

Chapter 1 : The Processes of Organization and Management

The Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (æµ.ä,Šë†ªè¡·éšŠ, KaijÅ• Jieitai), JMSDF, also referred to as the Japanese Navy, is the maritime warfare branch of the Japan Self-Defense Forces, tasked with the naval defense of Japan.

JEV is the main cause of viral encephalitis in many countries of Asia with an estimated 68 clinical cases every year. There is no cure for the disease. Treatment is focused on relieving severe clinical signs and supporting the patient to overcome the infection. Safe and effective vaccines are available to prevent JE. WHO recommends that JE vaccination be integrated into national immunization schedules in all areas where JE disease is recognized as a public health issue. Japanese encephalitis virus JEV is the most important cause of viral encephalitis in Asia. It is a mosquito-borne flavivirus, and belongs to the same genus as dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses. The first case of Japanese encephalitis viral disease JE was documented in Japan. JE primarily affects children. Most adults in endemic countries have natural immunity after childhood infection, but individuals of any age may be affected. Signs and symptoms Most JEV infections are mild fever and headache or without apparent symptoms, but approximately 1 in 10 infections results in severe clinical illness. Severe disease is characterized by rapid onset of high fever, headache, neck stiffness, disorientation, coma, seizures, spastic paralysis and ultimately death. JEV is transmitted to humans through bites from infected mosquitoes of the Culex species mainly Culex tritaeniorhynchus. Humans, once infected, do not develop sufficient viraemia to infect feeding mosquitoes. The disease is predominantly found in rural and periurban settings, where humans live in closer proximity to these vertebrate hosts. In most temperate areas of Asia, JEV is transmitted mainly during the warm season, when large epidemics can occur. In the tropics and subtropics, transmission can occur year-round but often intensifies during the rainy season and pre-harvest period in rice-cultivating regions. Diagnosis Individuals who live in or have travelled to a JE-endemic area and experience encephalitis are considered a suspected JE case. To confirm JEV infection and to rule out other causes of encephalitis requires a laboratory testing of serum or, preferentially, cerebrospinal fluid. Surveillance of the disease is mostly syndromic for acute encephalitis. Confirmatory laboratory testing is often conducted in dedicated sentinel sites, and efforts are undertaken to expand laboratory-based surveillance. Case-based surveillance is established in countries that effectively control JE through vaccination. Treatment There is no antiviral treatment for patients with JE. Treatment is supportive to relieve symptoms and stabilize the patient. Prevention and control Safe and effective JE vaccines are available to prevent disease. WHO recommends having strong JE prevention and control activities, including JE immunization in all regions where the disease is a recognized public health priority, along with strengthening surveillance and reporting mechanisms. Even if the number of JE-confirmed cases is low, vaccination should be considered where there is a suitable environment for JE virus transmission. There is little evidence to support a reduction in JE disease burden from interventions other than the vaccination of humans. There are 4 main types of JE vaccines currently in use: Over the past years, the live attenuated SA vaccine manufactured in China has become the most widely used vaccine in endemic countries, and it was prequalified by WHO in October Cell-culture based inactivated vaccines and the live recombinant vaccine based on the yellow fever vaccine strain have also been licensed and WHO-prequalified. In November , Gavi opened a funding window to support JE vaccination campaigns in eligible countries. All travellers to Japanese encephalitis-endemic areas should take precautions to avoid mosquito bites to reduce the risk for JE. Personal preventive measures include the use of repellents, long-sleeved clothes, coils and vaporizers. Travellers spending extensive time in JE endemic areas are recommended to get vaccinated. Disease outbreaks Major outbreaks of JE occur every years. JE transmission intensifies during the rainy season, during which vector populations increase. However, there has not yet been evidence of increased JEV transmission following major floods or tsunamis. The spread of JEV in new areas has been correlated with agricultural development and intensive rice cultivation supported by irrigation programmes. WHO responds to JE by: WHO recommends JE immunization in all regions where the disease is a recognized public health priority and supports implementation.

Chapter 2 : Welcome to Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up is a best seller in Japan, Germany, and the UK, with more than two million copies sold worldwide, and has been turned into a television drama for Japanese TV.

As an island nation, dependent on maritime trade for the majority of its resources, including food and raw materials, maritime operations are a very important aspect of Japanese defense policy. Defense planners believe the most effective approach to combating hostile submarines entails mobilizing all available weapons, including surface combatants, submarines, patrol planes, and helicopters. It has been widely argued about whether an aircraft carrier of any kind would be technically prohibited by Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, since aircraft carriers are generally considered offensive weapons. Navy, the large-scale carriers had been classified as "attack aircraft carriers" and the smaller carriers as "anti-submarine aircraft carriers". Since helicopter carriers have very little built-in attack capability and they primarily fulfill roles such as defensive anti-submarine warfare, the Japanese government continues to argue that the prohibition does not extend to the new helicopter carriers. The first one of these ships was laid down in [15] [16] [17] and was launched on 6 August. This is due to careful defense planning in which the submarines are routinely retired from service ahead of schedule and replaced by more advanced models. Department of Defense announced they would hold studies for the joint development of the littoral vessel under the bilateral Mutual Defense Assistance agreement. The vessel is planned to be a high-speed trimaran designed for operations in shallow coastal waters capable of carrying helicopters, possibly a lighter variant of the American 3,000-tonne Littoral Combat Ship. The J-LCS would be used to intervene during Chinese ship incursions near the Senkaku Islands and other contested areas in the East China Sea, and possibly counter similar Chinese vessels like the Type corvette and Type missile boat. Since, the JMSDF has provided ships of foreign forces with fuel for their ships and ship-based helicopters, as well as fresh water. This was the third time Japanese military vessels had been dispatched overseas since World War II, following the deployments of mine-sweeping units during the Korean War and the Persian Gulf War. The law enabling the mission expired on 2 November, and the operation was temporarily canceled due to a veto of a new bill authorizing the mission by the opposition-controlled upper chamber of the Japanese Diet. In January, the defense minister ordered the JMSDF to return from the Indian Ocean, fulfilling a government pledge to end the eight-year refueling mission. Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama refused to renew the law authorizing the mission, ignoring requests from the American government for continuation. Navy frequently carry out joint exercises and "U.S. Navy officials have claimed that they have a closer daily relationship with the JMSDF than any other navy in the world". Vladimir Vinogradov came by ship to the Tokyo harbor in June. The Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force has participated in the bi-annual submarine rescue exercise since Navy to Navy Talks:

Chapter 3 : Bringing platform cooperatives to Japan: Q&A with Mathias Sager | P2P Foundation

We summarized 10 corporate culture contrasts between US companies and Japanese companies.

No Comment Shareable read Nithin Coca: Originally from Switzerland, Sager has spent several years living in Japan. Besides his work with PCJ, he is an independent researcher, social entrepreneur, and leadership and strategy adviser for Japanese and global organizations. Photo courtesy of PCJ. What is Platform Cooperative Consortium doing to spread the platform co-op idea in Japan? Our mission is to support the cooperative digital economy through research, experimentation, education, advocacy, documentation of best practices, technical assistance, the coordination of funding, and events. Our web presence is helping us to reach potential PCJ stakeholders. Part of our work is to actively contact organizations and individuals who could potentially be interested in the Platform Cooperativism concept and in becoming a member of the PCJ Consortium. As we did in the past regularly, we continue to organize PCJ public events at which we present the concept and discuss with the audience. Besides own events, we welcome guest speaking opportunities as, for example, at the J-Global Institute of Collaboration or at Nerd Nite. Also, other events such as Social Innovation Japan provide a good possibility to spread the word further. Can you explain more about the challenges facing Japan that platform co-ops could address? Japan is hyper-aging and its population is declining due to low fertility. It is deeply worrying today that youth in Japan are often unable to find regular jobs after graduation. Platform co-ops should be able to help this lost generation and provide the many free part-timers fairer job opportunities. It is not the younger talents who are in decision power due to seniority-based promotion systems, only 9 percent of Japanese managers are below the age of 40, compared to 62 percent in India and 76 percent in China. Hidden under the low unemployment rates are often precarious labor conditions. Working poor comprise an increasingly larger segment of the working population. For example, it could be a promising way to form freelancer-cooperatives who create or work for platform co-ops. Platform co-ops could also emerge from rural revitalization initiatives. The private and public sector are struggling to address the challenges in personal care, especially for the increasing number of elderly. In Japanese culture, women are still widely encouraged to stay at home. Although women are also used to drive corporate profits, they are not sufficiently supported in their burden of child-rearing mothers at the same time though. However, Platform Cooperativism can be an answer to these issues by responding to the desire for more work-life harmony for all. Can platform co-ops build on that? Japan is known for its mostly consumer cooperative tradition. Indeed, roughly one-third of Japanese households belong to co-ops. Cooperatives have long been an organizational solution to labor exploitation. Platform cooperatives strive to bring the concept of ownership to the digital economy, exploring not just employee ownership but also user data ownership. We can revitalize cooperative idea with platform cooperatives that will speak to a younger generation because they understand that something is wrong. Cooperatives might be able to provide such a balance in addition to purpose and identification. Furthermore, cooperative governance can be designed to reward performance, therefore supporting personal growth in many ways. What are your future plans and how do you hope to engage your target audiences? A cooperative economy can not only be profitable but by not passing excess profits to just a few it is also able to provide for welfare benefits and community development where often tax paid government efforts failed in demonstrating sufficiently sustainable effects. The movement is relevant for any individual and organization that is valuing sustainable online platform solutions. Cooperative values ensure that the prosperity and decision-making can be shared between value creators working together for mutual benefit and the transition to a more equitable platform economy. Platform co-ops could be of local scope but are inherently able to function cross-border in the world wide web to build global membership bases. A parallel development and step-by-step convergence of national and international segments may provide a Japan specific avenue to keep the politics local and open up to international users for global cooperation at the same time.

Chapter 4 : Japan International Cooperation Agency

This is a list of Prime Ministers of Japan, including those of the Empire of Japan, from when the first Japanese prime minister (in the modern sense), Itô Hirobumi, took office in , until the present day.

A unifying framework for thinking about processes or sequences of tasks and activities that provides an integrated, dynamic picture of organizations and managerial behavior. Many modern organizations are functional and hierarchical; they suffer from isolated departments, poor coordination, and limited lateral communication. All too often, work is fragmented and compartmentalized, and managers find it difficult to get things done. Scholars have faced similar problems in their research, struggling to describe organizational functioning in other than static, highly aggregated terms. In the broadest sense, they can be defined as collections of tasks and activities that together and only together transform inputs into outputs. Within organizations, these inputs and outputs can be as varied as materials, information, and people. Common examples of processes include new product development, order fulfillment, and customer service; less obvious but equally legitimate candidates are resource allocation and decision making. Over the years, there have been a number of process theories in the academic literature, but seldom has anyone reviewed them systematically or in an integrated way. Process theories have appeared in organization theory, strategic management, operations management, group dynamics, and studies of managerial behavior. The few scholarly efforts to tackle processes as a collective phenomenon either have been tightly focused theoretical or methodological statements or have focused primarily on a single type of process theory. First, processes provide a convenient, intermediate level of analysis. Most studies have been straightforward descriptions of time allocation, roles, and activity streams, with few attempts to integrate activities into a coherent whole. A process approach, by contrast, emphasizes the links among activities, showing that seemingly unrelated tasks a telephone call, a brief hallway conversation, or an unscheduled meeting are often part of a single, unfolding sequence. From this vantage point, managerial work becomes far more rational and orderly. My aim here is to give a framework for thinking about processes, their impacts, and the implications for managers. I begin at the organizational level, reviewing a wide range of process theories and grouping them into categories. The discussion leads naturally to a typology of processes and a simple model of organizations as interconnected sets of processes. In the next section, I examine managerial processes; I consider them separately because they focus on individual managers and their relationships, rather than on organizations. I examine several types of managerial processes and contrast them with, and link them to, organizational processes, and identify their common elements. I conclude with a unifying framework that ties together the diverse processes and consider the implications for managers. Organizational Processes Scholars have developed three major approaches to organizational processes. They are best considered separate but related schools of thought because each focuses on a particular process and explores its distinctive characteristics and challenges. Davenport, *Process Innovation* Boston: Harvard Business School Press, , p. Any activity or group of activities that takes an input, adds value to it, and provides an output to an internal or external customer. McGraw-Hill, , p. *Structure, Systems, and Process* St. West, , p. It is shaped as much by the pattern of interaction of managers as it is by the contemplation and cognitive processes of the individual. Sage, , pp. Van de Ven and G. *Work Processes* The work process approach, which has roots in industrial engineering and work measurement, focuses on accomplishing tasks. It starts with a simple but powerful idea: These chains are called processes and can be conveniently grouped into two categories: Operational and administrative processes share several characteristics. Both involve sequences of linked, interdependent activities that together transform inputs into outputs. Both have beginnings and ends, with boundaries that can be defined with reasonable precision and minimal overlap. And both have customers, who may be internal or external to the organization. The primary differences between the two lie in the nature of their outputs. Typically, operational processes produce goods and services that external customers consume, while administrative processes generate information and plans that internal groups use. For this reason, the two are frequently considered independent, unrelated activities, even though they must usually be aligned and mutually supportive if the organization is to function

effectively. The work processes approach is probably most familiar to managers. It draws heavily on the principles of the quality movement and reengineering. Despite these shared goals, the two movements are strikingly similar on some points, but diverge on others. The similarities begin with the belief that most existing work processes have grown unchecked, with little rationale or planning, and are therefore terribly inefficient. Hammer, for example, has observed: Many of our procedures were not designed at all; they just happened. In fact, both implicitly equate process improvement with process management. They also suggest the use of similar tools, such as process mapping and data modeling, as well as common rules of thumb for identifying improvement opportunities. Their role is to ensure integration and overcome traditional functional loyalties; for this reason, relatively senior managers are usually assigned the task. The quality movement, for the most part, argues for incremental improvement. Improvements are continuous and relatively small scale. Reengineering, by contrast, calls for radical change. Quality experts, drawing on their experience with statistical process control in manufacturing, argue that well-managed work processes must be fully documented, with clearly defined control points. Reengineering experts, on the other hand, are virtually silent about measurement and control. They draw on a different tradition, information technology, that emphasizes redesign rather than control. The work processes perspective has led to a number of important insights for managers. It provides an especially useful framework for addressing a common organizational problem: Many aspects of modern organizations make integration difficult, including complexity, highly differentiated subunits and roles, poor informal relationships, size, and physical distance. In addition, the work processes perspective provides new targets for improvement. Rather than focusing on structures and roles, managers address the underlying processes. An obvious advantage is that they closely examine the real work of the organization. The results, however, have been mixed, and experts estimate that a high proportion of these programs have failed to deliver the expected gains. My analysis suggests several reasons for failure. Most improvement programs have focused exclusively on process redesign; the ongoing operation and management of the reconfigured processes have usually been neglected. Yet even the best processes will not perform effectively without suitable oversight, coordination, and control, as well as occasional intervention. In addition, operational processes have usually been targeted for improvement, while their supporting administrative processes have been overlooked. Incompatibilities and inconsistencies have arisen when the information and plans needed for effective operation were not forthcoming. A few companies have used the work processes approach to redefine their strategy and organization. The most progressive have blended a horizontal process orientation with conventional vertical structures. Sign up Please enter a valid email address Thank you for signing up Privacy Policy Behavioral Processes The behavioral process approach, which has roots in organization theory and group dynamics, focuses on ingrained behavior patterns. The underlying behavior patterns are normally so deeply embedded and recurrent that they are displayed by most organizational members. They also have enormous staying power. They are generalizations, distilled from observations of everyday work and have no independent existence apart from the work processes in which they appear. This makes them difficult to identify but explains their importance. Behavioral processes profoundly affect the form, substance, and character of work processes by shaping how they are carried out. They are different, however, from organizational culture because they reflect more than values and beliefs. Behavioral processes are the sequences of steps used for accomplishing the cognitive and interpersonal aspects of work. New product development processes, for example, may have roughly similar work flows yet still involve radically different patterns of decision making and communication. All involve the collection, movement, and interpretation of information, as well as forms of interpersonal interaction. In most cases, the associated behaviors are learned informally, through socialization and on-the-job experience, rather than through formal education and training programs. Of all behavioral processes, decision making has been the most carefully studied. The roots go back to the research and writings of Chester Barnard and Herbert Simon, who argued that organizational decision making was a distributed activity, extending over time, involving a number of people. This, in itself, is still a surprising insight for many managers. All too often, they see decision making as their personal responsibility, rather than as a shared, dispersed activity that they must orchestrate and lead. For the most part, the results of these studies have been equivocal. Efforts to produce a

simple linear flow model of decision making “ in the same way that work processes can be diagrammed using process flow charts “ have had limited success. Witte, for example, studied the purchase process for new computers and found that very few decisions “ 4 of “ corresponded to a standard, five-phase, sequential process. He concluded that simultaneous rather than sequenced processes were the norm: They cannot avoid evaluating these alternatives immediately, and in doing this, they are forced to a decision. This is a package of operations. A second group of scholars adopted a more focused approach. Each studied a particular kind of decision, usually involving large dollar investments, to identify the constituent activities, subprocesses, and associated management roles and responsibilities, as well as the contextual factors shaping the process. Much of this research has examined the resource allocation process, with studies of capital budgeting, foreign investments, strategic planning, internal corporate venturing, and business exit. First, it has forced scholars to acknowledge the simultaneous, multilevel quality of decision processes. While sequential stages can be specified, they are incomplete as process theories and must be supplemented by detailed descriptions of the interaction of activities, via subprocesses, across organizational levels and through time. Bower, for example, identified three major components of the resource allocation process “ definition the development of financial goals, strategies, and product-market plans , impetus the crafting, selling, and choice of projects , and determination of context the creation of structures, systems, and incentives guiding the process “ and then went on to describe the linkage among these activities and the interdependent roles of corporate, divisional, and middle managers. Second, this body of research focused attention on the way that managers shape and influence decision processes. While behavioral processes like decision making have great autonomy and persistence, they can, according to this line of research, be shaped and directed by managerial action.

Chapter 5 : Japanese encephalitis

Japan Monthly Web Magazine provided by Japan National Tourism Organization introduces a wide variety of topics including sightseeing, traditions and food, as.

Chapter 6 : JAPAN Monthly Web Magazine | Japan National Tourism Organization

The WHO country health profile of japan provides key statistics and links to health topical databases, plus news, features and Bulletin journal articles on the health issues of the country.

Chapter 7 : JapanCultureâ€¢NYC | All Things Japanese in New York City

A lot has changed since our last article on the top 10 largest Japanese companies in Among some of the biggest changes are the rise of Japanese motor companies (Toyota, Honda and Nissan all rank in the latest list) and the disappearance of business services companies like Canon from the top

Chapter 8 : Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force - Wikipedia

The official site of JNTO is your ultimate Japan guide with tourist information for Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, and other top Japan holiday destinations.

Chapter 9 : Japan's fight against Online Fraud and Scam :: Japan Company Trust Organization

What stands out in Japanese history, as well as in today's Japanese management behavior, is the capacity for making degree turnsâ€”that is, for reaching radical and highly controversial.