Chapter 1 : List of political parties in Japan - Wikipedia

By comparing the processes of decentralization in France and Japan, which experienced a centralized mode of modernization that persisted into the twentieth century under conservative rule, Nakano.

Tocqueville as an advocate of decentralization stressed in his writing that decentralization has not only administrative value but also civic dimension. It is quintessential then, that we have to make a historical review in order to provide new theoretical insights into the changing nature of decentralized unitary governance. Decentralization responds to the concept and demand of participation in decision making, democracy, equality, liberty, and distributive justice. Decentralization not only allows the devolvement of political and administrative power, but also ensures local efficiency, equity and development, and encourages civil society in the management of their affairs. In modern governance decentralization is described as a response to the demands of diversity [3]. Therefore, decentralization tackles to reduce conflicts and inequities on various diversities and regions that are caused by centralized unitary governance. As a process, decentralization always redefines continuously the structure and practice of government in order to bring citizenry and entities closer to the overall decision making of the political process of their nation. This essay will examine the basic grievances expressed by the Eritrean diversities and how these grievances become the drive to the current centrifugal pulling of our social groups. They had little or no to the idea of vertical structured government â€" with the devolution of powers into tiers along the distribution of responsibilities among the local governments and central government. The co-ordination of the central and local governments moves the state machine harmoniously. Despite the impulses of decentralization has come from different directions, the International Development Agencies has become also the proponent and co-agent as driving force for promoting decentralization. Between and , the Inter-American Development Bank spent million in loans for supporting decentralization and sub-national governments in Latin America [4]. Also from to , the World Bank allocated up to million a year on loan to decentralization projects [5]. Old politics, New Arrivals I am not in the business of plumbing terms and concepts, but I am here to increase the ability of the public to perceive matters and concepts beyond the range of ordinary perception to have a clear vision, or the clairvoyance on governmental structures and various concepts applicable to it. Without conventional concepts and terms, debates on governance are meaningless with no center of gravity to our actions and no structural discourse to our moves, we strive to accomplish. Certainly and of course, terms, concepts, and models will reflect in our arguments, as instruments in our debate, as beauty to our vision, and as clarity to our ideology and communications. Concepts are always evolved with time and space, so also their political dichotomy and political frames. Some data-charts and flow-charts that depicts the frames and dichotomy can be observed in Fig-1 and Fig From the chart, we can notice that there is no relevance in contrasting unitary and federal states. Both unitary and federal states have the same opportunity to promote either symmetrical or asymmetrical decentralization. Equally though, Work Decentralization has two primary forms: Further, Sherwood also described in terms of organizational patterns. Hence what mode of governance is decentralized unitary governance? What does it propose in coping cultural pluralism and grievances? Despite decentralization has different interpretations and implementations, their common essence always remain the same and that is, strengthening local authorities through transfer of power and resources from the central government. He further classified the administrative decentralization into i de-concentration ii delegation iii devolution. Indeed, Social groups suffered from marginalization necessitate organizing themselves in order to communicate their grievances and advocate for their rights. In our diversity, social interest becomes the driving force, where the ruling class of the majority dictates the minorities on national issue, whereby creating barriers for social intercourse. This writer therefore advocate for a bicameral legislative body, one by equal representation of our social groups akin to the resolution to the impasse of small and big states in the US constitution and the other on proportional representation based on the population, as a remedy to their

grievances. See above Flow chart of decentralization of power on the right: Disentangling the Relationship of Federalism and Decentralization The conceptual difference between decentralization and federalism is identified on how the power of the local governments is guaranteed. In federalism the power of the local government states or otherwise are constitutionally guaranteed and protected from the encroachment of the central government. Constitutional amendments are very stiff and require supermajority. In decentralization, the power of the local governments is not constitutionally guaranteed but rather they are protected by statutory laws. Statutory laws are superseded by similar statutory laws easily by the legislative body â€" thereby an erosion of power at anytime. In other words, decentralization addresses similar issue and similar promises by devolving power by the act of the center. In practice however, decentralization and federalism blend each other. In African countries, federalism and decentralism arrive together as part of the same reform and democratic change. Federalism in Africa, therefore is not an act of separate unites coming together to form a federal union; rather it is part of the same reform, top down structural creation of a new constituted units with certain power enshrined in the their constitutions Examples â€" Ethiopia, South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. The degree of decentralization, whether it is federal states, or mixed federal states and autonomy units or other type of decentralization, are always decided, based on two factors a population size of the artificially partitioned regional governments b economic resources of the administrative units. Federalism can be achieved into ways i Coming-together-federations and ii Holding-together-federations. Coming-together-federation refers when sovereign states decided to form a federation voluntarily due to various reasons security, administrative efficiency. Holding-together-federations are usually emerged after consensual parliamentary decisions to maintain unitary state by establishing multi-ethnic federal system, to avoid or settle ethnic, regional or other types of group conflict [Staphan, Most multi-cultural societies prefer the holding-together-federal-system or decentralized unitary governance to address the grievances of multi-cultural groups. A bicameral legislative as explained above with co-equal power at the center will address the grievances and maintain the equilibrium of the parts [Hidrat,]. It avoids Idiosyncratic hybrid institutions It guarantees the representations of all social groups proportional and equal representation in the bicameral legislative body. It provides segmental or regional autonomies Last but not least it balances the centrifugal forces and the centripetal forces the power at center and the power at the periphery. Fighting Against Idiosyncratic Hybrid Regimes And Institutions Interestingly enough, post is considered a period of constitutional liberation, where democracy is marketed rigorously as a valuable product to every nation in the world by the western constitutional law experts. Hybrid constitutions always reflect inconsistent institutions that are good for hybrid regimes which are not accountable to their legislative body. As US constitutional framers have envisioned a bicameral legislature to resolve an impasse between small states and large state, the Eritrean constitutional structure should also include a bicameral legislature to resolve the impasse between the minorities and majorities to address the grievances on marginalization. Assuring legislative representation for minorities are crucial step in holding our nation intact and our social groups living in harmonious co-existence. Social Group division cannot be washed away. He further contends that the motive is not statesmanship but the desire to enter into a coalition [Lijphart, The Paucity of qualified Leadership Besides the lack of constitutional order in our nation, there is this what we call human factor â€" the paucity of qualified leadership for governing who can understand the social conflict of our societies, the grievances of our social groups, the understanding of the mechanics of governance, the knowledge of balancing the central governments and local governments to mimic peace and developments, with the vision of maintaining vertical power sharing. In short, a leadership who understands the factors that unite the Eritrean people, not by the power of coercion, but by the vertical and horizontal power sharing. Eritrea lacks qualified manpower and skills in resolving social conflicts and governing our people peacefully without war footing. To scrutinize the qualification of leaderships, there are four leadership criteria to effectively lead for change: A leader who believes on dialogue, who has the vision how to solve conflicts and dilemmas, who understand the role of his colleagues, and who understand the ethics of governing, is very critical at this juncture of our history. Bryman

in his book reviewing leadership wrote this: We surely lack leaders who could have influences and inspires the public with vision and ideas. Since the ruling party PFDJ assumes a strong national executive power by excluding possible contending parties. The office of the presidency was ostensibly designed to coordinate the political programs sponsored by the Issayas regime with an aim of involving the construction of vertical relationship with the Eritrean people, to resist any shocks of structural adjustment. Despite the lack of public survey, which is difficult to conduct in our current circumstances, my random conversations with the two sections of our society suggest the prevailing trust-deficit among Eritrean communities are caused by the current centralized unitary government. While the lowlanders are opting decentralized-unitary-governance that allows two tier of governance central and regional power distribution , the highlanders advocate for centralized-unitary-governance as depicted in the constitutions. It is high time that both sections of our society come to term and sit in a round table to resolve this crucial subject that determines the unity of our people and the direction of economic development of our nation. References [1] Vivien A. The impact of institutional arrangements. The politics of choice in natural resources of decentralization, world resource Institute, Washington D. C] Book-5 Links of reference http:

Chapter 2 : decentralization | Definition of decentralization in English by Oxford Dictionaries

Party Politics and Decentralization in Japan and France will be of interest to students of Japanese and French politics and comparative politics in general. Table of Contents 1.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: When the Opposition Governs. In his book, Koichi Nakano analyzes the role of opposition parties in policymaking. By comparing the processes of decentralization in France and [End Page] Japan, which experienced a centralized mode of modernization that persisted into the twentieth century under conservative rule, Nakano traces the processes in which opposition parties engage with their structural settings and promote decentralization as they compete for power. Chapter 1 outlines the analytical foundation of the book. Nakano introduces the idea of oppositional policy, which may be defined as a policy that is advocated by parties in opposition, placed on the legislative agenda when they come to power, and pursued at times even when it ceases to make partisan sense to do so. Decentralization is one such policy and hypothesized to be achievable with alternation in power. Also, the methodological approach in this book may be considered unique, a combination of structure-based perspectives with actor-based explanations. By identifying a dynamic mechanism of decentralization, Nakano attempts to illuminate the interactive processes between political actors and their surrounding structures. Chapter 2 focuses on the failure of decentralization reform in the absence of a change of governing majority under conservative dominance in France and Japan. Nakano argues that the political elite in established unitary states, where the center has overpowered the periphery over the course of modernization, lacked the political will and ability to reverse centralization. In his view, central imposition and local resistance provide convincing accounts for persistent centralist stagnation. Chapter 3 gives an account of the shaping of oppositional policy of decentralization in the two countries. In a prolonged period of opposition, both the French and Japanese socialist parties underwent a process of ideological transformation. The socialist parties eventually abandoned their state-centric traditions to adopt radical decentralization and strove to recast their identities as the popular alternative to centralization under conservative rule. The French socialists succeeded in capturing both the presidency and a parliamentary majority, whereas the Japanese counterpart was unable to extend its electoral successes from the local to national level. Chapter 4 looks into the impact of alternation in power in France. According to Nakano, the dynamics of party competition pushed the French socialists to rebuild their ideational and institutional resources around their commitment to decentralization, which enabled them to rejuvenate their thinking and broaden their support base. Although the socialists came to possess the power to practice what they had been promising, decentralization reforms pursued by Minister of Interior and Decentralization Gaston Defferre were ironically tantamount to giving away the power to the localities where the socialists started losing ground in local elections. Eventually, the socialists lost their zeal for decentralization and came to behave rather more like their conservative predecessors. On the other hand, the Japanese socialists acceded to power only in [End Page] coalition with their former arch rivals. Chapter 5 explores the Japanese case as limited alternation in power. Nakano argues that the transformation from one-party dominance to coalition politics forced the ruling conservative party, the Liberal Democratic Party LDP , to modify its close relationship with the centralist bureaucracy. When left deprived of a parliamentary majority, the LDP had to face the reformist pressure, both from within the coalition and from the parties in opposition. However, the reformist resources were rather limited. Unlike French politicians who may simultaneously hold offices at the national and local levels and benefit from decentralization reforms that they promote, the administrative structure in Japan did not allow such political entrepreneurs to facilitate the enactment of decentralization, although coalition politics brought several socialist politicians to prominent ministerial positions. In addition to highlighting the findings from the book, chapter 6 examines two You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Party Politics And Decentralization In Japan And France When The Opposition Governs

Chapter 2 focuses on the failure of decentralization reform in the absence of a change of governing majority under conservative dominance in France and Japan. Nakano argues that the political elite in established unitary states, where the center has overpowered the periphery over the course of modernization, lacked the political will and.

Alexis de Tocqueville , French historian The word "centralization" came into use in France in as the post-French Revolution French Directory leadership created a new government structure. The word "decentralization" came into usage in the s. In the mids Tocqueville would write that the French Revolution began with "a push towards decentralization Tocqueville was an advocate, writing: And from the accumulation of these local, active, persnickety freedoms, is born the most efficient counterweight against the claims of the central government, even if it were supported by an impersonal, collective will. All my political ideas boil down to a similar formula: It blamed large-scale industrial production for destroying middle class shop keepers and small manufacturers and promoted increased property ownership and a return to small scale living. Hatfield , [14] Mildred J. Loomis [15] and Bill Kauffman. Schumacher , author of the bestseller Small is Beautiful: Economics As If People Mattered. Towards a Post-Welfare Agenda describes how after World War II governments pursued a centralized "welfarist" policy of entitlements which now has become a "post-welfare" policy of intergovernmental and market-based decentralization. According to a United Nations Development Programme report: This trend is coupled with a growing interest in the role of civil society and the private sector as partners to governments in seeking new ways of service delivery Decentralization of governance and the strengthening of local governing capacity is in part also a function of broader societal trends. These include, for example, the growing distrust of government generally, the spectacular demise of some of the most centralized regimes in the world especially the Soviet Union and the emerging separatist demands that seem to routinely pop up in one or another part of the world. Rather, these developments, as we have already noted, are principally being driven by a strong desire for greater participation of citizens and private sector organizations in governance. Those studying the goals and processes of implementing decentralization often use a systems theory approach. The United Nations Development Programme report applies to the topic of decentralization "a whole systems perspective, including levels, spheres, sectors and functions and seeing the community level as the entry point at which holistic definitions of development goals are most likely to emerge from the people themselves and where it is most practical to support them. It involves seeing multi-level frameworks and continuous, synergistic processes of interaction and iteration of cycles as critical for achieving wholeness in a decentralized system and for sustaining its development. An important property of agent systems is the degree of connectivity or connectedness between the agents, a measure global flow of information or influence. If each agent is connected exchange states or influence to all other agents, then the system is highly connected. In such a decentralized system, there is no single centralized authority that makes decisions on behalf of all the parties. Instead each party, also called a peer, makes local autonomous decisions towards its individual goals which may possibly conflict with those of other peers. Peers directly interact with each other and share information or provide service to other peers. An open decentralized system is one in which the entry of peers is not regulated. Any peer can enter or leave the system at any time Decentralization in government, the topic most studied, has been seen as a solution to problems like economic decline, government inability to fund services and their general decline in performance of overloaded services, the demands of minorities for a greater say in local governance, the general weakening legitimacy of the public sector and global and international pressure on countries with inefficient, undemocratic, overly centralized systems. Participation In decentralization the principle of subsidiarity is often invoked. It holds that the lowest or least centralized authority which is capable of addressing an issue effectively should do so. According to one definition: Decentralization brings decision-making back to the sub-national levels. Decentralization strategies must account for the interrelations of global, regional, national,

sub-national, and local levels. Johnson writes that diversity plays an important role in decentralized systems like ecosystems , social groups , large organizations, political systems. Decentralized is defined as a property of a system where the agents have some ability to operate "locally. Decentralization promises to enhance efficiency through both inter-governmental competition with market features and fiscal discipline which assigns tax and expenditure authority to the lowest level of government possible. It works best where members of subnational government have strong traditions of democracy, accountability and professionalism. Brancati holds that decentralization can promote peace if it encourages statewide parties to incorporate regional demands and limit the power of regional parties. According to the United Nations Development Programme, it is "more than a process, it is a way of life and a state of mind. They can be initiated from the centers of authority " top-down " or from individuals, localities or regions " bottom-up " , [46] or from a "mutually desired" combination of authorities and localities working together. Governments deciding to privatize functions must decide which are best privatized. Existing types of decentralization must be studied. The appropriate balance of centralization and decentralization should be studied. Training for both national and local managers and officials is necessary, as well as technical assistance in the planning, financing, and management of decentralized functions. While in earlier years small towns were considered appropriate, by the s, 60, inhabitants was considered the size necessary to support a diversified job market and an adequate shopping center and array of services and entertainment. Appropriate size of governmental units for revenue raising also is a consideration. The unit may be larger than many decentralist bioregionalists prefer. Even when it happens slowly, there is a need for experimentation, testing, adjusting, and replicating successful experiments in other contexts. There is no one blueprint for decentralization since it depends on the initial state of a country and the power and views of political interests and whether they support or oppose decentralization. However, it may occur as "silent decentralization" in the absence of reforms as changes in networks, policy emphasize and resource availability lead inevitably to a more decentralized system. In both China and Russia, lower level authorities attained greater powers than intended by central authorities. In many countries, political, economic and administrative responsibilities may be decentralized to the larger urban areas, while rural areas are administered by the central government. Decentralization of responsibilities to provinces may be limited only to those provinces or states which want or are capable of handling responsibility. Some privatization may be more appropriate to an urban than a rural area; some types of privatization may be more appropriate for some states and provinces but not others. In his The History of Nations Henry Cabot Lodge wrote that Persian king Darius I BC was a master of organization and "for the first time in history centralization becomes a political fact. Sanderson wrote that over the last years chiefdoms and actual states have gone through sequences of centralization and decentralization of economic, political and social power. Chase-Dunn and Thomas D. Hall review other works that detail these cycles, including works which analyze the concept of core elites which compete with state accumulation of wealth and how their "intra-ruling-class competition accounts for the rise and fall of states" and of their phases of centralization and decentralization. Government decentralization has both political and administrative aspects. Its decentralization may be territorial, moving power from a central city to other localities, and it may be functional, moving decision-making from the top administrator of any branch of government to lower level officials, or divesting of the function entirely through privatization. It may be associated with pluralistic politics and representative government , but it also means giving citizens , or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of laws and policies. This process is accomplished by the institution of reforms that either delegate a certain degree of meaningful decision-making autonomy to subnational tiers of government, [71] or grant citizens the right to elect lower-level officials, like local or regional representatives. Decentralization reforms may occur for administrative reasons, when government officials decide that certain responsibilities and decisions would be handled best at the regional or local level. In democracies, traditionally conservative.

Chapter 4 : Decentralization - Wikipedia

An party politics and decentralization in japan and france when the opposition governs has internuclear for this j. think to the made real-world to T. are you particular you are to take Introduction to Dutch a small l from your F?

History[edit] Socialist and social-democratic parties have been active in Japan, under various names, since the early 20th Centuryâ€"often suffering harsh government repression as well as ideological dissensions and splits. The right had wanted to use the older "SDPJ". However, due to the rebellion of Marxists in the party, the Katayama government collapsed. In the period following the end of the Second World War, the Socialists played a key role in the drafting of the new Japanese constitution, adding progressive articles related to issues such as health, welfare, and working conditions. The new party joined the Socialist International that year. This was enough result to block the attempt of constitutional amendment by the Kishi Nobusuke -led government. However, the party was again split in because of internal conflicts and the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma , and the breakaway group a part of the old Right Socialist Party of Japan, their most moderate faction created the Democratic Socialist Party , though the Japan Socialist Party was preserved. After that, the JSPs percentage of the popular vote and number of seats gradually declined. The party performed well on a local level, however: But its popular chairwoman, Takako Doi , led it to an impressive showing in the February general election: Some electoral districts had more than one successful socialist candidate. But the great majority of the socialist candidates who ran were successful, including seven of eight women. Doi, a university professor of constitutional law before entering politics, had a tough, straight-talking manner that appealed to voters tired of the evasiveness of other politicians. While maintaining that these forces were unconstitutional in light of Article 9 , he claimed that, because they had been established through legal procedures, they had a "legitimate" status this phrasing was changed a year later to say that the Self-Defense Forces "exist legally". Ishibashi also broke past precedent by visiting Washington to talk with United States political leaders. It advocated strict limitations on military spending no more than 1 percent of GNP annually , a suspension of joint military exercises with United States forces, and a reaffirmation of the "three nonnuclear principles" no production, possession, or introduction of nuclear weapons into Japanese territory. In the past, the Japan Socialist Party had favored the Kim Il-sung regime in Pyongyang , and in the early s it still refused to recognize the normalization of relations between Tokyo and Seoul. In domestic policy, the party demanded the continued protection of agriculture and small business in the face of foreign pressure, abolition of the consumption tax , and an end to the construction and use of nuclear power reactors. As a symbolic gesture to reflect its new moderation, at its April convention the party dropped its commitment to " socialist revolution " and described its goal as "social democracy": Because of declining union financial support during the s, some Japan Socialist Party Diet members turned to dubious fund-raising methods. One was involved in the Recruit affair. The Japan Socialist Party, like others, sold large blocks of fund-raising party tickets, and the LDP even gave individual Japan Socialist Party Diet members funds from time to time to persuade them to cooperate in passing difficult legislation. The minority Hata cabinet lasted only a few weeks. Most of the other parties from the anti-LDP coalition forced back into opposition, united to form the New Frontier Party , overtaking the JSP as second largest political party in Japan. In the election , the JSP lost the election. However, a movement for transforming the SDP into a new "social-democratic and liberal" party was unsuccessful. Long before the disappointing result in the election , the party lost the majority of its members of the House of Representatives, mainly to predecessors of the Democratic Party of Japan DPJ that was formed in , but also some to the NFP and other opposition parties. After its electoral defeat in the general election when it lost another 15 of its remaining 30 seats in the lower house, the SDP left the ruling coalition which it had entered as the second largest force in Japanese politics as a minor party. Recent events[edit] The Social Democratic Party won six seats in the general election of 9 November , compared with 18 seats in the previous elections of Its motives against the Self-Defense Forces have reverted into abolishing it in the long term, returning into its opposition

against the force it had applied in the s. Doi had been the leader since , but she resigned in , taking responsibility for the election losses. Mizuho Fukushima was elected as the new party leader in November In the party unexpectedly gained the governorship of the Shiga Prefecture. Democratic Party made large gains and the SDP maintained its base of 7 seats in the elections , becoming a junior partner in a new left government coalition. However, in May disagreements over the issue of the Futenma US base led to the sacking of Fukushima from the cabinet on Friday 28 May, and the SDP subsequently voted to leave the ruling coalition. In the count lowered to five seats. The headquarters moved to a smaller office in Nagatacho. Tadatomo Yoshida declined to run for re-election when his term expired in January Seiji Mataichi was elected unopposed in the ensuing leadership election and took office on 25 February

Chapter 5 : Decentralized Unitary Governance: A Poison Model Or A Panacea - theinnatdunvilla.com

Party politics and decentralization in Japan and France: when the opposition governs. [Koichi Nakano;] -- Decentralization is a curious policy for a central government to pursue. If politics is essentially about the struggle for power, why would anyone want to give away the power that one struggled for.

Chapter 6 : Social Democratic Party (Japan) - Wikipedia

*Party Politics and Decentralization in Japan and France: When the Opposition Governs (The Nissan Institute/Routledge Japanese Studies Series) [Koichi Nakano] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Decentralization is a curious policy for a central government to pursue.*