IV. STUDY TOUR

IV. STUDY TOUR

1. Short Study Tour

Visit to the Constructional Site of Joh-Shin-Etsu Highway
Date: 6. 1 (Thur.)
Briefing by: Mr. Seiji Noda, Engineering Section, Construction Department
Tokyo 2nd Construction Bureau, Japan Highway Public Corporation

Visit to Tsumagoi Village
Date: 6. 2 (Fri.)
Briefing by: Mr. Hiroshi Karasawa, Director General, Agricultural Committee, Tsumagoi Village

2. Long Study Tour

Visit to Kyushu International Center (JICA)
Date: 6.13(Tues.)
Lecture : "Public Policy in Kita-Kyushu City"
Lecture by: Prof. Imura, Institute of Environmental Systems
Faculty of Engineering, University of Kyushu

Visit to Kita-Kyushu Municipal Government
Date: 6.14 (Wed.)
Briefing on : "Public Policy in Kita-Kyushu City"
Briefing by: Mr. Syoichi Hanabusa, Director, Planning Division, Planning & Coordination Dep.
Planning Bureau, City of Kita- Kyushu

Visit to Moji Harbor & "Space World"
Date: 6.14 (Wed.)
Briefing on : "Public Policy in Kita-Kyushu City"
Briefing by: Mr. Akira Oshima, Unit Chief, Planning Bureau, City of Kita- Kyushu

Visit to Hiroshima Municipal Government
Date: 6.15 (Thur.)
Briefing on : "Public Policy for Reconstruction after the World War II"
Briefing by: Mr. Seiji Okamura, Assistant Director, Planning Division
Planning & Coordination Bureau, City of Hiroshima

Visit to Danbara Redevelopment Area
Date: 6.15 (Thur.)
Briefing on : "Danbara Redevelopment Project"
Briefing by: Mr. Youichi Mukai, Director, Planning Division
Danbara Redevelopment Department, City of Hiroshima

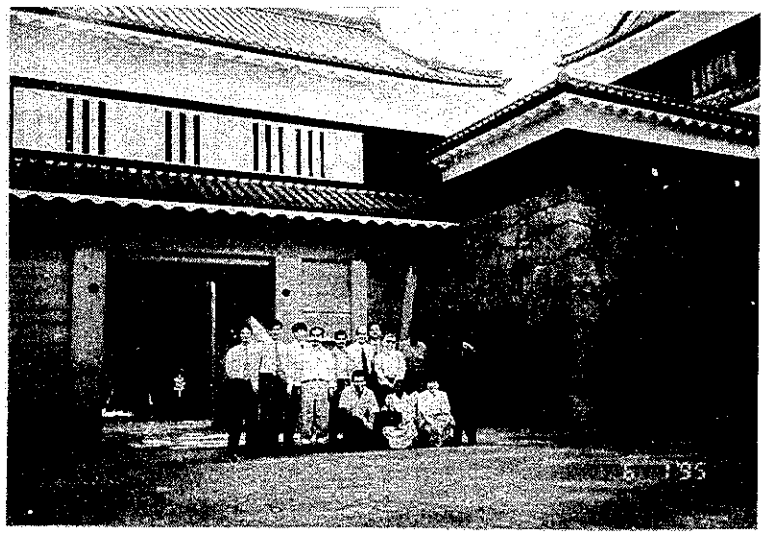
Visit to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum & Park
Date: 6.15 (Thur.)
Briefing on : "Hiroshima's Experience with the Atomic Bomb"
Briefing by: Mr. Akihiro Takahashi, Director, Enterprise Division
Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

Visit to Honshu-Shikoku Bridge
Date: 6.16 (Fri.)
Briefing on : "Large-scale Development Project"
Briefing by: Mr. Rikio Arai, General Affairs Division, General Affairs Department
Second Operation Bureau, Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Authority

Visit to Cultural Sites in Kyoto
Date: 6.17(Sat.)

1. Construction Site of Joh-Shin-Etsu Highway

2. Construction Office of Japan Highway Public Corporation



3. Ueda Castle

4. Tsumagoi Village

4-6. Tsumagoi Village

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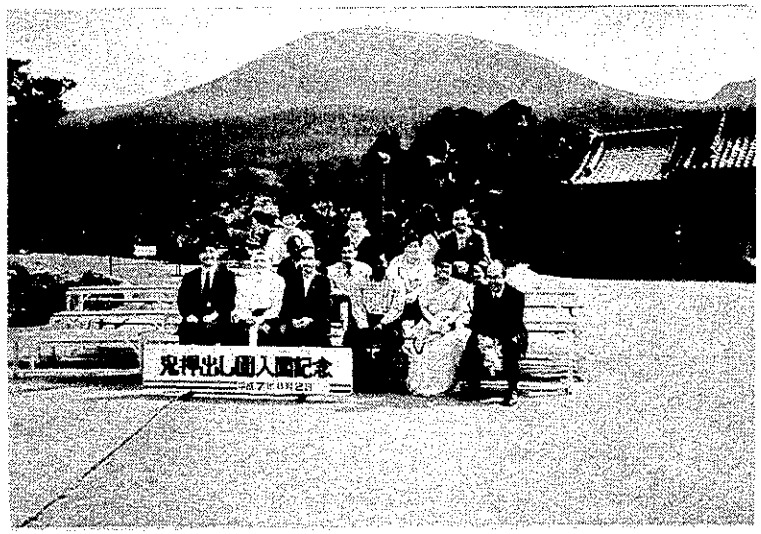
6.

7. Oni-Oshidashi Park



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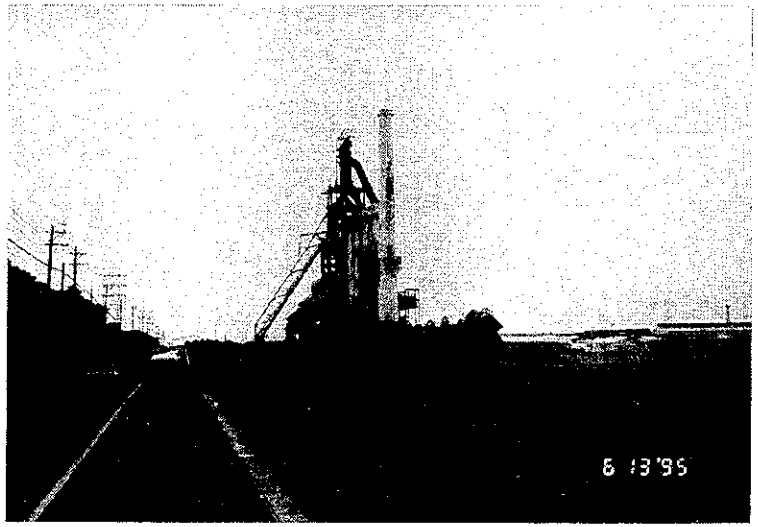
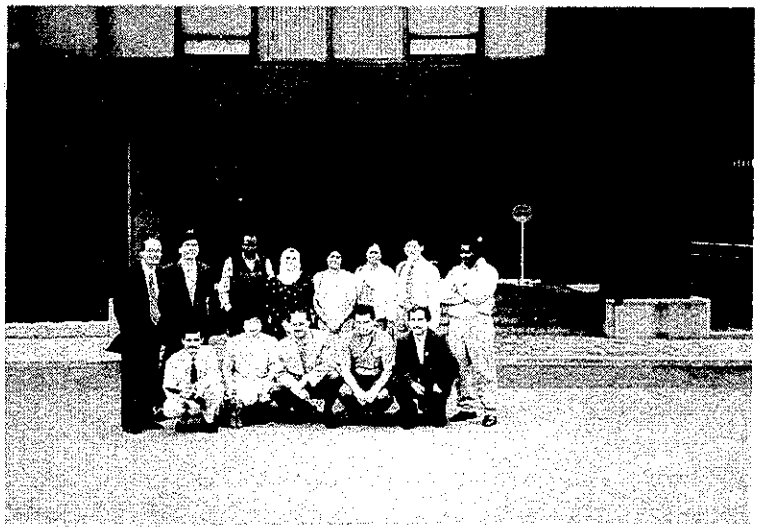


9. Remains of Shaft Furnace of the Former Yahata Steel Works



10. Kita-Kyushu Municipal Hall

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10-13. Kita-Kyushu Municipal Government

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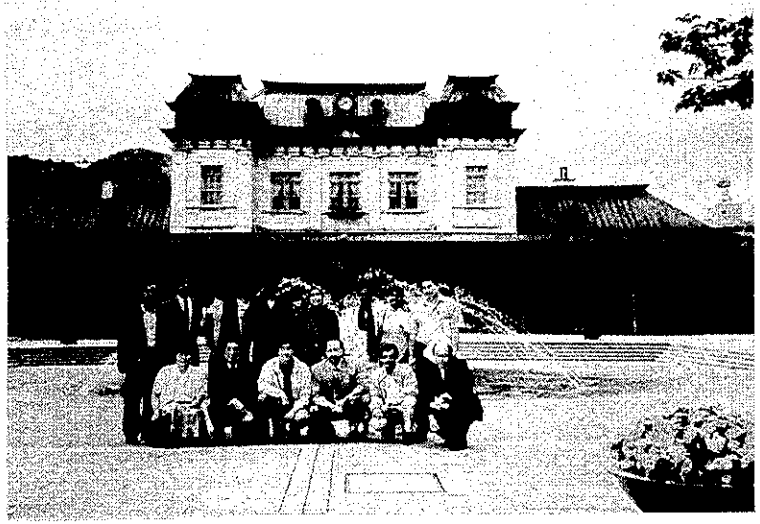
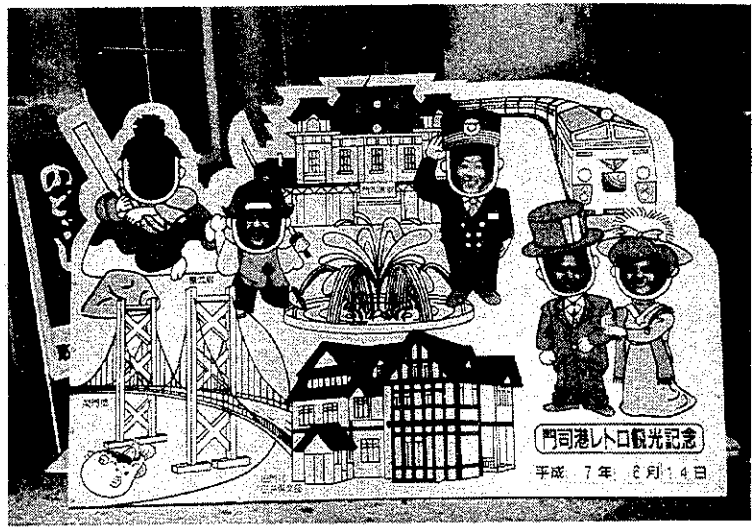


14. Moji Harber



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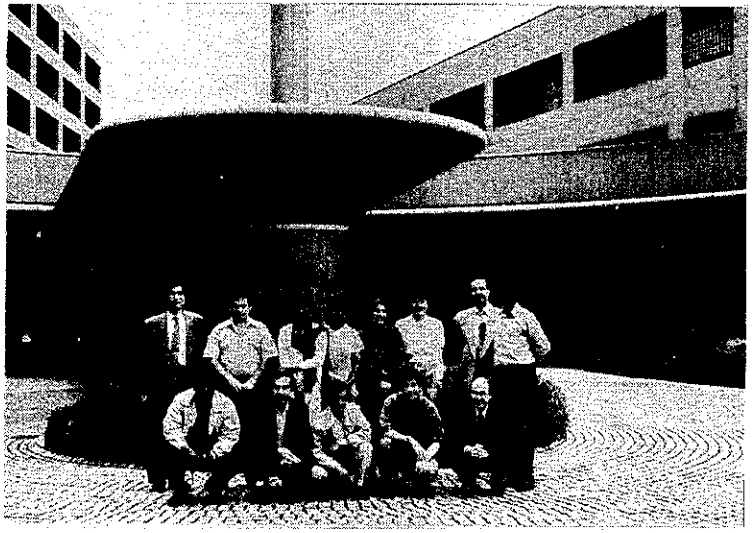
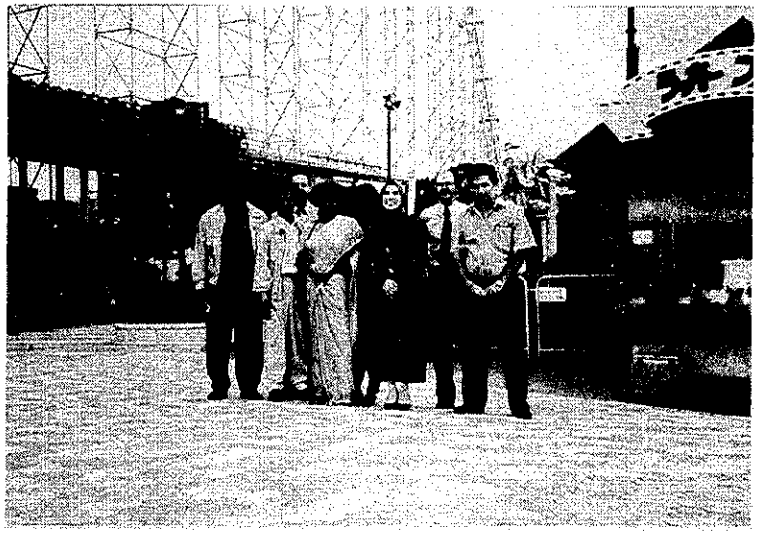
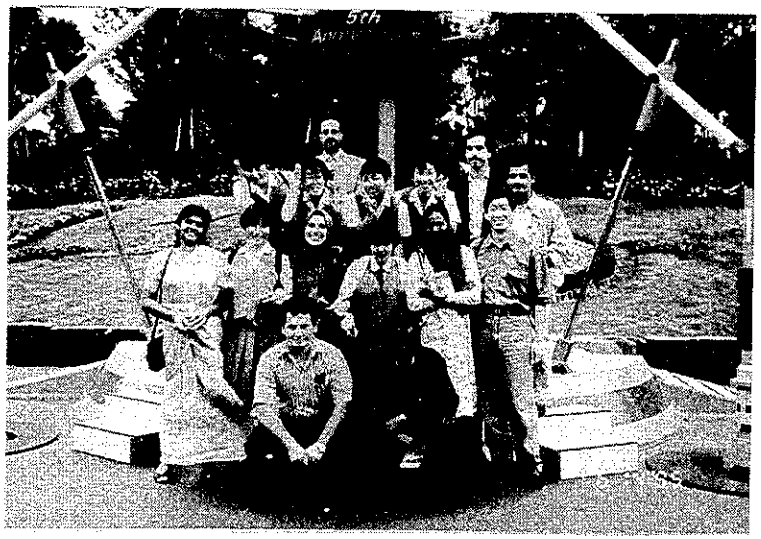


17. Kyushu International Center (JICA)



18. Space World



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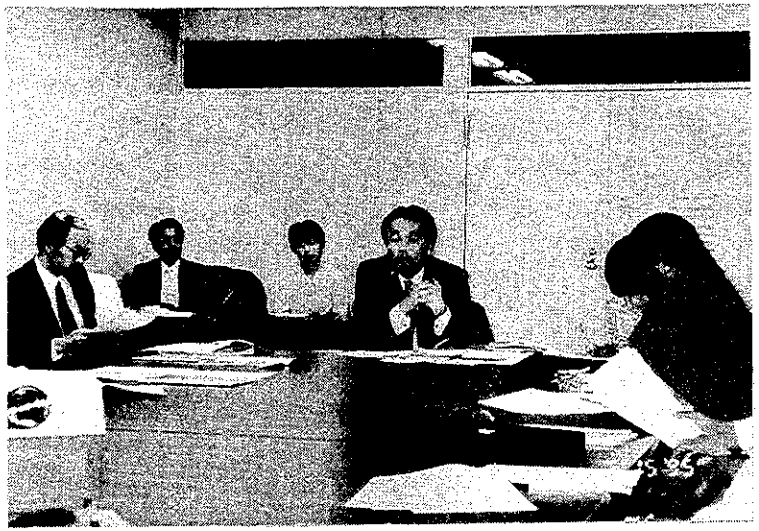
20. Kokura Station



21. Hiroshima Municipal Government

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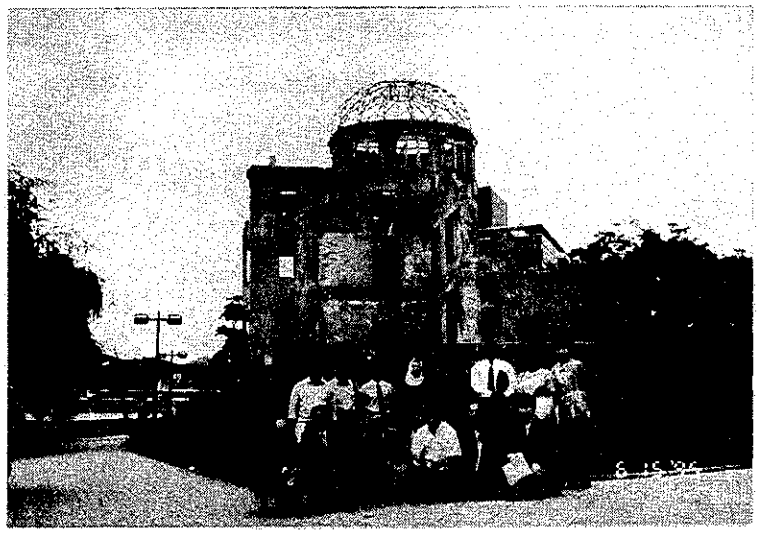

23. Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park

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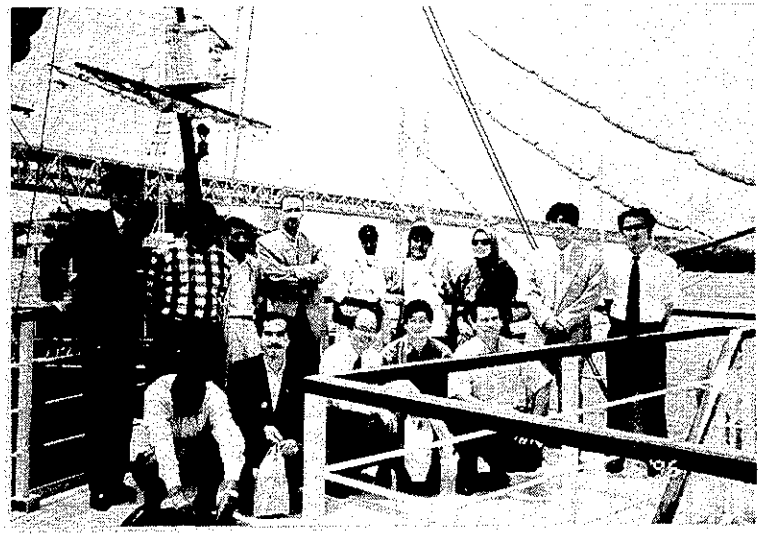
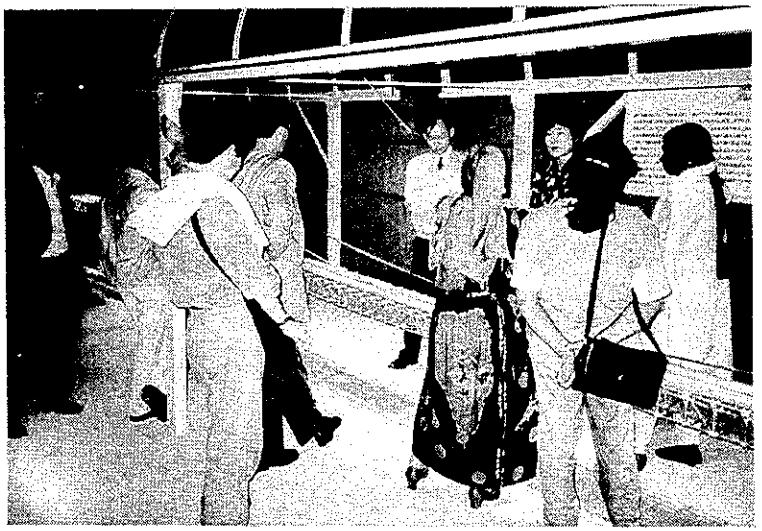
25. In the Bullet Train "Hikari"

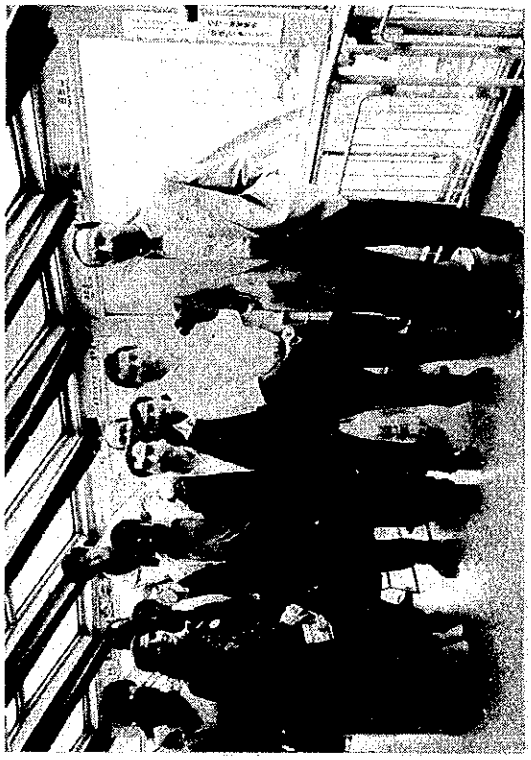


26. On the Ship "Kanrin-Maru"

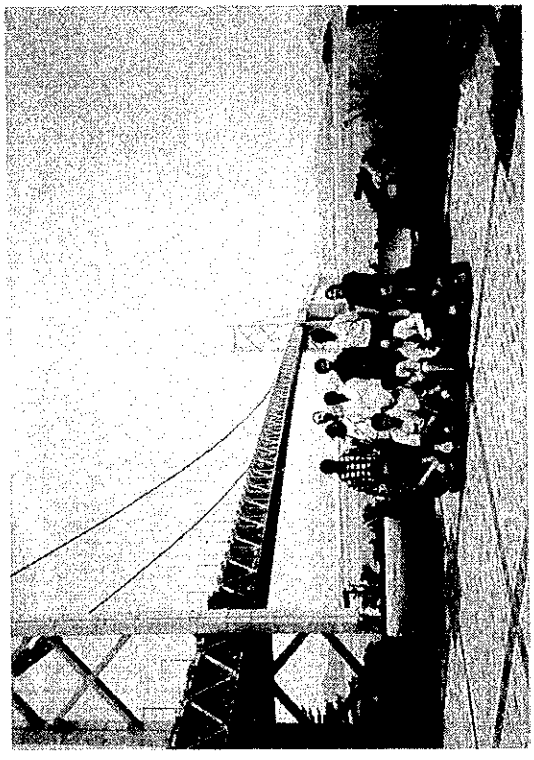
27. Yoshima Island



28. Honshu-Shikoku Bridge



30. At Kyoto Tower



29.

V. CLOSING CEREMONY

V. CLOSING CEREMONY

1. Closing Ceremony

(1) Place

Institute for International Cooperation

(2) Time

13:00-13:30, June 30, 1995

(3) Ceremony

1) Closing Address

by Mr. Mitsuo Ishizaki, Managing Director, Tokyo International Centre
Japan International Cooperation Agency .

2) Congratulation Speech

by Mr. Ken-ichi Sakuma, Director, International Affairs Division
Bureau of Administrative Services, National Personnel Authority.

3) Presentation of Certificates

by Mr. Mitsuo Ishizaki, Managing Director, Tokyo International Centre
Japan International Cooperation Agency .

4) Reply Address

Mr. Surya Prasad Sharma from Kingdom of Nepal

2. Farewell Party

(1) Place

Institute for International Cooperation

(2) Time

13:30-15:00, June 30, 1995

(国家行政II) - IFIC 2F Room 202, 13:00, June 30(Fri.), 1995 -

CLOSING ADDRESS

for the group training course in

National Government Administration II

Mr. Ken-ichi SAKUMA,Director, International Affairs Division, Bureau of Administrative Services, National Personnel Authority, Honorable Guests, Overseas Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of JICA,it gives me great pleasure to meet all of you again and to say a few words on this memorable occasion of the closing ceremony of the group training course in National Government Administration II, 1995.

First of all,allow me to extend my heartiest congratulations to all the participants here on your very successful completion of this course . At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the NPA for its tireless efforts and contributions in making this course ended successfully. During this period, I learned that each one of you has actively participated in the course programme,and demonstrated how much you are committed yourselves to your job in your respective countries.

We are now feeling truely rewarded to see such your positive attitude, and are encouraged to improve this course programme for future participants.

My dear participants! Japan has achieved spectacular economic development since the end of the World War II,which has brought about remarkable improvement in the standards of people's living.However,circumstances surrounding Japan have also been changing rapidly and various issues have arisen as a matter to cope with.

In this context, you were not only exposed to the current position of National Government Administration in Japan , but also learned how our Government has been tackling these matters of issues arosed in past years.

In similar way, experiences were shared among you participants at the country report presentation session arranged at the latter part of schedul of this course. All of you have participated in it enthusiastically by presenting a report to introduce the situation of national government administration in respective countries,highliting on key issues such as "development policy for industry"," modernisation of educational system" etc.

All these practices, I hope, will turn to be a source of inspiration and impetus to each of you which is necessary in devising any appropriate measures to be taken to improve its situation in participating countries.

We bid farewell to all of you today. We feel like to keep you stay longer,but I think Your Government will not allow you to be away longer from your country as they need you so much.Therefor we reluctuntly release you.
We do not wish to make this the closing chapter of our association and friendship. Let us stay in touch and we would be always happy to hear from you, às to how you could possibly utilise the fruit of your study in Japan in your respective countries.

May I conclude my remarks by wishing each of you safe journey home and the best of success in your future endeaver. Now we part as friends.

Thank you very much.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECH

by Mr. Ken-ichi SAKUMA
Director
International Affairs Division
Bureau of Administrative Services
National Personnel Authority

Mr. Ishizaki, Managing Director of the Tokyo International Centre,
Honorable Guests,
Dear Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to say a few words at this closing ceremony of the Group Training Course in National Government Administration II. On behalf of the government of Japan, I would like to extend our heartfelt congratulations to all of you for your successful completion of this course. At the same time, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to the Japan International Cooperation Agency and all others concerned for their great efforts toward the success of this course.

I am convinced that, through the study of policies and the actual process of development in Japan as well as through discussions with your fellow participants, all of you have become familiar with the features of public administration in Japan and its vital role in her socioeconomic development. I also hope that, through this training course, you found some clues to the further development of public administration in your respective countries.

I do hope you will not only make the best use of what you learned through the course but also continue to revise it throughout your career in government, so that you can make a meaningful contribution to the further development and prosperity of your respective countries.

During the course, you visited various places. On such occasions, you met not only government officials but various types of Japanese people; children in an elementary school, workers in factories and farmers in the field. In Hiroshima, you heard the moving story of a survivor of the atomic bomb. Some of these might have been just as you had imagined, but others might have made a deep impression and even surprised you. Nonetheless, the places you visited and the people you met are all parts of the Japanese reality. I hope that you will convey what you experienced in Japan to your colleagues, family and friends on your return to your respective countries.

Now, looking back over the past six weeks, you must be wondering how time could go by so quickly. Today, I feel a sense of sadness to say farewell to my dear friends. I hope your experiences in Japan will enhance the mutual understanding and good relationships between your countries and Japan. We, too, have improved our understanding of your countries during the days we spent with you. Our friendship will surely contribute to a better world-wide network.

In closing my address, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and success. We look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Congratulations once again, and thank you for your enthusiastic contributions.

Closing Address

June 30, 1995

Mr. Sakuma, Director of International Affairs Division,
Bureau of Administrative Services, NPA
Mr. Ishizaki, Managing Director of Tokyo International Center, JICA
Mr. Takayama, Director General of Japan Institute of Personnel Administration,
Distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all on behalf of my fellow participants and on behalf of our respective countries, I want to express gratitude to the government of Japan, JICA and NPA for the fellowship to undergo training in National Government Administration II that we are going to complete today.

During this period I found the programmes of this course were seriouly determined. We got a good chance to learn developmental process of Japan in various sector, especially keeping in view the administrative process from your competent professors and other specialists. The programme provided us with the opportunity to enhance our administrative and managerial capabilitiies. We got opportunities to observe various aspects of life in Japan through study visits and participation in various traditional and cultural activities, and shared friendship and mutual exchange of ideas with Japanese people as well as among ourselves.

The lessons learned through this training will be, in my view, very important for the development of our respective countries.

During this training programme, we had the opportunity to make a courtesy call on Mr. Yatomi, the president of NPA, and also we received a warm welcome party hosted by the Secretary General of NPA, were very important and remarkable. I believe that this was a symbolic gesture of respect and desire for cooperation by the Japanese people and government for the development of our respective countries.

In the peorid of 7 weeks, we feel very much comfortable. Accoomodation and other facilities were adequate. Besides, the lovely bahavior of Japanese people, peace and chamingness of the city, that we found were very admirable.

Lastly I want to thank all those who contributed to the successful

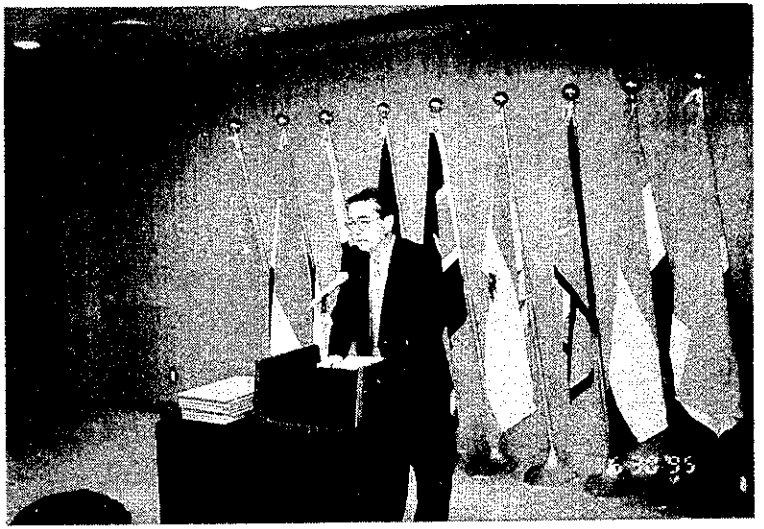
completion of this course, in general NPA & JICA & its perosonnel and other resource persons, and in particular course leader Mr. Hanayama, training officers, and course coordinator Ms. Marumo, whose contribution was very important for the successful completion of this course.

Our friendship will last forever.

Thank you.

(Surya Prasad Sharma from Nepal)

1. Closing Address by Mr. Ishizaka (JICA)



2. Congratulation Speech by Mr. Sakuma (NPA)

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3-12. Presentation of Certificate

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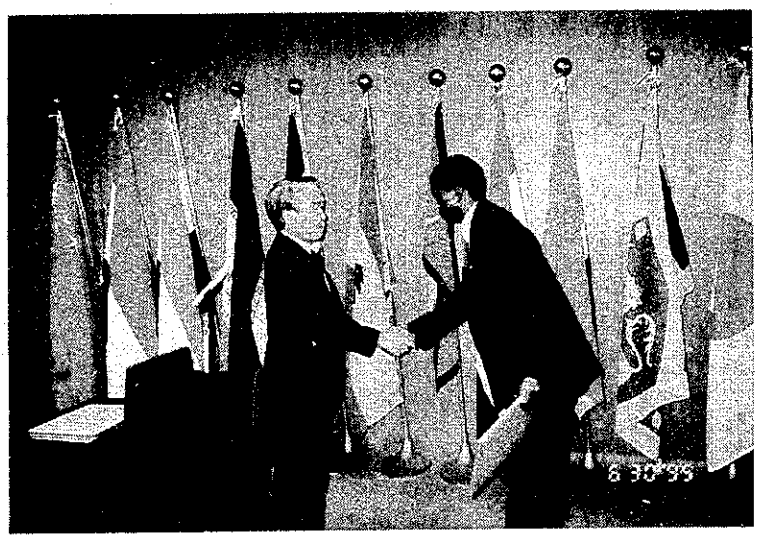

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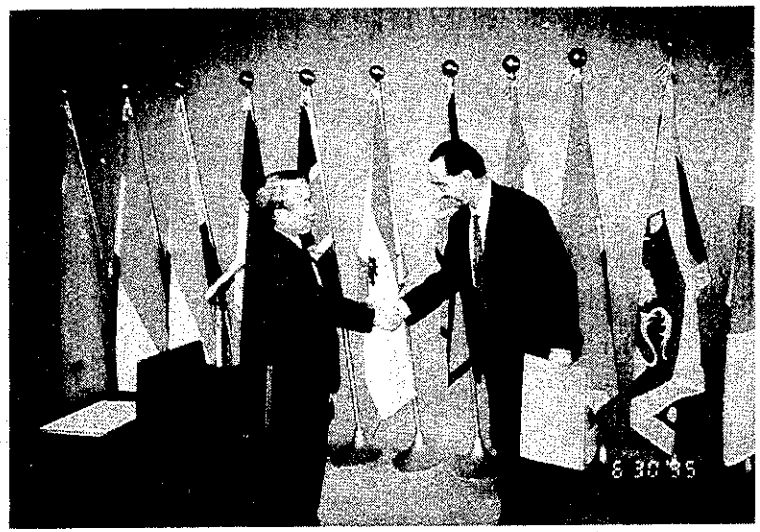

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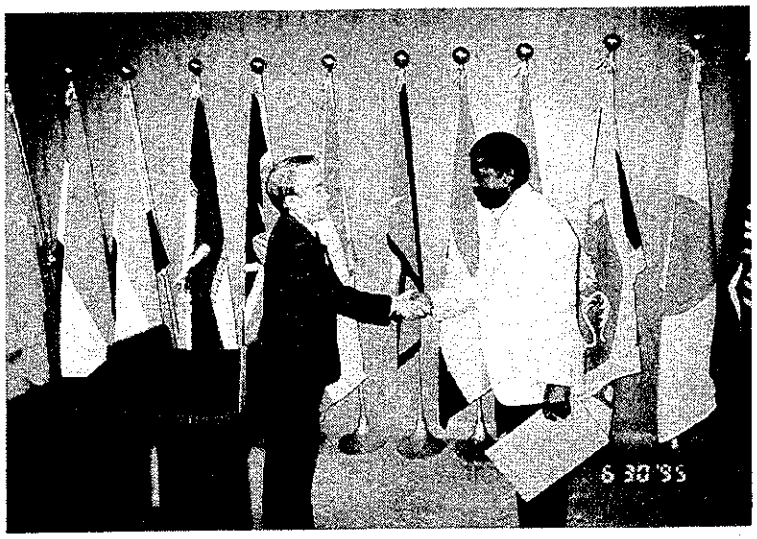

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13. Reply Address by Mr. Sharma

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14-18. Farewell Party

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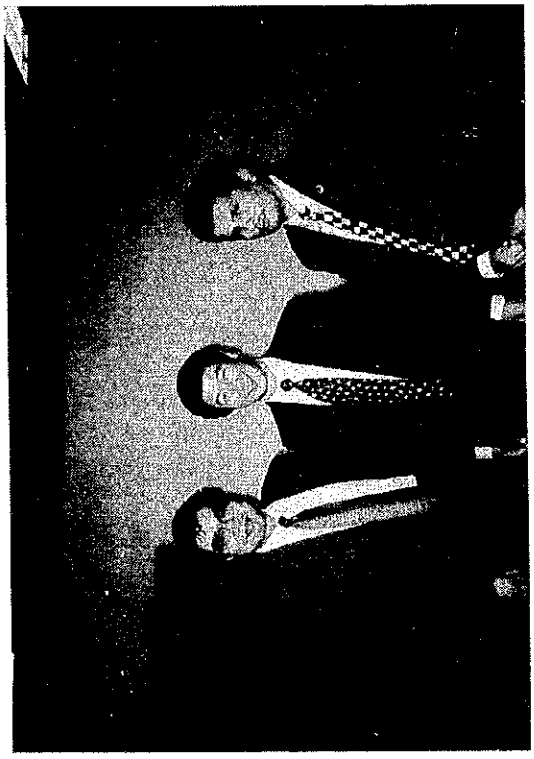

17.

VI. FINAL REPORTS

STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION OF CHINA

-- The role of China's public science and technology administration in China's socio-economic development

Sun Chenbei

Today's world is marked by the rapid development of productivity. Science and technology has become a primary driving force behind the economic growth, especially in the developed countries, including Japan.

It's no wonder that the Chinese government has attached great importance to scientific and technological development. "S & T is productivity, and it's the primary productivity," as Deng Xiaoping, the designer of the current Chinese policies of reforms and opening to the outside world, said.

This dictum has made the role of the State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC) all the more important as a public administration,

which is responsible for the formulation and execution of S & T policies, strategies, guidelines, regulations, plans and programs to propel China's economic and social development. SSTC also directs and coordinates scientific and technological activities on both national and local levels.

1. China's General Situation

In formulating the national policies for S & T development, SSTC must take China's economic status quo into serious consideration. China has a population of 1.2 billion with 75 percent of the population living in rural areas. By the year 2020, China's population will reach 1.5 billion.

Although China is rich in natural resources, per capita shares of the resources are below the world average. For instance, per capita arable land is only one third of the world's average; per capita fresh water, one fourth, per capita forest, one fifth, and per capita energy reserve, half.

But since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China has gradually established an extensive S & T network across the country. The network is multi-leveled, from the central government to local provincial and prefecture governments and even county magistrates. It is inter-departmental as each industrial administrative ministry has its own S & T management and R & D institutes. It covers almost all major and minor research fields and industries within the international norm.

Major S & T institutions in China include 1,071 R & D institutes, 2,029 large and medium-sized enterprises, and 375 universities and colleges.

There are 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the Chinese mainland. Each has its own commission for S & T affairs, with functions similar to SSTC.

According to the latest national census (1991), a total of 22.85 million, who either possessed diplomas from science and technology institutions at or above the level of polytechnic schools or owned professional titles, involved themselves in S & T activities by the end of 1990.

But by the standard put forward by the UNESCO, it is estimated that in 1990, some 503,500 S & T personnel were directly involved in R & D activities in China. The ratio between scientists and per million population is 342 to a million, which is below the average in Japan and other developed countries, but above the average in the developing countries. (According to a UNESCO estimate, there are 2,984 scientists and engineers per million population in developed countries, but only 127 in developing countries.)

2. Formulation and Implementation of S & T Policies, Plans and Programs

To best play the role of a public administration in ensuring China's social and economic development, SSTC has seriously advocated its basic policy for S & T development: "Economic construction should rely on science and technology while the scientific and technological efforts should be geared to serve economic construction."

On this principal, SSTC, in 1990, worked out the National Medium and Long-Term Science and Technology Development Program, which has represented the country's major macro-level commitment to S & T for development. The program also reflects China's most pressing technological needs. The main strategic objectives identified in the program include:

- To enhance China's overall power and strength;

- To improve the people's living standard;

- To help solve problems that stand in the way of the rapid growth in industry and agriculture;

- To effectively control and alleviate environmental problems as well as developmental obstacles brought about by the huge population and by the lack of per capita natural resources;

- To keep pace and try to gain an competitive edge in the world's scientific development, especially in the new and high-technology-based industries.

Above all, the establishment of such a program has set a sound S & T stage to assist the government's effort in trying to realize its economic development scheme of quadrupling the country's 1980 Gross National Product by the year 2000, and preparing China for the entry into the ranks of mid-level developed nations by the middle of the 21st century.

Upon this base, SSTC has organized China's R & D activities in three levels.

The first is the programs that service the battle fields of economic construction. These include the key technologies R & D program, the Spark program, the national S & T achievements spreading program, the national trial production and appraisal program.

The second is the program that promotes the high-tech development and industrialization. The batch is composed of the 863 (High-tech R & D) program, the Torch project.

The purpose of the Torch program, for example, is to allow S & T forces to play in full their R & D potential and help bring about the commercialization, industrialization and internationalization of new and high technologies. The Torch projects cover areas in micro-electronic science and electronic information, space science and aerospace and aeronautics; optical electronic science; life science and bio-engineering, material science and new materials, energy and new energy, energy-saving technology, ecology and environmental protection technology; earth science and ocean engineering; basic matter science and radiation technology medicinal science and bio-medicine; and any new technical know how and technology that help transform traditional industries.

The third is basic research program, namely, the National Basic Research Priorities Program. Implemented in 1992, purpose of the program is to augment the training of personnel in the fields of basic research and

improve the quality of the research; to elevate China's academic status in international arena; to establish and maintain an edge in the fields already with a good and solid foundation; to provide theoretical and technological support to the solution of major problems in the national economy and social development and enhance the country's ability to solve the problems.

The program covers seven branches of basic research and eight branches of applied research fields: mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, astronomy, geography, biology; energy, materials, information and computer, basic agronomy, basic medical sciences, resource and environment science, space science and engineering science. At present, 30 basic research projects have been identified.

Above all, as the country is feeding and clothing one fifth of the world's population with only 7 percent of the world arable land, promoting modern and scientific agriculture and tackling agricultural technical problems will remain the first priority for China's key technologies R & D program. Major R & D objectives in the next four years include improving low-yielding fields that make up about 50 percent of the country's cultivated land and upgrading the varieties and seeds of some 250 kinds of crops, cotton, oil-bearing plants and vegetables.

R & D efforts will also be targeted to transform traditional industries and develop especially energy, transportation, raw materials, and light, textile, and machine industries. For instance, in the energy sector, development of coal and oil exploration technology and equipment, large

set of hydro and nuclear power generation machinery, advanced wind and solar power generators merit special attention.

3. S & T Expenditures

As to the financial resources and S & T expenditure, the fund for S & T activities in China comes from four major sources: government appropriations, enterprise investment, bank loans and others.

The State appropriates roughly about 0.72 percent of its Gross National Product (GNP) to S & T. Clearly, China's ratio between gross expenditures and GNP is far less than that of developed countries, about 2.23 percent, according to UNESCO estimate, and only slightly higher than the 0.36 percent in the developing countries.

As the country has entered its Eighth Five Year Plan Period (1991-1995) that began last year and will continue through 1995, the government has set new goals for science and technology development, as it will gradually increase its investment in scientific and technological development from 0.72 percent of the GNP to a percentage no lower than 1.5 percent.

The State has also planned to increase its investment into the basic research. Thus the input in the basic research will make up nine percent in the State's total science and technology investment instead of the previous 8 percent. Meanwhile, additional funds are provided for the

construction of national open laboratories, for the renewal of experimental facilities, and for other operational expenditure.

SSTC has specified that the execution of the National Key Technologies Projects should agree with its reforms in the economic, scientific and technological sectors. Competition is being introduced. That is, a public bidding system is established to open research projects to the public, in order to fully mobilize, through equal competition, the efforts and enthusiasm of the higher-education system, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, various industrial sectors, research institutes of provinces and cities.

Management of the project funds is being strengthened and a budget and account system is being adopted for the use of both grants and loans.

Apart from the national investment, the government is encouraging private, institutional and business sectors to sponsor research projects.

With investment increase, China expects some breakthroughs from the projects in the coming years. By the year 2000, it is projected that science and technology will contribute to 50 percent of the economic growth in the country, up from the present 30 percent. High-tech industry alone is expected to help generate an annual income of 400 billion yuan or 75 billion US dollars; high-tech products will possibly make up 8 percent, as against the present 4 percent, of the country's total export.

4. Burgeoning Technology Market in China

Until 10 years ago, no practical technology market existed in China. Introductions of new technologies into agriculture and industries were largely carried out by government orders. Few scientists and technologists had the idea of selling their new products and new techniques. Industrialists as well as farmers would rather maintain their low level of production by the accustomed traditional technical know-how than investing money into buying new technologies.

Technology markets approved by the State Science and Technology Commission and other related government agencies appeared only about six years ago. The SSTC policy to encourage the development of technological market has been effective in pushing for economic development.

Just within this few years, the market is booming. According to set sample surveys and census regulations joined developed by the SSTC and the State Statistics Bureau, a total of 207,000 technology contracts were signed between R & D institutes and manufacturing, agriculture and other production sectors, involving some 9.48 billion RMB (about 1.7 billion dollars). It was an increase of 11 and 25 percent respectively over those in previous year.

5. International Cooperation

In the area of international cooperation, SSTC formulates policies concerning international scientific and technological exchanges between China and other countries. It also conducts the exchanges to help with China's socio-economic growth.

At present, China has established cooperation and exchange relationships with 134 countries and regions, of which 84 has signed governmental S & T cooperative agreement with China. Extensive S & T cooperation and exchange activities are being carried out between government agencies, regional S & T commissions and related S & T agencies and colleges and their counterparts abroad.

S & T Commission has set up 52 branches in 37 countries, regions and international organizations. SSTC has sent more than 130 scientific officers overseas.

With advice from SSTC, Chinese cities have established sisterhood with 400 cities in the world, and one third of which has carried out S & T and economic cooperation and exchange promotions.

SSTC believes that inter-governmental S & T cooperation should be broadened. Meanwhile, multilateral cooperation and exchanges should be encouraged by making the best use of international organizations while bilateral exchanges should also be opened and developed.

China has already adopted a number of laws and is still working on new laws and regulations to protect intellectual property rights and to introduce foreign technologies into the country. SSTC believes that the introduction of foreign technologies must be integrated with the indigenous efforts in tackling major S & T problems and technology trade, and such experiences should be shared among the countries, especially developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region.

China has worked out a series of policies, and hope others do the same, to encourage worldwide academic and personnel exchanges. Necessary conditions should be provided to facilitate scientific and technical personnel in participating international conferences, conducting academic exchanges and research, and in holding concurrent posts abroad or offices in international organizations.

FINAL REPORT

ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

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TOKYO - JAPAN

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AFinal Report On " National Government Administration"

Education is one of the most important basis which any development depends on , so Educational system in any developing country should be improved and provided with the possible modifications which consolidate that system.

For example, many developing countries suffer from untrained and disqualified teachers , such problem can be solved by well selection for these teachers so they have to be higher educated and receive a traing which allow them to deal with students , their mentalities, intersts and hoppies perfectly Also , teachers exchang between countries will be a suitable solution to improve the techers'abilities.

Illiteracy is one of the worst obstcle wich can restrict any development in any country , for instance in India the illiteracy rate is about 52% about the half population which can be a very dangerous collapsing element in many fields.

In Egypt the illiteracy can lead to less sanatation conscious , more medical care services, more uteleties and over population.

And this last one is one of our biggest problems which obsorb all our income and the state efforts to develop .

Moreover, lack of teaching materials like Audio-visual equipment , laboratory equipment and books is anther problem for education .

The text book or curriculum has to be revised whenever it's needed to meet the current situation and socity essential needs .

Technical Education is one of educational branches which creats generation of technicians who are specialized in agriculture , nursring , industry and commericial and who are needed to run the production wheel.

Indeed in many countries even in Japan not a lot of students tend to go to the technical schools which seem to be less than the general ones Therefore, a gap will be arised between the high ranking positions and the manual working ones , besides a high pressure will be on univeristies.

As a result these countries which need this kind of education should take some messures to solve this problems.

Cnnecting between admission some univeristies and some technical schools can be a soluation to encourage students to join these schools.

Also , giving student the option to choose between many different subjects to meet his intersts and talents.

Finally, providing these schools with high qualifying teaching materials can attract students a lot for this education.

anther topic I'd like to talk about is how any country uses the materials availible in the best way to solve its problems and strengethen its economy.
In Egypt , we have got many beautiful beaches , a great number of monuments, museumes , historical cities, many sports and a mild weather.
As a result , we depend on tourism to push our economy and now we're trying to refresh that field by many methods locally and internationally and many visits to our monuments took place in some foriegn countries to tell them about our history.

Anther thing is we have the wide desert , which is ifreclaimed it would creat new land suitable for accomodation , agriculture, and building new communities with all kind of facilities and utilities and absorb the over-population which we are suffering from in the pig cities and that which we have done already.
Also , we have huge rocky mountains which were removed to provide us more of reclaimed land.
In Japan they created land by using the soil came out of the underground and the waste came out of the factories and mixed together with many kind of studiesto creat new land .

In Iran , they pioneer in the handcrafts especially the carpets and the government encourage it very much, so they depend on the hand-crafts export-ation as one of income resources and so on.
In Cychelles they depend on tourism as well.

As a conclution , I'd like to explain that every country has got its problems, resources, chrachteristics, geographical and political situation. Accordingly , no one method can be used for development and rebuild, but many ways can be used according to every situation.

The third topic will be the "Research" . Research centers and researchers are two main factors to rely on to reach the high and recent technology which maybe changes every moment in the varios fields.

At the early stage for development in Japan , it consentrated on researches to develop the technology , it has got from abroad (agriculture from U.S.A manufacturing from Scotland, and law from Jarmany) and now the Japanese people are trying to improve and promote this technology depending on thier abilities on research .

That idea can be done in my country , we have got our genius researchers , raw materials and acadimic studies which allow us to start , but maybe we need the laboratory eguipment or the specialized centers where these experiments can be done.

In china , they realized that point and that is why they got a remarkable place among the Asian countries .

Computer is one of the wonderful inventions which facilitate huge operations and now it is used in all fields and it should also help the developmental movement .

Agriculture is considerd as a vital resource for local consumption of food and exportation as well .

Thirty years ago , Egypt was spoken as an agricultural country , since it is famous for its high quality cotton and many other crops like Wheat.

In the past we used to be self- sufficient of that crop but now becouse of the over population , we impote it which put anther influence on our economy .

In Japan , the cultivated area is quite small (about 70% of the country is forest) since the whole country area is supposed to be devided between agrecultue , industry , houses and etc.... which push it to import some agricultural crops .

meanwhile , the agricultural importations cost is lower by comparison its cost if it is cultivated .

on the other hand , they are pioneer in Rice cultivation technology and harvesting as well .

The environmental pollution is one of the present problems in many countries which started widly to develop its industry without paying attention to that problem .

that problem occured in Japan thirty years ago but it realized that problem quickly and produced a law which prevent this pollution .

therefore, there were two kinds of technology to start with to get rid off this problem : the first one is gradually get rid off the causes of this pollution and the other one is toreplace the recent technology which was used at that time with anther clean one .

the first method can be used in my country becouse the other one is very expensive even in Japan itself.

Pollution is not only becouse of industry but it can be becouse of the exhaust come out of the old kinds of transportation.

on the other hand the water pollution is much more dangerous becouse pure water is very important for human being as well as animals . it is also important for irrigation . Mainlly the water pollution caused by the bad habits of the people themselves .

in Egypt many studies and projects are being made to stop this pollution (Air pollution and water pollution) as well as we are trying to get the technology needed for that problem by exchanging experts with many different countries and signing agreements with those countries as well.

The social aspect has to be put into concideration when a country draw its development plan becouse the human power only who can creat , invent implement , and promot .

therefore , in Egypt the government gave workers a great number of rights and social care and up till now new srudies are being made to improve their statues to enable them to enjoy their work and feel stability which lead to more productivity .

for example the worker has got a medical insurance for him and his family, pension and compensation in case of death during the work.

also the worker's status is considered as a criterion to judge on the social justice as well as the human right in Egypt .

therefore, Egypt as one of the greatest countries which has a great number of population try always to modify its regulations and ruls to adjust the recent situation of its citizens.

As a result the worker's status in Egypt has been increased and he became more satisfied about his work condation and his rights.

We have also the labour union which arrange all the workers'rights and demands with the cooperation with Ministry Of Man Power and Employment .

Privatisation is one of new issues in many countries now for unprofitable and inefficient projects or comanies .

In lebanon , they started privatisation a long time ago when they privatized the Air Lins .

In Japan they started privatization for some campanies under some condations.

In Egypt, we started privatisation for some industries (examples for some industries which can be privatized textile industry, petrochimical industries, chemical indutry, electrical industry and hotels...etc)

On the other hand for the industries related to the infrastructure can't privatized like steel and iron , oil campanies and transportation .

The reson of course becouse of its vital role for the government economy.

On the other hand oil companies can be privatised in terms of searching for oil but it can't be for distribution and selling. So privatisation can be done according to eyery company and its circumstances, profitability and efficiancy to avoid any collapse may happen .

privatization can be done in three ways in my country (1) to give the foregner a share up to 49% (2) internal privatization which means the employees themselves will share in Thier company's capital (3) the share can be divided into three the government , individuals and forigners.

(the government consider the the employees'rights in case of privatization)

THINGS I NOTICED THROUGH THE GROUP DISCUSION REGARDING THE RECENT SITUATION IN EVERY COUNTRY :

- MOST OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES'CITIZENS NEED AN EXTERNAL HELP TO REBUILD THIER COUNTRIES AND THIS DESIRE DOES NOT EXIST IN THEMSELVES
- SOMTIMES YOU FIND THE PEOPLE IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NEED TO DO SOMETHING BUT THEY MISS THE SUITABLE MANAGEMENT.
- IN LEBANON , ALL THE CIRCUMESTANCES ARE AVAILIBLE TO REDUILD BUT THE POLITICAL SITUATION SHOULD BE STABLIZED.
- FINANCIAL ASSISSTANCE IS NEEDED TO START DEVELOP IN MANY AFRICAN COUNTRIES.
- THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE IS VERY FRUITFUL FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO GET NEW IDEAS AND TECHNOLOGY .
- SOME COUNTRIES SUFFER FROM THE OVER POPULATION LIKE INDIA(900 MILLION) AND EGYPT (60 MILLION) WHILE ANTHER COUNTRIES IN GREAT NEED FOR THE MEN POWER LIKE SYCHELLES.

THINGS I ADMIRED IN JAPAN

- NO ILLITERACY .

- 9 YEARS COPULSORY EDUCATION.

- THEY ARE PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION (BRIDGES, TUNNELS, AND LAND RECLAMATION)

- THEY FOCUSE ON THE RESEARCH CENTERS (IN EVERY FIELD) AS WELL AS TRAINING CENTERS .

- THEY IMPLEMENT A LONG RUN PLAN NOT A SHORT ONE.

- COMPLETLY COORDINATION BETWEEN THE WHOLE MINISTRIES AND AUTHORITIES WITHEN THE FRAME WORK OF THE STATE PLAN .

- THE TALENTED OR OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEE FINDS HIS WAY TO PROMOTE.

- THEY HAVE GOT THE LOWEST RATE OF POLLUTION SINCE THEY PRODUCED A LAW THIRTY YEARS AGO TO ARRANGE THAT MATTER.

FINAL REPORT

Name of the Training Course: Group Training Course in National Government Administration II

Name of the Participant: Mrs.M.Sathiyavathy

Name of the Country: INDIA

Name of the Topic: Role of Public Administration for Economic and Social development inIndia

The role of Public Administration for Economic and Social Development in INDIA

Public administration in any country should be a response to the requirements of the masses. The need of the people also keeps varying from time to time. An efficient administration should feel the pulse of the people and reorient itself accordingly.

India is a huge country with a population of 846 millions as per 1991 census. The country is diverse in so many respects that perhaps it may be very difficult to find a similar scenario in any other country in the world. Geographically we have mountainous, deserts and plain areas. Culturally we have numerous religions practised by the people and ever so many languages spoken by them. Such a diversity was exploited by the colonial rulers for nearly 100 years whose main thrust of administration was only maintenance of law and order (so that the control could be maintained) and collection of revenue (perhaps to a great extent use the natural resourses of India to their advantage). Welfare and development activities such as education, health,housing,provision of safe drinking water in all the villages and infrastructure development such as construction of roads and other communication facilities, provision of power supply etc was not given the importance that was necessary to cover the entire population including those in the villages and remote areas.

with this background India attained independence in 1947 after several years of struggles against the oppression. Almost fifty years have passed since then and independent India has made tremendous progress in this period. The most important

achievement is attaining self-sufficiency in food grains. The production of food grains increased from 51 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 176.22 tonnes in 1990-91.Public sector under takings were established to produce a variety of goods. Great stress was laid in increasing the number of tecnical personnel by setting up a number of professional colleges and institutions of higher learning.Concerted efforts made in the science and technology sector led to notable achievements in the space technology,atomic energy research, in developing scientific methodologies and software packages for Natural Resourses Data Management Systems etc.

However there are many areas which require the urgent attention of the government. India has the second largest population in the world with 846 million as per 1991 census. Unless the birth rate is controlled there will be a set back in all development programmes as it will be very difficult to keep pace with such an increase in population. Literacy is another area for intervention. Literacy rate is now 52.2%. Unless and until the population becomes literate,welfare schemes cannot be very effectively implemented. Even population control will not be very successful if people are not literate. Third area Government has to concentrate is providing health care facilities, basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water,transport, housig etc.

While socio-economic development of India would cover all the above points and many more, it may not be possible to discuss in detail the role of public administration in each of these sectors. I would select a few important areas like agriculture, education (specifically literacy), infrastructure development like roads and compare it with the experience of

Japan with that of India.

AGRICULTURE.

In India agriculture and allied activities constitute the single largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounting for almost 33% of the total. They are vital to the national well-being as, besides providing the basic needs of the society and the raw materials for some of the important segments of Indin industry, they provide livelihood for almost two thirds of the work force. The share of the agricultural products in the total export earnings, both in primary and processed forms, is very significant.

Though the country has by and large become self-sufficient in production of foodgrains, consolidation and also acceleration of agricultural production gains are critical for meeting the increasing demands due to the increase in population as well as due to improvements in incomes, particularly of the poorer sections of the society.

From the foodgrains production performance it can be seen that the steady increase has been essentially due to improvement in productivity. However the average yield of rice is 1750 kilograms per hectare which is very low compared to international standards. This is true of other crops like wheat,maize, jowar, bajra, ragi,pulses and oilseeds. Progammes such as spread of improved technology, efficient delivery of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and popularisation of improved agricultural equipments should be intensified. Production of sugarcane, cotton and jute should also be increased as they are the basic rawmaterials for the sugar and textiles industries.

A wide diversity of climate and soils provide conducive

environment for growing a wide range of horticultural crops with great scope for employment generation. Vegetables, fruits, spices and plantation crops have good potential for being good foreign exchange earners.

Taking all above points into consideration government has launched many schemes to make available quality high yielding variety of seeds,pesticidesand fertilisers. Bio-fertilisers are also being used these days to protect the enviro-nment. In order to maintain the link between research and farmers extention workers are given periodic training to update their knowledge so that they can pass it on to the rural farmers. Credit is also being made available to the needy farmers through cooperatives,commercial and regional rural banks. Cooperatives are also expected to play a major role in the distribution of inputs and services to the farmers on the one hand and in assisting marketing and processing of agricultural produce on the other. Water shed management is also implemented in order to prevent soil erosion and to conserve moisture.

In spite of all these programmes productivity has not reached the desired level for many of the agricultural products. Some of the reasons could be :

1)Inability of many of the poor farmers to purchase high yielding seeds,fertilisers,pesticides and farm equipments.

2)Small land holdings of farmers which is not conducive for mechanisation of farm activities.

3)Lack of irrigation facilities in many areas.

4)Difficulty in getting inputs and arranging marketing of produce.

Due to the low returns from the small holdings which are not sufficient to sustain the family, many rural farmers shift to urban areas for better opportunities.This migration in turn poses problems of over-crowding of cities resulting in housing shortage and unhealthy environment.

If we compare this with the Japanese position there are certain similarties.In Japan also we find agriculture no longer an attractive occupation.Younger generation move away to the cities in search of better employment opportunities in the cities. The nation's food self-sufficiency rate measured in terms of caloric supply has declined to 47%, an extrodinarily low level compared with other industrialised countries.Though this is attributable to some extent due to natural limitations imposed by the national land, measures are needed to further increase productivity of domestic agriculture by introducing innovative technologies. Relying too much on imports of food products may also have its own problems during crisis periods. In order to cope with the problem of migration of younger generation, government is now trying to create farming areas that are comfortable to live in,by such means as improving roads,sewarage and other aspects of living environment.

Though some of the problems are similar,the problems in India are many more and the magnitude is also very large. Though government is trying to solve many of these problems lack of resources stand in the way of achieving impressive results.

EDUCATION:

The most vital requirement of any society to advance in any field of socio-economic development is literacy.With literacy

at just 52% and the population at 846 millions the problem of tackling illiteracy is enormous. Education is the catalytic factor, which leads to human resource development comprising of better health and nutrition,improved opportunities and more congenial and beneficial environment for all.There is already enough evidence in India to show that high literacy rates especially high female literacy rates are associated with low rates of population growth, infant mortality and maternal mortality besides a higher rate of life expectancy.

The problem of illiteracy has to be classified into two parts:

1)Adult illiterates to be given basic knowledge of reading,writing and arithmetic so that they are in a position to participate in the developmental programmes implemented by the government in a more fruitful manner.

2)The children who have not had an opportunity of attending formal schools and those children who dropout of schools before learning the basics due to various reasons.

To eradicate adult illiteracy the government has launched the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1988.Under this,new strategies like area-specific and time-bound approach to achieve 100 percent literacy,massive participation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and students and effective utilisation of traditional and folk theatre forms in literacy work were evolved.The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group.The total literacy campaign also encompassed in itself the need for conservation of environment amongst its other objectives. Issues like cleanliness of surroundings,

need for clean potable water, tree plantation etc are given prominence in the awareness programmes.

On second issue of covering the children in the school-going age, Universalisation of Elementary Education has been the objective of the government. Here the stress will be on retention, participation and achievements rather than on mere enrolment. For this the following measures are being adopted:-

1) The formal school system will be expanded and improved.

2) The non-formal system mainly catering to the needs of children working for wages, children working whole-time in domestic or household duties and children in school-less habitations will be expanded, improved and strengthened in the matter of supply of teaching-learning materials, instructional delivery and achievements.

3) Voluntary agencies would be encouraged in a big way to start non-formal part-time schools, thus catering to the learning needs of urban working children and children in the tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas.

Japan, on other hand has total literacy. This has been done over period of time by improving the economic conditions of the people. The government also took steps to create the infrastructure of schools etc in all areas within easy reach of all. Going one step further parents who do not send their children to school are also punishable under law. The stress of Japanese education has always been on education for all rather than higher education for a few.

India after independence however concentrated on setting up a number of professional and technical colleges and other institutes of higher learning in order to become self-reliant. With the result limited resources were disproportionately

divided between higher education and the more important primary and elementary education. This has also created another problem of increasing number of educated unemployed youth. Now this trend has changed and the allocation for primary education is steadily increasing.

More important is how to bring all the children to the school and prevent drop-outs. One has to examine the root cause for the reluctance on the part of the poor parents to sending their children to the school. In the rural households because of poverty parents are in dire need of earning as much as possible to keep the daily life going. If the boy of the house can work on the fields or anywhere else and earn some money they would prefer that. As for the girls they are expected to do the house hold duties and perhaps take care of the younger ones when the mother also would be going out of the house for doing work on the fields.So it basically boils down to poverty. Unless and until the economic condition of these people are improved,trere will be no way of expecting them to send their children to the school or taking any punitive action on them will only be ridiculous.Realising this a number of incentives like scholorships,mid-day meals are provided by many of the local governments.

One other important problem which is the cause of all evils is the sheer magnitude of the population.Here again the government should give very attractive incentives to couples who resort to family planning after two children.Instead of punishment perhaps disincentives should be imposed on people who have more than three children.Welfare schemes which are now implemented for poor people should be stopped if they have

more than three children.Parallely health care should be given maximum priority so that infant mortality is reduced to the minimum.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

This topic would cover improvement of transport,communication housing,drinking water electricity and few other sectors.However now the discussion will be confined to transport sector and that too to road transport alone.

Roads in INdia are classified as national highways, state highways,district roads and rural roads.While national highways are major roads connecting important cities and state capitals, state highways are roads within a particular state linking important cities and towns in the state.District roads and rural roads are minor roads linking small towns and villages. National highways are constructed and maintained by the Central Government and the other types of roads are constructed and maintained by the state governments and other local bodies. There has been a steady growth in the road network in the last four decades.From399,940 kilometres in 1951 it has expanded to 2,103,230 kilometres in 1990.Road traffic has also increased substantially and perhaps double in next 10 years.The road system has to be strengthened and increased to meet this expansion in traffic.Main problems facing the development of roads are inadequate road pavement,breadth and thickness and presence of old,weak and narrow bridges and culverts.Maintenance of roads has not received adequate attention in the past primarily because of lack of funds.

Inthis connection the national highways which constitute the primary network of the road system in the country has not

been able to expand very significantly and rapidly mainly due to resource constraints.Japanese experiment of establishing Japan Highway Public Corporation for construction of roads, maintenance of roads and management of toll road system has succeeded very well in tremendously improving the situation and helping the country to pursue economic independence.This concept of collection of toll tax has not been in vogue in India and the full expenditure on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has been met fully by the government. As pointed out earlier lack of resources is imposing a lot of restrictions on expanding the road network.Only now it has been decided to have toll tax and also to allow private sector to participate in creation of infrastructure.This may allow more funds to be invested in this sector using which expansion and proper maintenance of assets already created can be done. CONCLUSION:Though only three sectors have been covered it is seen that some of the methods followed by Japan have paid rich dividends and helped the country become the second largest economic power,next only to the U.S, in the world.

While these methods should be tried to solve some of the pressing problems facing India,due to different socio-economic conditions of the people of the country, some modifications and innovative schemes should be implemented so that the issues can be overcome at an early date and India can raise the standard of living of its citizens.

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