

 シラバス参照／授業情報参照

授業情報／Course information

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●授業基本情報

科目名／Course title	Development of Environmental Policies …／Development of Environmental Policies of Japan		
担当教員／Instructor	MIYATA Haruo		
対象学年／Eligible grade	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	開講番号／Registration Code	180G3237
講義室／Classroom	総合教育研究棟D-310(国際センター第3教室)	開講学期／Semester	2018年度／Academic Year 第1,2ターム／the first and second term
曜日・時限／Class period	水/Wed 5限	単位数／Credits	2
授業形態／Type of class	講義	科目区分／Category	新潟大学個性化科目 自由主題／Niigata University Original Subjects Other Themes
副専攻／Minor	副専攻「国際教養」	定員／Capacity	20
分野／Academic Field	75：新潟大学個性化科目 35：政治学	水準／Academic Standard	04：全学学生受入可・専門中核水準
抽選方式	Manual		

●授業概要情報

更新日／Date of renewal	2017/12/30
対象学部等 ／Eligible Faculty	For students from all departments
聴講指定等 ／Designated Students	No conditions. Those who have basic knowledge of policy science as a subject of political science may get more in the class discussions. Exchange students are welcome.
科目の概要 ／Course Outline	The class reviews the historical changes in the environmental issues, especially pollution, and the associated development of environmental policies of Japan. Students are expected to learn how environmental policies have evolved in the industrial development, citizens' awareness, politics, and international relations.
科目のねらい ／Course Objectives	In this class, the environmental problems are focused on pollution. Destruction or deterioration of natural resources is not intensively discussed to make the development of the policies clearer.
学習の到達目標 ／Specific Learning Objectives	This review is done mainly through the OECD's reviews of the Japanese environmental policies done four times, especially the one conducted in 1976-77 and published in 1977 (first), and a few of the annual State of the Environment reports published by the Japanese Government. Many other shorter but important documents are also used. To help students understand the reality, some documents on specific critical environmental problems will also be referred to.
登録のための条件(注意) ／Prerequisites	This class helps students understand how policies may evolve in the industrial development (including changes in the structure of industries, crisis in import of resources, etc.), citizens' awareness, politics, and international relations by review of the history of the environmental issues and policies of Japan.
学習方法・学習上の注意 ／Study Advice	Students are expected to understand how policies may evolve in the industrial development, citizens' awareness, politics, and international relations. It is also expected that they further consider what action they may take to change policies.
成績評価の方法と基準 ／Grading Criteria	This class is given in the English language, using English textbooks and reference materials. Therefore capacities to listen to, speak, read and write English are essential.
	(1) Reading the textbook and key documents in advance is a matter of course. (2) Please do not hesitate to contact the professor if you have any question. (3) The contents of the Special Summer Program class "Environmental Problems and Development of Policies in Japan" in August are redundant with those of this class. Therefore students are given credits for one of the two classes only. However, so long as space is available, participation in the visits to the former chemical plant from which organic mercury was discharged into Agano-gawa and to a Witness of the Minamata Disease planned for the last day of the class on a university bus (free of charge) associated with the Special Program class is quite welcome. Please contact the professor if you want to join it. It is also possible to organize a similar trip on Saturday or Sunday by trains (on students' own expenses for the transportation) is also possible. Actually such separate trips have been organized during the past few years. (4) This class had been named "Environmental Policy Study: Environmental Problems and Development of Policies of Japan" until 2014. Students who took that class are not eligible for this class.
	Submission of a final paper (term paper) is required in place of a final exam. The paper should summarize the history of the environmental problems and policies discussed in the class and express the student's view on the lessons learned. A qualified paper will be given up to 75% of the total score.

	<p>However, if students are very active in discussions and individual research on the environmental problems and development of policies in Japan, their presentations may replace the term paper.</p> <p>Other contributions to the class discussions, such as raising questions, making comments, making proposals, etc., will also be duly evaluated for up to 25 % of the total score.</p> <p>The evaluation of the term paper and/or presentations will be based on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of the issue(s) (approximately 60 %); Originality (approximately 20 %); Efforts made in the preparation of the presentation or paper (approximately 20 %).
使用テキスト /Textbooks	<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 1977: "Environmental Policies in Japan", 94 pp. (Because this report is not easily obtainable any more, a copy will be provided to each student.)</p>
関連リンク /URL of syllabus or other information	<p>Detailed contents and additional information</p>
参考文献 /References	<p>Primary references</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jeffrey Broadbent, 1999: "Environmental Politics in Japan: Networks of Power and Protest", 438 pp., Cambridge University Press (One copy is available in the University Library.) ca. 3,400 Yen at amazon.co.jp Foundation Minamata Disease Centre Soshisha (財団法人水俣病センター相思社), 1993: "Illustrated Minamata Disease (絵で見る水俣病)", 168 pp., 世織書房 or Revised Edition 改訂版(2004), 176 pp. (obtainable also from the Minamata Disease Centre, JY2,100) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2010: "Environmental Performance Reviews: Japan". (A pdf copy may be read in the OECD.) Government of Japan, n.d. "Quality of the Environment in Japan 2002", Environment Agency (One copy available in the University Library) --, n.d. "Quality of the Environment in Japan 1982", 410 pp., Environment Agency (out of print) Social Scientific Study Group on Minamata Disease, "What We Have Learned from the Experience of Minamata Disease - Issues during the Occurrence of the Disease and up to 1968", 126 pp., National Institute for Minamata Disease, 2000 (available from: http://www.nimd.go.jp/syakai/webversion/SSSGMDreport.html) 永松俊雄『環境被害のガバナンスー水俣から福島へー』230pp. 成文社、2012年 (in Japanese only) (Toshio Nagamatsu: Governance of Environmental Sufferings - from Minamata to Fukushima, Seibunsha, JY2,730) Brett L. Walker, 2010 "Toxic Archipelago: A History of Industrial Disease in Japan" University of Washington Press, 284 pp.
キーワード /Keywords	<p>Other recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Committee on Japan's Experience in the Battle against Air Pollution, n.d. (1997?); Japan's Experience in the Battle against Air Pollution: Working towards Sustainable Development, 151 pp., Pollution-Related Health Damage Compensation and Prevention Association (out of print) World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987 "Our Common Future", 400 pp., Oxford University Press (One copy available in the University Library) ca. 1,900 yen from amazon.co.jp
備考 /Remarks	<p>環境政策、環境問題、公害、environmental policy, pollution, Japan</p>
	<p>The discussions are based on political science, not on technology or natural science. But technological or natural science knowledge may help students understand individual environmental problems. The name of this class has been changed from "Environmental Policy Study: Environmental Problems and Development of Policies in Japan" (up to 2014) due to the limited capacity of the computer system of the University.</p>
	<p>School year 2018 is the last year of this class because of the retirement of the professor.</p>

●授業計画詳細情報

内容 /Content	準備学習 /Preparing learning	備考 /Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An outline of the history of the environmental problems and development of environmental policies of Japan The period until the Second World War: Pollution caused by mining activities and refinery plants as well as plants located in urban areas The period until 1969: Rapid recovery and industrial development which ignored the environment and people's health The period until the 1973 Oil Shock: Institutional development and investments for overall pollution control The period until 1979: Total rejection of further introduction of pollution control and improvement of the environment The period until 1986: Further stagnation of pollution control and emergence of global issues The period since 1987: Full development of global issues and its impacts on national environmental policies 	<p>Please read the primary reference materials in advance</p>	