

SUCCESS OF JAPANESE FAMILY PLANNING PATHWAYS TO BANGLADESH

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(B)は、上イコール神とする思考のはじまりとも言える。特に「手を搏ちて跪拜に当つ」は現在神社の参礼の形とも相通ずる。弥生時代以来の開拓と征服の過程で生れたものと言えよう。特出した英雄・武将が信仰対象となり日本仏教の祖師信仰から現人神までの系譜がある。

又、アニミズム的・汎神論的思考は(A)と(B)の傾向を結合させ何処にも特出した献身は信仰の対象とさせた。

江戸時代の「石門心学」は士農工商それぞれに応じた信仰とその実践方法を説いている。E・フロムは「対象は何んであれ献身の対象は宗教化」するという。

一心、一所(生)懸命、一期一会、一辺倒、一隅を照す、一揆、一向(宗)、一乗、一途、一徹などの一を使った熟語は日本的なものであり他にはない。この思考はどんな小さい所(物)にも真理(超越者)が同時に存在するといった形になる、本居宣長の説「儒、又は仏を使いこなせばいつでも神になる」の思考もそこから出た。日本の仮名はハングルと同じ文字(万葉仮名・吏読)から同じ契機をもってつくられたにも拘らず三種類(カタ仮名、平かな、変態かな)に及んだのも同じ理由による。

湯川秀樹は「日本人は大局的思考に不適」であることを述べている。アニミズム的思考はむしろ小さなものに執着する傾向があるのは事実である。しかしそれが科学的でないというのは誤りであろう。日本人の最も合理的な思考を代表するものとして和算をあげることが出来る。和算の最も研究された分野は一つの円形の中に無限個の相接する円列をつくることであった。日本が生んだ名経営者盛田昭夫の「すきま産業論」と相通ずる思考法である。又世界的な業績ともいわれる今西錦司の「すみ分け理論」もその思考法の延長線上にある。日本の改良工学も同じといえよう。「民族の原型は変らない。しかし時代の変化に適應する」の命題を「日本的アニミズムの展開」の過程で考察する。

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Shireen AKHTER

Rural Health Service

Bangladesh is a country of baby boomers. Population growth is admittedly the no. 1 threat to the road towards development and existence of Bangladesh. The government anticipates a population of 115 million by the year 2000, growing to 175 by the middle of the next century. Just we can peep into the population size of Bangladesh and Japan at a glance:

Country	Population (millions)	Average growth rate %	GNP Per Capita	Fertility Per Woman	Population doubling time years
Bangladesh	1992-2025 113.2-223.3,	1990-95 2.4	\$200	1990-93 4.7	29 years (2020)
Japan	124.5-127.0,	0.4	\$17,616	1.7	

Source: The State of the World Population 1993, UNFPA, NY, USA, 1993, Human Development Report 1993, UNDP, NY, U.S.A.

Population Growth: It took approximately 2 million years for the earth to acquire its first billion people (1830), 100 years for the second (1930), 30 years for the third (1960), 15 years for the fourth and about 11 years for the 5th (1986). By the year 2000, it is anticipated that 6 billion people will live on earth. By the year 2050, that figure could be double of the projected 6 billion people, probably 5 billion will live in the developing countries.

Family Planning: Efforts to control fertility to limit family or population size are as old as recorded history; however family planning programs designed to alter human fertility behavior are "newer than nuclear fission". The family planning movement began not as an effort to control population birthrates were already on the decline in Japan, USA and in Europe-but was prompted as a way to enhance the economic, social and physical well-being of women, children, and families particularly the working poor. Francis Place started the family planning movement in England in 1822. Later Margaret Sanger in USA, Dr. Aletta Jacobs in Holland, Dr. Marie Stopes in England, Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen in Sweden, Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau in India and Mrs. Shibzue Ishimoto (Kato) of Japan were the pioneers of family planning movement in the respective countries.

Japan: It was around 1920 that family planning came to be recognized in Japan as an important social movement. 1922, Margaret Sanger visited Japan for the first time. Under the orders of the government, her activities in Japan were much limited, but the visit had an important stimulus on the Japanese people for the understanding of her cause. From 1945 to 1948 Japan experienced an extraordinary increase in her population from 1947 to 1949 about 2.7 million births were recorded each year, and the population of Japan rose from 72 million in 1945 to 83.2 million in 1950. The density of population increased from 196 persons per square kilometers to 226 during this period accordingly.

1960-70: Emphasis on family planning by personal choice.

1970-75: Reappearance of the concern over population increase.

1976-84: Growing concern over the continuing fertility decline.

Government initiatives: Government of Japan took family planning measures in 1952. In October, 1951, induced abortion, which was increasing at that time. In June 1952, the Ministry of Health and Welfare formulated a national family planning program for the dissemination of the knowledge and practice of conception control pursuant to the Cabinet decision and recommendation, and issued instructions and guidelines to all prefectural health

departments. In 1952, training courses for midwives and other conception control field workers were initiated. Since 1955, licensed conception control field workers have been given the right to sell contraceptive devices and drugs with some profit at the time of technical counseling.

NGO Programs: The beginning of family planning activities by the NGOs in Japan was worked when family planning Federation of Japan was established in 1954. Margaret Sanger gave support to this voluntary measures. A private NGO responsible for overseas cooperation and assistance in Family Planning, The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) was organized in 1966. Its major work includes-organizing seminars, symposiums, workshops and training for overseas family planning leaders delivery of contraceptive materials, audio-visual aids and transportation facilities and sending Japanese experts for consultation and investigation.

Demographic Transition in Japan: Crude birth rate of Japan it took only one century for Japan to accomplish her demographic transition, whereas in Britain and other western countries transition took more than one century, sometimes two centuries. The level of birth rate in Japan was not so high at that time as prevalent in developing countries today.

Factors affecting birth rates in postwar years: The Japanese birth rate declined at an unprecedented speed after World War II. This is a very impressive fact for the policy makers of Bangladesh, where the control of births is the no. 1 most urgent target and problem of the country. The following factors had great influence in controlling births: -

- i) Standard of living became higher, new attractive products like cameras, transistor radios, TV sets, auto mobiles, fridge and other goods absorbed the purchasing power of the public. Thus the marginal utility of having a child diminished relatively.
- ii) People thought appropriate education is very responsible and costly.
- iii) After the World War II government withdrew against dissemination information on birth control and distributing contraceptives.

Year	Future of the Japanese Population			Proportions %	
	Population (1000)	Child	Productive	Old	
1990	122,834	18.3	70.0	11.6	
1995	125,383	17.1	69.3	13.6	
2000	128,119	17.6	66.8	15.6	
2025	127,184	17.2	61.5	21.3	
2080	118,495	18.9	62.0	19.0	

Source: The 15th National Survey on Family Planning

Industrial Companies started family planning programs for its workers. It was in 1952 when promotion of the 'New Life Movement' through enterprises in Japan began. Latest contraceptives are widely used among Japanese couples for controlling conception. The introduction of the Eugenic Protection Law and the Maternal and Child Health laws were the blessings for the success of the family planning movement in Japan. There are the experience

& success of Japan may be the model for Bangladesh to combat the no. 1 problem of our land.

Japan's Policy Towards Southeast Asia Since 1952

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This paper seeks to study in depth Japan's policy towards Southeast Asia in the post-1952 peace treaty period. It attempts to examine the changing political, economic and military situation of the region and highlight the following points:

- (a) Factors shaping Japan's post-war Southeast Asia policy.
- (b) Characteristics of Japan's policy and role.
- (c) Global detente (1972-78) and the Fukuda doctrine.
- (d) The Cambodian crisis and Japan's attitude.
- (e) The end of the cold war — The Role of the United Nations in the Cambodian Question — Japan's opportunity — Its peace-keeping role.

Southeast Asia forms the immediate neighbourhood of Japan and as such controls its vital sea and air routes to West Asia, Africa, South Asia and Oceania. It is a major source of raw materials for Japan's manufacturing industry, and an important market for its finished products. Today Japan extends the largest quantum of economic assistance to the region. Its investment and trade links with the region have grown phenomenally.

The path to Japan's present strong economic position in Southeast Asia has, however, been hard and tortuous. Japan's post-war Southeast Asia policy has been largely moulded by two factors — (a) the impact of the Cold War, and (b) the legacies of the Second World War. When in 1952 Japan returned to the international community as a sovereign nation, it had already committed itself to the Western bloc because of its security alliance with the United States. Japan was regarded as a vital link in the defence of the 'free world' against the spread of communism. From then on, Japan supported the US in the cold war rivalry between the two blocs though it also strove hard to develop its own perspectives on issues like China, for instance. Though it extended diplomatic recognition to Taiwan, it found avenues to build up economic relations with the People's Republic of China. Its commitment to the Western bloc posed serious problems while dealing with some of the non-aligned countries like Indonesia and Burma. They not only opposed military alliances, but also rejected the San Francisco Peace treaty. They believed that it would be consistent with their policy of non-alignment to