

国際シンポジウム

2011年11月27日（日）9:30～12:00

グローバリゼーション下で多様化する開発目的
—アジアの視点・アフリカの視点・我が国の視点—

会場：名古屋大学東山キャンパス
工学部 IB 電子情報館 2階ホール
国際開発学会第22回全国大会
名古屋大学大学院国際開発研究科



International Symposium

Diversification of Development Goals under Globalization: Perspectives from Asia, Africa, and Japan

Main Theme:

Facing a turning point in the process of globalization and a visible redirection toward a multi-polar world, the world now sees a surge and resurgence of diversified development goals/philosophy. The new UN resolution passed unanimously at the General Assembly in July 2011 points to the importance of the pursuit of happiness and well-being in development with a view to guiding our public policies. Japan, too, now faces the challenge of seeking an answer to a fundamental question: What kind of country do you wish to build or rebuild? With panelists gathered from the countries with unique development concepts/guidelines/experiences, let us reconsider our path to newer and more diversified development paradigms.

Panelists:

Dasho Karma Ura (Mr.)

President, The Centre for Bhutan Studies, Bhutan

'Findings of GNH 2010 Survey and the Construction of GNH Index'



Ms. Paranee Watana

Director, Development Evaluation and Communication Office,
National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand

*'Sufficiency Economy & Green and Happiness Society in the 10th
National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011)'*



Prof. Abena D. Oduro (Ms.)

Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics

Vice Dean, Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ghana

*'Diversification of Development Goals under Globalization:
Perspective from Ghana'*



Moderator/Issue Presenter:

Prof. Shigeru T. Otsubo (Mr.)

Professor, Graduate School of International Development
Nagoya University



Presenters

◆ Dasho Karma Ura (Mr.)

President, The Centre for Bhutan Studies, Bhutan

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Biography:

Dasho Karma Ura earned his undergraduate degree at Oxford University and his Masters in Philosophy of Economics from the University of Edinburgh. He worked for the Ministry of Planning for 12 years before becoming the Director of the Centre for Bhutan Studies (CBS) from its founding in 1999 until 2008 when he became its President. Under Dasho Karma Ura, the CBS has been at the forefront in promoting and deepening national and global understanding of Bhutan's home-grown development philosophy of Gross National Happiness. He was a member of the Drafting Committee of Bhutan's first Constitution, enacted in July 2008. He was awarded the Red Scarf and the ancient title of Dasho (kighthood) by His Majesty the Fourth King in December 2006, and in 2010, he was bestowed the honour of Druk Khorlo (Wheel of Dragon Kingdom) by His Majesty the King for his contributions to literature and fine arts. He is also a painter. His paintings can be seen in the renowned iconic Dochula Temple near Thimphu built under the generous patronage of HM the Queen Mother Ashi Dorji Wangmo Wangchuck. Further, he has written several books, including a novel, *The Hero with a Thousand Eyes*.

Dasho Karma Ura holds numerous international positions, including: 2009~ Associate Editor of International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management; 2010~ Executive Committee Member of the School of Well-being, Chulalongkorn University, and San Nagarprada Foundation, Thailand; 2010~ Member of the Reflection Group on Global Development Perspectives, Global Policy Forum, Europe, Bonn; and Member of the Chief Economist's Advisory Panel, South Asia Region, World Bank. In Bhutan, he is a member of several bodies, such as the Board of the Royal Monetary Authority (Central Bank) of Bhutan.

Presentation:

Title: Findings of GNH 2010 Survey and the Construction of GNH Index

The 4th King of Bhutan's concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH) pronounced in the 1980s has encouraged the government of Bhutan to change its development outlook. At the same time, in the world over the past 20 years, 'sustainability' has become a widespread concern, as it is becoming increasingly apparent that our existing lifestyle cannot be sustained forever. Within Bhutan, GNH is an organizing principle related to these issues. The loss of cultural identity, spirituality, environment, and above all, happiness in the pursuit

of economic growth are discussed in Bhutan with reference to GNH. As a work in progress, GNH attempts to guide development in Bhutan. Considering that what we measure matters and that the measurement of national wealth has been done far too narrowly, the Centre for Bhutan Studies developed a simple measurement system for GNH. Such a measurement system is needed if GNH is to guide practical policies and programs. The presentation by Dasho Karma Ura will introduce the GNH index which measures key conditions of well-being like physical and mental health, education, community vitality, time use balance, psychological wellbeing, cultural resilience, living standards, ecological resilience etc. He will discuss to what extent the GNH indicators serve as tools to track and evaluate developmental progress.

Dasho Karma Ura will present selected findings of the 2010 GNH survey from the point of these national requirements, and probe into questions about what others outside can learn from Bhutan's experiments with GNH. He will present subjective well-being (SWB) aspects as well as broader happiness conceptualized in GNH in terms of its nine domains.

◆ **Ms. Paranee Watana**

Director, Development Evaluation and Communication Office,
National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand
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Biography:

Ms. Paranee Watana is the Director of Development Evaluation and Communication Office, The Office of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Bangkok, Thailand. NESDB is the national planning agency under the Prime Minister Office. Its responsibilities are formulating 5-year National Development Plans, providing recommendations and suggestions to the government, translating the national plans into action and monitoring and evaluating the results. The main tasks of the Development Evaluation and Communication Office are monitoring and evaluating outcome of development, and creating indicators and distributing development results to the public. Prior to this position, she was the Director of Social database and Indicator Development Office in 2008-2009 and the Director of Social Development Strategy and planning office in 2006-2007.

She is taking charge of formulating the overall shape of the Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Part of Translating Strategies into Implementation; monitoring and evaluating the National Development Plan, government policies, and the implementations of the line ministries concerning the economic development issues. She is also Editor of the Economic and Social Development Journal.

Presentation:

Title: Sufficiency Economy & Green and Happiness society in the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011)

Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy initiated by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej was first adopted in the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997–2001). In this Plan, the development paradigm was shifted from economic-led growth to people-centered development utilizing a holistic and integrated approach. Greater involvement of all sectors at every stage of the development was also encouraged. The concept and direction of sustainable development in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy philosophy has been pursued since the Eighth Plan. The Tenth Plan was aimed at creating the resilience inherent in the Sufficiency Economy philosophy with the people-centered development. The middle path in the development and management of the country has been followed and based on a dynamic balance of human, social, economic, environmental and political dimensions. Rationality and moderation has been used to create a balance between self-reliance and competitiveness in the world market; between rural and urban sectors; and to balance materialistic influences. Resilience has also been built into the economic system to sufficiently manage the impacts of internal and external changes. Wisdom is required to carefully proceed in all aspects of development, while integrity in work and life is important for facing challenges at the family, community, and national levels. To direct the development in the Tenth Development Plan toward a “Green and Happiness Society” through the “Sufficiency Economy” philosophy, the Green and Happiness Index was developed as a way to measure the outcome of development which has impacts on the well-being of Thai people.

◆ Prof. Abena D. Oduro (Ms.)

Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics

Vice Dean, Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ghana

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Biography:

Prof. Abena D. Oduro holds an MA (Hons.) in Economics and Geography from the University of Glasgow, Scotland. She has an M.Litt. in Economics from the same university. She began as a lecturer at the Department of Economics, University of Ghana in 1989. She left the University of Ghana in 1998 for an 8-year stint at the Centre for Policy Analysis in Accra. She returned to the University of Ghana in 2006 and is currently a senior lecturer in the Department of Economics. She is the Vice Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies.

Her main areas of research are poverty analysis, international trade policy, WTO issues and the economics of education. Prof. Oduro was a consultant for the first two national Human Development Reports for Ghana and has participated in the preparation of human development reports for selected districts in Ghana. She was a member of the team that prepared a report on poverty reduction for the tenth Consultative Group Meeting held in Accra in November 1999. She also served as a consultant for the core team that prepared the report on Production and Gainful Employment that was an input into the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. She was the gender consultant for the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). She was a member of the technical team for economic governance and management that conducted Ghana's self-assessment for the African Peer Review Mechanism.

Prof. Oduro has worked as a consultant for the World Bank. She was the national consultant for the evaluation of the implementation of the Comprehensive Development Framework in Ghana and for the evaluation of capacity building in World Bank projects in Ghana. She has been a resource person for a number of World Bank Institute training courses on international trade and poverty analysis. She has also been a consultant for the FAO and co-authored a report on economic reforms and food security.

She is currently a member of an international research team working on a project that has measured the gender asset gap in Ecuador, Ghana and India. She has published in international journals and has contributed articles to various chapters in books and is a co-editor of a book on Ghana and the international trading system.

Presentation:

Title: Diversification of Development Goals under Globalization:

Perspective from Ghana

Not long after gaining independence in 1957 Ghana set out its Seven-Year Development Plan that aimed at modernizing the Ghanaian economy and reducing its dependence on primary exports. In last fifty years Ghana has prepared several development plans, economic reform programs and poverty reduction strategies. It has also signed up to structural adjustment programs and adjustment facilities of the Bretton Woods institutions. Despite these efforts, Ghana still depends on primary exports for more than half of its merchandise export earnings, manufacturing contributes less than 25 percent to GDP, its agriculture is still rain-fed and the adult literacy rate is less than 75 percent. This presentation will review Ghana's development goals and strategies over the last two decades against the progress that has been made in achieving set objectives. It will address the question issue of what the future development strategy should be. This is particularly important given Ghana's recent inclusion into the club of oil producing countries.

◆ **Prof. Shigeru T. Otsubo (Mr.)**

Professor, Graduate School of International Development
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Biography:

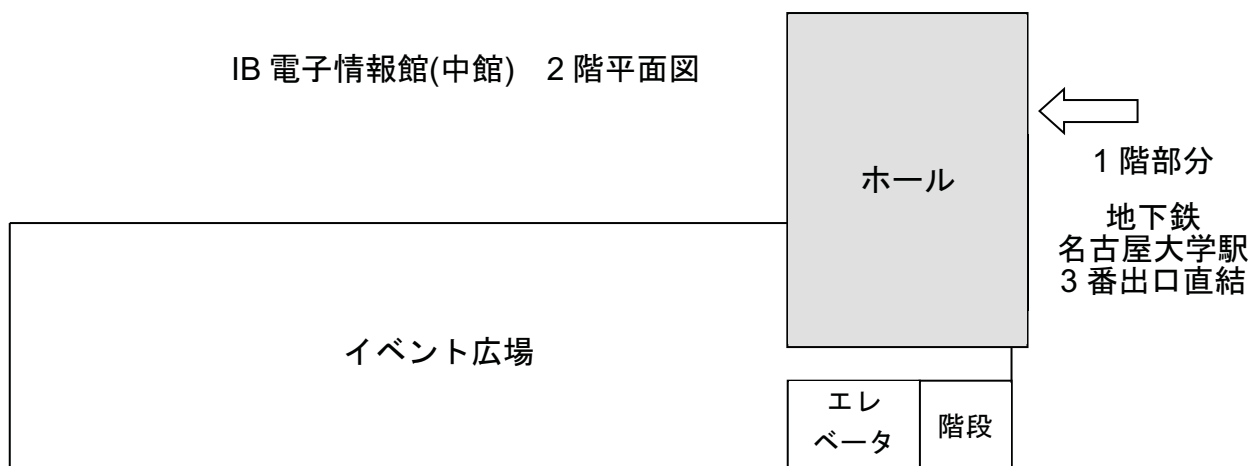
Prof. Shigeru Thomas OTSUBO, a Japanese national, is a professor of International Development Economics and the director of Economic Development Policy & Management Program at the Graduate School of International Development (GSID), Nagoya University, Japan. GSID is the first graduate institution established in 1991 by the government of Japan in order to pursue research/education in the areas of international development and development cooperation. Prior to his assignment at Nagoya University that started in 1996, he worked as an assistant professor at the Economics Department of Stanford University, an economic affairs officer at the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (*UN Development Decades*), an economist at the International Economics Department of the World Bank (*Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries*). He also served as a researcher at the Economic Research Institute of the Economic Planning Agency of Japan, a member in the Council of Economic Advisors to Japanese Prime Ministers, an advisor to the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia (BAPPENAS), and as a consultant to chief economist of the African Development Bank for the millennium issue of the African Development Report.

His recent publications include *Leading Issues in Development with Globalization*, *Introduction to International Development Studies: an interdisciplinary approach* (JASID Special Award), and numerous journal articles/reports on global/regional economic integration, global crises, and on growth and poverty reduction. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics and Operations Research (Stanford University, USA).

Prof. Otsubo currently manages two international joint research projects: “Controlling the Impact of Globalization on the Poverty-Growth-Inequality Triangle: An International Comparative Study (JSPS Grants-in-Aid Scientific Research (A))” and “Development and Happiness: An Inquiry into the Diversification and Endogenization of the Goals of Development (JSPS Challenging Exploratory Research)”. The three panelists of this international symposium are also the members of these international joint research projects.

[Project HP: http://www.gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp/sotsubo/index_GlobalizationKaken.html]

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