

VIII. Final Reports

THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC EVOLUTION OF JAPAN AND ARGENTINA

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

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from Argentine

The purpose of this report is to analyze the different tendencies and orientations in economic and foreign policy followed by Argentina and Japan since 1945 and their effects on the present stages of development in both countries. Japan, under a security umbrella provided by the United States of America that spared spending in national defense throughout the whole period of the Cold War era, devoted its most precious efforts to reconstruct the economy and develop the industrial and technological infrastructure that has converted this nation into an economic superpower.

Argentina, meanwhile, one of the richest countries at the beginning of the XX Century, emerged from WWII period in a favorable position to achieve an economic power status, in a period characterized by a high rate of foreign reserves, an undamaged productive infrastructure and a strong international demand of food and agricultural products from a war-devastated Europe. But this period saw Argentina following a road imbued with economic nationalism, rejection of foreign investment and participation in the economy, and growing protectionism of its industry that, much later, lead to the creation of a closed economy with a small participation of foreign trade in its GDP, excessive rules and regulations and a State playing a decisive role in the economic process.

THE EVOLUTION SINCE 1945

After the devastation and mass destruction caused by air bombings in 1945 was over, Japan started reconstructing her social and industrial infrastructure. A per capita income of 45 dollars in this year had multiplied almost eight times by

1950. The Korean War provided a sharp spurt to Japan's economy as American procurement for the war could be most effectively and economically accomplished in Japan. The international atmosphere had already changed with the emergence of a bipolar world characterized by global confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States that lead to major transformation of the role of Japan vis a vis Washington. Only few years after the drafting of the Constitution where Japan was forced to renounce war and militarism, vicepresident Nixon was urging Tokyo to start rearming as an important element in the global strategy of detent.

The following period, specially the 1960's, became Japan's takeoff for economic growth, averaging in excess 10 per cent per year throughout the decade. The 1970's brought the oil crisis that Japan was able to overcome succesfully through strict conservation measures. Following various strategies, specially licensing arrangements for foreign technology, the Japanese succeeded in closing a ten year gap in advances of production and technology that had been created as a consequence of war. Quality control became an important symbol of its economy. Since then, industries in which Japan had not been able to compete seriously began to export their manufactures to western countries: iron and steel, metal products, machines, radios and television sets, automobiles, motorcycles, tape recorders, etc. The importance of the role played by the Ministry of International Trade and Indusxtry (MITI) cannot be denied and the concept of "administrative guidance" show the extent of the government's involvement in the development of the economy through a well-defined industrial policy.

In Argentina, the election of Juan Domingo Peron as president in 1946 is a turning point in our history. Peron, an army general and a brilliant political leader, established the foundations of modern industrialization from a traditionallly agro-exporting economy. He introduced important changes in the Argentine society, that saw for the first time a free access to education, health and social security.

This period also saw the emergence of the Trade Unions as an important power source that, in the end, would have a negative influence in the normal functioning of the economy. But Argentina suffered the absence of a strong political and economic elite that, like in Japan, could lead the country in a clear direction. Successive number of military interventions in alliance with economic groups and unsuccessful civilian governments dilapidated the possibilities of achieving development. The 1980's was a decade of lost opportunities for Argentina and other countries mainly, but not principally, because of the growing problem of foreign debt. The heavy burden of servicing the debt lead to recession, unemployment and inflation.

The 1990's, by contrast, is a period when Argentina is emerging again as a strong economic power under the leadership of Carlos Menem. He introduced a revolutionary set of reforms in the country, based mainly in the restructuring of the public sector, privatization of state-owned companies, opening up of the economy and trade liberalization.

THE CHALLENGES OF THE 90'S

The realities of the Post Cold War period are so strong and far-reaching that its effects are being felt accross the globe. The disappearance of the bipolar world structure has created the foundations of a new age of internationalization, characterized by the decline of the rules established after WWII, like the international monetary system, and the proliferation of ethnic and religious conflicts in many parts of the world.

Japan, since the middle of the 80's, started developing a greater role in world affairs as a means of asserting an inter

nationalist position. In this respect, it is important to mention the report, published in 1986 by MITI, urging a global role for Japan. The report contained a seven-point proposal to achieve this goal, including the liberalization of trade and greater direct investment. It pointed to the fact that the world is going through a process of big transformation caused mainly by advances in information-related technology; that the international community is on the threshold of a new industrial revolution and that the global economic structure as well as political and social systems will be affected. It stressed the need for Japan to reconsider its role in the global community by taking a more positive approach to its international responsibilities. Japan must reject isolationism, make a more substantial contribution to the economic well-being of others and, according to MITI's officials, strive to improve Asia's stability and economic development.

Japan's participation in United Nations' sponsored peace-keeping forces in Cambodia is a clear symbol of the changes that have taken place in the early 1990's.

The importance of internationalization has also been defined in Argentina by a greater role in world affairs, like the participation in the Gulf War, a policy of non-proliferation of nuclear technology, the promotion of free trade through the creation of MERCOSUR with other Latin American countries and a dynamic economic policy that, at present, define Argentina as one of the most open economies in the world.

MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT: JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

M A MAJID. BANGLADESH

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SEMINAR-1993

The industrial activity facilitated by modern science has provided an unprecedented level of prosperity to many of the world's people. Unfortunately, this same industrial activity has produced drastic changes in the global environment. Now-a-days every country is aware of this situation and is undertaking programmes to tackle it.

2. Although a late starter, Bangladesh has made a considerable progress in establishing some institutional structures for environmental management. From the humble "Water Pollution Control Board" a full-fledged "Department of Environment" has been set up and the Ministry of Environment and Forest has been established with appropriate allocation of business.

3. A number of major multi-sectoral studies have been either completed or are at different stages of implementation. These are National Water Plan, Flood Action Plan, Coastal Environment Management Plan, Forestry Master Plan, etc. They are expected to assist drawing up appropriate future programmes for environmental management. Earnest endeavor of government in this respect also include introduction of laws for protection of wild life, ban on cutting trees and also coastal afforestation, massive tree plantation drive (social forestation) under leadership of the Prime Minister and involvement of NGOs for protection and development of environment.

4. But Bangladesh is still in the embryonic stage in this field. Japan is far advanced. For management of environment Japan has "Environment Agency". It is an external organ of the Prime Minister's office and is headed by a Director General who is a Minister of State. This Agency has three Bureau, two National Institutes and two Departments under Planning and Coordination Bureau. Of these I had an opportunity, with other participants of the National Government Administration Seminar, to visit the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES).

5. The NIES was established in 1974 as the main research wing of Environment Agency of the Government of Japan. Located in Tsukuba Science City about 60km north-east of Tokyo, NIES has been conducting unique and innovative studies for the protection of the environment.

6. NIES consists of two project-research Divisions, six fundamental research Divisions, Environmental Information Center, Center for Global Environmental Research and Training Center for Environmental Affairs.

7. In order to provide a basis for the preventive and predictive approaches to pollution control and for better environmental management, the research area of NIES has been selected and oriented towards:

- (a) understanding of natural process and mechanisms underlying the pollution phenomena, including development of the analytical methodology,
- (b) characterization of long-term pollution effects and consequences, and
- (c) social and policy analyses leading to 'environmentally favourable' economic and socio-institutional systems and related technology developments.

8. This is a brief of the brief about one of the agents for management of environment in Japan. There are others too as I have mentioned at para 4 above. So it is clear that Japan's jurisdiction in this arena is much wider than that of us (Bangladesh). We have concentrated our function/study only in urban or local issues. We have no strategy to study the global environmental issues. But the environmental problems involve interaction of natural ecosystems and human activities and studies on solution there on call for integration of programmes of environmental research in various areas. Besides global environmental issues have currently attracted public concern worldwide. We should, therefore, focus our attention of these issues.

9. Our programmes do not cover natural, social and health services. We have not been able to thoroughly analyze the human health consequences of environmental pollution, which Japan is doing through "Environmental Health Services Division" of Environmental Agency. We have no strong system for collection and processing of environmental information. In Japan "Environmental Information Center" is responsible for this function. It has very good library and a computer system is operated and maintained enabling handling of a wide range of environmental information.

10. Japan has a "Training Center for Environmental Affairs" in Tokyo. The center offers numerous courses for on-the-job training and education. Special courses for foreign personnel are also offered. I, therefore, strongly feel that Bangladesh should send her personnel and experts engaged in this field to Japan for training. We should also re-adjust our agencies for wide coverage for environmental problems.

11. International consensus for decisive countermeasures is hampered by the lack of scientific understanding of global environmental change. One of its causes may be the dearth of high technologies and expertise in the

underdeveloped countries. Hence the industrialized and developed countries should extend their cooperation and technologies to desiring underdeveloped countries so that the international concensus for decisive countermeasures to manage environment can be achieved.

Human Resources Development Cornerstone of Economic Reform
Programmes in Developing Countries

Hussein Ahmed Hosny
(Egypt)

One of the serious issues in the concluding discussion was the human resources. So my topic will be about this issue.

A Life of Luxury will not be realized by the mere change from dependence on the state management of resources to dependence on market forces. Change from backwardness to progressiveness requires efficient use of resources available to the community.

Development in its simplistic meaning means a better living, that is a better kind of food, medical services, education, greater equality in job opportunities and a cleaner environment. This cannot be achieved except, through the value added to society and this in turn cannot be achieved except through creativity, innovation, and unique outstanding hard work by the working forces of society.

History shows that the human factor is both the objective and the means for growth. He is the objective because development means a better kind of life and he is the means since through him the right investment

is selected and the high production rates are realized. Development is achieved through skilled work forces, complete discipline.

History of development specially in the past forty years assures that the development rates are closely tied to required skills among managers, technicians and workers to the capacity of society in terming a creative and innovative generation and their ability to develop skills in the field of product marketing whether locally or world wide.

Economic reform requires the existence of skillful leaderships in both the government and business sectors. The solution in the short run is to increase the size of competition in markets because it can force institutions to search skills and give it preference. We must always look for a greater number of individuals with leadership attributes and push them to work for long periods in institutions. These institutions are the real institutes for management which graduate on outstanding generation of manager.

Skill is also needed of all human elements in positions in levels below those of leadership, since through this skill the managers can maximize the value added. Development experiments assure that the bestowing of basic skills to workers, technicians and clerks is through education and training institutes, while development of these skills is on the production sites.

Therefore it is necessary to give priority in the first stage of development to setting up of an educational system able to form on new generation of skilled workers, clerks and technicians. An educational system that gives primary to quality in addition to quantity, its first priority should be to improve the attributes and skills of the human element in society.

To prepare these skills through developed educational systems requires huge investments and a high annual expense. Investment in humans is quite expensive and increases over time. Moreover once begun it has to continue because human development begins with childhood and continues years after for a number of years that are not few.

There is no doubt that the ideal source for financing here is the domestic one and within the limit of the affordable by society, disposable amount of domestic resources both public finance and private funds share with the largest possible needed amount develop educational systems. Also that priority financing on the part of aid programmes of rich countries and international financial institutions will be for development projects of institutes and systems of education and training in developing countries. Directing financing from rich countries towards human investment is from my viewpoint if it happens, an expression of the serious importance to achieve rapid development in countries that get such help.

In all developing countries we find a whole generation most of whom did not have the chance to develop their capacities and skills either due to a shortage in educational and training systems or because of scarcity of originally available chances to gain such skills and knowledge. These are the majority on the work market and accordingly are a burden on development.

This fact needs to give priority at the beginning of the economic reform program to executthfast programs dimming at qualifying the available work force in the work market.

Experiments of nations show that fast growth in added value depends also on the capability of the society with its institutions and individuals to get acquainted with technological progress in other countries. Experiments assure that development is achieved if the capability and creativity needed to markets products on the local and international markets is available. This capability and skill is realized with the existence of outstanding and strong institutions able to execute work and services that are needed by producers in the market.

Therefore it is necessary that the state direct part of its effort to the formation and backing of such institutions in the primary stage of development until such time as they are able to stand without any help specially in world markets.

Japan International Cooperation Agency
and
National Personnel Authority
of the
Govt. of Japan

Seminar on
National Govt. Administration

Oct. 19 to No 21, 1993

Final report presented by
SATISH CHANDER , DIRECTOR
Ministry of Mines

Govt. of India

Role of Govt. Administration for Development

The Role of the Govt. or the appropriate Govt. policy towards Industry shifts as nations progress to the different stages of the Economic and Industrial Development. It is also imperative for the Governments in the developing countries to ensure that the economic development comes in tandem with equity and social justice.

2 We had very inspiring and educated lectures on the subject from eminent professors of the stature of Professor Ryoukichi Hirono, Professor Minoru O'uchi, Professor T.Yoshimura and many others. The talks of those eminent Professors had given us insight to the various stages of the economic and industrial development of Japan and the role played by the Government and specially MITI in this regard. The talks have been reassuring and given us hope and confidence that the developing nations can also reach to the height of the economic prosperity through appropriate Government policies that should be consistent with the various stages of development in which each developing country is placed.

3 I have already explained in my country papers the different stages of Economic and Industrial development through which India has already traveled from 1977 till the present. I will not repeat those parts of India's development but will deal with objectives of the 8th Five year plan which has commenced from 1st. April, 1992.

3.1 The 8th Five year plan objectives are

(i) Strengthening of Infrastructure (i.e. energy, transport, communication, irrigation) in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis;

(ii) Growth and diversification of Agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and to generate surplus for exports;

(iii) Universalization of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy among people in the age group 15 to 35 years;

(iv) Containing population growth through people's active cooperation and effective scheme of incentives and disincentives; and

(v) Generating employment to achieve near-full employment by the turn of the century.

3.2 The Eighth Plan aims at an average growth of 5.6% per annum. The incremental Capital Output ratio (ICOR) is assumed to be 4.1, about the same level as in the Seventh Plan. For achieving the targeted growth, the average rate of domestic savings required during the Eighth Plan will be 21.6 per cent of GDP. The Corresponding investment rate will be 21.6 per cent of GDP. A total investment of Rs 798000 Crore at 1991-92 prices is envisaged for the Eighth Plan, the share of Public Sector investment will amount to Rs 361000 Crore or 45.2 per cent of the total investment as compared with 45.7 per cent realized in the Seventh Plan and 45.8 per cent in the Sixth Plan. Public Sector investment will be financed to the extent of 72 per cent from household savings, 19 per cent from Government Savings, and 9 per cent from the rest of the world.

3.3 Thus, the Eighth Plan will keep in view the need for (a) continued reliance on domestic resources for financing investment, (b) increasing technical capabilities for the development of

Science and Technology, and (c) modernization and competitive efficiency so that the Indian economy can keep pace with and take advantage of global developments.

3.4 Human resource development will be the main focus of the Eighth Plan. It is towards this goal that employment generation, population control, literacy, education, health, drinking water and provision of adequate food and basic infrastructure are considered as priorities of the plan. Provision of basic elements which help the development of human capital will remain the primary responsibility of the Government.

4.0 The strategy of economic reforms introduced in 1991-92 was based on combination of measures aimed at economic stabilization as well as structural reforms. Stabilization was necessary in the short run to restore balance of payments equilibrium and to control inflation.

In the fiscal policy, correction has been achieved in the past two years with a reduction in the fiscal deficit from 8.4 to 5 per cent, and the process has to continue. Inflationary pressure can be said to have been purged from the system only after inflation has been brought down to no more than five to six per cent per year for two years. There is also scope for restructuring the states tax base. Some states rely heavily on some taxes which distort the movements of goods and services across the country, negating one of our greatest economic advantages, that of a relatively large market. Equally important is reform of expenditure. Almost all welfare expenditure is administered by the states. This is particularly true of health education, population control and poverty alleviation, as well as agriculture investments such as investment in irrigation and mechanization. All these activities are capable of fairly straightforward measurement of performance and quality; a continuous monitoring of performance could lead to significant improvements in cost effectiveness.

4.1 The role of monetary policy, has too long being a passive one. With the reduction in the fiscal deficit, the Government is working towards a situation where interest rate distortions are reduced and monetary policy can be actively used for short term macro-economic management. The Government has progressed towards this aim in the last year with a number of initiatives. The statutory liquidity ratio has been reduced releasing resources to the banks for deploying additional funds in the commercial sector. Government borrowing is also shifted to market-related rates etc. etc.

4.2 It is not enough to make changes in the rules of monetary management. What is required is a comprehensive reform of the banking system, the capital market and their regulation. An expert committee-Narasimham Committee- has made comprehensive proposals for reform in this area. Government has drawn a number of reform programmes for implementation.

4.3 Reform of trade and exchange rate policy is a critical element in structural reform and a great deal has been done in this area. Policy of progressively lowering customs tariffs is being implemented. The rigours of exchange control have been mitigated.

4.4 The relicensing of industries in July, 1991 has worked well. Competition has been intensified, and a certain dynamism has been imparted to Indian industry. The success of the experiment favors further progress in the same direction.

4.5 Thus, the success achieved in the strategy for Economic Reform and Industrial Policy is satisfactory. The phase of crisis management is over. But a great deal remains to be done.

5. With one-third of the GDP and two-thirds of the population still dependent on agriculture, we cannot achieve our objective of accelerating overall growth in the economy or improving the standard of living of our people, without a substantial acceleration in agricultural growth. The trend growth

role in Indian agriculture at present is a little over 2.2 per cent per annum. It needs to be raised to around three per cent of GDP growth is to be accelerated significantly in the future. This acceleration in agriculture requires action on several fronts including the raising the levels of investments, resolving problems of land tenure, increasing availability of credit, ensuring appropriate pricing policies and developing new technologies to increase productivity.

5.1 Though, the total resource flow to agriculture has increased substantially, agriculture investments have declined during the 1980s. The recurring expenditure on the various input subsidies for fertilizers, electricity, irrigation credit and other agricultural inputs have been mounting. There is a need to gradually reduce the subsidies and allocate the resources so saved for investment in irrigation system, which has a high potential to enhance yields. There is a gradual action by the Government in reducing subsidies, Because of political compulsions, the government is going little slow in reducing the subsidies - however, the process is on.

6. We had one of the best lecture during our stay on seminar on Economical development in the developing countries by prof. Ryokichi Hirono of the Seikei University. While dealing with role of the Government. in the developing economy, prof. Hirono outlined the following five factors which are responsible for the sustained High growth rate of economy :

- (i) Well educated, well trained labour force.
- (ii) High rate of domestic (foreign) savings.
- (iii) Active entrepreneurship
- (iv) Appropriate macro economic policy.
- (v) Political stability - leadership (committed)

Let us examine the above five factors with reference to the position in India and the position explained by me in the earlier para's of the report. We have a stable political system in India based on democracy with no interference of the armed forces. We are the biggest democracy in the world and our system has worked quite well. We have a committed leadership for the economic and social development of the country which is obvious from the economic and Industrial reforms initiated from 1991 onwards. Our successive five year development plans also speak well in this regard. We have active entrepreneurship and Indians have established themselves in all fields of activity and in all countries of the world. They look for opportunity, wherever it is available. The rate of our domestic savings is consistently good. For example, during 8th five year plan, public sector investment to the extend of 72% is met from household savings. I have already explained about the appropriate economic policies. This leads us with factor at 5, No. (1) i.e. well educated, well trained labour force. Here, I would like to explain that India is a country with about 900 million people. Rate of literacy is little over 50 %. Though , we have well trained engineers, doctors and scientists, who have done exceptionally well both in India and in foreign countries, yet we have a lot to go in the area of literacy and population control.

On the last two days of our programme, we had individual country presentations and thereafter group discussion and final discussion. I was the chairman of the group on "development and growth policy of Government." We had arrived at the following conclusions.

- (i) The Government has an important role to play in guiding the process of industrialization and

encouraging the development of the private sector, but it must refrain from excessive interference in the economic process through rules and regulations.

(ii) It is imperative to continue pursuing policies of development and economic growth in order to meet the growing needs of the nations in an international competitive scenario.

(iii) Better education and training of the population is considered a priority of the Government policy, in order to achieve not only a skilled labour force but also to address important social issues like growing population and birth control.

(iv) The Government must also play a decisive function in the eradication of poverty, food production and social welfare, helping the poorest sections of society and aiming at balance of the regional development in each country. In this content, it is important to achieve an increased social participation in political decisions through a decentralized structure of the Government.

(v) The achievement of export capabilities and international competitiveness requires the development of an efficient private entrepreneur class.

(vi) The implementation of economic policies directed to growth and industrialization should also consider the need to protect the environment, knowing that in the end, economic development in a damaged environment is an unacceptable price to pay.

(vii) Finally, the industrialized world must play an important and responsible role in the creation of an harmonious international atmosphere. They must remember that the development of the Third World Countries is also necessary and beneficial process that will constitute to their own welfare.

As Professor Hirono said, the developing countries need not be pessimistic. We in India are optimistic. We have taken decisive steps in the last two years. They are consistent with the sustained growth model of Professor Hirono. They set a direction in which hope lies.

POPULATION PROBLEM
AND
FAMILY PLANNING
IN
INDONESIA

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I INTRODUCTION

Population problems in Developing Countries has quite difference in each Developing Countries . Developing Countries who have small population as Malaysia, Srilanka, Brunai Darussalam planned to increased their population , because their need many workers for development agriculture and industrial sectors.

In case Indonesia , India and China who have big numbers of population , this population is burned for national development and annualy budget preparation .

Population problems in Indonesia are verry specific because from the total population 1,8 million in 1990, that was 60 % of them living in Java and Madura Islands. Java and Madura Islands is about 132,107 sq Km and the total land area of Indonesia 1,9 million sq Km , so + 107,5 million people living in 7 % from the total land area. (see annex 1) .

The main policy of the Government of Indonesia aimed to avercame and solve the problems namely ;

- a. Transmigration Policy
- b. Family Planning Policy .

2. TRANSMIGRATION POLICY .

2.1. Objectives .

- To overcome the uneven distribution of population
- To ease the burden of denseky populated regions.
- To upgrade regional development through the open-

ing new settlement .

- To expand job opportunities .

2.2 Transmigration mean to transfer peoples from populated area to others area.

There are two types of transmigration in Indonesia

- a. Public transmigration
- b. Self-inisiatif transmigration.

2.3. How the Transmigration Programme Implemented .

a. Coordination meeting and consultation among institution concerned .

They need good coordination among ministeries concerned ,because transmigration is large of scope of programme and activities . Ministeries concerned i,e

- Minister/State Minister
- Minister/Cabinet Secretary
- Ministry of Transmigration
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Public Works
- Minister for housing Affairs .

b. Preparation of Transmigration .

- Preparation af land areas .
- Preparation and built houses for transmigrant
- To trained transmigran candidates inline with their capabilities and hobbies i.e agriculture,blacksmith carpenter etc.

- Infra structure preparation .

c. Transportation .

Transportation transmigran from Java island to others main islands (Sumatera, Borneo , Celebes and west Papua Nueguenea) has implemented by airplane or bus.

d. Fasilities After Placement .

- Appropriate equipment and seeds.
- Small amount of money and rice for two years dura -
tion (The transmigran receive avery month).
- Consultation by agriculture extention workers and
coperatives personnels.
- Credit .

2.4. Financial Resources .

Financial resources of the transmigration programme come from the annual State Budget .

3. FAMILY PLANNING POLICY .

3.1. Objectives .

- To reduce and control the population growth .
- To encourage people to develop nucleus family system
- To increase the mother and child's wellfare.
- To realize the norm a small, happy and prosperous
family .

3.2. Various efforts and Activities .

There are various efforts and activities supporting family planning movement namely ; information and motivation , family planning education, contraceptive services and increase of community participation .

4. FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES .

4.1. Information and motivation.

- To use TV, News paper , radio , books etc as media of communication .
- To establish the Family Planning Field Workers .
- To develop a number of family planning participating groups into auxiliary village family planning services.

4.2. Education and Training .

- Target of the family planning education are the young people who are not yet married .
- Increasing of knowledges and exchange of experiences among family planning field workers , doctors, nurses and others employees and informal leaders who responsible to the family planning programme .

4.3. Contraceptive Services .

- To give services and information to the family planning participants through family planning attendants and family planning clinics . The total number of family planning clinics in 1991 is 11,641 .
- To prepared family planning equipment i.e condom, IUD,

Pill, inplant etc free of charge or with small amount of cost .

4,4. New Family Planning Participants.

- The eligible (fertile) couples is the target of family planning programme .
- The eligible (fertile) couples which uses a contraceptive mean for the first time is called a new family planning participants. In 1985 to 1989 the total number of new family planning participants was 5,4 million and during 1990-1993 was 4,5 million .
- An eligible of couple who continuously uses contraceptive is name active family planning participant.
The number of active family planning participant at present was 20,3 million couples .

5. C O N C L U S I O N .

- The implementation of Transmigration Policy and Family Planning Policy in Indonesia was help the country in reducing population growth and to achieve more equal distribution of population.
- Transmigration and Family Planning policies was increased job opportunities, agriculture products and diversification.
- Transmigration and Family Planning Policies has increased living standard of life of the people and social welfare.

Table : 1 Area and Population of Indonesia's Major Islands 1990*

Island	Percentage of Area	Population	Percentage of Population	Population Density (per sq km)
1. Java (incl. Madura)	6.89	107,573,749	59.99	814
2. Sumatra	24.67	36,455,344	20.33	77
3. Sulawesi	9.85	12,521,385	6.98	66
4. Kalimantan	28.1	9,109,804	5.08	17
5. Nusa Tenggara	4.61	10,163,854	5.67	115
6. Irian Jaya (Western part of the island of New Guinea)	21.99	1,641,430	0.92	4
7. Maluku	3.88	1,856,075	1.03	25
Indonesia	100.00	179,321,641	100.00	93

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics.

URBANIZATION

Like in many countries, particularly those in the developing world, the city is always the major attraction for the rural population. This is especially true where the land no longer offers an effective means to earn a living. Indonesia is no exception. Over the years, particularly after World War II, cities have grown rapidly in population, so much so that municipal governments have not been very successful in coping with the impact of urbanization. Prevalent are the pressing needs for employment, housing, transportation and other social requirements.

THE NATIONALITY ACT

Indonesian nationality is governed by Act No. 62 of 1958. It defines an Indonesian national as a person who, since the beginning of independence on August 17, 1945, qualifies for citizenship under existing laws.

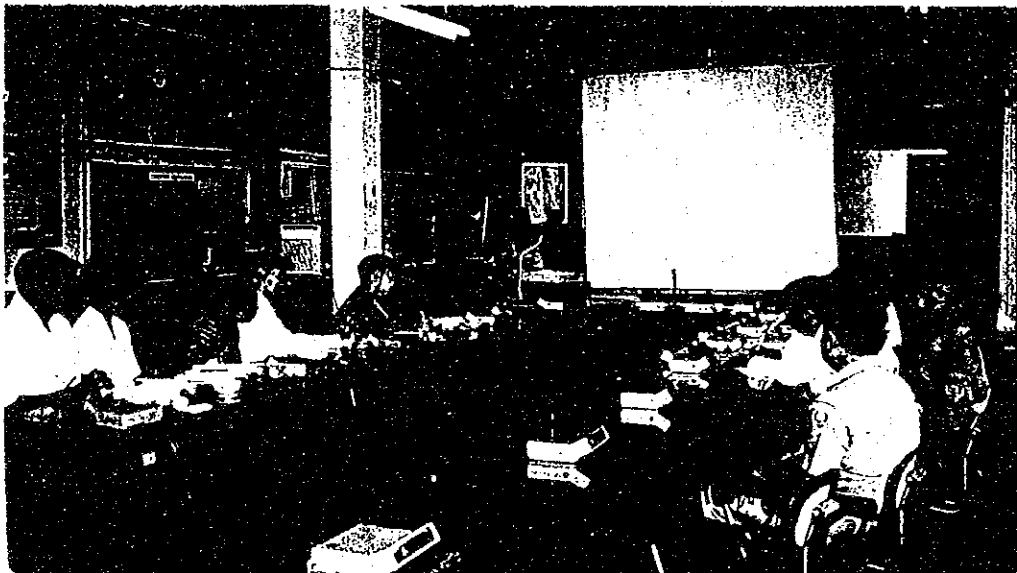
Further, a person whose mother is an Indonesian national, but whose father's nationality is unknown or whose father is stateless, shall qualify for Indonesian citizenship. Also, a person who was born in Indonesia from unknown parents, or an orphan whose parents are unknown, or a person born in Indonesia who does not inherit any nationality from his/her parents, shall qualify for Indonesian citizenship.

A five year old child, who is adopted by foster parents of Indonesian nationality, shall qualify for Indonesian nationality if the foster parents apply to a court to legitimize the adoption within one year and are granted their request.



Two African women, participants of the International Training Program on Family Planning on job-training in Indonesia (BKKBN)

Foreign participants of the International Training Program on Family Planning. The program is organized by the Indonesian Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)



ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING SUB-SAHARA AFRICA - THE KENYAN EXAMPLE

INTRODUCTION :

According to the World Bank Development Report for 1993 forty countries are classified as low income economies - that is least developed. Out of this number twenty four countries are from Sub-sahara Africa - which translates to 60%. But among the ten least developed countries - eight out of ten or 80% comes from this region. Kenya is ranked twenty amongst these countries - which may serve as a representative sample.

KENYAN SITUATION

The Kenyan total land area is 580,000 sq km with a present projected population of 25 million people. the population growth rate reached its peak in mid1980's - at 38% but has since then fell to the present level of 26% - but the crude birth rate of 53 per 1000 population is still one of the highest in the world. Life expectancy at birth in 1991 was 59 years and the adult literacy stands at 46%. The Gross National Product (GNP) - that is per capita income was estimated at 340 dollars with an annual rate of inflation of 95 %. Urbanisation has been increasing at faster rate and in 1990 it stood at 24%. This has been caused mainly by rural to urban migration. This influx of people to the urban areas has led to serious shortage of vital services like water, sewerage and collection of waste by local authorities.

GENERAL:

Like most Sub-sahara African countries Kenyan economy depends largely on Primary Commodities which have been declining in international markets relative to industrial products. What is even more disheartening is the fact that they have very little control over the prices of their commodities (see table I).

TABLE I
SELECTED WORLD COMMODITY PRICE INDICES - 1988-92
(1985 = 100)

Year	Coffee	Tea	sisal	Sugar	Petroleum	AllComodities	Industries	Devel- opng
1988	92.8	90.2	104.9	147.7	52.5	128.1	134.8	120.0
1989	73.5	101.4	124.5	141.1	63.7	127.4	135.6	117.3
1990	61.2	102.4	135.8	164.1	81.7	117.5	124.4	108.9
1991	58.4	92.9	136.3	172.2	67.8	112.2	117.8	105.4
1992	43.7	100.7	-	173.9	67.8	112.0	119.5	103.0

(Source - IMF - Financial Statistic 1993)

Also in 1992 the same volume of exports of coffee and tea - the main export earners in Kenya declined by 7.2 and 5 per cent respectively as shown on tables II and III - below

TABLE II

COFFEE PRODUCTION (tonnes 000)

Years	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Tonnage	128.7	116.9	103.9	86.4	85.3

Kenya Economic Survey 1993

TABLE III

TEA - PRODUCTION (tonnes - 000)

Years	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Tonnage	164.00	180.60	197.00	203.00	188.10

Arising the above factors - which is a summary of a combination of factors most of the Sub-sahara African Countries are faced with high deficit financing and serious shortage of foreign exchange. In the Kenyan case this has led to negative growth rates in per capita incomes due to three main factors sairely.

1. High population growth rate,
2. High dependancy ratio. This is a traditional form of African extended family system whereby one is obligated by custom to support/assist the disadvantaged aspatially brothers and other relatives,
3. Decreasing balance of trade which has been caused by the imbalance of World Trade between Primary and industrial production as shown on Table I.

What is even more alarming is stringent conditions which have been imposed by the World Bank and its sister organisations - on borrowing countries like those in Sub-Sahara Africa.

This has not only worsened the already deteriorating economies but has also led to political destabilization in some of them. This is therefore the situation in which most of these countries find themselves in at present time - and which is difficult to break away from if not imposible. What is more, historical empirical data has shown that meaningful development can only be achieved through industrialization and export oriented policies.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

With foregoing in mind the nations of the Sub-Sahara African Countries and other less developed countries - have to explore or change their mode of developmental strategies. Towards this end and borrowing from the lectures and other related literature the following measures are put farward as part of the solutions:

1. Diversification away from reliance on Primary Commodities. This includes processing of the Primary Commodities to its final stage to gain value added advantage;

2. Industrialization. This is a long term process starting with small, to large scale - hence the need for well thought out plans and policies as well as commitment;
3. Encouragement of free market economy with limited government control and assistance especially when local industries are still at its infancy;
4. Privatization of state run companies. Most of these companies have been..... managed and hence a drain to their exchequers. Secondly privatization leads to competitiveness and efficiency. Examples of developed countries like Japan is a living witness to this fact.
5. Encouragement of high National Savings. Apart from helping the individual citizens concerned it will also go a long way in affording the national economy a real source of investment funds;
6. Device systematic population policies to curb the high increases. This is because the high population growth has in most cases outstripped the economic growth hence the decline in growth and development;
7. Device good training Schemes especially for middle cadre technicians to bolster industrial growth;
8. Political stability and good leadership is basic to the success of all these policies - hence democratic ideals should be practised.

CONCLUSION.

The role of Government should mainly be policy orientation and providing guidelines on matters affecting development in general and avoid direct participation. It is therefore evident that the developing countries in Sub-Sahara Africa as shown by an example of Kenya are operating from serious disadvantaged position in the international trade market. The suggested solutions will only bear fruit if the other nations of the world especially the developed countries including international agencies give sustainable assistance. But expecting them to fulfill all the conditions including prompt repayments of loans and still compete in the free market economy will only be a pipe dream for many decades if not centuries to come.

MALAYSIA FRAMEWORK FOR FUTURE POLICY-MAKING

Introduction

Malaysia is unique in that it is one of the few countries in the world which has, within a span of the decades, succeeded in bringing about a socio-economic transformation of the society which has enabled all Malaysians to gain from the benefits of development and enjoy a better quality of life. The last two decades (1971-90) witnessed rapid development of the Malaysian economy despite the many challenges the nation had to face internally and from abroad.

Framework For Future Policy Making

The Second Outline Perspective Plan, 1991-2000 signals the beginning of a new era in our effort to make Malaysia a fully developed nation by the year 2020. In order to achieve the planning targets set under this Plan, as shown below, a well coordinated framework for future policy making will be undertaken in the areas described in the following paragraphs.

Planning Targets

GDP(real)	7.0% p.a.
Unemployment rate	4.0 % p.a.
Savings (share to GNP)	35.2%

1. Improvement of Economic Efficiency

The policy to improve efficiency will be aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the industrial sector and at promoting greater neutrality between the use of labor and capital in the production process.

Accelerating the privatization programme will help bring about greater stability in public expenditures and reduce fiscal deficits which will in turn allow for more efficient public sector. One major factor in industrial competitiveness is greater use of technology. The development of a strong domestic technological capability is crucial in this respect. Appropriate policy and institutional reforms aimed at management, and posturing stronger cooperation in technology development between industry, on one hand, and the universities and research institutions, on the other, will be undertaken. This will promote technological capability of both the public and private sectors.

2. Policies To Support Private Investment

Policies for promoting private investment have been aimed at increasing the share of projects in national income and keeping wage increases in line with productivity increases in order to enhance international competitiveness. These policies will be strengthened by reorientating public expenditures more towards physical and social infrastructure development. Efforts to reduce the regulated prices of industrial raw materials, in order to lower the cost of production will also be undertaken.

3. Human Resource Development

As development proceeds and industrial growth becomes more technological driven, Malaysia will require a larger pool of skilled manpower to meet the demands of industry. Policies to enhance human development to meet the needs of the rapidly growing manufacturing sector and an expanding services sector will be given priority attention over the coming decade. Policy reform in this area will include measures to eliminate skill shortages in specific sectors, to permit more market oriented industrial training programme to be undertaken and to strengthen the labour market.

information system. In addition, a closer partnership between the public and private sectors in formulating training courses will also be promoted. Greater efforts will be made to ensure that the education system keeps abreast of the changing demands of the market place.

4. Policies To Stabilize Public Debt, Deficits and Spending

The Government policy is to nurture a private sector led export oriented economy. In order to preserve business confidence, policy actions by the Government must be consistent with this overall policy objective. An expansionary fiscal stance, especially into commercial activities adopted to forge higher growth rates will therefore be contrary to the current policies of the Government to further consolidate its budgetary position and reduce debt level through prudent management of public finances.

Conclusion

The achievement of the targeted 7 per cent growth for the Malaysian economy over the decade ending in the year 2000 will be dependent not only on the continued progress of adjustment by the global economy, but more importantly on the responsiveness and ability of the domestic economy to align its structure of production to the changing world demand and the opportunities that arise with it. The growth policies over the next decade will rely more on an enhanced role of the private sector with the appropriate support policies by the public sector. The socio-economic progress that has already been achieved during the last two decades, have strengthened the foundation and prospect for sustained growth of the Malaysian economy.

Mohd. Mokhtar Bin Ismail
Malaysia
18 November 1993

FINAL REPORT

1. NAME OF SEMINAR: Seminar on National Government Administration
2. NAME OF PARTICIPANT: UKEJE ONYMECHI ELOAGU,
CABINET SECRETARIAT,
THE PRESIDENCY,
PRESIDENTIAL VILLA,
ASOKORO, ABUJA,
NIGERIA
3. THEME: "NEVER DESPAIR" THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE

When I entered primary school at the age of 8 years in my village in former Eastern Nigeria, now Abia State in 1945, I had a boy friend whose uncle had just been discharged from the British army at the end of the Second World War. To my utmost surprise, my boy friend brought me a gift which he told me was given to him by his ex-service man uncle. The gift was a 'pen knife' as we used to call that size of pocket knife. The inscription on that knife was "OKAPI" followed by "made in Japan". When I returned home that day, I gleefully rushed to my father to show him what a beautiful and rare gift I had received. You can hardly imagine my agony and disappointed when my father, on seeing the knife shouted at me, "Take away Japanese".

Because my father was such a fearful man, I hadn't the courage to ask him why he reacted in that unfriendly manner on seeing my boy friend's gift. When my mother return^{ed} later, that day, I narrated my experience with my father over the 'okapi' pocket knife. Being unable to hazard any plausible reason why my father reacted the way he did, she encouraged me to return to him and seek an explanation for his reaction. I would, in normal circumstances, not muster enough courage to go to my father and seek an explanation for his action,

as that would be considered a display of impudence by our traditional culture; ^{but} my intense desire to know the reason for my father's reaction over-powered my fear, and I went to my father and politely asked him why he did not welcome my friend's gift of a pocket knife. Contrary to my expectation, my father sympathized with my hurt feeling, and explained that his reaction was against the gift item and not me. He then went further to tell me that Japanese goods were worthless and of inferior quality to those of the British, and that my pen knife would not last long. He then asked me to bring the knife. When I brought it, he placed it side by side with his own which was of British origin and asked me "If you had a choice between the two which ^would you take?" I then answered 'This' pointing at the British-made knife. However, that knife, in spite of its rugged outlooked lasted for many years until it was lost during a football match with a neighbouring village, which ended in fight.

Years later, a variety of Japanese goods began to filter into our country and by the 1970's and in particular the mid-seventies, which saw an astronomical increase in imported goods, consequent upon the oil boom, Japanese goods then flooded Nigerian markets. These included automobiles of all descriptions, electronics, television sets, refrigerators, air conditioners and an endless list of household gadgets and office equipment.

In September 1973, I transferred my service from the former East Central State to the Federal Civil Service, and in April of the same year, I was granted a car loan to buy a car. The car I bought was the first model of Toyota Crown, a Japanese car. It was longish and elegant in style and Sahara gold in colour. In December 1974, I drove home in my

tradition, the car had to be blessed by members of my kindred during its first journey home. During the blessing ceremony, many of my uncles showered praises on the beauty and elegance of the car. When my father stood to pour the traditional libation and bless the car and its riders, he added that the makers of that car would continue to make better and more elegant cars in the years ahead, and that God would continue to bless his son to buy more and more of those cars. At the end of his libation and when it was my turn to speak and tell them about the make of the car, I took a deep breath and asked my father (now late) whether he remembered the OKAPI pen knife episode in my first year in primary school. He once again reacted angrily as he did in 1945, questioning whether I was testing his power of recollection. I as on the previous occasion, humbly replied that I was not testing his power of retention, but that I was trying to link the 'Okapi' pen knife episode with the car. He then asked, "in what way?" I then answered, "My Toyota Crown is a Japanese car." My father shouted back, "You are joking." in our mother tongue. I then invited one of my literate uncles to read the cr's booklet and confirm to the rest of them, the truth in my information. After his confirmation, my late father then narrated the incident to his kinsmen, and added that nobody ever thought that the Japanese could ever produce anything of high quality let alone a car like mine. As he had wished me during his libation ^{pouring} ceremony, I later bought the second model of Toyota Crown two years later, and have since had a Japanese car in my family fleet, while Japanese goods continue to flood Nigerian markets.

The foregoing story ^{is} a true live story and not a fiction. It was a personal experience. The lesson that one learns from

despair" in the face of challenges and obstacles, but to continue to strive for personal, group or national survival and excellence until the goal is achieved.

The foregoing statement is buttressed by a number of seminars which we have had since October 25th on Japanese road to prosperity and superpower status since the Meiji Restoration of 1868. In his seminar on "Economic Development of Japan", Prof. T. Yoshimura of Saitama University, drilled us not merely through the historical process of economic development of Japan, but illustrated how a dedicated political leadership can propel a nation from the valley of abject poverty to the height of prosperity and super-power fame. He explained how the Meiji regime sent missions to the West in search of knowledge, by recruiting qualified manpower to teach the Japanese, sending Japanese to study in the U.S.; how at the home front the regime invested heavily in manpower training and development, which is the foundation of all development, but which unfortunately eluded most third-world countries; how the regime invested in the modernisation of the army, established heavy industries, including mining; which in turn helped to transform Japan into a modern industrial society.

He capped his seminar by underlining the fact that Japan was able to accomplish what is now known as an 'economic miracle' through the establishment and observance of "National ethics"; which is a guiding principle of behaviour for the entire nation in pursuit of a common national objective. According to him, the observance of the national ethics greatly influenced the Japanese in their conduct of their national assignment. The national ethics he said, was to a large measure, "PURITANICAL" in practice and that that was to a

objectives. The absence of this element in the pursuit of the national objectives of most third-world countries, is perhaps mostly responsible for their failure in attaining set national objectives.

In his seminar on "The Role Of Public Administration In Development", Prof. M. Ohuchi of Ritsumeikan University once more reiterated that the establishment of 'NORMS' or standard of behaviour or conduct of public/societal affairs is a fundamental element in the establishment of an effective and efficient administrative outfit. He also underlined the fact that policy consistency, strong and committed political leadership and support and a capable implementing agency - the civil service, were also the necessary ingredients for a successful development administration. Those were also the factors that enabled the Japanese administration to implement faithfully and effectively the industrial development plans of the people since 1945. The key elements that are enumerated above are quite often lacking in varying degrees in the administrative outfit of most developing countries, and in particular, "strong and committed political leadership and support".

Finally, in his seminar on "Economics of Developing Countries" on 15/11/93, Prof. H. Hirono of Seikei University, not only stimulated the participants on the various economic shortcomings and handicaps of developing countries, but delivered a message of hope to all. First, he informed seminar participants that a determined nation could always succeed in the midst of despair, given the will and the determination to survive. He told members that it was that determination to survive that helped the state of Japan to survive the economic

for personal and group initiative to resuscitate and revamp the war-battered economy". Using statistical tables to a great advantage, Prof. Hirono convinced us that no condition was permanent. That a nation at the bottom of the scale of development to-day, could rise to the highest rung of the same scale within one or two decades, given the most conducive political climate and human determination to attain a certain goal. In 1945 he said, Japan had a per capita income of \$45.00, while Sri Lanka had over \$2000.00; Conversely, In 1991, Japan had a per capita income of \$26,930.00, while Sri Lanka had \$500.00 only. In his message of hope to the Third World economies, he presented a case study of Singapore, which at the time of its cession from the Malayan Federation had no natural resource, a small domestic market, a lot of manpower, political stability and above all, a committed political leadership which responded positively to well-meaning advice for development, and which is now known as the "Singapore miracle". To-day, Singapore is in the club of the high-income economies with a per capita of \$14,210.00. He also inspired members by illustrating the growth of the economies of the four newly industrialising countries of Asia, as against those of the industrialized nations of the West and Japan, and re-emphasised the fact that "Political stability, committed political leadership and an educated and committed public administration were the bedrock of national and economic growth". In his closing remarks, he told members that in 1854, a British traveller who visited Japan wrote in his memoirs that Japan would never develop, because the people were lazy, the environment was dirty and that the citizenry over-indulged in festivities. To-day, Japan belongs to the Group of 7 most richest nations, the country and its people are among the cleanest in the world, while the workforce is

In sum, the lesson I have learnt in this seminar, is that a nation which is committed to development is bound to attain the set goal, given a "committed political Leadership and followership.

The Japanese miracle is built on people and nothing else. So this can happen to any other equally committed nation, irrespective of the initial handicaps that might beset them.

"NIHIL DESPARANDUM" IN LATIN, "NEVER DESPAIR" IN ENGLISH, IS TO ME, THE GREATEST LESSON OF THE 8TH SEMINAR ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Tokyo, 19th November 1993

F I N A L R E P O R T

After forty five years of communism we had inherited economy in the bad conditions burdened with debts. We also inherited a centralized state in which almost every decision was undertaken by Warsaw beaurocracy, weak and sometimes even helpless in confrontation with new economic, social and political realities.

After first free (although not to the end) election in Poland and taking power by the former opposition, after tearing-down Berlin Wall and collaps of the Soviet Union all states from our region (Eastern Europe) began the radical democratisation of their political, social and economical life. Poland was the first in this process and as the first among other countries from that region undertook a shock therapy approach recommended by Western economists, International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The reconstruction of Polish economy undertaken three years ago, leads to the development of social market economy, that is an economy in which there is balance between individual responsibility of human for his existence and existence of his family and social solidarity. The achieving of this goal, however, turned out to be more difficult than expected. The rearrangement of the economic law, changes in the structure of ownership and creation of institutions analogous with those operating in modern democratic societies - these are time-consuming processes under conditions of general economic weakness and inefficiency of the institutional solutions inherited after forty five years of "real socialism". And there is little time for it. A limitation comes from public impatience and the necessity to quickly connect Poland with the European Economic Area. And this is one of the most important goals of the Governments and societies activity - change social mentality

towards acceptance principal conditions of a market economy. It is very important problem because it's very difficult in the short time (less than one generation) change the mentality formed in a longstanding period of the socialistic tutelary state. The state who took over almost all duties and responsibility for assurance to the society as a whole and to every human in particular job, houses, etc. I must fully agree with a point of view which was presented on the seminar that market mentality is one of the keys to new open economy. A special education is needed for changing mentality in our society too although we have no such difficulties on this field as for instance people from former G.D.R. I'm afraid that this is a problem one generation which was born, lived and worked in the period of "real socialism".

The second point with which man must agree is development of a modern education and training systems. It is very important especially in the period of transformation from the ancient regime to the free market economy. We must find ourselves as quickly as possible in new conditions because the world will not be waiting for us.

General goals defined in this way suggest a Government policy orientation for the following strategic aims :

- development of the private sector mainly through privatisation of state-run enterprises and support for individual entrepreneurship,
- stabilization of national currency by reform of public finances and inflation control,
- economic management through the protection of domestic production and providing conditions for cheap crediting,
- reform of public administration and civil service.

For the realisation of this goals Government started with following programmes :

- new status of enterprises,
- assistance for farming,
- reform of public finances,
- increasing law-abidingness and security of the economic processes,
- guarantee of basic social benefits,
- unemployment,
- development of modern education system,
- availability of apartments and construction development,
- support for administration and development of local government.
- construction of an apolitical, professional and stable civil service

These programmes strictly corresponded with thesis undertaken on the one of the seminars, which are following :

- decentralisation,
- deconcentration,
- delegation,
- devolution,
- debureacratism.

But although some people from Poland are trying to return to "old good days" when everything was under the states control but common people were safety in their social life - there is no other way how to continue pursuing policy of development pf market economy and economic growth. Of course the Government must play a decisive role in helping the poorest sections of society and aiming at balancing the diverse regional development. In this context it is important to achieve an political support from the members of society.

Because national economy is part of the whole world economy it is very important to create and develop international cooperation and agreements on the governmental level but also on the level of local governments. In Poland every local government is in power to establish such relationships with foreign communes and they do so mainly by agreements of "sister cities" as well as euroregions. This form of cooperation is very useful especially in these regions where a closer cooperation economic and social field is necessary to solve the same problems more cheaply and more effectively.

I found that there are no differences in our points of view on economy in market economy conditions. There are only differences concerned with some national traditions and taboos which stand in opposition towards national way of development of market economy.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
SRI LANKA : A COMPARISON WITH JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE

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19th November, 1993.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SRI LANKA : A COMPARISON WITH JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE

Introduction:

The economic growth target for the period 1993 - 1996 has been set at an average of 6 percent per annum. Given normal weather conditions and political stability, this is an attainable target. A slightly higher rate may be achieved if there is an improvement in international economic conditions. Sri Lanka has a very low per capita income and now it is estimated at U.S.\$ 510. If per capita income is to be doubled in real terms, and unemployment is to be reduced to a socially accepted level, a higher rate of growth of about 9 percent per annum will be necessary. A growth rate of this magnitude requires not only a much higher level of investments, ~~but~~ but also a marked improvement in overall efficiency in the use of investible resources and efficient implementing agencies.

Factors which contribute for growth:

The Government of Sri Lanka, since the 1950s, implemented several policies and schemes to increase the rate of growth. However, we have witnessed only few successful cases. The reasons are far too many. The commonly held explanations for the failure are as follows:

- i) Lack of capability of implementing agencies.
- ii) Lack of popular (grassroots) participation.
- iii) Political instability, and
- iv) Environmental factors surrounding the formulation and implementation of policies/schemes, such as financial constraints and unfavourable domestic/international political situations, etc.

Therefore, after considering the lectures given by the Professors about Japan's developmental approaches in this Seminar, and bearing in mind that different approaches and strategies are necessary to tackle the issues related to economic growth and development, as well as the living standards of the people, it is assumed that more emphasis will be given to the undermentioned factors which will contribute to increasing the rate of growth.

The major factors are:

- i) Education / Training in Skills Development, and role of the Public Administration in development activities.
- ii) Increasing the rate of domestic savings.
- iii) Encouraging active entrepreneurship and industrialization.
- iv) Maintaining political stability.

Education and Training:

In order to reduce the disparities in facilities which exist between schools in different areas, the Government is implementing 3 major projects which are given below.

- i) Supply of equipment and upgrading of schools.
- ii) Quality improvement in teaching methods in schools.
- iii) Provision of free text books, free mid-day meals and free school uniforms for all students.

In addition to above, similar to Japan's educational reform, which emphasised on transition to a lifelong learning system, Sri Lanka too should adopt an educational reform so that it will develop: the appropriate structure for promoting lifelong education; the reform of the formal systems for granting public vocational qualifications; the promotion of the development of vocational capabilities of workers; and the improvement of universities with a view to enabling adult citizens to have the opportunity to learn in these institutions.

In order to help develop creative and advanced basic research activities, the Government should expand its grants to researchers for their scientific research projects and develop competent young researchers. The international exchange programmes in scientific research should also be promoted.

On the other hand, in order to cope with the information age, the Government should take various measures, including : the development of computer literacy through both formal and non formal education; the training of competent experts who will serve as leaders in an information - oriented society; the provision of adequate computers and other hardware; and the expansion of university faculties related to information science.

Japan considered better education and training as a priority of

the Government policy for development, and it was a very successful experience. Therefore, it is very vital that an education reform to suit the above mentioned needs should be implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka in order to achieve not only a skilled labour force, but also to address important social issues like growing population and birth control. Education and Health - two major branches of human resource development - are considered primarily the responsibility of the Government, while the private sector should be encouraged to share an increasing portion of this responsibility.

Increasing the rate of domestic savings:

Domestic savings, on which all investments ultimately depends, should come from a restriction of domestic consumption. In Sri Lanka, the rich have a lower marginal propensity to consume. Also, since their numbers are small, any additional contribution they may make will be small. Any restriction of domestic consumption on a large scale will therefore fall hardest on the poorest sections of the population. Therefore the most prudent approach should be to follow a gradual improvement in economic growth rates over the next few years, so that growing incomes can be made to yield increased savings in the future, which in turn will finance higher levels of investment.

The primary objective of economic policy in a developing country like Sri Lanka is the promotion of growth and economic development. Achievement of the growth objective requires that the country allocates a reasonable portion of its resources to investment. Accordingly, high priority should be accorded to policies aimed at increasing the volume of domestic savings. One such policy should be an active interest rate policy so as to provide a reasonable positive real rate of return to savers.

Encouraging active entrepreneurship and Industrialization:

The development of a dynamic industries sector capable of providing employment opportunities as well as increasing overall income levels has become imperative in the present context of Sri Lanka's development efforts.

In the case of Japan, the M.I.T.I. encouraged foreign investments and private sector participation. Incentives were provided by the

Government of Japan for research activities undertaken by the private sector. And today, Japan is one of the biggest industrialised countries with the well equipped infrastructure and other facilities. Though Sri Lanka's characteristics are different from that of Japan, a certain degree of Japan's industrial policy may be adopted by Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka remains firmly committed to this goal. But various aspects have to be looked into,

- Restructuring the system of industrial incentives.
- Reducing the barriers between the domestic and export sectors to encourage greater competitiveness throughout the economy.
- Completing the programme of privatisation of industrial enterprises, and
- Providing the basis for increased human capital through training and skills development.

The Government should take every possible step to implement the above mentioned aspects in order to fulfil the industrial policy.

Maintaining Political Stability:

The political climate has improved dramatically ~~except~~ except in the North and East of the Country. The political climate in the North area is deteriorating. However, the assessment made by the international business community, of the impact on the ongoing conflict in the North, still remains somewhat unfavourable. The inflow of foreign private capital will depend on the political, economic, administrative climate of the country.

This underlined the need for a strong promotional campaign to correct the political image of the country, and to convince the prospective investors that their investments will be safe in Sri Lanka.

In Japan, after the world war, there had been governments elected by the people of Japan. There was no disruption or ~~internal~~ internal conflict. The society's main goal was to develop Japan, and therefore, the political situation was very smooth and conducive for development activities. But unfortunately, Sri Lanka's political situation is in somewhat disturbed form. The internal

conflict should be brought to an end, then only, foreign investments will flow into the country for development activities.

Conclusion:

The Government must also play a decisive role in the eradication of poverty , food production and social welfare, helping the poorest sections of the society and aiming at balancing the diverse regional development. In this context, it is important to achieve an increased social participation in political decisions through a decentralized structure of Government Administration. Even when the contents of the policy are perfectly ~~xxx~~ consistent, political leaders are fully committed to the policy, and the implementing agencies are truly efficient and capable, the policy or scheme is doomed to fail, if the potential beneficiaries (especially grass roots) are not well informed of the objectives and the procedures of the policy/scheme. It will also fail when grassroots are not fully conscious of their own right and duty as a citizen, and do not promptly participate in the process of formulation, implementation, benefit-sharing, and evaluation of the policy.

Sri Lanka's lead programme - Poverty Alleviation (Janasaviya Programme) - provides greater opportunities at the grassroot level, but this should be increase further.

The implementation of economic policies directed to growth and industrialization should also consider the need to protect the environment , knowing that in the end, economic development in a damaged environment is an unacceptable price to pay. The Government has clearly recognised the need for intervention in the field of environmental management as a means of maintaining a balanced economic development. A National Environment Action Plan has been prepared. This includes both preventive and corrective measures for the protection of the environment in the development process and covers almost all sectors including land and water resources, industrial and urban pollution, forestry , education and culture. These provisions should be implemented as early as possible.











Annexed Papers

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SEMINAR FOR SENIOR OFFICIALS"

国際協力事業団
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

(平成5年度 上級国家行政セミナー 研修員リスト)

As of October 18, 1993

No.	Photo	Country	Name	Date of Birth (Age)	Present Post	Final Education	Home Address
1		Argentine アルゼンチン共和国	Mr. Alejandro Antonio Aragonés アラゴネス	Feb. 12, '59 (34)	First Secretary (Career Diplomat). Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外務・貿易宗教省技術管理局 一等書記官	Lawyer, Faculty Of Law And Social Sciences, National Univ. of Cordoba コルドバ大学社会学部 (法律学)	Carlos Pellegrini 1355 1.B-(1425) Buenos Aires, Argentine
2		Bangladesh バングラデシュ 人民共和国	Mr. Muhammad Abdul Majid マジッド	Dec. 29, '44 (48)	Joint Secretary. Ministry of Establishment 人事管理庁局長	M. A. Philosophy, University of Rajshahi ラジャヒ大学修士 (哲学)	Section-1, Block-A, Rd. 8 House No. 4, Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh
3		Egypt エジプトアラブ共和国	Mr. Hussein Ahmed Hosny フセイン	Nov. 28, '43 (49)	Manager. Financial & Administrations Affairs. International Cultural Relation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外務省国際文化局財務行政部長	B. A. (Law), Faculty of Law, Alexandria Univ. アレクサンドリア大学 法学部	Nasr City-Cairo, Bldg. No. 19, App. No. 15 Egypt
4		India インド	Mr. Satish Chander チャンドー	Apr. 25, '48 (45)	Director. Ministry of Mines 鉱業省課長	B. SC. (Math. Hons), Delhi University デリー大学修士	13, East Avenue, Panjabi Bangh, New Delhi 110002, India
5		Indonesia インドネシア共和国	Mr. Syahbani Hamid ハミッド	Jun. 15, '49 (44)	Head. Asean Sub Division, Bureau For International Technical Cooperation, Cabinet Secretariat 内閣官房国際技術協力局 アセアン課長	Degree (Social Political Science) Faculty S. & P. Sc., Univ. of Padjadjaran パジャドジャラン大学 (社会政治学)	Komplek Sekretariat Negara C4-1, JL. Raya Serang Kebon Nanas Tangerang, Indonesia.
6		Kenya ケニア共和国	Mr. Francis Kibiii Tilitteei テリテーイ	Dec. 20, '48 (44)	Deputy Secretary, Provincial Administration. D. S. State Functions, Office of The President 大統領府地方行政局長	B. A. (Administration and Sociology), University of Nairobi ナイロビ大学 (行政学、社会学)	P. O. Box 30510, Nairobi, Kenya
7		Malaysia マレーシア	Mr. Mohd. Mokhtar Bin Ismail ムクッター	Nov. 11, '52 (40)	Principal Assistant Director, Admini. Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department 首相府経済計画局行政部筆頭課長	B. A. (Economics), Univ. of Malaya, M. A. (Economics) Western Michigin Univ. 米国ウェスタンミシガン 大学修士 (経済学)	11A, Jl. SS4B/10, 47301, Kelana Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
8		Nigeria ナイジェリア連邦 共和国	Mr. Ukeje Onyemechi Eloagu エロアグ	Nov. 26, '37 (55)	Director, Cabinet Secretariate, The Presidency 大統領府内閣官房長	B. Sc. (Econos) Makerere Univ. College ウガンダ マケレレ大学修士 (経済学)	Bik. 84, Oau Summit Quarters, Asokoroabuja Or 2 Barron Av. Ikoi-Lagos
9		Poland ポーランド共和国	Mr. Stanislaw Falski ファルスキー	Feb. 25, '50 (43)	Director, Bureau for Public Administration Reform, Council of Ministers Office 閣僚会議府政府行政改革地方 行政改革局長	B. A. (Municipal Economy). Main School of Planning And Statistics 中央計画統計大学 (現ワルシャワ経済大学) (市営経済学)	Warsow, Picciolinii 1 No. 39, Poland
10		Sri Lanka スリランカ	Mr. Sellappu Inbajothy Nithiaraj ニテラージ	May 15, '53 (40)	Deputy Director, Department of National Planning, General Treasury 財務省国家計画局総務課長	B. A. (Econ, Mass Communication, Philosophy), Univ. of Kelaniya ケラニヤ大学 (経済学、 マスコミュニケーション、 哲学)	No. 1/6, C Block, Anderson Flats, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka

Annexed Paper B.

Date	Time	Contents
Tue.19.Oct		Arrival
Wed.20.Oct		JICA Briefing
Thur.21.Oct		JICA Orientation
Fri.22.Oct		JICA Orientation
Mon.25.Oct	10:00-10:30	Opening Ceremony
	10:30-12:00	Program Orientation
	14:00-16:00	Lecture: "Japanese Civil Service System and NPA"
	16:00-16:30	Courtesy Call on the President of NPA
	18:00-	Welcome Party hosted by the Secretary General of NP A
Tue.26.Oct	10:00-12:30	Seminar: "Economical Development in Japan"
	14:00-16:30	by Professor YOSHIMURA, Saitama University
Wed.27.Oct	10:00-12:30	Seminar: "Role of Administration for Development"
	14:00-16:30	by Professor O'HUCHI, Ritsumeikan University
Thur.28.Oct	10:00-12:30	Lecture: "Development of Roads after World War II"
		by Mr. MIYOSHI, Research Institute of Construction and Economy
	14:00-16:00	Observation: "Rainbow Bridge"
Fri.29.Oct	10:00-12:30	Lecture: "Cabinet System in Japan"
		by Mr. ETO, Counsellor, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office
	13:30-14:00	Courtesy Call on the Vice Minister of State, Administrative Deputy Cabinet Secretary
Mon.1.Nov	10:00-12:30	Seminar: "Industrial Policy"
	14:00-16:30	by Associate Professor KODAMA, Saitama University
Tue.2.Nov	10:00-12:30	Lecture: "Agricultural Development Policy in Japan"
		By Mr. SAKAI, Supervisor, Personnel Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
	14:00-16:30	Observation: "Kasumigaura Irrigation Project"
Wed.3.Nov		National Holiday
Thur.4.Nov	10:00-12:30	Seminar: "Research and Development"
	14:00-16:30	by Dr. ISHIZAKA, Commissioner, NPA
Fri.5.Nov	10:00-12:30	Observation: "National Institute for the Environmental Studies"
	14:00-16:30	Observation: "Building Research Institute"
Mon.8.Nov		Individual Study
Tue.9.Nov	10:00-12:30	Special Visit to the Imperial Palace
	14:30-15:00	Courtesy Visit to His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince NARUHIITO
Wed.10.Nov		Study Tour: Visit to YAMAHA Corporation (Hamamatsu City)
Thur.11.Nov		Study Tour: Visit to Kobe City "Port Island & Rokkoh Island"
Fri.12.Nov		Study Tour: Visit to Kansai International Airport Company (Osaka, Izumi Sano City)
Sat.12.Nov		Study Tour: Visit to Kyoto

Mon. 15. Nov	10:00-12:30 Seminar: "Economic Development for Developing Countries" 14:00-16:30 by Professor HIRONO, Seikei University
Tue. 16. Nov	10:00-12:30 Group Discussion 14:00-16:30 led by Professor ITO, Saitama University
Wed. 17. Nov	10:00-12:30 Concluding Discussion 14:00-16:30 led by Professor ITO, Saitama University
Thur. 18. Nov	Report Writing 10:00-12:00 JICA Center Orientation
Fri. 19. Nov	15:00-16:00 Evaluation Meeting 16:30-17:00 Closing Ceremony 17:00- Farewell Party
Sat. 20. Nov	Preparation for Departure
Sun. 21. Nov	Departure

Annexed Paper C.

LECTURERS' AND OFFICERS' ADDRESS

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