status in Japan.

The independent variables in this research are the concept of “Freedom from fear” and “Freedom from Want”. Apart from the independent variable ‘Military Security’ is intervening variable in the concept of human security. While, Human Rights, Development and Social Safety Nets are dependent variables that go hand in hand with the notion of human security.

Japan has adopted, “Freedom from Want” as her way of attaining human security so “freedom from want” becomes independent variable in this research. ‘Article 9’ of Japanese Constitution has been indirectly associated with promoting human security internally and externally, thus it also becomes independent variable, however, formation of ‘Ministry of Defense’ from “Japan Defense Agency” creates suspicion about Japanese intention militarily. In such a way, “Ministry of Defense” acts as intervening variable in this research. There are a number of dependent variable regarding Human Security in Japan are Preface and Article 14 of Japanese Constitution, The Commission on Human Security, Human Security Fund, Japan’s Defense Policy and US- Japan Security Treaty.

Though, title of thesis illustrates dimensions, challenges and measures between 1994-2007, however, this thesis incorporates contemporary data and figures till July 2010.

In the thesis, Japanese names have been used in Japanese style with family name being first while, English names appears in western style. At the beginning of each chapter, a detailed background has been focused to bring continuity and a better understanding to the analysis. Further, English meaning of Japanese terms have been mentioned to attain a clear understanding of the term. Acronyms have been used to avoid the unnecessary repetition of long words. Appendices have been attached to the thesis for further
references. They are explanatory, statistical and bibliographic in nature. Use of appendices and their classification categories have been shown in chapters wherever they are utilized.

The style of the thesis is derived from the manual of School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). The font, style, size, in text citation, style of references, space between lines and paragraphs have strictly been according to JNU, SIS Manual but, for linguistic style interfacing American English and British English. This is simply due to computer limitations in command execution or technical resistance.
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