

**JAPAN'S GRANT AID TO INDIA:  
A CASE STUDY OF HEALTH AND  
EDUCATION, 2001-2014**

*Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University in partial  
fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of*

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

**DANISH REZA**



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DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled “**Japan’s Grant aid to India: A Case Study of Health and Education, 2001-2014**” submitted by me in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY** of Jawaharlal Nehru University is my own work. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this University or any other university.

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*Dedicated to the memory of*

*My Late Elder Brother*

*Md. Tamizuddin*

*Who left us this year ,*

*He was like a guide, philosopher and friend to me.*

*I wish he had lived to see this...*

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASEAN	Association of South East countries
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
CAGR	compound annual growth rate
CASFOS	Central Academy of State Forest Service,
CDP	Continuous Professional Development
CFP	Children Forest Programme”
CLV	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAC	Development Assistance committee
DJB	Delhi Jal Board
DMIC	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EFA	Education for All
EMPC	Electronic Media Production Centre
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
GGP	Grass root Project
GIS	Geographical Information System

GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
ICA	Institute of Cultural Affairs
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IPV	Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine
IT	Information Technology
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMMT	Japanese Traditional Medical Massage)
JSWA	Japan Sewage Works Agency
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MERS	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MEXT	Ministry Of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, And Training
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NEC	Nippon Electrical Corporation
NFHS	National family Health survey Third edition
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHA	National Health Accounts

NRCD	National River Conservation Directorate
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PIA	Project Implementing Agencies
PPP	Public private Partnership)
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
SHG	Self-Help Groups
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STEPS	Strengthening Teacher's Performance And
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plants
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USFDA	United States federal drug agency
WHO	World Health Organization
YAP	Yamuna Action Plan



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***Chapter One:***  
***Introduction***

## 1. Introduction

India was the First country to receive Japanese Official Development Assistance (here after ODA) in 1958. However, it was only in 2003–2004 that India became the topmost recipient of Japanese ODA. Providing ODA is an important tool used by Japan to secure its interests. Consequently India becoming a topmost recipient of Japanese ODA is an indication of its growing importance for Japan. There are attempts to understand the political, strategic and economic interests which Japan seeks to achieve while formulating its ODA policy during and after the end of the Cold War period. Till the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century countries like China, Indonesia were among the main recipients of Japanese ODA. The strategic, political and economic environment in Asia has also undergone drastic changes. In the changed scenario maintaining close relations with India seems to have become an important consideration in Japan's foreign policy making.<sup>1</sup>

“Foreign aid provided to developing countries is one of Japan's main international activities but it is not widely known or understood, even in Japan, Mention of ‘Japanese foreign aid’ often excites visions of the massive inflow of aid from the United States to Japan in the early years after world war II” (Rix,1993)<sup>2</sup> For older generations especially, it conjures up visions of American Food aid, economic reconstruction and Japanese borrowings to build its economy destroyed during war. Although Japan now provides the largest amount of economic assistance to the developing world, Common man in these countries know little about Japan's aid. It is important to understand that what was the prevailing situation and mood of the world after the world war. In aid giving Japan came to limelight in later stage in the 1980s and 1990s before this it was dominated by western powers (amount of ODA). Peer Review of Japan, Development assistance Committee (OECD2004) says the members

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<sup>1</sup> (Varma :India Quarterly,Vol 65, 2009)

<sup>2</sup> Alen Rix, Japan's foreign aid challenge p.no: 01( 1993)

of the Development Assistance committee (better known as DAC, Japan is also member of it.) of the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) were putting their effort under the burden of larger aid demands from the poorer countries, several challenges from disparate conditions in the impoverished countries and fiscal pressure back home alongside increasing public questioning of the need to give money to other countries when poverty ,hunger and social problems were rife in recessed Western economies. The massive demands for assistance from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union helped revive a consciousness amongst jaded industrial country publics of political and economical Importance of economic aid. Eastern bloc countries have not been yet classified by DAC as developing countries but assistance that meets DAC conditions can be considered as ODA.<sup>3</sup>

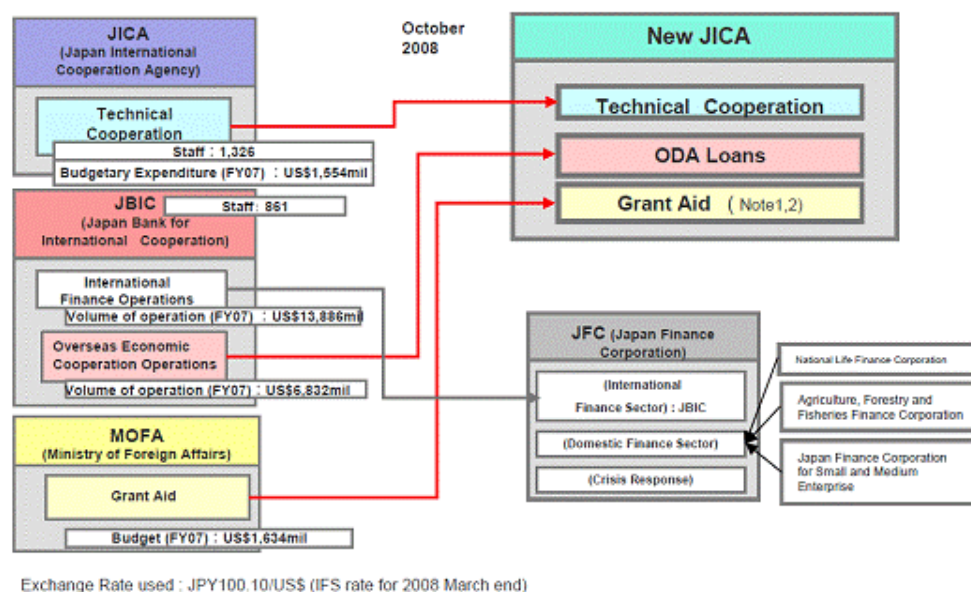
Giving aid to the countries for reconstruction and long term growth can be evidenced from the establishment of the OECD. Aid historically started in the aftermath of World War II when the world developed countries started giving as war reparation. OECD's origin can be traced to OEEC (Organization of European economic cooperation).OEEC was created by European communities in 1948 where the European countries resolved to solve the problem of war ravaged countries. Later OECD Convention was signed in 1960 where Canada and U.S joined the European economic cooperation bloc later in 1961 OECD came in to force. Japan joined the bloc in 1964. The DAC of OECD has measured resource flows to developing countries since 1961. Special attention has been given to the official and concessional part of this flow, defined as “official development assistance” (Jerry, 2013).

The DAC first defined ODA in 1969, and tightened the definition in 1972. ODA is the key measure used in practically all aid targets and assessments of aid performance (ibid).

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<sup>3</sup> (OECD,2004)

Fig.1 JICA its Structure and aid disbursement (types)



Note1:

This exclude Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy.

Note2:

The transfer of grant aid operations to New JICA will result in a number of changes. To date, JICA has conducted preliminary examinations for grant projects, including basic design study, and provided support for their implementation. Following the merger with JBIC, which will result in the transfer of the grant aid budget (cabinet approval expected in or after October 2008), JICA will continue conducting its former operations while also becoming responsible for the supervision of project implementation. (For the purpose of categorization, preliminary examinations will be conducted under the framework of Preparatory survey.)

Figure Source:

[http://www.fj.embjapan.go.jp/eco\\_corporation/oda\\_policy/oda\\_policy2008taskforce.html](http://www.fj.embjapan.go.jp/eco_corporation/oda_policy/oda_policy2008taskforce.html)

## 2. Origin and Development of Japan's ODA (Grant aid)

On October 6, 1954, Japan joined the Colombo Plan, an International organization established to promote economic and social development, as well as to improve the standard of living for the member countries in the Asia –pacific countries, thus starting technical co-operation by receiving trainees and dispatching experts and this marked a memorable start of Japan's government-to-government economic cooperation with developing countries.<sup>4</sup> The Colombo Plan was launched in 1950

<sup>4</sup> Thus Starting with “yen loan” Japan’s aid diversified with advancement of time and need of the society (mainly developing society)

with the aim of facilitating economic and technical cooperation among the member countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Subsequently, recipient countries of its aid were expanded, and Japan extended technical assistance to Asian countries after joining it. The year 1954 Japan signed with Burma (now called Myanmar) a peace treaty and an agreed to give reparations and extended economic support. For example Japan constructed the Baluchaung hydroelectric dam in Myanmar and engaged in the development of the Brantas River Basin in Indonesia as part of post war reparations to these countries. Following this, Japan started paying reparations to other Asian countries as well; this constituted important aspects of Japan's economic foreign policy toward Asian countries until the mid 1960s. The process of giving reparations to various Asian countries was completed in 1976.

India was the first country to receive yen loan in 1958 but grant aid as a component of general aid started in the year 1969. It is the same year when development assistance committee of the developed countries bloc put the term ODA (Official Development Assistance). Many reports during in the late 1960's observed that progress in development assistance is very slow and the developed world should do more on this front so that developing world could come out of the misery of poverty and diseases. Even UN assembly resolved to allocate 0.7 percent of the gross national product should be given as Official Development aid to the poor countries of the world.

The first oil crisis erupted in 1973 hit the energy-scarce Japan hard and had an impact on its ODA with the result of increased aid distribution to Middle East countries since 1975.

Following the completion of the payment of reparations to the Philippines in 1976, Second phase of ODA started from mid -1970s to the mid 1990s. Japan became economic power in the 1960's with high economic growth and at the same period it started overhauling its aid, it started in 1978(Five phase) phase wise and target oriented aid giving practice, its aid diversified and increased steadily. For example it started looking towards African nations for development. As the International system went through series of crisis, e.g. the Nixon shocks of 1971 and the oil crisis of 1973 and as some countries complained about "friction" caused by Japanese exports in

several sectors, Japan was required to play an appropriate role to play in international arena.

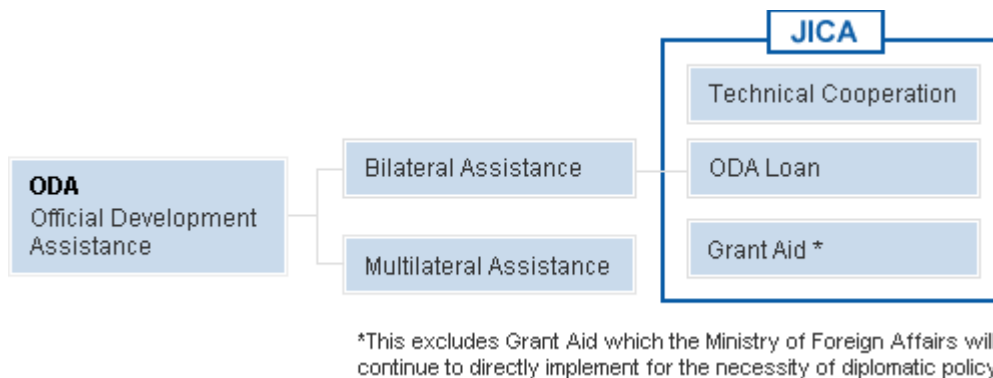
ODA with time was restructured by Japanese government, where its goal and objectives were defined time to time. One of the summary reports rightfully explains that Japan's aid increased in amount as well as the objectives and goals also changed with time, social sector got attention and human rights issues were prime focus in the aid philosophy of Japan. One book titled 'The current state of economic Cooperation and its outlook' (MoFA: 1978) outlined two objectives:

1. Japan can insure its security and prosperity only in a peaceful and stable world. One of the most appropriate means for Japan to contribute to the peace and stability of the world is assistance to developing countries.
2. Japan is closely interdependent with developing countries since it is able to secure natural resources only through trade with these countries. Therefore, it is essential to maintain friendly relations with developing countries for Japan's economic growth.

In a publication "The philosophies of Economic Cooperation: Why Official Development Assistance?" issued in 1980, the Ministry stated that Japan's economic cooperation is guided by two motives: "humanitarian and moral considerations" and "the recognition of interdependence among nations. It defined Japan's aid philosophies based on Japan's own experience and conditions" (having a peace Constitution, being an economic power, economically highly dependent on other countries, having accomplished modernization and a non-Western country) combined with aid rationales commonly held by donor countries. It concluded that providing ODA is a cost for building an international environment to secure Japan's comprehensive security (Japan's ODA annual Report summary,1994).ODA became an Important means for Japan to fulfill its international responsibilities as Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda announced in 1978 the plan to double ODA in three years .Japan increased its ODA throughout the 1980s, becoming in 1989 the largest ODA provider in the world , overtaking the United states ;Japan continued to be top ODA provider in the decade of 1990s.

The third phase was twenty years between mid 1990s till date. After the end of Cold War with such dramatic events as the fall of the Berlin wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Japan also needed to redefine its international role

in the new era. Economic globalization accelerated rapidly and an increasing number of countries experienced democratization. At the same time, lingering conflicts, especially domestic turmoil and civil wars, continued in various part of the world, producing a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons. Global issues such as climate change became more and more matter of concern. Here after Japanese Government came up with new guidelines from time to time to disburse its ODA.



ODA is given in three areas, Loan, Grant Aid and Technical cooperation. As per JICA 's Outline of Cooperation in Cambodia (2014), ODA is broadly divided into bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Multilateral aid is given through International organisation where other developed countries are also committed to fund it, bilateral aids as defined by DAC(OECD) ,ODA loan(repayment after sometime with interest),two Technical Cooperation and grant aid these are calculated on its nature of softness or how long the maturity and how cheap to gain the ODA for example grant aid is given to developing country without obligation for repayment to Japan. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), must meet the following three conditions:

- a. It should be undertaken by governments or government agencies
- b. The main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare in developing countries
- c. It has concessional terms, having a grant element of at least 25%



Söderberg (1996) truthfully says that since 1989 with (the exception of one year) Japan has continued to be the world's biggest donor of ODA. Considering that substantial increases have not been announced by any other country, this places Japan in a class of its own as world's leading donor nation.

If it is viewed in this way, Japan appears to be a responsible nation with a strong social conscience as observed by Söderberg (1996)<sup>5</sup>. Indeed a new leadership role for Japan in this field is envisaged by some Government officials.

Higashi (1987) on Japanese international policy options argues that Indonesia and Philippines were among the first to receive substantial payments in the late 1950's, lasting until about 1965 when the formal aid programme began. Throughout the latter half of 1960's, ODA provided was primarily tied aid which had to be spent on the purchase Japanese goods. Later in the aftermath of 1973 oil crisis, financial aid was given primarily to resource rich developing countries and nations situated on important shipping routes. Beginning in the early 1980's the focus of aid programme changed again, and more emphasis was put on the reduction of poverty and support of those developing countries which are important to the world wide strategic concerns of the western alliance. Later ODA was focused on rural development, the creation of new and renewable sources, human resources, and the promotion of small and medium sized businesses. ODA was obviously an important tool for Japan to cooperate with international community in facing these challenges. To guide the direction of ODA in this new era, the Japanese government decided on its first ODA charter in 1992. The important concept that Japan embraced during the 1990's was human security. 'based on the idea that peace and stability are not achieved until each individual secures his or her dignity and freedom from fear and want ,human security people in the centre of projects or programs of Japan's ODA. In 2003 ODA charter was revised to reflect the changes that had taken place since 1992 and incorporated human security as one of its guiding principle.

David Arase (2005), Japan's foreign aid, Evolving global ODA norms argues that "To

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<sup>5</sup>Marie Söderberg 1. Economic assistance, Japanese—Asia—Case studies. I. Söderberg, Marie. HC412.B867 1996 338.9' 15205—dc20 96—5527 ISBN 0-415-13878-7 (hbk) ISBN 0-203-03566-6 Master e-book ISBN ISBN 0-203-20184-1

understand better how and why Japan's ODA is evaluated primarily as a humanitarian enterprise, one cannot avoid considering the prevailing international expectations governing this policy area. To be sure, international ODA norms have changed over time in response to accumulated experience, the changing structure of the global and global political trends. For example, the standard measures of bilateral ODA effort developed in the 1960's and 1970's measured resource inputs quantity, concessionality, and the allocation of ODA by region, sector and income group- and this approach was codified in rich country commitments to reach a UN sanctioned target of 0.7 percent of GDP devoted to ODA and in the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendation<sup>6</sup>. This made sense at a time when it was thought that a relatively straight forward transfer of resources from the rich countries to the developing countries was the key to closing the North-South income gap. By the start of 1980's, however it was noted that a trade-dependent, export oriented, development strategy in East Asia had been relatively successful without large Per capita inputs of ODA; that poor economic policies in Latin America had misused external capital resources, helping to create debt crisis; and that in other regions ODA inputs did not show a clear and direct relationship to growth and development. Backed by these broad facts, the neo-liberal Washington Consensus that took shape in the 1980's downplayed the input-oriented ODA approach, and instead emphasized its use as a reward to recipients who agreed to liberalize and to rely on trade and private capital flows to spur development. This efficacy of this approach came into question in 1990's, however when it became clear that policy conditionality in practice was hard to coordinate and enforce among donors, and the liberalization alone may not adequately address absolute poverty because market driven solutions had little relevance to areas where market activities were unable to take root due to indebtedness, poor governance, absence of appropriate institutions, illiteracy and instability".

Alan Rix (1993) on "The philosophy of Japanese Foreign aid" Japan's aid philosophy in the 1990's is shaped by a very different set of principles from that which prevailed in the middle of the 1970's because socioeconomic situation in the receivers end was changing human rights and environment related took centre stage. The official

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<sup>6</sup>This may be downloaded and seen from the Development Cooperation Directorate page of the OECD website, [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

explanation of Foreign ministry's 1991 ODA 'white paper'<sup>7</sup> features the latest explanation of Japan's aid-giving (the 1990 edition concentrates on rebutting criticism of Japanese aid). Change and innovation in Japan's aid policy necessarily involve Asia. It is to Asia that the bulk of Japan's aid has flowed historically, and in Asia that the main recipients of Japanese aid are still situated. Asia till date is the focus of Japanese ODA.

It is unlikely that Asia will be replaced as the main target of aid flows, despite the tendency to look more to other regions with desperate development needs, and to those countries with lower Per capita incomes than many other recipients.

These rationale are obvious enough, and suggest why the Japanese aid programme has grown the way it has in the last decade and why Japan has become such an important part of the world aid community. But they leave many question unanswered, and do not help us very much to understand the extent of humanitarian motivations.

Edward M. Feasel (2015) argues on the Japan's catch up with other aiding giving countries that Japan's historical experience is another feature that Japan's ODA policy has adopted from its inception: ODA is often given in loans and not in grants to recipients. Japan has termed this feature of its aid policy as self help: financial support for the recipient's own efforts to develop its own infrastructure capacity in such a manner that it will result in sufficient returns to pay off previous loan and maintain necessary continued investment in infrastructure in later years, just as Japan had done in its own experience. To further solidify the aspect of self help Japan requires aid to be granted on a request basis. Recipient countries must request aid on project basis given the priorities they see as important for their economic development, primarily centered on infrastructure development. Japan has been criticized through the years for its reliance on a high percentage of loan aid verses grant aid in its ODA policy. However, this again is borne out of its own experience of once being a recipient of ODA loans, then achieving economic success, repaying its loans and entering the ranks of high-income countries and donor nations. The self-help that was provided to Japan has become a central principle of its own ODA policy.

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<sup>7</sup> ODA White Paper (1992) Japan's aid from this year becomes important as this year new charter came in being by the Japanese government after long discussion and deliberations.

This feature of Japan's ODA policy is also consistent with its own cultural history as Japan does not have the Judeo-Christian tradition or the missionary history where aid and charity for less developed countries or less fortunate individuals has strong historical precedents.

The examination of Japan's remarkable postwar success experience has provided important lessons for understanding the central tenets of its ODA policy. The emphasis on infrastructure in its ODA policy and as a developed strategy is something it has consistently applied and maintained over more than a half century of being a donor. The emphasis on ODA loans versus grants is also a central policy practice, which is in stark contrast to other DAC members. This self-help policy focused on infrastructure development is consistent with its own experiences where Japan through its own efforts invested in the human capital of its people and the physical capital of its industries to compete in the world. The self-help aid it received in loans, which it used early on infrastructure development is consistent, was critical element to take full advantage of the other efforts it was making to catch up with the west. Japan is trying to help aid recipients replicate its experience through its aid policies.

While the ODA discourse and consensus has moved through various stages over the years from the cold war , to the aftermath of the debt crisis in the 1980's, to the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990's and most recently the UN MDGs established in the 2000's, Japan has at its core maintained these central tenets in its ODA strategy .Of course ,it has embraced other dimensions based on pressure from DAC members and its desire to be an active and appreciated member of the international donor community, but it has not given up on this strategy which emanates from its own success story. In some rare cases others even have even acknowledged the relevance and potential effectiveness of its policies.

### **3. Analysis of ODA Charter of Japan and its Philosophy and Goal**

Japan's ODA white paper (2010) gives account of Japan's aid and it has been transformed with time, when the cabinet approved it in 1992 and thereafter new issues and new challenges came in front. Domestic issues with international issues guided the aid philosophy of Japan like slow economic growth in Japan and new challenges

like terrorism, world peace became the headline issues. Japan time to time revises its Charter (ODA) to resolve and walk with hands in hand with the global community. Partnership of various stakeholders like civil society, Japanese people among others also guiding principle of Japanese ODA policy making.

While formulating these charters strategic value, flexibility, transparency, and efficiency of its aid to developing countries is also being considered. The revision also has the aim of encouraging wide public participation and of deepening the understanding of Japan's ODA policies both within Japan and abroad.<sup>8</sup>

## **JAPAN'S AID CHARTER PHILOSOPHY**

### **3.1 Objectives**

International harmony and peace is the area where Japan's aid objective lies, though, in recent days Japan is trying to enhance its influence in the global community in area of mutual security. Japan is demanding permanent seat in (United Nation Security council) UNSC so that it can somehow increase its influence and dominance in the East Asia region. Reinterpretation of constitution will only make way for this where article 9 of the 1947 constitution of Japan disallows it for rearmament. Aid in the Syrian and Iraq conflict in the Year 2015 where Islamic states militants took hostage of Japanese citizens and killed them, the reason given in this episode was that Japan was giving aid to the war refugees in the fight of Islamic States in Iraq and Syria.

After the destabilization of Cold war blocs in the 1990s , the international community currently finds itself in a new environment, grappling with a plethora of problems<sup>9</sup>, such as the gap between the rich and the poor; ethnic and religious conflicts like the cases of Rohingya Muslim and economic migrants of Bangladesh to South East Asian countries; armed conflicts; terrorism; suppression of freedom, human rights, and democracy; environmental problems, Climate change problems(even this problem in the coming years will take the center stage in the discussion of world bodies); infectious diseases; and gender issues.

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<sup>8</sup> Japan's ODA White Paper(,2008)

<sup>9</sup> Student papers Texas university , 2013

Containing terrorism and peace building is one of the prime motive of Japan's aid to the developing countries either direct aid or indirect aid. Like to support to Syrian terrorism afflicted refugees are indirect in nature. Japan, as one of the world's developed economy, is determined to make best use of its aid to take the initiative in addressing these serious issues for world peace and stability.

Japan's ODA white Paper (2013) mentions that, this correlates closely with assuring Japan's security and prosperity and promoting the welfare of its people. In particular, it is pertinent that Japan make efforts to enhance economic partnership and vitalize exchange with other Asian countries with which it has particularly close relations.

As a developed country and taking its responsibility, Japan aspires for global peace. Actively promoting the above said efforts with ODA, and showcasing this posture both at home and abroad is the most suitable policy for obtaining sympathy and support from the international community for Japan's position. Therefore, Japan's ODA will continue to play an important role in the years to come.<sup>10</sup>

#### **4. Policies that guides Japan's ODA in the development of emerging Society**

There are some basic rules and principles that shape the way for Japan's aid towards developing society.

##### **4.1 Co-Operating in self-help efforts of developing countries**

Japan boost the development agenda in the aid recipient countries through it's the idea of self help efforts which is done by training of personals, dispatch of experts, institution building including development of health system, and economic and social infrastructure building like road, rail and training centre, Hydel projects, which constitute the basis for these countries' development. So Japan is supporting the countries in their own way of development but at the same time keeping its spirit of the ODA philosophy. For example in later part of 1990's when Myanmar tried to be

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<sup>10</sup> Japan's ODA White Paper ,2013

more autocratic and destroyed the philosophies democracy (unfair election) Japan put sanction on it though later it continued to receive aid from Japan.

ODA white paper (2013) cites sustain out the above policy, Japan will give primacy to assisting developing countries that make active efforts to pursue tranquility, democratization, and the protection of basic human rights, as well as reform in the economic and social sectors.

## **4.2 Development with “Human Security”**

Human security is central to Japan’s aid. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all levels, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction rehabilitation stages, Japan will support and provide for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

Security should be seen as a wholesome idea where individual live their life with all the freedom.

## **4.3 Use of Japan's experience and expertise and fairness assurance**

In making and executing aid policies, Japan will take measures to assure fairness. This should be attained by giving due consideration to the situation of deprived and underprivileged, to fill the divide in north south. So ultimately aid should be the tool so that voice could be given to the voiceless and life should be given to lifeless, here life less mean people who borne in the world but could not live life which a human being can live in dignity.

Fairness should be there as a objective for the empowerment of women where should be equal opportunity on all platforms of society from decision making to use of resources

Japan will use its own experience in socioeconomic development as well as in economic partnership when assisting the development of emerging economies, fully taking into account the development policies and assistance needs of developing countries. Japan will also utilize its advanced technologies, expertise, human resource, and institutions. Japan is committed to utilize its technology, human development experience and disaster mitigation and adaptation experience with the developing

countries and least developing countries which are more vulnerable in climate change situation. Japan has used its expertise to set up early warning system in India china through its aid.<sup>11</sup>

Implementation of ODA will be coordinated with key Japanese policies to ensure policy coherence, taking into consideration implications for Japan's economy and society.<sup>12</sup>

In addition, Japan will actively promote South-South cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions. Japan will also strengthen collaboration with regional cooperation frameworks, and will support region-wide cooperation that encompasses several countries.<sup>13</sup>

## **5. Japanese aid and Priority Issues**

In line with the basic policies, objectives discussed the following are Japan's priority issues.

### **5.1 Major thrust on Poverty Alleviation**

Poverty reduction is important development goal shared by the international community. Poverty is curse for the society for development; it is a hurdle in the overall development of human being and use of its full potential. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increases in employment, and enhancement in the quality of life are indispensable for attaining poverty eradication. Health, environment and climate are other issues where Japan gives priority.

### **5.2 Peace-building process for achievement for higher human development goals**

In order to stop confrontation, it is important to vigorously address various reasons that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will to give assistance to achieve poverty reduction and the elimination of gaps in the society, as discussed

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<sup>11</sup> Reality of aid Asia-Pacific (2005) Report.

<sup>12</sup> ODA White paper 2013

<sup>13</sup>(Peer review of Japan, OECD, 2004)



above.<sup>14</sup>

Conflict resolution and peace building is another area where Japan is committed, it is also committed to post crisis situation like the recent case of Syria where Japan is giving aid for refugees. Aid for peace building has been disbursed by Japan in the African countries. Peace building is important in other sense as stability is important for Japanese companies to sustain and development of its investment.

Japan through its aid has resolved to strengthen the channels of trade and investment in the developing countries. So that economic activities can be generated and a mutual benefit for trade and investment can be created (business friendly environment). This will include (i) cooperation in the area of trade and investment including the appropriate protection of Trade related intellectual property rights (ii) cooperation in the field of information and communications technology (ICT), (iii) expert exchanges as technical cooperation and (iv) cooperation for research.

## **6. Japan's ODA and Priority Regions and countries**

Observing the above factors, we can understand that Asia from the very beginning holds primacy in receiving aid from Japan. It comes in priority region for ODA disbursement from Japan. Historical and geographical proximity makes it suitable for Japan's aid and even in times to come coming next decades Asia will be the priority hot spot for Japan's aid. East Asian region among the Asian region has the major concentration of Japan's aid.

Aid has been used to make deeper ties and fill the development gap in the East Asia area, development projects in this region in this region is testimony of the aid given by Japan from poverty reduction to big ticket loan projects in ASEAN countries. JICA is a nodal agency which will oversee, execute the aid of Japan.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> ODA White paper 2013

<sup>15</sup> On October 1, 2003, the Japan International Cooperation Agency is due to be reorganized as an independent administrative institution, changing its status from that of a special public institution (ODA White Paper 2008).

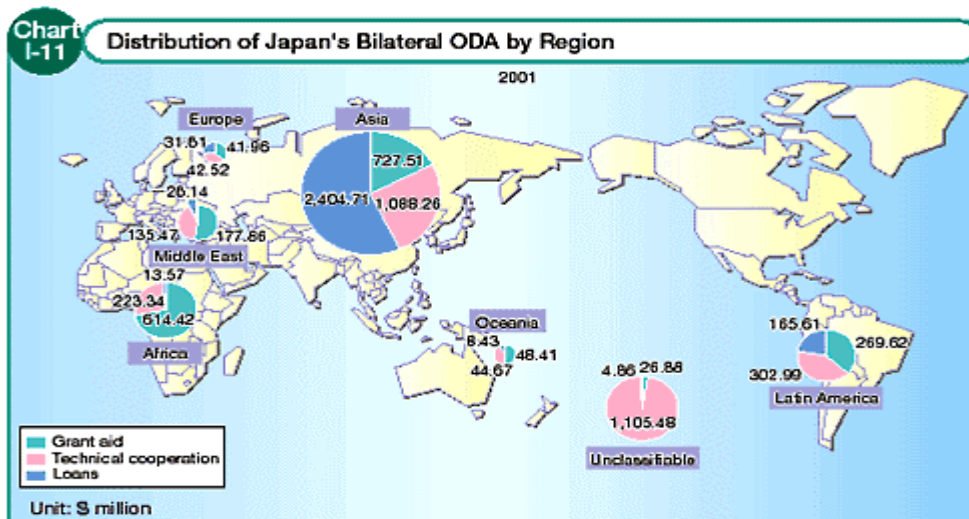


Fig.2 , Source: Summary of White Paper of ODA 2002(Japan)  
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2002/summary.html>

Asia dominated by Japanese aid from the very beginning data given above shows that major part of total aid region wise went to Asian region only. It shows Japanese priority for Asian region. “Aid will be used in the south Asian countries to empower the population economically where large number of poor live. Japan will give priority to other regions as well in line with its philosophy of Economic aid.<sup>16</sup>

Africa has large number poor countries, and is affected by conflicts and serious human insecurity issues, amid which self-help efforts are being enhanced. Japan is committed to support in these effort to improvement development which ultimately will develop the region.

The west Asian countries are important in the region for energy supply and for the peace and stability of the international community, but it has destabilizing factors which without stability will disturb the global peace and economic development process. Japan will give ODA towards social peace, stability.

Latin America includes countries that are relatively well developed, but also island nations with fragile societies. Taking into consideration the disparities arising within

<sup>16</sup> (ODA White Paper, 2013) Proximity and historical linkages played important role while disbursing aid to Asia by Japan.

the region as well as within countries, Japan will extend the necessary cooperation. With respect to Oceania, ODA will be provided, as there are many vulnerable island nations. But if we see business point of view oceanic countries these are not so productive in terms high return (investment) for Japan so it will take time for Japanese aid to receive by this region (Aid has been use for investment). Japan can prioritize this region viewing climate change conditions prevailing in this region which will effect first if sea level rise takes place due to global warming.

## **7. Principle of ODA Execution and over all development**

In line with the philosophy set out above. Japanese aid has been disbursed by seeing the socioeconomic condition of countries and Japanese aid priorities. The following points better describe these principles:

- 1 Environmental conservation and growth should be pursued in balance approach
- 2 Any use of ODA for aggravation of international conflicts and military purpose should be avoided which will only disturb the regions.
- 3 Keeping track and observing expenditure of Defense and armament related policies.
- 4 Care should be taken efforts for promoting democratization and the boosting of a market-led economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> (Reality of Aid Asia-Pacific, 2005)

## 8. Gaps in Literature

Most of the work till date has been done mainly focused on the economic side of the Japanese aid India and elsewhere in the world. Authors analyzed Japanese aid on the growth side of the economy rather than human development, human security, environmental measures. Data on ODA also shows that very less amount has been disbursed for Grant aid in comparison to ODA loans. It may be the motive of the Japanese government for business oriented philosophy rather than pure human development of the recipient country.

Arase (2005) regarding Japan's aid philosophy says that Japan's ODA has changed significantly. Like other bilateral donors, Japan's aid has always served many non development purposes. In Japan's case, these purposes were largely based on either domestic interest or International political interests. Domestic Interest mainly were motivated to secure markets for Japan's goods and establishing friendly relations with countries endowed with energy that Japan is in deficit. In Indian case it India has huge raw materials as well as cheap labor, land resources, demography and huge market.

Morrison (2005) determining aid policy was influenced by International politics specially after "Oil crisis" cold war period polarization" with United States .Japan's aid philosophy changed specially after cold war , as reflected – at least in principle in its ODA charter1992 which talks about basic human rights and environmental conservation. Morrison also gives details that Japan's aid has long been heavily focused on infrastructure.

So far the main literature mainly talks about economic side and its big ticket projects. Human security, environment studies and poverty with respect to India is lacking. Health and Education is one of the areas in welfare sector where the current literature talks very less about it, even the Government white papers in libraries or government offices talks less about these areas. This may be due to less investment in these areas through grant aid.

DMIC and Dedicated freight Corridor and current one in Pipeline are Chennai-Bangalore Industrial corridor. Most of the ODA has gone to Infrastructure projects (90 percent in India). It should be diversified to other areas also. Though it has created

labor market where huge job opportunity has been created but it is limited to few pockets of India. Overemphasis on infrastructure left a void for Grant aid and community development projects studies which has impacted the socioeconomic condition of vulnerable communities.

## **9. Research problem**

### **9.1 Research Questions**

- What are the political, economic and strategic objectives for Japan to decide the Grant aid projects?
- To what extent Grant aid of Japan to India is successful?
- What are Indian Domestic factors like Government policy that influence the decision of Japanese Grant aid to target various Aid projects.
- What are main constraints for Japanese Grant aid to India?
- How the Grant is targeted in India for development of projects?

### **9.2 Hypotheses**

- Japanese Grant aid to India is having positive Impact on the marginalized people of society and sustainable development of the country
- Japanese Grant aid to India is not very significant in its Total ODA to India.

### **9.3 Research Methods**

The methodology will be deduction method. The study will look at Japanese ODA to India in General and moves to particular aid that is “Grant Aid”. The Independent variable will be “Japanese Grant aid to India” and dependent variables will be “Indian Domestic Policy” and “Japanese Domestic policy Towards ODA.

The study will be descriptive and analytical of primary and secondary data. As it will be case study of selected Topics, the study will analyze the primary and secondary sources comparatively within the existing situation. The primary sources will include government documents - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Diplomatic White Papers - archival materials, reports and JICA annual Reports. The secondary sources will include books, journals, articles, magazines, newspapers, online newspapers, magazines and personnel interview.

***Chapter Two:***  
***Japan's Grant Aid to India***

## **1 Japanese Grant aid to Asia: An analysis**

The early instances of development aid from Japan were primarily as forced reparation payments to countries that had experienced severe damaged in economic loss and life due to Japan's aggression in the war. The San Francisco peace treaty of 1951 made clear that Japan would directly work with nations to agree upon reparation levels in a bilateral fashion (Takagi, 1995, p.10).The initial agreement between Japan and many countries provided not only for grants, but also sizeable loans from Japan to the countries. What Japan soon realized is that rather than being economic burden reparation payments opened up the markets in these countries to its own exports, something the countries would have been highly resistant to given the recent history of the war at the time.

The evolution of Japan's ODA to Developing Asia, however, follows an entirely different course. From the initial period Japan's ODA to the region was equal to the level of the UK and was over three times that of France .In fact, with the exception of two years when the UKs ODA was slightly larger, Japan's ODA was below that of the USA, but it steadily increased and finally surpassed the US in 1978 and has remained significantly above US level since.<sup>18</sup>

Despite having lower levels of ODA spending overall compared to most other DAC countries, Japan had a major presence in ODA from very early on in the post war era. The difference, however, was that it focused its aid in Developing Asia, a region of the world that became its important export market. Japan learned early on that ODA was a policy tool it could use to overcome the hesitation to engage in trade due to the bitter resentment that countries felt toward it in the aftermath of the war.

It is somewhat paradoxical that the forced reparation payments helped set the stage for Japan to economically engage other countries in Asia and ultimately cultivate needed

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<sup>18</sup>The growth in Japan's ODA spending to the region continued at a much faster rate than the other donor countries to the point where Japan's ODA spending was over 11times greater than that of the US in 1996 (Edward M. Feasel, 2015)

export markets to support its efforts to catch up to Western nations. While the evidence so far is suggestive of this interpretation of the role of Japanese ODA in expanding exports, as sort of a “priming the pump” model of export generation, we turn to econometric tests to examine the claim in a more rigorous manner.

While developing Asia has been the major focus of Japanese ODA(Grant aid) and the largest market for Japanese Exports in the post war era the interaction between Japan and individual countries in the region has varied .This is both in terms of prewar and postwar relations as well as the timing of ODA spending and increased exports .There were many variables which played important role in the economic empowering of Japan, no doubt ODA played important role but political stability with stable and long term policies also guided the path of ODA and economic relations between Japan and other developing countries. As such, understanding the political realities and diplomatic relationships between Japan and its partners is necessary to fully appreciate the ODA policy implemented.

In terms of Japan’s own political situation, the post war era has been marked by remarkable stability. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has been in power since 1955 with the exception of an 11 months period between 1993 and 1994 and from 2009 to 2012.The second Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of the LDP pushed forward an unpopular US-Japan security treaty which resulted in large public protests against his government. It was under his leadership that the first war reparations were settled and began and the first yen loan for ODA were made .The 1960’s unrest solidified the power of the LDP and the next Prime minister Hayato Ikeda came in and announced an “income doubling plan” that would set the focus on economic growth for the government and the nation over the next decade and beyond. From an early stage the concept of *keizai kyoryoku* or “economic cooperation” became an integral part of this strategy to build bilateral relationship especially in Asia, ones that were unlikely to displease the US, whom Japan depended on for security and aid (Ibid).



Japan emerged from the war as a strong bureaucratic intact. The main players in the bureaucracy and in ODA policy are the MOF (responsible for all ODA through 2008), MOFA (responsible for ODA grants), and METI (responsible for overseeing industry's interests in ODA). All three ministries are involved in the approval process for ODA projects. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is the implementing agency for ODA. In Japan the strong bureaucracy has essentially played a critical role for planning and implementation major policy changes in ODA during the post war era. While one- party dominated Japan's democratic politics over the period and this combined with a strong, influential bureaucracy provided great stability in the country, the situation across aid recipient countries varied greatly. Before examining specific cases, it is important to identify the countries that became Japan's main ODA recipients and exports markets.

It was in Asia that Japan began its post war program of economic assistance, initially in the form of reparations, then as official development assistance through yen loans and later the highly diversified aid program which we know today. Asia was the first and obvious target because of the region's pre-war trade and economic connections with Japan, the experience of the Japanese occupation of much of Asia and Japan's appreciation of the wealth of natural resources in the region and its proximity, not to mention the burgeoning markets. Japan saw its Sphere of influence to be Asia, and its role in there not unlike that of Britain and France in post colonial Africa, or the United states in the in Latin America .Japan usually denies a colonial heritage of its aid programme, but the experience was there, albeit short lived by comparison to the European empires.

Apart from being geographically proximate, there were strong racial and cultural affinities with Asia and, as a consequence of Japanese occupation, close ties with leaders in several countries. In addition, Asia was a region where Japanese aid would be visible, since (apart from United States anti-communist campaigns) the western powers were not showing a great deal of interest in the Asian regions development needs.

Japan's Political and economic objectives in Asia were also paramount. Japan had fences to mend and a severe historical legacy to overcome .It needs new friends in Asia, new trade ties, new market opportunities and new security arrangements. Japan's trade promotion linked up with its economic cooperation; the early history of Japan's aid program was part of a return –to-Asia strategy that succeeded brilliantly. A combination of aggressive exporting, selective importing, large reparation arrangement, and technical assistance through the Colombo plan (which Japan joined in 1954) and the United Nations, and eventually yen loans gave Japan access it needed to a role in post war Asian development. The efforts of prime ministers Kishi and Ikeda in the late 1950's and early 1960's to build ties with the leaders of Asia paid dividends and, although the perceived menace of communist china was political concern, trade was able to be carried on with that country for much of the period.

It is easy to see therefore, Why Asia became dominant in Japan's aid profile .Accepting the broad reasons of economic and political strategy, there are other specific reasons that had to do with economic development in individual countries, and the way in which Japan's Asian diplomacy was managed. Long term aid relationships did not emerge immediately; for example, the now dominated aid ties with Indonesia did not begin to coagulate until the late 1960's. The reparation agreement did not themselves cement aid links; they were more important in Japan's export drive, since the reparations were tied grants. They also facilitated important connections between governments and business, Particularly Japan's capital equipment makers, the heavy engineering industry and the consulting engineers. Major aid payments did not begin until yen loan program of 1957, and the emphasis was initially on South Asia, with its huge, accessible population base and potential markets. Between 1957 and 1964, sixteen of the twenty-one loan agreements were for India or Pakistan, all from the Export and Import Bank of Japan at not too low an interest rate (5.75-6.0 per cent) and all firmly tied to purchases from Japan. India has been one of the top recipient of bilateral aid ever since, and Japan's South Asian policy has relied on aid to give it substance and continuity. Similarly, Japan's aid to Bangladesh has brought about a close relationship of dependency as is also the case with Sri Lanka.

## 2. A comparative study of Japan's Grant aid disbursement to south East Asian (ASEAN) and India

Japan from the very beginning when it started its aid giving obligation starting with Colombo plan has inclination towards the ASEAN (Association of South East countries), causes for this we already have seen in the introductory chapter that its proximity with the region, its linkage with the colonial past to Japan and Demography of the region is quite used to the Japan type (cultural and life style of Japan). The ODA (Loan) pattern influenced the Grant aid pattern of aid development. One cannot separate this pattern because loans are influenced by Japan's foreign economic policy which is followed by Grant aid. A comparative study of grant aid given to ASEAN and India shows this trail of loan and aid pattern, further how grant aid though small in portion in this region also as compare to over all aid was more than India in comparison to other countries in the ASEAN like Thailand where Japanese Investment was quite high in terms of loan so does the Grant aid component was higher than that was given to India.

**Table.1 ODA Disbursement to Thailand (2009 to 2012)**

Year	Loan Aid	Grant Aid		Technical Cooperation	Total
2009	-202.33	3.71	(1.28)	48.30	-150.31
2010	-214.79	14.92	(1.91)	56.33	-143.54
2011	-237.15	7.25	(1.25)	62.27	-167.64
2012	-327.85	13.86	(1.29)	71.48	-242.51
2013	-265.03	23.60	(1.08)	48.38	-193.05
Total	1,796.72	987.84	(9.13)	2,792.74	5,577.28

Source; (DAC/OECD) net disbursement dollar million

Note: 1. After 2006, when grants are earmarked for specific recipients, the parts made through international organizations are included under the category of bilateral Grant Aid. In accordance with the directions of the OECD/DAC, starting in 2011 a wider range of multilateral grants has been categorized as bilateral ODA. The figures in brackets indicate the amount of multilateral grants within the sum of Grant Aid.

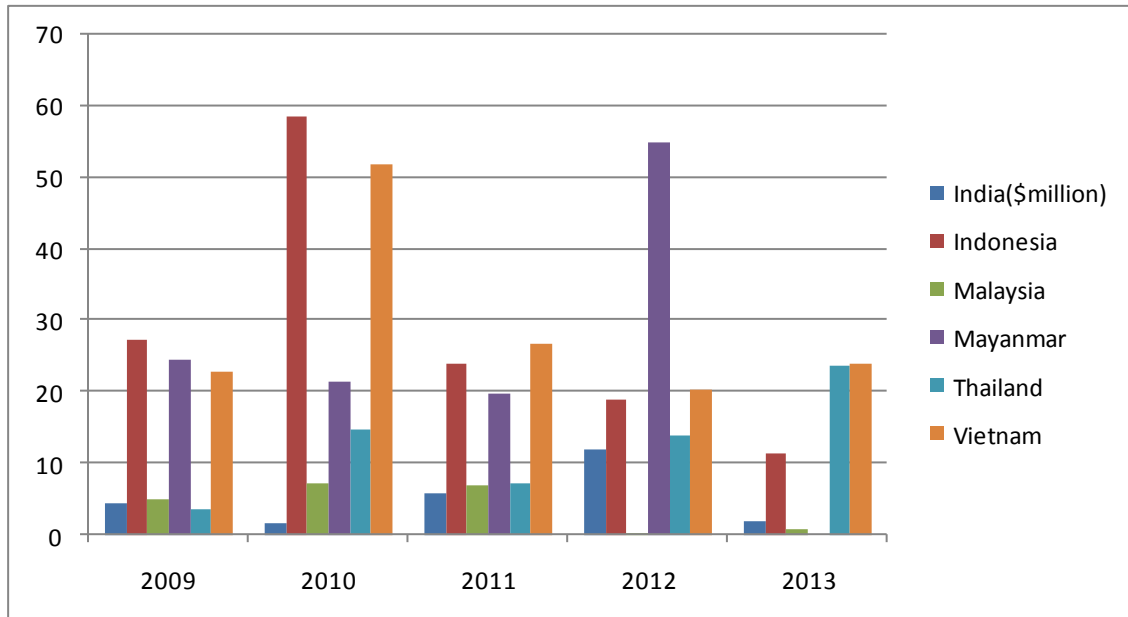
Note: 2. The annual figures for Loan Aid and Grant Aid indicate the sum of funds disbursed within the calendar year from the amount committed with exchange of notes. The figures under Loan Aid show balances after subtracting repayments from recipients.

Note: 3. Accumulated Loan Aid totals may be minus figures depending on fluctuations in exchange rates.

Note: 4. Technical Cooperation includes projects implemented by relevant ministries and local governments in addition to those administered by JICA. Note: Note 5. Totals may not always add up due to rounding.

Grant aid to Thailand was significant in the disaster mitigation and adaptation projects by Japan as we have already seen that many authors including David Arase and Alan Rix had argued that many factors which motivated Japan for investment in Japan was its responsibility to develop the developing nations so that in return of this development where peace will prevail due to democracy and once stable government is established there than it will be beneficial for Japanese companies to grow. Ex foreign minister Saburo Okita was of the view that it's the responsibility of the developed world to develop the developing countries to provide them aid in the form of grant with guided principles. Thailand has been regular receiver of Japanese grant aid in various projects related to human security, disaster mitigation like in the Year 2011 7.25\$million has been disbursed for Emergency Grant aid for flood disaster, Grant assistance to Japanese NGOs Projects(2projects),Grass root Human Security projects(15 projects). While in the same fiscal year India has been given 5.82 as Grant aid. This could be interpreted from the data above comparing with India that though India has huge population as well as physical expanse as compare to Thailand but more amounts disbursed to later have historical relation and aid destination that followed Japanese grant aid which is a complex phenomenon to understand.

**Fig.3 Grant aid to India and East Asia Graphical presentation (2009 to 2013)**



Japan's Grant aid Disbursements to ASEAN and India (Data: OECD/DAC, Graph prepared by Author)

Graph created by author, data source OECD/DEC/ MOFA (ODA, Indonesia, 2013)

Note: 1. after 2006, when grants are earmarked for specific recipients, the parts made through international organizations are included under the category of bilateral Grant Aid. In accordance with the directions of the OECD/DAC, starting in 2011 a wider range of multilateral grants have been categorized as bilateral ODA (Grant aid).

Note: 2. the annual figures Grant Aid indicate the sum of funds disbursed within the calendar year from the amount committed with exchange of notes

Note: 3. Totals may not always add up due to rounding.

Note:4: (Data of grant aid to Myanmar (2013) is not mentioned due to error in calculation and rounding of figure). (MOFA (ODA, Indonesia, 2013)

What the above graph shows is in equal distribution of grant aid, where India became numero uno in getting the total aid of Japan it should have been increased proportionally to grant aid sector but the economies of ASEAN like Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar got more than double the grant aid India got in the last decade as the graph of ASEAN and India clearly shows. While India was the target of loan aid, grant aid was still

dominant in the south East Asian countries. Areas in which aid is given is also differ in the sense that India got the projects mainly in health and education sectors like The project for prevention of Diarrhea diseases in West Bengal or the Project for the enhancement of International Collaboration in Open and distance Learning through ICT(the IGNOU Project). Some projects which were allotted to Myanmar like The Project for Establishment of Disastrous Weather Monitoring System, The Project for Improvement of Nationwide Airport Safety and Security, The Project for Upgrading Ferryboat in Yangon City, The Project for Rehabilitation of Baluchaung No.2 Hydropower Plant, The Project for Provision of Road Construction and Maintenance Equipment in Kayin State.<sup>19</sup> These projects have different nature when we see in the context of Indian projects, here in Myanmar safety and Hydro power related Grant aid projects are good in numbers which could be replicated in India also mainly in north east India states one, where hydropower potential is higher, secondly, proximity to Myanmar and the other south east Asian nations like Thailand, Cambodia these project related equipment, manpower can easily mobilized. The north east part of India which has mountainous terrain and potential resources like wood where Loan aid for development if a challenge or Japan is hesitant to move here due various reasons as pointed out by many scholars and academicians like Professor H.S. Prabhakar who says “Japan’s ODA investment are in areas which is peaceful, secure in security concern of property and has good potential for return in profit terms so Japan’s investments are mainly in Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and other metro cities of India” So if there is disturbance in North east India due extremism it could be curbed by the government with peace negotiations and Job creation in the areas filling the gap of income inequality and gap in the development of the north eastern states and the other developed states of India where over emphasis is given. One pillar of Japan’s aid is to give developing country a peaceful and democratic environment, so here Japan can invest in the North Eastern part of India like Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh for peace, Job creation and development of sustainable projects like Hydro Power. Japan like in Myanmar is has disbursed grant aid for The Program for Development and Rehabilitation of Community in Ethnic Minority

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<sup>19</sup> (ODA White Paper, 2013). Grant aid in Natural resources use and security is quite visible in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Areas (through UN-HABITAT) in the year 2012 which could be replicated in the ethnic conflict areas of India's north East. But seems one more reason Japan is hesitant in this part of India is India has already has its conflict with the rising china related to Arunachal Pradesh where Japan would not be Involved, Secondly China showed uneasiness in the past also regarding the development of Japan's aid related Projects which China feels Japan is polarizing the region for its own business profit to exploit the resources of Indo-china.

Myanmar is rather an unusual case, but is one of the best examples of the dominant position of Japan has attained vis-a-vis the economies of some of the Asian countries. While Burma has shunned extensive contacts with the outside world over most of the post war period, Japan has developed closed contacts. The promise of oil has been paramount, while there has perhaps been something of a sentimental attachment to Burma stemming from the war. Myanmar was Japan's seventh largest recipient of bilateral aid in 1988, but, as a result of what were officially termed difficult political conditions in the country, Japan suspended aid in September 1988, as a message of dissatisfaction with action of military dictatorship .Japan recommended some projects after recognizing the new Rangoon government in February 1989 and restarting aid. It also made available some emergency food aid via UNICEF in late 1988 and a grant of emergency medical equipment in March 1989.

In the field of education Japan's government is committed to fulfill the MDGs in the ASEAN region as well as south Asia including India. Many grant aid Projects in India which is related to education and training has been given by Japan but these were school or Institutions which are mainly Vocational in nature in the sense it is preparing the poor and down trodden people in India to be self sufficient.

These educational projects in India should be expanded to add more activities in primary and secondary education also though through right to education act 2009, India government has improved lot the indicators of the education measure but at the same time environment of educational institution is not up to the marks like ASER report of a

PRATHAM (NGO which work in the field of education in India has pointed out in its annual reports. So Japan could fill this gap through its Grant aid program like it did in the ASEAN Region like Japanese Grant Assistance Project for Improvement of School Environments in the Three Southern Provinces.

Projects for School environment improvement was executed in three provinces Sekong, Attapeu and Saravan Provinces. Japan gave assistance for community development through participation of local people, NGO's and other stake holders. Border areas near Vietnam and Cambodia still has higher poverty incidence, Japan can push its aid activities so that at least the poor children get their primary education.

In Thailand Project are diversified in nature. The Government of Japan, under its Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects Scheme (GGP), is providing funds amounting to some 2,912,300 baht for the "Project for construction of self-reliance support center and equip training facilities for minorities/migrants with disabilities in Sangklaburi, Kanchanaburi".

These Projects are becoming more effective due to conflict and economic migrants of Myanmar and Bangladesh in the recent time when the minority migrants were stranded in the Indian Ocean region when they left for Job search or discarded by Myanmar or forced by the Rakhine state Buddhist majority to accept them.

Some projects which are different nature which has been granted to ASEAN countries are Mini-Hydro Power Development Project in the Province of Isabela Philippines, Mini-Hydro Power Development Project in the Province of Ifugao (Philippines), Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese SME's Products (Vietnam), The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (Vietnam) (ODA White Paper:2013). These projects have different values for the development of the society in east Asia, projects nature are similar to Loan projects which involves construction in big size like SMEs and Hydro project but at the same time it helps for job creation and sustainable development reducing the burden on coal and other renewable products.



ASEAN projects implemented by Japan are unique sometimes according to the country but have its own value to cater the human race. Though numbers are different in the aid component, it is influenced by the priority of the donor country according to their own interest as well as historical relations and geostrategic position of receiver country like south east Asian countries has huge potential of demography and raw material .This region as it is in the tropical belt has many tropical diseases and poverty and unemployment is also paramount. So grant aid helps the some pockets of ASEAN in effective way but not in whole some way .Same is the case with India while India is the third largest country in Asia in terms of economy and it is growing at the rate of 5 to 6 percent per annum has huge human capital where using it could develop more but at the same time there are some indicators like planning commission report of India which showed and Tendulkar committee report where people around 37 percent are still living below poverty line.

Japan aid in Indochina has been important, although capital aid to Vietnam has been suspended since January 1979 following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea the month before .Vietnam had been one of the largest recipients of Japan's Grant aid in 1960's; Japan's contribution to social welfare projects in that country were substantial, and an indicator of Japanese support for American policy in Vietnam. Aid to Cambodia resumed on a very small scale in 1988, in addition to humanitarian assistance mainly through the United Nations. Over the period 1967-73 a small amount of aid flowed to Cambodia from Japan. But recent Japanese attention has been more on the political issues of resolving the conflicts within the country, rather than resuming aid on a larger scale when the outlook there was still uncertain. Japan's aid to Laos has continued , Japan being that country's largest donor in 1987 and its second largest in 1988 and 1989.In the 1970's the Nam Ngum Dam was the focus of loan aid but grant aid has continued largely uninterrupted , not only on projects but for food, refugee relief, medical assistance and debt relief. New agreements were signed in 1990.later added new recipient was Mongolia, confirmed during Prime Minister Kaifu's visit in August 1991 and by Japan's commitment to the International donors meeting in September 1991.Japan would provide about one third of overall initial commitments of US \$155 million.

Japanese aid to Asia therefore presents a complex picture with no simple explanation for its pattern of growth or its structures, despite an apparent emphasis on resources and market. Although the region is a composite in official statistics, Japan's policy towards each country is governed by different priorities and the problems and prospects vary across region. Japan's approach to Myanmar, for example is very different from that to neighboring Bangladesh. Whether there is any real benefit in considering Japan's aid to Asia as a single entity is a key issue; it may be more appropriate to look into Japan's aid to the Asia Pacific region more generally, or to particular parts of Asia, such as ASEAN or South Asia, or to categories of recipients such as the LLDCs, the NIEs etc. 'Asia' is perhaps a useful category with which to begin, although the limits of the concept need to be borne in mind. What is important, however, is to recognize the strength that the concept retains in Japanese thinking about not only its international aid role, but its international activity more generally. The geographical, racial and cultural entity of Asia is a powerful image for the Japanese mind, and at home Japan's role in Asia is widely accepted, even encouraged.

### **3. Japan's Grant aid to India**

Japanese ODA to India started in 1958 and it was the first country to receive the Japanese Aid and loans at that year though less in number in comparison as of today. India-Japan friendship year was celebrated 50 years of Diplomatic relationship of its friendship. Japan was seen as a natural ally in the World War II period where Britain was seen as an enemy to continue its own vested interest in India at that time needed an ally, Japan was on the axis side with Germany while Britain was in allied forces, even if there would not be reverses in the first half of the 1940s in Japan and US than may be India-Japan relation would be seen in a different perspective, Japan would have occupied or so. India saw Japan as a role model as an Asian country from which inspired with Meiji restoration and emergence of the Asian giant which defeated big forces like China and Russia in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Grant aid to India was given as a good will gesture by Japan to help the developing country. Japan also took responsibility to develop and improve the socioeconomic life of the

country. ODA charter of 2003 of Japan says that Japan is committed to eradicate poverty and enhance the democratic principle through aid where ever it needed. From 1958 India is continuous beneficiary of Japanese aid. In 2003 Japan became numero uno aid giver to India, one point discernible here is that with increase in other components of aid like loan and technical cooperation, Grant aid component also increase side by side but not that amount as the other two components. Projects have been executed state level as well as state level. Grant aid projects have been given to all India level where one benefit of giving aid to one project can translate it to any area in India. For example Aid for Increased food Production<sup>20</sup> in the years (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997). This food production in Agriculture category has immense potential as it can be used any where irrespective of states .Grant aid to ground water projects was taken state wise as content and contamination of water could be of different types in different states as West Bengal has high content of arsenic while Bihar has high content of Iron .Some states where potable water facilities are not available in hinterland than Japan through its grant aid in grass root project play vital role. Potable water projects play very important role which prevent water borne disease to infest the healthy human secondly hygienic water facility stop breeding of water breeding bacteria and germs which later enters into human being through food or water typhoid and Poliomyelitis.

From the start of new century focus has been given on poverty reduction, women education and environmental measure as the ODA charter describes it but in actual scenario environment is still in backburner in the grant aid segment where least projects had been executed since 2001 though sustainable development is the component in the other projects like Loan and technical cooperation for example social forestry development in Odisha district with partnership with the local stakeholders.

Such environmental friendly projects should be promoted in the Grant aid sector. Training in self help groups like tailoring or horticulture development could be linked with environmentally sound practices like drip irrigation in place of flood irrigation in

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<sup>20</sup>Grant aid was given in the category All India unlike The Project for construction of the Nizamuddin Bridge was given to Delhi only in state category.

horticulture which will help in soil nutrient management (these environmentally sound practices should be tied aid for effective implementation of the projects). Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and West Bengal are the states which has been given quite big share of Grant aid projects. Since 1995 when polio eradication project was started in India most projects went to West Bengal in addition to Bihar and Odisha (from the year 2009 to 2010). Projects tracking and its post implementation effect of the beneficiary is rather more important than just to identify and implement the project. There have been many cases in the past in the grass root level where corruption breeds. Grant assistance in grass roots projects are implemented at local self government level where their role becomes indispensable.

It is necessary to know here the panchayati raj system procedure and how it breeds corruption where JICA could be cautious when implementing its projects at grass root level under grant aid in grass root project (GGP) in India. Here involvement of gram panchayat comes as these projects are implemented in jurisdiction of gram panchayats. But there are panchayat's who did good performance to transform life of deprived rural people or created environment of good governance in India. Panchayati Raj institutions came in to being with the implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act (1992) which gave constitutional power to the local governance at the grass root level in India. These free and fairly elected local bodies in the past mired in lot of corrupt practices as many case studies in this regard has been done to prove this. Until and unless auditing is made strong and transparent it is very difficult to expect these institutions free and fair. Panchayats are the main authority to take decision in local development issues like biodiversity, forest conservation and water conservation in the local area. Gram Sabha (Village assembly)<sup>21</sup> can play as auditing agency in Japan's grant aid projects also as it does in case of other rural development and poverty reduction programme of State government or government of India, but problem of audit arise in those scheme of Indian government also implemented at grass root level where gram sabha (village assembly). But real problem lies in the effectiveness of the gram sabha where there is problem in its

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<sup>21</sup> Provided by constitutional 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act 1992 as a auditing agency of gram panchayat (local self government at the grass root level may include few village according to population).

power itself Gram panchayat members seldom want to call gram sabha meeting as elected members of gram panchayat are reluctant to be transparent and accountable so it's the responsibility of the local executive government to oversee the development in the meetings of gram sabha and its proper organization on time and a proper quota should be fixed for the gram sabha meeting and in case a certain number of member of gram sabha do not come then meeting should be cancelled, These procedures are very pertinent in case of the Japan's grant aid to be successful otherwise it will like any other government scheme which will fall in the corruption trap. Embassy of Japan's website in India give caution related to corruption in the aid as" In order to prevent fraud and corruption in Official Development Assistance (ODA), we provide a consultation service for information related to fraud and corruption in Japan's ODA projects in India and Bhutan (The Embassy of Japan in India also has been accredited to Bhutan)

After receiving the information, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will check it and take necessary measures in an appropriate manner (JICA India).

The information you submit will be strictly protected, and personal information will never be disclosed in public. Yet, depending on the contents of the consultation, we (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan) will take necessary measures, including conferring with the government concerned on the condition that you never have a disadvantage for it. You will be informed of the results of the measures taken based upon your information on fraud and corruption"

#### **4. A comparative study of Components of ODA (Loan, Technical cooperation and Grant aid) by Japan to India**

Japan's grant aid to India is quite not sufficient if we compare it with its huge population base that is according to 2011 census 1.25 billion and area wise also India's expanse is very broad one India's position is seventh in the world in terms area and hold second position only after China. If we compare the table, which gives data of Loan, grant aid

and Technical cooperation from 2008 to 2012. Grant aid stands third in position while other two have taken big share in comparison to the grant aid pie. In the year 2008 Total loan aid was 576.48 \$million while Technical Cooperation was 19.80 \$million dollar and finally least one is Grant aid which is 3.53\$million only. Even in that year's total 599.81\$millions comparison it is less than one percentage which is a very dismal amount. In the year 2012 where the loan aid and other two aids grant aid and technical cooperation amount increased substantially but percentage to total ODA to Grant remain constant that is near one percentage only. The worst share can be clearly observed in the year 2010 where ODA in general is highest and in that Loan is exceptional high as compare to Grant aid which very low 0.01%.This may be due to global melt down as global economies are fighting for balancing their economy but why only grant is low in the year nearby 2010 but not the loan component which highest ever if we analyze the other four years from 2008 to 2012.One other interpretation may be that loans which has obligation for the recipient country to repay after maturity with interest payment decided by the agreement parties while the grant aid component is free of cost. So many critics like Alan Rix argue that aid from Japan is motivated by its own foreign policy goal and economic calculations. So grant aid is given as a gesture to the recipient country where long term goal is ODA loan in general, it can be seen in the table where 90% and more goes for bigger projects mainly infrastructure projects and construction like road, rail tracks, freight corridor and metro rail projects which have been completed like Delhi Metro Project, Delhi Mumbai Industrial project and others which are under construction or in pipeline like Chennai-Bengaluru Economic Corridor. The need of the hour is to increase the share of grant aid to total ODA so that greater benefit reaches the masses mainly the deprived and poor get maximum benefit out of it, while it does not mean that Infrastructure loans which are not benefitting the poor or rural people, It does definitely but in long run by way of trickle-down effect or creating jobs like in Industry and service sector like tourism, real estate, construction among others. One peculiar characteristic of Japan's aid is its investment of ODA loan is focused on Urban areas to Urban areas say DMIC project which links the big cities like Delhi and Mumbai and in between them cities like Jaipur, Neemrana are also connected, it will be highly helpful to add on the effort of the Government to Hundred smart cities projects. Grant aid disbursement also did

not go beyond the 200 to 500 kilometer range from the cities except few projects. Health and Education is priority no doubt and even among these women and children has been given more focus. Immunization in the Polio eradication mission is nothing but Children centric program which to be administered only children up to the age of five years or below. Though in later years the manifestation of Polio hampers the economy, one can integrate with the economy as well as adult health because adults which could not be part of the economic activity due to disability have negative effect on the economy due to dependence on the able one. So Polio eradication from the country helps the economy from unhealthy adults in time to come. Now, that India is Polio free it should be vigilant for non import of polio from the countries where it is present like Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nigeria (WHO, 2014).

**Table.2 Japan's ODA Disbursements to India**  
(Net disbursement \$million)

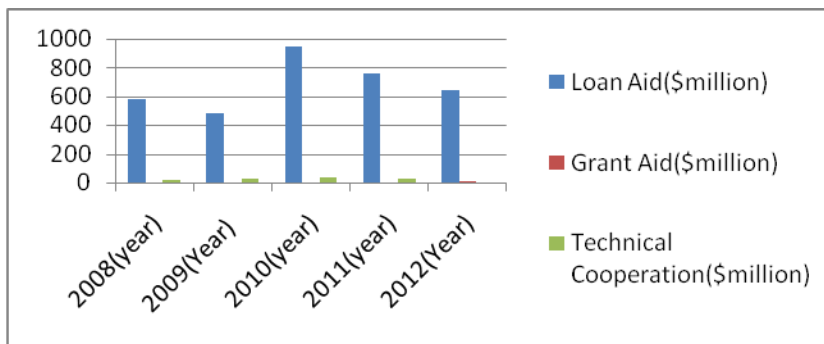
Year	Loan Aid	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total
2008	576.48	3.53	19.80	599.81
2009	484.54	4.50	27.97	517.01
2010	943.60	1.68	35.86	981.14
2011	762.46	5.82	28.09	796.37
2012	647.06	11.90	45.70	704.65
Total	11,289.52	594.02	578.47	12,461.99

Source: OECD/DAC

- Note: 1. The annual figures for *Loan Aid* and *Grant Aid* indicate the sums of funds actually disbursed within the calendar year out of the amount committed with exchanged notes. The figures of *Loan Aid* show the balances after subtracting repayments from recipients.
2. Accumulated totals of *Loan Aid* may be minus figures depending on fluctuations in exchange rates.

3. *Technical Cooperation* includes projects implemented by relevant ministries and local governments in addition to those by JICA.
4. Totals may not always add up due to rounding.

In the year 2008 total Grant aid from Japan to India disbursed was 3.53 \$million which compare to expense of the country (total area) is not sufficient in any case the other countries which gives the grant aid are also not impressive these countries are DAC countries which I will discuss in detail when comparing Japan's Grant aid and DAC member countries .only in the Year 2012 when the Grant aid component of aid went beyond 10 \$million, in the same year Technical Cooperation and Loan also shoot up, this may be world economy recovered in positive direction from the gloomy period of 2008 to 2010 where global economic meltdown effected the economies of the world very badly so it is evident that it will have pressure on the macro economic factors of them and hence will directly affect their loan giving activities .Aid was used as foreign policy goal not only by Japan but other DAC members also with time to time. Different states of India got different amount in various years but one thing discernible here is some states had got exceptionally high ODA loans as compare to other states .For example Delhi got loan amount 577,523 (Million JPY) from the year 1997 to 2012 only while Andhra Pradesh received loan amount of 405,311 (Million JPY) from the year 1978 to 2011.<sup>22</sup>



**Fig.4 ODA disbursement from 2008 to 2012 (loan, grant aid and technical cooperation)**

Source:OECD/DAC

<sup>22</sup>JICA Projects in India, ODA Loan projects.P.no 6,7 (JICA ,booklet, 2015). ODA projects are divided among states in different years having different amount of disbursement).



From 2008 to 2012 approximately 12000\$million has been disbursed (total ODA) but at the same time 25\$ million is given as Grant aid for the welfare of the society, grant as aid has been given to sectors which effects the poor most like health, education. One foresightedness of Japanese policy makers and mandarins is that if one give grant in the field of education or reconstruction or drinking water it will not help ,they tried to make the schemes more sustainable in nature like in Banaskantha district potable drinking water pumps have been stalled which is not only benefit the human being but also cattle where they have given option for separate pit for it, they could give simply money like the Indian government does in many of its scheme to buy the product with the help of gram panchayat members again there is a chance for corruption where local people or beneficiaries for whom the project is targeted for by the panchayats members as many reports in the past has shown.

Japanese government is committed to corruption free environment where aid should be directly help the beneficiary so JICA tries to built the project under its direct control under the NGO's partners in the grass root projects where local government in the form of panchayat take parts in decision making where chance of breeding corrupt practices may occur, one more good practice by Japanese government tied with its aid practice is independent audit of the completed projects are being organized this can be a learning area for state government in India if they want transparent and accountable system of panchayat.

**Table.3 Disbursements by Fiscal Year and by Type**

Fiscal Year	Loan Aid	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Chennai Metro Project (217.51)</li> <li>· Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase 2) (420.27)</li> <li>· Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training Project (52.41)</li> <li>· Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (300.00)</li> <li>· Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (IV) (777.53)</li> <li>· Guwahati Water Supply Project (294.53)</li> <li>· Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2) (170.95)</li> <li>· Kerala Water Supply Project (III) (127.27)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 2,360.47</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in India (through UNICEF)</li> <li>2009</li> <li>· Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (1 project) (0.04)</li> <li>· Grassroots Human Security Projects (25 projects) (2.10)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 4.23</p>	<p>Total 24.51 (Includes JICA Projects: 11.79)</p>

	• The Dedicated Freight Corridor Project	• The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis in India (through UNICEF)	Total 31.94
	(Phase 1) (26.06)	(2.05)	(Includes JICA
	• Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	• Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (1 project) (0.11)	Projects: 18.55)
	(Phase 2) (V) (336.40)	• Cultural Grassroots Project (1 project) (0.05)	
	• Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II) (234.02)	• Grassroots Human Security Projects (22 projects) (1.68)	
	• Chennai Metro Project (II) (598.51)		
	• Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1)		
2009	(II) (902.62)		
	• Rengali Irrigation Project (III) (30.72)		
	• Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project (53.84)		
	Total 2,182.17	Total 3.89	
	• Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)	• The Project for Strengthening of Electronic Media Production Centre in	Total 35.20
	(16.16)	Indira Gandhi National Open University (7.87)	(Includes JICA
	• Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project (50.01)	• The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF)	Projects: 16.81)
		(1.92)	
	• Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project (88.29)	• Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (1 project) (0.11)	
2010		• Grassroots Human Security Projects (20 projects) (1.69)	
	• Yamuna Action Plan Project (III) (325.71)		
	Total 480.17	Total 11.59	
	• Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	• The Project for the Eradication of Poliomyelitis (through UNICEF) (1.20)	Total 30.25
	(1,279.17)	• Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (1 project) (0.30)	(Includes JICA
	• West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project (63.71)	• Grassroots Human Security Projects (17 projects) (1.29)	Projects: 26.93)

	· Ap Rural High Voltage Distribution System		
	Project (185.90)		
	· Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II) (198.32)		
	· Bihar National Highway Improvement		
	Project (229.03)		
	· Madhya Pradesh Transmission System		
2011	Modernisation Project (184.75)		
	· Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project		
	(Phase 2) (157.49)		
	· Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		
	Energy Saving Project 2 (300.00)		
	· New and Renewable Energy Development		
	Project (300.00)		
	Total 2,898.37	Total 2.78	
	· Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement	· Grassroots Human Security Projects (13 projects) (1.04)	24.80
	Project (607.40)		(Only JICA Projects)
	· Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project		
	(289.75)		
	· Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis		
	Project (Nagaur) (375.98)		
	· Campus Development Project of Indian Institute		
	of Technology, Hyderabad (53.32)		
	· Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)		
2012	(1,361.19)		

	• Chennai Metro Project (III) (486.91)		
	• Bihar National Highway Improvement Project		
	(Phase 2) (214.26)		
	• West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project		
	(Purulia) (142.25)		
	Total 3,531.06	Total 1.04	
<b>Total</b>	40,13.60	900.41	362.05

Source: MOFA (Japan) ODA data.

Note: 1. A yearly figure for *Loan Aid* or *Grant Aid* is based on the amount of assistance agreed through exchanged notes during the fiscal year in reference. A yearly figure for *Technical Cooperation* indicates the amount of fund disbursed from the budget of the fiscal year in reference by JICA, relevant ministries and local governments.

2. The sums for *Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid*, *Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects*, and *Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid* depend on grant contracts (G/C).

3. The sums of *Loan Aid* do not include the amount of cancelled or rescheduled debts.

4. The figures for *Technical Cooperation* up to the fiscal year 2011 indicate the amount of *Technical Cooperation* carried out by all relevant authorities. The fiscal year 2012 shows the amount of *Technical Cooperation* implemented by JICA.

5. Accumulated totals may not always add up due to rounding.

## **5. Goal and value of Japan's Grant aid including other aid Component to India**

Japan put great effort for deepening ties of India and Japan. Japan is committed to provide its loan strategically to India to enhance the mutual cooperation. 30 percent of population in India lives under poverty where Japan can use its grant aid for upliftment of the poor masses with India. Japan's commitment can be seen in this aspect that India was number one position to gain Japan's aid. Climate change and environment are other areas where Japan is committed to help India. Exchanges of experts and training is another

value which adds to the Indian expertise given by Japan as technical Cooperation scheme under ODA (MoFA : 2011).

Behari (1968) on sociological changes in India says The Impact of large scale technical and economic assistance has been very profound on the Indian society. Even before attaining Independence the level of education among certain section of the society was high so influx of foreign aid mainly helped the elite of the Time. But if we see the current situation Grass root projects are helping Poorest of the poor to develop with sustainable development.

MDGs are one of the measure goals that were set by the world community to develop in harmony set Eight Goals where target was fix for Human security, Education, women empowerment and environmental sustainability to be achieved by 2015. Japanese ODA charter can be seen in tandem with these goals from the Old Charter of 1992 to the existing charter of 2003 which set new goals for aid.

Varma (2000) observes that during the early years aid was restricted to Technical assistance. However, gradually it expanded to include financial and other forms of assistance .In the early 1960's Japan's Total ODA was about \$100 million, but by 1984 it had increased to \$4.34 billion making it the second largest donor country after U.S among the DAC countries. Japan joined in OECD in 1964; it was being criticized for pursuing "neo-mercantilist" policies. The terms and conditions were not conducive for the recipient country major thrust was given on the buying of Japanese products rather on investment on technical advancement. The Japanese Government itself admitted to the poor quality of its aid.

The Japan Forum for International Relations in its recommendations to Prime minister Hashimoto categorically stated that aid is a "diplomatic instrument" to serve Japan's national and foreign policy interest and recommends that it should be used strategically, 'closely linked to bilateral relations'. In making this recommendation, the council recognizes that ODA is and should be "planned and managed on the basis of mutual interests of donors and recipients rather than seen as charity from the rich to the poor."

“Japan was the first Non western country aid donor to break through the poverty and middle income traps that have bound developing countries around the world to the realm of lower living standards and the human misery that often comes with it” Edward M. Feasal (Japan’s Aid, 2015). Even before achieving advanced nation status, however it initiated efforts to provide economic assistance to other developing countries. The scale of this assistance expanded as the countries level of development advanced until the point where it became the world’s largest donor for almost a decade. The role that Japan’s aid has played in the political economic history of the nation in the post war era is immense and varied.

Value of Grant aid lies in the actual fulfillment of Japan’s grant aid goal of Japan. Poverty eradication in actual terms and pouring aid for pouring eradication is two different terms as it had been evident in case of India from 1980’s onwards where government of India gave lot grants and implemented schemes of Poverty elimination like “Garibi Hatao” which in Hindi language means remove poverty but in actual sense it was not success scheme. Rampant corruption at lower level of governance and unaccountability were some of the reasons .So gram sabha can play bigger role in grant aid projects but proper auditing and reporting should be the norm than only be the projects granted by Japan either in Poverty eradication, diseases control or training of Women folks for self help will be fruitful. So the goals of grant aid to be fulfilled its procedures in the recipient country should be followed with transparency and accountability.

**6. Analysis of Diversity (areas and Geography) in which Grant Assistance disbursed by Japan, 2012 to 2014.**

**Table.4 Projects funded in the FY2014**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Project Area</b>	<b>Sector</b>
<b>1</b>	Tamana	The Project for the Expansion of Vocational Training Center for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Delhi	Delhi	Education (Vocational)
<b>2</b>	Assissi Sister's St. Joseph's Dispensary	The Project for the Construction of Out Patient Department for the Poor Patients in Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Health
<b>3</b>	Saint Hardyal Education and Orphans Welfare Society	The Project for the Construction of Shelter Home in Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, for Destitute and Helpless Old Aged People Picked up from the Streets in Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	Social Welfare
<b>4</b>	Mission Foundation Movement	The Project for the Construction of Community Health Clinic in Khamrang Village, Kolasib District, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health
<b>5</b>	Akabpur Sammelani (AS)	The Project for Expansion of Primary and Middle School for the Children of Backward Communities in Burdwan District in West Bengal	West Bengal	Education
<b>6</b>	Vivekananda Mission Asram (VMA)	The Project for Reducing the Magnitude of Avoidable Blindness of Needy People of the Community in South 24 Parganas, West	West Bengal	Health



		Bengal		
<b>7</b>	Russ Foundation	The Project for the Construction of Hospice cum District Training Centre for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Health
<b>8</b>	Hebron Educational and Charitable Trust	The Project for the Construction of a School for Underprivileged Rural Children in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Education
<b>9</b>	Society of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	The Project for the Construction of a School for Underprivileged Girls in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Education
<b>10</b>	Lokseva Shikshan Vikas Trust	The Project for Installing Water Purifying Systems to Supply Potable Water in Banaskantha	Gujarat	Health and hygiene
<b>11</b>	Dalit Sangh	The Project for the Construction of Skill Development Vocational Training Centre for Marginalized Communities in Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Education (Vocational)
<b>12</b>	Light of Life Trust	The Project for the Provision of Medical Equipment for the Medical Diagnostic Centre in Raigad	Maharashtra	Health (Equipment)

Aid Grant assistance in the year 2014 in the above table gives impression that Japan's aid is not concentrated in one area like education or health per se but it has wide presence like sanitation (Drinking water improvement or Installation of water purifying system Banaskantha (Gujarat), Project for the construction of skill development Vocational centre for marginalized Communities in Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh). If one look at the NGOs or civil society who took these projects with specialization the areas has also diverse out reach. In a single financial year every states here tried to be included in Grant assistance in grass root project award so that equal participation can be justified but at the same time as India is a huge country where 29 states and 7 Union territories (UTs) are

existing 12 or say 15 projects are minuscule in this regard though small in nature it has great impact on the community or purpose to which it serves but numbers should be increased of the present projects. One discernible point here is that most of the aid went to two heads in the year 2014 which is Health and Education so I analyzed vertical components like Health, Education, Environment, Energy production (renewable like solar plants or adaptive mechanism) then it was definitely health and education which stood more or less 40 to 50% of total Grant aid in the given year. Grant aid if viewed horizontally then it is diversified in both education and health sector. For example in Education sector The Project for the Construction of a School for Underprivileged Girls in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu and The Project for the Expansion of Vocational Training Center for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Delhi both is educating the underprivileged but one for girls and other for person with disability again previous one is for traditional(mean to impart school education) educational centre other is modern education by way of providing training so that the beneficiary can match their different ability with the job market in health also equipment as aid is quite discernible in style of Japanese aid giving style like Traditional Japanese Massage therapy training project in Dehradun for blind school students.

In Health sector diversification is evident from Institution build to equipment support to preventory practices like potable water et al. Some example of diversification of nature of this sector like The Project for Installing Water Purifying Systems to Supply Potable Water in Banaskantha and The Project for the Construction of Hospice cum District Training Centre for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Madurai, Tamil Nadu both these have complete different beneficiaries and target NGOs one is preventive and the other is post disease support and like motivation ,care and cure so the diversification is the mantra for Japanese aid disbursement.

**Table.5 Projects funded in the FY2013( Japan-India relations GGP, 2013)**

No.	Organisation	Project Title	Project Area	
1	Rajsamand Jan Vikas Sansthan	The Project for Construction of Women Progress Centre at Rajsamand in Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Women empowerment
2	Ishwar Charitable Trust	Project for Supply of Retinal Surgical Equipment for the Poor Patients in Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Health Infrastructure
3	PHD Rural Development Foundation	The Project for Construction of Check Dam at Mohmadbas Village, Mewat District, Haryana	Haryana	Rural Development
4	Harappani Gorbanjara Mahila Kala Vikas Mandal	The Project for the Construction of Training Centre for Empowering the Banjara Women through Promotion of Traditional Handicrafts in Beed District	Maharashtra	Women Empowerment
5	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)	The Project for the Establishment of Agriculture Tool & Equipment Library and Food Processing Unit at Community Learning and Business Resource Centre	Gujarat	Women empowerment
6	Padhar Hospital	The Project for Equipping Padhar Hospital with Oxygen Generator	Madhya Pradesh	Health

Source: Embassy of Japan in India

Women Empowerment becoming the more focus of these grant aid projects either training or watershed management or building the capacity for self help groups to sustain the self dependent life. The development and growth in the last two decades in the

economy and society also led the Indian government to legislate many laws for women empowerment like one third reservation of seats in the local self government, self help group formation through microcredit agencies to give them enough financial support to grow some more examples like Women only banks, special schemes targeted to female only so the Indian Government itself is committed to the empowerment of women. It's an add on catalyst by the Japan government in the form of aid which pushing the noble idea of empowerment. In the year 2013 where empowerment was more focused like The Project for the Construction of Training Centre for Empowering the Banjara Women through Promotion of Traditional Handicrafts in Beed District (Rajasthan)<sup>23</sup> and The Project for the Establishment of Agriculture Tool & Equipment Library and Food Processing Unit at Community Learning and Business Resource Centre where self employed women Association is grass root partner is making institute like only women centric NGOs more independent to think and focused oriented towards women empowerment.<sup>24</sup> The case of Banjara women training where these folks are traditionally understood as ambulatory tribes, they do not have fix residence as is the common practice of this community so they move place to place with their family and live stock for their livelihood but training and support will empower them financially as well as socially at the same time. World bank as well as Inter Governmental Panel Climate Change in its reports says that poverty has immense influence in the climate change but it does not mean that affluent people are exempted from the responsibility of climate change enhance activities. The observation of the world bodies here is poverty left people with no choices but to choose the practices which are environmentally unsustainable like using fossil fuel to cook food; Open defecation. So empowerment and poverty reduction will give the economy of India as well as the world a boost for sustainable development. It is very imperative to empower the other half of the society to sustainable and inclusive growth.

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<sup>23</sup>Grant aid for grass root projects, Embassy of Japan, 2013)

<sup>24</sup> SEWA, 2014 (self employed women association)

**Table.6 Grant aid Projects in 2014 (Embassy of Japan in India GGP)**

No.	Organization	Project Title	Project Area	
1	Purvanchal Gramin Seva Samiti	The Project for Equipping Fatima Hospital with Medical Equipment in Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Medical
2	S. M. Sehgal Foundation	The Project for Construction of Check Dam at Rawli Village, Mewat District, Haryana	Haryana	Rural Development
3	Gram Chetna Kendra	The Project for Construction of a Vocational Training Centre for Women and Youth at Sambhar Block in Jaipur District, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Women Empowerment Education
4	Jalpaiguri HRIDAY	The Project for Integrated Service Delivery to Promote Sustainable Development on Health & Education for the High Risk Community at Jalpaiguri District	West Bengal	Health and Education
5	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha (VJSS)	The Project for Construction of a New Primary School Building for the Poor Tribal Children of Odisha at Durgaprasad Village of Khorda District	Odisha	Education
6	Malabar Social Service Society (MASSS)	The Project for Construction of a Day Care Centre for the Elderly Living Below Poverty Line in Kasargod, Kerala	Kerala	Social welfare (Elderly people)
7	Gramodhaya Social Service Society	The Project for Construction of a Multipurpose Training Centre for the	Tamil Nadu	Education

	(GSSS)	Underprivileged in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu		
8	Swamy Dayananda Saraswati Educational Society (SDSES)	The Project for Construction of an Industrial School for the Underprivileged Youth in Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Education
9	Santhigiri Rehabilitation Institute (SRI)	The Project for Construction of a Barrier-Free Hostel for Persons with Disabilities in Idukki, Kerala	Kerala	Social welfare (person with Disabilities)
10	P.R.I.D.E India	The Project for the Construction of a Training Centre for the People in Raigad District	Maharashtra	Education
11	Grameen Samasya Mukti Trust	The Project for Constructing a multi-purpose Drop in Centre for the reduction of sexually transmitted disease in Yavatmal District	Maharashtra	Health
12	Bal Mahila Vikas Samiti	The Project for Setting up of an ANM/GNM Training Institute in Datia District, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Education
13	Ophthalmic Mission Trust	The Project for Refurbishing the Medical Van and Setting up the Medical Equipment for Preventing Blindness Caused by Diabetic Retinopathy in Dahod and the Peripheral Districts	Gujarat	Health

These are projects which shows the vitality of Japanese aid by various means from Grants which is very much in line with the Japanese commitment for the socioeconomic development of the recipient country for example Rehabilitation of destitute children's in Kolkata to establishment of Hospital and providing standard health care to the tribal's of Gujarat state is a work which not only fulfils the socioeconomic upliftment of the

downtrodden of the poverty ridden country but It also conform the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nation member countries to achieve some key indicators of reducing mortality rate, alleviation of poverty, Education to reach the masses, environment conservation.

Japan-India economic partnership has long history of sixty or more years. Now when India is becoming the number one ODA recipient after 2003-04 is a significant development of these countries. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in his book also mentioned India that it will cross the level of trade of China and US in coming years with Japan. Though being the first recipient of the Development assistance of Japan India lagged behind in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century where China, Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries were leading in getting the Japanese Loan and Grants. It was due to various causes like Japan thought its duty to assist the countries to whom it colonized and to give reparation. Aid was used as tool for recovering its relations with these countries and Japan also took the opportunity to use the demography of these vast regions and to use its natural resources. One drawback that can be concluded from the above table and data in the beginning of this chapter is that Japan's grant aid very less as compare to other world bodies like World Bank. Japan's aid if one analyze from the point of geographical presence then it is quite discernible that western states have been the focus areas while eastern states has more or less no presence. Like in the year 2012 and 2013 Grant aid to grass root projects has been concentrated in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra even Tamil Nadu and Delhi was also beneficiaries of these projects which boosted and made life standard more what the deprived and excluded citizens in the society. But states of Bihar, Jharkhand, west Bengal, North east states went where some unrepresented. Moreover not a single Grant aid has been given in to Bihar to grass root project. One understanding by seeing the data and list of the aid disbursal, it is quite noticeable that Grant aid projects as satellite aid component to Japan's loan and technical aids. The ODA loan has been more focused on Infrastructure like Highways, freight corridor and urban area projects like Delhi metro, Chennai metro and Mumbai metro. Grant aid projects are also presence in good numbers where there is Japan's investment in Infrastructure and manufacturing bases in the states. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan

(Japan's special zone to cater only Japanese Industry and Japanese style management.<sup>25</sup> Haryana and Madhya Pradesh .On the other hand in states in Eastern India are underrepresented in gaining grant aid, this may due to lack Japan's investment in these states like Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal. The above table shows that more 70% of the Grant aid went to these western states. While eastern states are poorer and living standard is low as compare to western states like Gujarat and Maharashtra so disbursal of Loan should make way to eastern states.

The hill states of India like North East and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir has negligible grant aid presence though Uttarakhand has good number of projects like Mamta Samajik Sansthan which impart technical training to women folks for self reliance. One thing is noticeable here that Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern states has special category status States which get incentives and special packages from the central Government (India).The criteria in choosing these special category states is Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP),Forest Cover, Population and area .<sup>26</sup>

The reason I am pointing out special category states is Japan can use the surveyed and tested backwardness of the special States by Indian Government to divert some part of Grant aid projects to these states so that equal representation can be given. These special states has also low infrastructure and high poverty and disease like malaria, dengue and other water related diseases where Japan can improve the life style of the poorer states .States with larger population should given more Grant aid in proportion to their poverty and backwardness, though Health and Education is core of the Grant aid as the table figure out other sector should also be given chance like micro irrigation, Climate change mitigation and adaptation. Role of Gram Sabha in the Panchayat is vital in Indian Public

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<sup>25</sup> Rajasthan has developed special zones for the development of Industry in the state, it has greater fillip for Japanese companies as it has cordial environ and Japanese style management in the whole zone. Engineers coming from Japan also feel at home due to their authentic Japanese style living and food culture.

<sup>26</sup>Fourteenth Finance commission argued to dismantle the special category state status: Economic Survey of India 2014-15.



administration for development in the rural areas, Japan should also look into it other than NGO's as partner in the grant aid grass root projects. Why Gram sabha? Gram sabha's are constitutional body at the grass root level which plan the development projects like Climate change, Agriculture, drinking water sanitation etc . Indian NGO's and JICA can leverage the experience of the Gram sabha for beneficiary finding so that targeted people can get with greater Transparency.

**Table.7 Grant aid to India from Japan from 1997 to 2013: A case Study**

Project Name	State	Sector	Fiscal year of Grant Agreement	Grant Amount (Million JPY)
Aid for Increased Food Production	All India	Agriculture	1997	300
The Project for Construction of the Dredger For minor Fisheries Harbours	All India	Fisheries	1997	1248
The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipments for the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for children	Tamil Nadu	Health	1997	667
The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipments for Sir J.J Hospital and Cama and Albless Hospital	Maharashtra	Health	2003	844
The project for Founding a collaborative Diarrheal Diseases Research and Control Centre	West Bengal	Health	2004	2134
The Project for Development of Ground Water in the State of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Urban and Regional Development	2005	630
The project for Improvement of Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics, Odisha state	Orissa	Health	2005	830

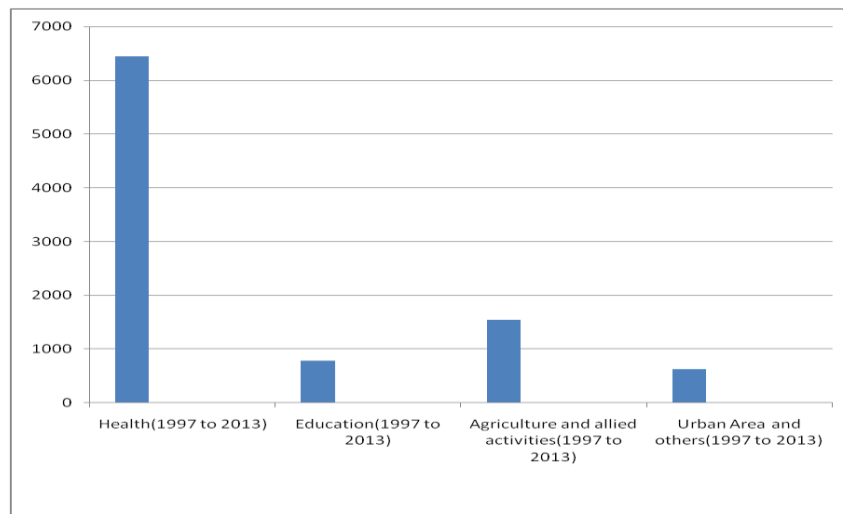
The Project for Eradication of poliomyelitis(Via UNICEF)	Assam and west Bengal	Health	2009	205
The Project for Eradication of poliomyelitis(Via UNICEF)	Assam and west Bengal	Health	2010	192
Project for Enhancement of International Collaboration in Open and Distance learning through ICT at electronic and media production Cetntre of Indira Gandhi National Open University(IGNOU)	Delhi	Education	2010	787
The Project for Eradication of poliomyelitis(Via UNICEF)	west Bengal	Health	2011	120
Project for Improvement of Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children,Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Health	2013	1495

Source: Table by Author (Data taken from Projects in India, Published in January 2015, JICA India Office.

Last two decades analysis shows that Health was dominant in Grant aid component ,It seems that Eradication of Poliomyelitis was main agenda in these grant aid starting from 1995 when Indian Government started Pulse Polio campaign. It worked for India where finally in March 2013 Polio was eradicated from the land. It was multimember effort like Notary club, UNICEF, WHO, Indian Government. Japan helped India through UNICEF (Grant aid).The above Table clearly shows that every year or two Japanese aid went to poliomyelitis. Why Health was predominant than others in the disbursement of Health? The reason may be due to a tropical country vector and water borne diseases are common here, it become worse when patient is poor, poverty force people to live in filthy not because they do not want to live hygienic life but they do not have means and sources to live life cleanly which ultimately lead to unhealthy life with disease related to life style or living places. Giving Drinking water like Project for drinking water in Banaskantha district in the state of Gujarat make sure that people do not fall prey to unhealthy water which leads them to disease. Poliomyelitis is also a disease which is caused due to

contaminated water, Japan could have done more on this front of polio because if immunization is preventive than widespread presence and installation of water pumps and water purifier in the states could have benefitted not only children under five which is typical beneficiary of polio immunization scheme but adult citizens also so that other water borne disease could have been avoided .From 1997 to 2015 most projects went to Health and Education in the grant aid sector other areas have also been given but weight age is not significant as compare to these two that is Health and Education.

**Fig.5 Japanese Grant aid to India from1997 to 2013(Graph form to show the above table break up) Grant amount (million JPY)**



Sources: Graph By author. (Data from the above table source JICA India)

It is evident that most of the Grant aid went to Health sector, Education is also the main focused area but here it came through different channel also like technical cooperation and training program though in this table every single project has not been taken in account as the data given here is the only available and major data. Education sector has been mixed with other component shows the mix nature of Education which in other way the major beneficiary of Japanese Grant aid. While agriculture has also been given good amount but if one see the entirety of the population and Geographical area of India it is very minuscule and above that the agricultural grant aid are mainly related to supportive

one like fisheries development and aid for increased food production but goodness of this grant aid is that it has been given frequently if quantitatively. Besides these there are one or two projects which are unique and single in nature not presented in graph and quite older than these one like but they keep their importance like The project for construction of Nizamuddin Bridge in the year 1994, so 2778 million JPY was disbursed, this unique type project have long term implication like deepening symbol of friendship between the two countries which is now number two and three in Asia.

The process that Japan follow after giving help to India is according to the established procedure which has uniform and pre-planned agenda from survey of the project site to the construction and post construction of the project where they dispatch repair team to repair the broken part and material related to the construction and project management .So herein lies the responsibility of India to give full support as it is giving from the inception to Japan to carry out projects but at the same time there are loops holes in the Indian governance system to help the genuine beneficiary and grass root partners (NGO's) .so the ultimate noble cause of giving from a international donor(JICA) should reach the beneficiary in time bound manner and qualitative rather than quantity is also point which makes the aid effective. For example if a project of low income house is built with the help of grant aid in summer and when monsoon season came it fell down due to low endurance to heavy rain than the project will be effective only on papers not on ground. The sustainability and cost effectiveness is the key to Japanese projects for example In 1995 Shigeru Ban <sup>27</sup> designed the Paper Log House in response to the earthquake that devastated Kobe. In 2001 Ban used the Paper Log House in India after the country suffered its worst earthquake on record.

The Pritzker Prize–winning architect Shigeru Ban , famous for his humanitarian designs, has launched a campaign to provide shelter to victims of the April 25 earthquake in Nepal as published by hyperallergic.com (online website for art and architecture).Humanitarian help by Japan using its expertise in the field of disaster management will help the

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<sup>27</sup>Japan's famous architect who won Pritzker prize, it is said to be equivalent to Noble prize in the field of Architecture.

recipient country. Japan has a reputation to be on time delivery of services, I observed this when I visited the country during my education trip (Okita Memorial Fellowship) where every transport from local trains and flights were on time, restaurants ,hotels and even local police are so punctual to deliver their service fast. Sustainable development is the future of human race in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and poverty is curse and impede the development as it drag the sustainable development path due to unsustainable practices it's not that they do it voluntarily but due to no other way to live life and earn. So removing poverty is one of the goals of ODA charter through aid but scrutiny and proper beneficiary selection is a cumbersome task which Japan should be careful as in many India cases like Direct Benefit Transfer many ghost beneficiaries came out in the later stages. Selection of even projects will be more fruitful to fulfill the target of human development like many poor states like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand are lagging behind to receive Japan's grant aid as compare to other developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi where already Industrial development and aid has given thrust to human development through education and health projects.

NGOs those are based in rural areas doing developmental works in tribal areas and run by women or SC (scheduled caste) or ST (schedule Tribes) should be promoted to empower them, there is one more benefit to promote them like locally based NGOs will have more knowledge of culture, demography and topography of the region or state rather than city based NGOs. My argument here about NGOs is not about giving preference to local where efficiency is compromised but to give them share in the development and sense of inclusion finally empowering them using their experience and knowledge.

***Chapter Three***  
***Japan's Grant Aid: Health sector***

## **1. Japan's Grant aid visions to India and Developing countries an overview**

Japan is committed to help the developing societies through its aid either through grant or loan aid but social sector aids are mainly grant aid or technical components. In developing countries many people lose their lives because they are not able to receive adequate health care or medical services. Despite technical or financial assistance from international Organizations such as the world Health Organization (WHO), Donor countries and private foundations which vowed for millennium development Goals only time will tell or it appears that it is difficult to reach the Goals in the stipulated time by 2015. In light of the "Strategy on Global Health Diplomacy" set out by the Japanese Government, Institutions like Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which is a Government agency to oversee loan ODA (Grant aid and Technical Cooperation) disbursement and research in the aid area is accelerating the effort to support developing countries to achieve MDG's in cooperation with International Organization and donor countries. It is true as the government of Japan is trying to give importance to its Social and International obligation to help the developing society by giving it in the form Official Development Assistance either through technical aid or grant aid for example in education sector grant aid is given but substantial part of the aid comes to India through technical cooperation from Japan as it involves dispatch of technical experts, exchanges but in health sector in India grant aid has part is more weight because it involves construction Of Hospitals but many Scholars denied this by saying that the flow of the fund is so minuscule that it is very hard to put its foot print in large countries like china and India. MDGs are to be fought with care but many few days are remaining for completion of 2015 year which is the target year to accomplish these goals. Why these goals are important to achieve in case of India? Where India through PPP (Public private Partnership) mode, Public Participation, or through various international organizations like UNICEF, Rotary international is trying to achieve these goals. In the later part of this chapter I have given the details of the status of the MDG's in its achievement by the Indian government and strategies. "Island approach" of development is good in the sense that at least development is taking its course but uneven distribution of developmental

projects are also unfair for the people who lives at the margin of the society. Here the island means selected pockets of some states is given more preference and developmental activities and projects are more present as compare to other states which should have been given more chances. Furthermore , for promotion of the “Universal Health Coverage (UHC).WHO defines UHC as “as ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need ,of sufficient quality to be effective ,while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.” JICA is working on “strengthening health system,” “maternal and child Health”, “infectious Diseases control” from the following perspectives.

## **2. JICA’s Role in Health Sector in India**

### **2.1 Health Systems strengthening**

“Health system strengthening “is defined as a process to improve the structural foundation that provides both public health and medical services to people in need. This includes changes in health policy and administrative structure, improvement of health facilities establishment of an efficient and accurate supply chain of medical products, improvement of the quality, collection, and utilization of health information and enhancement of health financial management, including revenue collection. This also pertains to the capacity improvement of health work force s that plays crucial roles in health service delivery and health administration. In case India under National Health Mission ASHA and ANMs (Accredited social health activists and auxiliary nurse midwife) play crucial rule for health awareness and give health care services at grass root level. The ASHA plays a very important role in strengthening health system, while preserving the principle of voluntarism, local residency, community based selection, and the three key roles are:-

1. Facilitation for Health care Services.
2. Community level care provision including counseling and interpersonal communication for behavior change.



### 3. Social mobilization, especially for the marginalized to access essential health care services

JICA with grant aid can empower the less educated women or girls by giving them training to strengthen the health care system. In the new century India has achieved health related indicators very fast though in some areas it still lagging to achieve in comparison to other south Asian nations like Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh which are not so strong as compare to the third largest economy in Asia.

Health systems strengthening is important to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which aims both at preventing financial catastrophe due to medical costs and at addressing geographic, financial and socio cultural barriers to essential health services, especially for maternal and child health and infectious diseases control . The total number of ASHAs engaged by States/UTs increased from 7.06 lakh in 2009 to 8.90 lakh in 2013. Here in lies where Japan can push India to achieve Universal health care goal using its grant aid or technical cooperation by dispatching health care experts from Japan to giving training.<sup>28</sup>

JICA provides multi-layered assistance to strengthen health systems in targeted countries. In the African region, JICA provided capacity development support to local health administrations and introduced Japanese management practices such as Kaizen for better health facility management.

In Senegal, the training models and the tools for effective management developed through the implementation of JICA projects were widely adopted by other donors to be utilized throughout the country. In Tanzania, the introduction of Kaizen helped reduced the waiting time for patients and excessive inventory of medical supplies in hospitals. In

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<sup>28</sup>For career progression of ASHAs, States have been asked to give priority to ASHAs in ANM/ GNM schools, subject to their meeting the eligibility criteria. Five states have already implemented this initiative. Report Five years (2009 to 2014) achievements and new initiatives, Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2014.

Kenya, JICA has helped expand essential health services, including immunization and delivery assisted by skilled birth attendant, in the project supported areas. In the Latin American regions, JICA aims to contribute in national health priorities through the establishment of effective service delivery models at the primary health care level in Bolivia, Guatemala, and Honduras.

In some targeted countries, JICA is formulating support programs by combining greater impact financial and technical cooperation to achieve greater impact on health outcomes. For example, a health finance expert is dispatched to the ministry of health of Kenya to help achieve UHC in collaboration with Organizations such as the World Bank. The replication of best practices will help India in achieving health care services like KAIZEN practices in hospitals in India will be of immense help in quality terms in India like the premier institutes and medical colleges with hospitals are always full with patients where there is no proper management of beds, waiting for health check up so Japan through its best management practices can improve the situation at service delivery level by giving training to medical staffs and establishing training institutes for through grant aid projects.

## **2.2 Improving Maternal and Child Health**

Medical services on time to the mother and infant is key for to the Japanese health system services, India has also adopted on time delivery of services to the needy of health services the block level. Janani shishu suraksha Yojana which is the scheme of the central government is only strengthening this initiative.

According to 12<sup>th</sup> plan India will continue to focus on Maternal mortality and Infant mortality reduction, strengthening of the health system and giving. On time service delivery to the needy mainly the rural mother and children will give effective results in India where it is lagging to achieve MDGs as compare to some poorer south Asian counter parts. The government is giving priority to reach position where universal health care can be reached but problem of funding of the Indian government is a issue. Further 12<sup>th</sup> plan says proper area specific intervention will give fruitful result in birth delivery through skilled birth delivery attendants. Training of traditional birth delivery attendants in remote areas will universalize the skilled birth attendant service and institutional birth delivery mainly to the rural poor. So synchronization of schemes in India with valuable

schemes of JICA will help lot as both Japan and India Wants to solve the health funding to the under privilege in the society. During the Eleventh Plan funding for health by Central Government has increased to 2.5 times and of States to 2.14 times that in Tenth Plan, to add up to 1.04 per cent of GDP in 2011–12. At same time population and income Per capita is also increasing in India so just increase in funding in terms of budget will not give the fruitful outcome.

In fiscal year 2011, JICA prepared a thematic guideline for maternal and child health and has been extending its cooperation to many countries for strengthening health systems that make a comprehensive “continuum of care for maternal and child health “more wide spread and sustainable. JICA has focused on strengthening frameworks for maternal and child health service provision and capacity development. JICA’s measures include: reinforcing administrative and management capacity of health ministry’s(Ministry of Health family and welfare India) and for the extension of mother and child health services building capabilities of local health authorities; strengthening capabilities of mid wives and other health service providers ;strengthening the coordination among health centers ,primary and referral health facilities.<sup>29</sup>

Japan can start the schemes related to child health in India like In 2013, JICA initiated Technical cooperation for the improvement of maternal and child health in the Dominican Republic ,Honduras, Burundi, Dijibouti, and Sierra Leone for the purpose of securing safe child birth and appropriate new born care. In Cambodia, by utilizing grant aid provided by Japan, the national Maternal and Child Health Center was established in 1995 as a central hospital and administrative base for the development of human resources engaged in maternal and child health. Building Health care institutions in India like The Improvement of Kalawati Saran Children’s Hospital (Delhi) , The Improvement of Kalawati Saran Children’s Hospital (West Bengal) in the Year 2004 has great impact on the local people’s life to get affordable health facility and technical expert dispatch and giving training in Japan has helped India and to leverage Japanese expertise in the area .Responding to the situation where advanced medicine has been increasingly

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<sup>29</sup> (JICA Annual Report, 2012)

required for obstetric and neonatal health, it has been decided that enhancement of facility functions will be funded by grant.

Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are presented in national family health report of India:

- Height-for-age (stunting)
- Weight-for-height (wasting)
- Weight-for-age (underweight)

**Table.8 Nutritional status of Children by states (India)**

State	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean (SD)	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean (SD)	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean (SD)
			Z-score				Z-score				Z-score
<b>India</b>	23.7	48.0	-1.9	6.4	19.8	1.5	-1.0	15.8	42.5	0.4	-1.8
<b>North</b>											
Delhi	20.4	42.2	-1.6	7.0	15.4	4.0	-0.5	8.7	26.1	1.0	-1.3
Haryana	19.4	45.7	-1.8	5.0	19.1	1.4	-1.0	14.2	39.6	0.2	-1.7
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	38.6	-1.5	5.5	19.3	1.1	-1.0	11.4	36.5	0.5	-1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	14.9	35.0	-1.3	4.4	14.8	2.3	-0.7	8.2	25.6	0.5	-1.3
Punjab	17.3	36.7	-1.5	2.1	9.2	1.5	-0.5	8.0	24.9	0.5	-1.2
Rajasthan	22.7	43.7	-1.7	7.3	20.4	1.6	-1.1	15.3	39.9	0.4	-1.7
Uttaranchal	23.1	44.4	-1.8	5.3	18.8	2.3	-0.9	15.7	38.0	0.3	-1.7
<b>Central</b>											
Chhattisgarh	24.8	52.9	-2.0	5.6	19.5	1.3	-1.1	16.4	47.1	0.0	-1.9
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	50.0	-2.0	12.6	35.0	1.0	-1.6	27.3	60.0	0.1	-2.3
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	56.8	-2.2	5.1	14.8	1.2	-0.8	16.4	42.4	0.1	-1.8
<b>East</b>											
Bihar	29.1	55.6	-2.1	8.3	27.1	0.3	-1.4	24.1	55.9	0.1	-2.2
Jharkhand	26.8	49.8	-1.9	11.8	32.3	0.6	-1.5	26.1	56.5	0.2	-2.2
Orissa	19.6	45.0	-1.7	5.2	19.5	1.7	-1.0	13.4	40.7	0.5	-1.7
West Bengal	17.8	44.6	-1.7	4.5	16.9	1.9	-0.9	11.1	38.7	0.5	-1.6
<b>Northeast</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	21.7	43.3	-1.6	6.1	15.3	3.4	-0.7	11.1	32.5	0.6	-1.4
Assam	20.9	46.5	-1.8	4.0	13.7	1.2	-0.8	11.4	36.4	0.3	-1.6
Manipur	13.1	35.6	-1.4	2.1	9.0	2.2	-0.6	4.7	22.1	0.5	-1.2
Meghalaya	29.8	55.1	-2.0	19.9	30.7	2.6	-1.2	27.7	48.8	0.2	-2.0
Mizoram	17.7	39.8	-1.6	3.5	9.0	4.3	-0.3	5.4	19.9	1.2	-1.1
Nagaland	19.3	38.8	-1.4	5.2	13.3	4.7	-0.5	7.1	25.2	0.8	-1.2
Sikkim	17.9	38.3	-1.4	3.3	9.7	8.3	-0.1	4.9	19.7	1.3	-0.9

Tripura	14.7	35.7	-1.5	8.6	24.6	2.2	-1.2	15.7	39.6	0.1	-1.7
<b>West</b>											
Goa	10.2	25.6	-1.1	5.6	14.1	4.3	-0.7	6.7	25.0	1.9	-1.1
Gujarat	25.5	51.7	-2.0	5.8	18.7	1.2	-1.0	16.3	44.6	0.1	-1.8
Maharashtra	19.1	46.3	-1.8	5.2	16.5	2.8	-0.9	11.9	37.0	0.9	-1.6
<b>South</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	18.7	42.7	-1.7	3.5	12.2	2.2	-0.7	9.9	32.5	0.6	-1.5
Karnataka	20.5	43.7	-1.7	5.9	17.6	2.6	-1.0	12.8	37.6	0.5	-1.6
Kerala	6.5	24.5	-1.1	4.1	15.9	1.2	-0.9	4.7	22.9	0.4	-1.2
Tamil Nadu	10.9	30.9	-1.1	8.9	22.2	3.6	-1.0	6.4	29.8	1.9	-1.3

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population.

Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. (NFHS India Report3 2005-06)

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who are below -3 standard deviation (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

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Source: Indian National family Health survey Third edition (NFHS India 2005-2006)

People in the low income group spend more money on food but nutritious food is still a dream for half the population of India. One more interesting relation with these states is that low income states has low education output and hence low health outcome, having more diseases in low income states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Ill health ultimately put pressure on finance so out of pocket expenditure increases so the vicious cycle goes on. Strengthening health will ultimately strengthen the economy as healthy workforce will contribute more.

Moreover, JICA is integrating nutritional efforts into the mother and child health program. “Mal nutrition in women and men can result in reduced productivity, slow recovery from illnesses, increased susceptibility to infections, and a heightened risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. A woman’s nutritional status has important implications for her health as well as the health of her children. A woman with poor nutritional status, as indicated by a low body mass index (BMI), short stature, anemia, or other micronutrient

deficiencies, has a greater risk of obstructed labor, having a baby with a low birth weight, having adverse pregnancy outcomes, producing lower quality breast milk, death due to postpartum hemorrhage, and illness for herself and her baby” as described by National Family Health Survey Of India’s (Third edition). Close to 1.3 million children die every year in India because of malnutrition, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). This data gives us impression that while India is third in the world for its purchasing power its population still has great nutritional lack. The project for health hygiene in Chamoli district shows Japan’s commitment how Japan is committed for health and nutrition. It is disturbing fact that 99% of under five mortality occur in the developing societies, it is due to malnutrition to unhygienic child care and unable to buy medicine and pay for health services due to poverty.

### **2.3 Infectious Disease Control**

With three major infectious diseases –HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria – alone claiming the lives of several million people each year, infectious diseases pose a direct threat to the poor especially. They are also a factor in hindering economic and social development .Infectious disease control is an issue that needs to be addressed globally, as infectious diseases spread across countries and continents through economic activities and as a result of the development of transportation.<sup>30</sup> JICA provides support for infectious diseases control through both horizontal approach, which focuses on strengthening of health system, and a vertical approach, which aims to tackle specific diseases .In implementing its technical cooperation and financial assistance JICA provides fund as aid for fighting HIV/AID, polio, tuberculosis and other diseases in developing countries with international partners like UNICEF, WHO among others. Technical cooperation involves formation of a national strategy; collection and analysis of health information; strengthening prevention, testing, and treatment services; technical cooperation is more evident when training of health personnel is being organized. Financial assistance is carried out to supply countries with polio, measles and other vaccines as well as various types of equipment.

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<sup>30</sup> (JICA, annual Report, 2012).

In 2013, JICA carried out technical Cooperation projects in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ghana, Zambia, Solomon Islands and Vietnam, as well as provided training programs in Japan from several countries including India to strengthen their administrative capability and diagnostic techniques. In other areas, JICA utilized knowledge gained from infectious disease research in Japan to carry out joint research with research institutions in Asia and Africa in the fields of AIDS, tuberculosis, dengue fever and other infectious diseases. Joint research has been conducted.

### **3. State of Health and India's National Health Policy**

Health is prime indicator for countries overall development with education. Healthy people create healthy society which in turns boosts economy, advancement in science and technology and finally advancement of human race. India growing fast in every sense from economic numbers to health care services but it is still a challenge for the India government to provide quality health service to the masses due to various reasons like over population, shortage of medical staff and funds to cover all. "The reality is straightforward. The power of existing interventions is not matched by the power of health systems to deliver them to those in greatest need, in a comprehensive way, and on an adequate scale".

India is known in the world for its generic drug manufacturing which makes medicines affordable to the poor people of the world. Even recent issues of "compulsory licensing" like Novartis and Glaxo Smith Kline where under "patent laws and compulsory licensing" policy India Has given license to many generic drug makers to make the medicine or to formulate drugs after the licensing period is over of the brands under its patent laws. At the same time India has to be vigilant and cautious not to disrupt the free market policy and free flow of movement of goods, services and human capital without putting trade barriers. India can learn from Japan on patenting rules and norms from technical cooperation.

Among Indian Drugs makers only Lupin is present there significantly. If Japan's drug making policy and auditing process is stringent then India should also raise standard in this sector. Raising of standard is pertinent not because Indian drugs will make market for it but it will improve the health standard in the country where we have witnessed substandard drug administration or clinical trials many times among the poor part of the country like tribal areas.

The National Health Policy of 1983 and 2002 have served India well, in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans and for different schemes. Now health priorities are changing with the changing of socioeconomic pattern of the Indian society. Some major changes that we are witnessing in Indian development in Health care sector are one - Health Priorities are changing. As a result of focused action over the last decade we are projected to attain Millennium Development Goals with respect to maternal and child mortality<sup>31</sup> ,Two The second important change in context is the emergence of a robust health care industry growing at 15% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) (Hindustan Times:2014).It shows the significance how big pharmaceutical companies are viewing for India and at the same time recent cases of USFDA(United states federal drug agency) where it declared Ranbaxy companies particular drugs ban when it found contaminated. Japanese Pharmaceutical giant Daiichi sankyo and its takeover of Ranbaxy is evidence of Indian market prowess in pharma sector.

### **3.1 Health Situation Analysis in India**

India is trying best to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which was set in the year 2000 to be achieved by the year 2015 with respect to maternal and child survival. Other than maternal and children health Environment and education was also a goal to be achieved under the MDGs. "The MDG target for India Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 140 per 100,000 live births. From a baseline of 560 in 1990, the nation had achieved 178 by 2010-12, and at this rate of decline is estimated to reach an MMR of 141 by 2015. In the case of under-5 mortality rate (U5MR), the MDG target is 42. From a

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<sup>31</sup> (National Health Policy 2015 )India draft



baseline of 126 in 1990, in 2012 the nation has an U5MR of 52 and an extrapolation of this rate would bring it to 42 by 2015” (National Health Policy Draft: 2015).

**Table.9 Disease burden estimations (India)**

Disease/health condition	Estimates in 2005 (lakh)	Projected estimate for 2015 (lakh)	Cases reported in 2010 (lakh)
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	85	NA	11.74
HIV/AIDS	51	190	-
Acute Respiratory Infection	257.37	NA	247.20
Diarrheal diseases (episodes/year)	760	880	101.13
<b>Malaria and other vector borne conditions</b>			
	20.37	NA	13.73
Enteric Fever	6.95	NA	10.35
Pneumonia	7.74	NA	7.32
Leprosy	3.67	Expected to be Eliminated	-
Otitis Media	3.57	4.18	-
<b>Non-communicable conditions</b>			
Cancer	8.07	9.99	9.80
Diabetes	310	460	376.70
Mental health	650	800	-
Blindness	141.07	129.96	-
Cardiovascular diseases	290	640	469.70
COPD and Asthma	405.20	596.36	-
<b>Other non-communicable conditions</b>			
Injuries-deaths	9.8	10.96	3.35
No. of hospitalizations	170	220	-

*Source: Report of the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, National Health Profile 2010  
-Central Bureau of Health Intelligence*

Non communicable Diseases in India are surprisingly rising rapidly. For example Diabetes expected to rise 50 percent or more from the year 2005. Mental health which

comes under non communicable diseases which exists 650, 00,000 in the year 2005 is expected to increase 800, 00,000 in total number of people. Government of India can establish more rehabilitation centre and counseling the patient for better life of the citizens. “As the world grows richer and older, mental illness is becoming more common. This has consequences from California to china” (The Economist: 2015). In communicable diseases Diarrhea diseases (episodes/year), Acute Respiratory Infection is high among the India populations; better living style where hygiene should be a priority can curb the diarrhea cases which are a communicable diseases cause due to consumption of contaminated food and water.

Population is still a huge problem to check its growth it affects the society in many ways like burdening on infrastructure including health and education, unemployment rise and low income giving rise to poverty and food insecurity. Some states which have done well on population stabilization some are still lacking behind like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha among others. In rural India still people are dependent on quack doctors who are unprofessional and quality of service is substandard. Secondly, their service fees are so high or there is no standard to fix their fees.

Local health care hospitals at village and block levels are shortage of doctor or medicines though with the implantation of National Rural Health Mission India has seen improvement at service front with the recruitment ASHA (accredited social health activists) at local level. Kala azar and Lymphatic filariasis are expected to decrease below the threshold for validation by 2015. Diseases Like multi drug resistance Tuberculosis is impediment to Indian health improvement strategy. Inequality among health service provision is another area of concern which should be taken care by the Indian Government.

### **3.2 Financing for Health in India**

By aiming a goal of enhancing government health spending to 2-3% of GDP and launching its ambitious National Rural Health Mission, the GOI has expressed a strong commitment to health. Government health spending has indeed increase. The reforms

brought on by the economic policies in the decade of 1990's, helped India attract a lot of interest and investment from foreign sources. Foreign aid gained its momentum. Private equity, venture capital, external commercial borrowings, etc brought in new funding options besides long-term debt which was used as to finance hospitals as the primary mechanism.<sup>32</sup>

**Table .10 Pattern of central allocation India (total vs. health sector) (Crore INR)**

Period	Total planned investment	Health Allocation	Family welfare Allocation	AYUSH allocation	Total for health sector
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	4,34,100.0	7,494.2 (1.7%)	6,500.0 (1.5%)	108.0 (0.02%)	14,102.2 (3.2%)
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	8,59,200.0	19,818.4 (2.31%)	15,120.2 (1.76%)	266.35 (0.03%)	35,204.95 (4.09%)
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	14,84,131.3	31,020.3 (2.09%) 1,36,147.0 <sup>33</sup>	27,125.0 (1.83%)	775.0 (0.05%)	58,920.3 (3.97%)
Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	21,56,571.0	* (6.31%)		3,988.0 (0.18%)	1,40,135.0 (6.49%)

Source: Planning Commission of India

Health expenditure in India in successive plans got boost up due to income rise with liberalization of the economy. In the health allocation among total plan expenditure it rose from 1.7% in eighth plan which was the opening of the Indian economy when liberalization and privatization took place but in the successive plans plan allocation for total increased to 6 percent and more. This data shows one direct relation that if the income increases government tends to spend more on Health which in turn makes the society healthy. India spends very less as compare to OECD countries in respect to the OECD Countries. This observation give indication to Indian policy makers to focus on

<sup>32</sup> (National Health care financing Report, 2012)

<sup>33</sup> Dept. of Health & Family Welfare merged in 2005 and the allocation includes Rs.4,496.08 crores for Health Research Department, newly created in 2008-09

health sector spending so that population can be healthy and contribute to the economy.

In India Health aid comprised 8 to 10% of total public outlay, capital and current in the 1950's, when PL 480 counterpart funds from the US paid for most of the attempts – initially very successful at malaria eradication and control. The proportion fell steadily to 2 to 3 percent in the 1970's (Jeffery, 1985). However, health aid- and technical assistance from WHO and UNICEF- proved effective in supporting the “socioeconomic” wing of the Indian medical establishment against its “medical purist” wing. The socioeconomic wing has sought to redirect effort, away from high technology teaching hospitals, towards preventive medicine, rurally focused and making much more use of para- medical personnel.

The medical purists aimed at exemplary standard of treatment, rather than at high cost effectiveness in use of medical resources. In the early 1970's, the socioeconomic wing was in a minority, and the medical purists were dominant. By 1980, that had been reserved substantially because of policy dialogue- mutual learning and exchange of knowledge, not arm twisting – associated with health aid.)

“Japan provides grant aid to India mainly in the field of improvement of basic human needs, especially in the area of medical services which is the key issue of MDGs. 3.021 billion yen was provided in 2004. Since its beginning in 1977, the total amount of grant aid to India adds up to 84.714 billion” (MoFA, 2004).

#### **4. An analysis of Polio eradication In India and Japan's Grant aid**

Now India is polio free this was declared by WHO in the year 2013. Japan supported Polio eradication campaign through its grant aid through UNICEF in India. From the year 1996 the Japanese Government has so far given grant worth 8,331 million Yen (5.03 billion) to UNICEF for polio eradication Programmes in India.

There is no cure for Polio but it can be prevented by administration of regular dosage to children under 5 years of age. Japan remained committed in keeping India polio free.

India's success in eliminating wild polioviruses (WPVs) has been appreciated globally. Since the last case on January, 2011 achievement has been sustained for two years. India has been certified free of WPV transmission; with an average of 600 to 1000 children getting paralyzed daily until early 1990s India was hyper endemic for polio. It was the where the government with partners like NGOs civil society. From 2004 polio campaigns were being conducted ten times each year virtually tracking every child of the country.

“From the year 1995, with support from International/national partners and donors, the Government of India has been implementing National Immunization Campaigns to vaccinate all under 5 children in the country. As a result, the polio cases in India reduced surprisingly from 5,881 cases in 1994 to 741 cases in 2009 (46% of the world polio cases). The number of the polio cases reduced further: 42 cases in 2010 (4% of the world polio cases) and 1 case in 2011. Having the last case of Polio in India on 13th January 2011, India has made significant progress in its journey towards polio eradication; India completed one year without Polio case in January 2012. On the occasion of Polio Summit 2012, WHO declared India to be taken out from the list of Polio Endemic Countries? However this does not mean that war against Polio has been won as size of India's population will always present risks and in addition neighboring countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan continue report cases of Wild Polio”(JICA:2012).

“Despite a health care system beset by severe problems, India has ushered in the new year of 2014 with an achievement to be proud of. In 2009; India reported 741 polio cases, more than any other country in the world, according to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. The last case was reported from the eastern state of West Bengal in 2011, when an 18-month-old girl was found to have contracted the disease. The country faced unique challenges in eradicating polio. Among them was the high population density and birth rate, poor sanitation, widespread diarrhea, inaccessible terrain and reluctance of a section of the population, notably members of the Muslim community in certain pockets, to accept the polio vaccine”(bbc:2014).<sup>34</sup>It was believed that (rumors and prejudice) that the

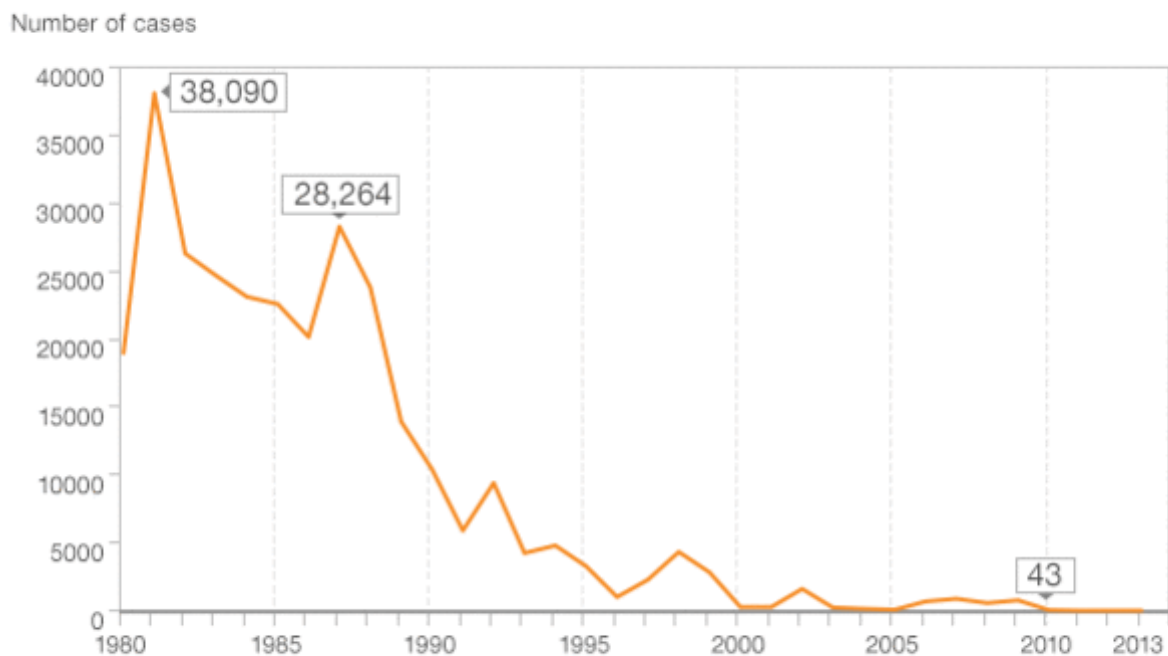
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<sup>34</sup> (How India managed to defeat Polio Chatterji, bbcnews, 2014)

vaccines are made of some raw materials which are not acceptable to the religious ethos. Some incidents in Pakistan northern provinces like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where polio staffs were denied by force not to administer the polio drug to the children citing the same cause mentioned above that is against the Sharia law (Islamic law) which was completely untested and full of prejudice.

Fig.6

### Eradicating polio: Cases in India since 1980



Source: World Health Organisation

Nicole Deutsch, head of polio operations in India for UN children's charity UNICEF, argues that: "Despite these obstacles, India proved to the world how to conquer this disease: through the strong commitment of the government, seamless partnership comprising the government, Rotary clubs, WHO and UNICEF<sup>35</sup> and above all the tireless

<sup>35</sup>True polio eradication demands zero incidence of poliovirus infection, wild and vaccine. **Eradicating poliomyelitis: India's journey from hyperendemic to polio-free status** (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3734678/>). Japanese Grant aid is given through UNICEF India to eradicate Polio in India).

hard work of millions of front-line workers - vaccinators, social mobilize and community and health workers - who continue to implement innovative strategies to rid India of polio,".

There were some rumors in the State of Uttar Pradesh that regular immunization leads to impotency, even in Muslim masses it has seen in doubt that it is not according to sharia law as we have seen the cases in the north western Pakistan where people are anti-campaigning the polio immunization program. Sensitization by various medium by the government of India and its health institutions gave fruitful results (bbc: 2014a). So, community mobilizes started talking about the need for hand-washing, hygiene and sanitation, exclusive breastfeeding up to the age of six months, diarrhoea management with zinc and oral re hydration therapy, and routine immunization, necessary to sustain the success of polio eradication.

While India appears to have stopped indigenous transmission of wild poliovirus, the risk of importation is fact and has increased since 2013 with outbreaks in the Middle East countries Horn of Africa, in addition to the continuing poliovirus transmission in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nigeria.

"India needs to stay extremely vigilant and continue its efforts to ensure that the children remain protected against polio, until the disease is eradicated globally," warned Nicole Deutsch of UNICEF.<sup>36</sup> (BBC: 2014b). Targeting migrants was also key component in eradication of Polio programme, people travelling with their children under five year of age were immunized at railway stations, bus depots, ports, air ports and road side eateries. In continuous vaccination has been conducted at 51 transit locations at the state's Nepal international border and important railway stations. Bihar also witnessed special drives during popular and fairs and festivals

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<sup>36</sup> **How India managed to defeat polio, 2014, Report of BBC on Success of Polio Eradication in India.**  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india>

Government of Japan is part of Global Polio Eradication Coalition and is supporting the Global Polio Eradication Initiative since the launch of Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) at the World Health Assembly in 1988. The Government of Japan is one of Polio eradication's major donors, along with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, CDC, CIDA, KFW, Rotary and World Bank. Since 1996, the Government of Japan has provided grant aid for UNICEF to support to the Government of India's campaign to eradicate polio from the country. Also, JICA has supported Government of India's several initiatives to fight against Polio and essential issues revolving around Polio, such as improvement of water and sanitation conditions in major Indian cities.<sup>37</sup> Development assistance in health sector is of paramount importance because it serves a humanitarian purpose and it ensures good health for citizens which is the base for economic and social development .Among the eight Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) set in 2000, three goals put the health sector front and centre and achieving the health MDGs is recognized to be important in order to attain all the eight MDGs. Government of India is also trying to cope up with the challenges in coming years where the Population is rising and new disease mainly water borne and vector born malaria, chikungunia, dengue are also in surging mode. Since the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan, India has identified to be addressed in order to achieve the MDGs. In the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2012-2017), it is emphasized to reinforce public health service provision and to achieve Universal Health Coverage in order to ensure that all people can use promotional ,preventive, curative and rehabilitative health service as needed and at affordable cost.

.JICA's support for health care portfolio in India includes projects on maternal and child health, infectious diseases prevention, capacity building and skills training for health care personnel. The major forms of JICA's assistance in health sector have been technical cooperation and grant aid, and JICA has been providing assistance in the form that meets the specific needs and circumstances in India. For Instance JICA has supported capacity building of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) in remote areas under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Indian government's initiative through UNICEF, to

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<sup>37</sup> (JICA Newsletter from India office, 2012).



eradicate polio. In addition Japanese Government through its official agency gave Grant Aid to built hospitals to cater the demand of the people at large in synchronization of the Indian government's Policy towards helping to eradicate it now Polio is nil in India .So Grant Aid in Health sector is a concern which mostly and needless to say helps the downtrodden of the India Society unlike Loan big ticket projects which helps the big cities and middle class in general like the Metro project, dedicated freight corridor etc. It cannot be negated that this humongous infrastructure creates job for the labor class also. So looking at health sector and Japan's Grant aid towards it helped the poorest of poor most because they have more vulnerable life condition as compare to the upper echelon of the society who has better hygienic condition and health budget of their Income .In addition, JICA has assisted in the improvement of medical facilities at key tertiary care hospitals in major centers like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Cuttack through grant aid.

JICA's financial support to UNICEF for Polio Eradication Programme in high risk states started in 1996 and has succeeded in making India polio free. In March 2014, the WHO (world health organization certified India polio free after three years of no new case being reported. Infrastructure support to hospitals has significantly enhanced access to health services especially among the lower income groups and improved quality of health care. The target of grant aid to the poorest of poor which the principle and goal of Japan's ODA charter of 1992 and the revised charter of 2003. Shinzo Abe government is thinking of to review its ODA charter in the time when the MDGs period which is going to expire in the year 2015 and the world bodies and policy makers will see and find out new vistas to uplift the poor and eradicate disease via various tolls using common but differentiated responsibility principles. Diseases in one part of the world has its impact on other part or corner of the world where whole world is integrated with movement of man power, goods and services and not to forget if these diseases are carried by the mediums discuss above mainly movement of Humans to various countries. The recent example of the early 2015 Ebola virus which was notified WHO as epidemic and highly sensitive which prevailed in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Guinea etc countries of western coast of Africa and threatened other part of the world where some tests were found positive due to movement

of people from the infested countries. After few months in June 2015 cases of (MERS) WHO and South Korean health authorities have conducted a joint mission to review the outbreak of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), the largest outside Saudi Arabia. It shows how disease in one country arose due to local cause .A study found that the virus actually originated in bats. The virus then got transmitted to camels in the 1990s, and then to humans in recent years in 2012 first case in Saudi Arabia. So while it might be true that we got the virus from camels, they were not, in fact, the original carriers of the virus. Japan can help India on this front through training of medical staffs and immigration officers in India for better outcome as it has expertise in it, during my study tour to Japan I felt and experienced their medical checkup and scrutiny at airports.

##### **5. Case Study of village of Uttarakhand (India) for Health Improvement of Adolescents and Women Empowerment through Grant aid.**

JICA as an observer of Japanese Grant in aid projects through India's Not for profit organization Mamta Samajik Sansthan and Japan's not for profit organization (TPAK) gave grant in aid for the development of health and awareness among various districts and its villages. one of the poorest state of India which came in to being in the year 2000 separating from Present Uttar Pradesh. The hilly state has many problems in the area of transportation, education and health and this low level is due to lack of awareness among the people as well as financial constraint of the government of Uttarakhand having limited resources being a hilly state. Health is major concern and component of MDGs as well as the government of India which the government tried to resolve it through its various social sector scheme programs like National Rural Health Mission ,Janani Shuraksha Yojna (Protection of the mother scheme),recruitment of ASHA(Accredited social Health Activist).No doubt these schemes are good intended but government alone cannot push the rights based development agenda as we have seen in the cases of Polio Immunization programs where Government with help of UNICEF and JICA's grant aid help came into a position to completely eradicate it. JICA under its Grass Root Grant Project through MAMTA (NGO in Dehradun and TPAK Japan) continuously trying to spread awareness among the children ,women and other important stake holders for

upliftment and better health among the vulnerable and poor people of the society. It organized “Health Education Project” for the noble cause for hygiene and cleanliness and better health. Some Responses indeed show that these Health projects have shown good impact on the society in which these awareness and training programs were being organized. Some of the Post “Health Education Project” Survey gives healthy and interesting responses that how small steps like this coiled create ripple effect and spread the message to the masses for better health outcomes.

The JICA Partnership Programme (JPP) had targeted 800 poor tribal adolescent and young married women between the age of 10-19 in 40 villages in the remote Ghat block, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand. Empowering women will give them sense of inclusion and if they are healthy, new born will be health moreover hygiene awareness among rural women will save them as well as their families from diseases which are caused by water or food contamination. Prime focus was to give them education for health and nutrition it was based on the idea that healthy women can be strength for the family and hygienic practices at home will keep the family free from diseases which are generally water or food borne or infectious diseases. One more such project is Project for the improvement of sanitation and raising of community consciousness in public primary schools in India (Chamoli, Uttarakhand) .This Project is run by JICA partnership program where same NGOs Terra People Act Kanagawa (TPAK) (NGO Japan) Mamta Samajik Sanstha (NGO) based Dehradun, India.



**Fig.7 Nutrition Awareness and Education Programme among adolescent girls: Uttrakhand. Photo curtsey: Mamta Samajik Sansthan (NGO based at Dehradun).**

JICA as an observer provide support to local partners for health awareness in the remote areas of the Hill state. The Adolescent Girls (AG) Health & Nutrition Program is currently operational in the following five villages of Vikasnagar Block namely, Sabahwala, Shekowala, Majri, Mednipur and Badripur. The focus of AG program is to spread awareness about diseases and its cure like anemia among others.<sup>38</sup>

These activities under local partners is highly fruitful in the sense people or girls under the project do not hesitate to share their experience during the survey and staffs of local partners from the locality encouraged the girls to speak their nutritional and other project related issue openly.

The Sherpur village's Gender Resource Sub-centre may be Turn remarkable in its appearance but there is nothing simple what is happening under its four walls. The Adolescent Girls Self-Sufficiency Support Project has been creating slowly and brightening future of these rural under privileged and economically backward by

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<sup>38</sup> Mamta Samajik Sansthan ,2015

enabling them to decide their future and empowering them. The project is managed by Japanese NGO Terra People ACT Kanagawa (TPAK) and local NGO Mamta Samajik Sanstha, and supported by JICA. Locally known as the Kushal Kishori Pariyojna (or ‘scheme for able adolescent girls’) it runs on the premise that a woman’s recognition of her own strength and ability is the precursor to advance familial living standard and they can contribute to the society<sup>39</sup>

The Gender Resource Centre (GRC) consists of the core pushing self help, training and activity club. Each centre is managed by a Coordinator (a former local health worker), and supported by an instructor and four more sector coordinators to help mobilize the community. “It empowers the girls and make them self sufficient to carry out their livelihood. The girls are given practical tips on nutritious and balanced diets, cleanliness, dental care and regular Health check up. In addition, they are trained in stitching, shawl making, carpet weaving and other” it can be create ripple effect as one coordinator gives training to many others and it goes on and JICA can synchronize this short of initiative with other self help groups run by government of India to empower the women where various Government of India projects are running. It will be addition of value to the government of India’s effort by JICA. Japan can also share its experience of women empowerment and health strengthening making self help groups.

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<sup>39</sup>“This is a safe and free space where the girls, who otherwise lead lives of hard work, poverty and discrimination, can sing, dance, and share their hopes and aspirations” - Beena Walia, Programme Coordinator, Mamta Samajik Sanstha.

\*On the GRC “I am a trained beautician and now coach other girls in my village. There is lots of demand for beauty services and I can help these girls become independent, just as I am today” - Poonam Pal, 23, Instructor at Sherpur sub-centre source: JICA India [http://southasia.oneworld.net/Files/jica\\_final\\_low.pdf](http://southasia.oneworld.net/Files/jica_final_low.pdf)

## 6. Japan's Grant aid to water and Sanitation, background and Challenges

Water is very important component for life of the Human race. It is said to be the elixir of life so it's safe and secure supply is very important not only for life but also for the advancement of human race because no industrialization could take place without water. The importance could be understood in international borders or high seas where water or sea related resources right of conflict is evident in the international arena. For example Japan-China conflict related Senkaku Island or Diaou (called by china) but the real issue is related to water resources and undersea resources where potentials minerals could be available.<sup>40</sup>The U.N. General Assembly declared in 2010 that access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation was a basic human right.

However, around 800 million people around the world lack access to potable water, and as many as 2.5 billion lack access to improved sanitation facilities (Matthew, 2011). As one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the international community has been striving to reduce by 2015, the proportion of people lacking such access by half. Regarding water supply, as per 2011 census, 70.6 percent of urban population is covered by individual connections. However this figure does not mean per capita water supply is adequate supplied constantly or equally to all, and there is also a huge disparity in the service level among the cities. Duration of water supply in Indian cities ranges from one hour to six hours , per capita supply of water in the Indian cities ranges from 37 liter per capita per day(lpcpd) to 298 lpcpd for a limited duration , most Indian cities do not have metering for residential water connections , seventy percent of water leakages occur from consumer connections and due to malfunctioning of water meters, if this would be the state of water supply and loss is continued like this than pressure due population on water and diminishing water resources will only lead to water insecurity in the cities of

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<sup>40</sup>Exclusive economic Zone gives the sovereign right to use resources up to 200 nautical miles so if a country even have small island somewhere in pacific ocean it will have sovereign right on it under United Nation Convention Laws on Seas.

India. So recycling of water and water harvesting should be the norm which could yield great results for water security. Yamuna action plan where JICA is supporting for Okhla sewage treatment is case where it could be relocated to other cities for water security. Now in Indian cities even the election of legislative assemblies are being fought on water and electricity so Japan through its aid could help India through its expertise and technology and grant aid projects to achieve the water security. India government goal of achieving Hundred smart cities project will be fruitless unless it provides the cities ample water and sanitation where the environment should be clean and water supply either for drinking purpose or Commercial purpose supplied sustainably than only smart cities will be called “smart” otherwise it will be like any other common cities where Water, energy and traffic jams are common as in Indian cities.

Sewerage condition is not up to the mark in India, there are issues with funding as well sustainable maintenance of it. Ground water is depleting in India rapidly. Nitrate,fluorosis level is quite high in some parts of India which causes various diseases related to the contamination with these minerals.“In case of sewerage even a partial sewerage network is absent in 4,861 cities and towns in India.<sup>41</sup> As per 2001 census, about 13 percent of urban of urban households do not have access to any percent latrine facility and defecate in the open. About 37 percent of urban households are connected with open drainage and another 18 percent are not connected at all. As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board 2009, only about twenty percent sewage generated was treated before disposal in Class I and class II cities. Government of India launched many campaign to remove open defecation from India like total sanitation campaign which later named as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan under this campaign even gram panchayats<sup>42</sup> were awarded as Nirmal Gram Purushkar to motivate them if they achieve total sanitation in their areas.

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<sup>41</sup>Almost fifty percent of households in cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad do not have sewerage connections” Operations and activities in India, JICA India, January 2015).

<sup>42</sup>local self government in India at the grass root level under 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act 1992, these panchayat consisting of one more villages as per population elected in five years by the local electorates in that panchayat, these panchayat’s are responsible for village level development and sanitation work .

JICA could assist here for training and through making cheap toilets through its Grant aid in grassroots projects for health projects.

The 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan indicates that investment requirement for urban water supply and sanitation is over Rs 20, 00,000 crore as per their targets. The plan aims at achieving 100% water supply and sanitation in all urban areas of the country and eliminates open defecation. It also aims to increase provision of public toilets for floating populations , improved sewage collection, and conveyance and treatment services.

JICA for service improvement in giving basic amenities , it is helping in the development of water supply and sewerage treatment infrastructure together with introduction of volumetric based tariff system, metering system and improve billing , efficient tariff collection, Non revenue water reduction activities , promotion of water saving practices and promotion of private sector participation in service delivery and recycling water. So Japan's role seems very qualitative in the sense it is knocking the areas where there is leakages like electricity billing and revenue generation mainly in urban areas. Deprived and deprived people are given more consideration that Japanese help could reach them and could live healthy life.

### **6.1 Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) and its implication on the nearby cities.**

Yamuna action plan is pet project by the government of India. The Government of Japan provided loan assistance for implementation of YAP in December-1990. YAP was formally launched in 1993, now called as YAP phase I (YAP I). Subsequently, the work continued with the launch of YAP phase II (YAP II) in the year 2001(CPCB, 2006). This project though a soft loan project has its greater implication with respect to the health of the population on banks of the river. This project is helpful not only to clean Yamuna but also it prevent many diseases indirectly which can be caused by dirty water but one point discernible here that till date when the start of the project in 1993 the stretch of river Yamuna near Delhi is still not fit for even bathing so in other term it's a sewerage of Delhi. Yamuna action plan was started by government of India in the year 1993.



Financial assistance was given by JBIC (Japan bank for international cooperation) which gave soft loan for long maturity period. Stakeholder to the plan is riparian states where the stretch of the river is mostly polluted.

How Japan's cooperation than could help in cleaning and rejuvenating Yamuna? It is a interesting case to study as the pollution level is still rising while there are laws in place but vigilantism by civil society and the government is less. "The main activities covered under YAP for Haryana, Delhi and U.P were interception and diversion works, pumping stations, STPs, low cost toilet complex, crematorium, plantation, bathing ghat / river front development, public participation and awareness and computer networking system. Other supplementary work includes sludge drying beds, rising mains, replacement of old pipes, installation of dg sets, fire fighting systems, lining of pond. The extended phase addressed the non-sewerage related aspects, including public participation and capacity building works" ([www.pmc4yap2.com](http://www.pmc4yap2.com)). Okhla sewerage treatment plant which is under Yamuna action plan will be boon for Delhi residents as it will treat sewerage first before going to Yamuna which is already unfit even for bathing. As cities grow projects like this are need of the hour so that sustainability could be there in city management and posterity could enjoy the present resources that we enjoy right now.

In the water treatment there many other projects which is worth naming here which has augmented in the work of India government to reduce pollution and to add value to the water management projects in cities of India which is becoming more important as cities are becoming more bigger in size with industrialization on its high speed starting with the liberalization period of 1990's, even new governments are coming to capture seats whose policies are more business friendly. So seeing the enormous potential of the economy to grow and the population is also growing at the same level and people's migration patterns to the cities in high numbers will put pressure on water resources where the role of clean technology and clean energy will be pertinent. Japan could boost the bilateral relation with India by investing in these projects like it is currently providing giving aid in the form of Loan and Technical cooperation.

Key Initiative though in the form of Loan and Technical cooperation it is augmenting value in India strengthening health system which is the principle of Japanese Government to help India.

### **Key Initiatives**<sup>43</sup>

- Bangalore Water supply and sewerage project
- Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)
- West Bengal piped water Supply Project
- Rajasthan Rural Water supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project
- Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project
- Delhi Water supply Improvement Project
- Goa Water supply and sewerage Project

One point in the scheme Potable water is still a issue in India and above that people still do not have access to it very close to their homes. In Rajasthan even after sixty years of independence people go far distant location to fetch water due unavailability of water in some areas. In India, the ratio of people who have access to safe water has improved from 72 percent in 1990 to 88 percent in 2008. Rise in demand of safe drinking water in India has not risen with proportion of demand .Still in many parts of the country people consume unsafe water giving rise to water borne diseases like typhoid etc. Safe drinking water is challenge because just availability of water is not sufficient until and unless it is safe.

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<sup>43</sup> (operation and activities in India, published in January , JICA, 2015)

Demand of water with rapid industrialization and reduce monsoonal activity as well population pressure which is increasing at exponential rate is a formidable task for the government to solve. This results in excess dependency on groundwater, and discontinuous and unstable water supply is a constant challenge. Further contaminated water with fluoride, arsenic, iron is a problem as it exceeded the standard provided by WHO for safe drinking water.

## **6.2 The project for safe drinking water and mitigation of fluoride Located in Northwestern India, State of Rajasthan**

The project for safe drinking water and mitigation of fluoride Located in Northwestern India, State of Rajasthan has an annual rainfall of 531 millimeters, less the national average in India (1,200 millimeters). India is a case to study where some geographical areas are deficient in water while others are abundant with water like lower Gangetic areas but there also lies the problem where water is contaminated or concentrated with high iron and arsenic. The groundwater in north western Rajasthan has been over exploited due to the limited availability of surface water, resulting in a chronic ground water shortage. In Nagaur District (population: approximately 3.31 million) of State of Rajasthan, the main source of water supply is groundwater which invariably does not conform to WHO standards as it contains excess of fluoride. Despite its unsuitability, residents are force to use the groundwater for drinking due to a lack of other water resources, resulting in problems such as dental and skeletal fluorosis among them(JICA:2012).

Under the water supply Project facilities will be constructed that use water drawn from the Indira Gandhi Canal and fluorosis mitigation measures will be implemented to people in Nagaur District. This type of projects could be replicated in eastern part of India also where contaminated water is available as source. The project will provide safe and adequate drinking water supply to people suffering from acute scarcity of potable water

and ground water which is heavily contaminated by fluoride, thereby reducing hardship and improving the health and quality of life (JICA :2012).

### **6.3 The Gujarat Health Improvement Programme**

The Gujarat Health Improvement Programme was implemented from 23 Dec 2002 to 22 Dec 2005 in collaboration with Aga Khan Foundation. The objective of this project was to improve the health and living conditions of rural communities – especially women, children and the socially disadvantaged – in fourteen villages of Junagadh and Patan districts of Gujarat. In each village, the project was implemented in four stages – preparation, implementation, commissioning and handing-over. At each stage there has been close consultation with an elected village committee, which was also responsible for collecting community contributions and for receiving training in maintenance and repair. ‘Ownership’ of the new facilities by the village communities is expected to ensure sustainability of this project.

The project has been able to positively impact the lives of 4,900 families by ensuring access of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The contribution from JICA was about Rs.90 Lakhs and this has been utilized mainly towards construction, personnel and capacity-building costs (Yamamoto: 2010).

### **6.4 Installing water purifying systems to supply potable water in Banaskantha district of Gujarat**

Under this Scheme Grant assistance to Grass root projects Lokseva Shikshan Vikas Trust (LSVT) in the state of (Gujarat) is committed to provide hygienic environment for the poorest of poor who can live healthy life and it will also reduce the water related diseases like cholera and typhoid. The grant will be utilized for installing water purifying systems to supply potable water in Banaskantha district of Gujarat. Other than water Project Lokseva Shikshan Vikas Trust is committed to 150 tribal rural villages in Gujarat (India)

at Danta block (Banaskantha District). Knowledge about sexual disease and reproductive health to the tribal young children going or not going to school, To guide them about sexual disease and early marriage system and its dangers. 600 young children will be given peer education training and, school classes will be run in 22 secondary schools every month.

This project will be made successful. Analyzing these projects does not seem so voluminous but it impacts the life of under privileged who otherwise was not covered , most importantly the tribal community where they use water directly from the natural sources like river ,ponds.<sup>44</sup>



Installed Hand pump



Maintenance kit



[http://www.mumbai.in.embjapan.go.jp/en/politics\\_eco/ggp2014](http://www.mumbai.in.embjapan.go.jp/en/politics_eco/ggp2014)

**Fig.8 Water is essential for both human and cattle (Banaskantha District (India) drinking water project under JICA. Photo courtesy: Consulate general of Japan in Mumbai's website.**

<sup>44</sup>Grant Contracts Signed in FY (2014)

## **6.5 Achievements as per JICA in the water and sanitation (all components of aid)**

- 30 million people will receive water supply By JICA Projects
- 15 million people will be benefited by JICA sewerage projects.
- Round year and round the clock water availability is expected in parts Delhi, Goa, and Jaipur.
- After completion of Water supply projects in Delhi, 2 million people will get continuous and safe water.

The projects under water and sanitation are mainly concentrated to urban areas of India like Delhi, Goa, Jaipur and Chennai. Japanese society is industrialized where main economic activities are concentrated to urban areas has expertise in water and sanitation as it has good city planning and sanitation.

During study tour under Okita fellowship(JNU/ICCR) in the month of April 2015 to Japan, I visited many cities like Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kyoto which has good sewerage system and one discernible thing to note here is even during rain cities are not logged in water as the case frequent occurring in India like Delhi and Mumbai. So city planning with Japanese assistance could help the cities to reduce water logging and extra water can be harvested with use of better technology for future use. The extra water could be reserved in reservoirs so cities water harvested from cities could be diverted to villages for horticulture or other agriculture related activities or can be given as tap water for various uses where rural areas are devoid of it.

Urbanization should be viewed as an opportunity and urban centers should be viewed as growth engines, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi said while launching the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, and Housing for All (Urban). So Japan government can give support and technical cooperation through ODA channel which could push India to its dream of smart

cities where sewerage treatment to drinking water could be available in a sustainable manner.

## **7. Japan's Grant aid to Hospitals and Health care institution**

Universal Health care is the goal for India's Twelve Five Year Plan, so health care strengthening would be done in holistic approach. Planning, execution and evaluation at different stages are crucial to execute the mammoth task to provide health care to the masses.

Poverty and illiteracy in India is retarding factor in task of health care services and its effectiveness. The total expenditure on health care in India, taking both public, private and household out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditure was about 4.1 per cent of GDP in 2008–09 (National Health Accounts [NHA] 2009), which is broadly comparable to other developing countries, at similar levels of per capita income. India has to prove its prowess in the social security area also through health cover and constructing and financing health care institutions (12<sup>th</sup> five year Plan: 2013). However, the public expenditure on health was only about 27 per cent of the total in 2008–09 (NHA, 2009), which is very low by any standard. Public expenditure on Core Health (both plan and non-plan and taking the Centre and States together) was about 0.93 per cent of GDP in 2007–08. It has increased to about 1.04 per cent during 2011–12(12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan VOLIII: 2013).

Public expenditure in the Health sector around one percent GDP is disturbing in the sense that in a country where malnutrition, Poverty and vector borne diseases which are rampant, low level of expenditure will not sufficient for effective health care. The enormity of the challenge in health was realized when the Eleventh Plan was formulated and an effort was made to increase Central Plan expenditures on health. The increase in Central expenditures has not been fully matched by a comparable increase in State Government expenditures.

**Table.11 List of Health Institutions which were supported or constructed through Japan's Grant aid**

PROJECT NAME	STATE	FISCAL YEAR OF GRANT AGREEMENT	GRANT AMOUNT (MILLIONS JPY)
Augmentation of the Medical Services in the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University	Uttar Pradesh	1994	1058
The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment at Osmania General Hospital	Andhra Pradesh	1994	757
The Improvement of Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	Delhi	1995,1997	1,711
The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment for the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children	Tamil Nadu	1997	667
The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment for Sir J.J. Hospital and Cama & Albless Hospital	Maharashtra	2003	844
The Project for founding a Collaborative Diarrheal Diseases Research and Control Cent	West Bengal	2004	2134
The Project for Improvement of Sardar Vallabh Patel Post Graduate Institute of Pediatrics , Orissa State	Orissa	2005	830
The Project for Improvement of the Institute of Child health and Hospital for Children, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu	2013	1495



Health institutions are indicators of health condition of the society it shows the resolve of the government how it is committed to society and for the health care of the people. Healthy citizens keeps the economy healthy being a productive and creative labor force they can contribute more to the nation.

The Government of Japan offers a financial assistance scheme called “Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects (GGP)” for development projects designed to meet the diverse basic human needs of the people in India and developing countries.

Under law of India there are entities like NGO’s, trusts and others who have been given permission to receive fund from foreign government can receive fund under GGP scheme. This scheme gives opportunity to the social workers and partners a chance to serve the society with Japan’s grant aid. The major priority areas of the GGP scheme are basic health care, primary education, poverty alleviation, safe drinking water and sanitation, environment conservation, public welfare, empowerment of women etc(Consulate General of Japan in Mumbai; Grant contracts :2010).

GGP has a reputation for the development of society at various grass root projects in India. One Example Light of Life Trust NGO is working for the Project where the Japan’s grant will be utilized for procuring medical equipment's and hospital furniture for Medical Diagnostic Centre which will benefit of economically weaker sections of the society in Raigad district of Maharashtra.

**Light of Life Trust NGO’s Goal is:**

- To educate underprivileged children and provide a nurturing environment for orphans and homeless children.
- To empower destitute women with life skills so they can break the poverty cycle.
- To help the aged live their life with dignity and respect
- To create a hospice for the terminally ill, a haven of comfort and tranquility.

These Grass root projects are small having presence in different part of the country though their sum of capital is less as compare to the big loan disbursement as graph above shows from 2008 to 2012 which is more or less one percent grant aid of total ODA disbursed to India. These projects in the grass root level will become more effective when its services are augmented with the grass root projects of the government of India so that more effective and universal health coverage could be done on time. Aid for equipments and Hospitals add value but India like such a vast country it should be increased so that presence of grant aid could be felt in other part of the country. Like in many states which are in fact poor according government of India have not a single health centre funded by JICA in the last decade, Japan should develop a system with Indian government to generate a system of rotation wise aid receiver like if a state say Maharashtra has received a certain project than its turn should come once the other states in the country gets it due share. This system will have more wide spread presence in India.

***Chapter Four:***  
***Japan's Grant Aid: Education sector***

## 1. Grant aid to Education: Over view of the issue

It is a critical issue for developing countries including India to broaden the possible choices in order for people to lead a creative, stable life with freedom and dignity. Specifically ,the major goal for them is to receive education ,live a long healthy life ,and secure a standard of normal living in dignity .Based on the philosophy of “Human security” that aims to bring freedom and possibilities to all human beings, JICA the aid disbursal agency on behalf of Japanese government emphasizes the realization of the millennium development goal (MDGs ) for future human prosperity .In number of developing countries, JICA provides support for education, health care, and social security.

Education is the corner stone of all development. Acquiring knowledge and skills through education enables people to open up and improve their prospects in life. In addition, the enhancement of people’s capabilities promotes poverty reduction, economic growth, and scientific and technological development along with their right to live with dignity and without fear (EFA Report: 2014). Moreover, the promotion of mutual understanding across all faith and ethnic and racial groups is pertinent for the stability and peace of the world, and education plays important role in this regard as well.<sup>45</sup> to some extent in developing countries, one in four primary school students <sup>46</sup> leaves school without completing it.

According to ASER (Annual state of Education Report) India 96.7% of children are enrolled in school between the age group of 6-14 years in Rural India. As for the goal of eliminating the gender disparity in the enrollment rates of primary and secondary education (MDG Goal 3), the ratio of countries in the world that have achieved the goal

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<sup>45</sup>Although the net ratio of the enrollment rate of primary education in developing countries was improved from 82% (in 1990) to 90% (in 2011), over 5.5 million children (as of 2011) still cannot go school today.(source: UNESCO (2014), EFA Global monitoring report.)

<sup>46</sup>The survival rate to last grade in developing countries shows little improvement from 71%(1999) to 73%(in 2011) (source: UNESCO:2014)

remains at 60% in primary education and 38% in secondary education as of 2011<sup>47</sup> (UNESCO:2014). With regard to education quality, it is also pointed out that over 250 million children lack basic skills in reading, writing, and mathematics. Enhancement of quality secondary education is also has been an urgent issue which should be taken care of. In many countries mainly developing, has big divide in gender equality, women still have no secure job ,less job opportunity and dependency on male counterpart makes them more vulnerable in the society. Education to them will empower in overall sense that is political, social and particularly economic which will give them chance to take decisions independently without fear.

According to National Security Strategy approved by the Japanese Government in the Year 2013, it is stipulated that Japan will strengthen educational efforts for the attainment of MDGs in order to address the situation.

In widespread access to primary and secondary education which makes way for higher education and with a view to the post MDGs period, interest in higher education has risen sharply in recent years in developing countries. There are considerable expectations for higher education Institutions to play a central role in responding to the needs of creating a knowledge based society in every country (Annual Report JICA:2012).There are considerable expectations for higher education institutions to play a central role in responding to the needs of creating a knowledge-based society in each country.

Developing societies through higher education institution are creating experts and skilled man power in the society as maturity of people increase with higher knowledge which ultimately push the society for more adaptation of democratic principles and lawful life. Higher education institution by provides in developing society researchers natural science as well as social science and humanities which make way for the people to achieve ever

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<sup>47</sup>Ratio of countries where data is available (source: UNESCO (2014)).

higher goals in life through the knowledge and research that has been accumulated over the years. International collaborations for higher education add more feathers to the crown.

As a member of Asian community, strengthening collaboration between Japanese and Indian universities holds significance for Japan beyond just promoting the internationalization of higher education institutions in both Japan and the region. It has been also important from the perspective of contributing to the economic growth in the region through fostering the high skilled man power required by industry, which can also lead to increase Japans social and economic vitality. Training the youths and deployment them to the Industry is also the goal of the present establishment of India through various skill development institutions. Recently, Japanese industries have become increasingly interested in India in the Asian region, with its stable economic growth. Consequently, higher educational institutions in the region are also expected to play pertinent role in economic movement in the country .Development of Institutions like IIT(Indian Institute of technology Hyderabad ) is an effort in that direction. Within Japan, specific policies on cultivating global human resources have been established at the 7<sup>th</sup> council for Industrial Competitiveness in 2013 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> recommendation of the Educational Rebuilding Council in May 2013.In consideration of economic movement, it is necessary to promote higher education assistance. Further, at the UN general assembly in September 2013, Prime Minister Abe emphasized the importance of promoting women's social advancement and the social participation of socially vulnerable people, such as persons with disabilities. From this perspective, it will become important to expand access to education to women and socially vulnerable people in the field of higher education. JICA through its various projects in India is committed to it.

## **2. Activities of JICA in the field of Education in India**

### **2.1 Spread of Primary Education**

Indian government has recently implanted various laws related to primary education. Right to education is fundamental right in the in India (age group of 0 to 14years) .Basic education refers to literacy and numeracy –the basic knowledge and skills essential to living. It includes not only primary and secondary education but also early childhood development and non formal education (including literacy education).Mid day meal scheme was executed in India for primary and middle school to give nutrition to the students in Indian government schools so that students study with good health and they do not drop out due to poverty. JICA through “ajinomoto” scheme in the state of Uttrakhand provide nutrition related education to adolescent girls in the hill state which can be spread by Japanese NGO’s in collaboration with Indian counterpart which will have great impact in Indian education system where children are malnourished and poverty is rampant.

Developing countries face diverse issues in the basic education sector .Among them JICA is working on to improve primary and secondary education quantitatively and qualitatively. In Myanmar, a new type of assistance will be provided to support curriculum reform in a comprehensive manner, such as revision of curricula and text books for all academic subjects in primary and education, training for teachers, and academy assessment. Along with such an expansion into new approach collaboration with the educational industry will be expanded.

### **2.2 Higher Education**

Japan is giving grant aid to the higher education area in emerging economies with the cooperation of Japanese universities. With the main targets being the leading universities that play a leading role in promoting the higher education sector of respective country or region, JICA give aid to the the countries through grant aid or technical co operation for the advancement of education. it helps in various activities such as institution building, capacity building of staffs and exchange of students. Japan has many projects which

works in the field of education which links the (networking) universities and colleges and which in turn fill the demand to the private and government enterprises with skilled man power.

The project of IGNOU India for the development of Media Centre for the dissemination information through satellite is one such example of JICA where it is giving grant aid to Promote higher education. Moreover new types of systems have been generated to enhance the quality of education. .Ministry of education of Japan has collaboration with Indian Universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (India) where Japan government provide scholarship to Indian meritorious students to study in Japanese higher education Institutions.

In Asian region, while continuing to focus aid efforts on the ASEAN University Network /Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network Project (AUN/SEED – net), Japan is also providing support for leading universities in each countries.

Furthermore, utilizing ODA loans, JICA is carrying out large - scale international students programs for those from Malaysia and Indonesia to study as regular student at Japanese Universities. Following these countries, recently, a similar program has also started in Mongolia.

In the Middle East and Africa, JICA aims at fostering human resource with highly specialized knowledge and skills to meet the demand of industry, through support for Egypt –Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST).(JICA:2014) <sup>48</sup> This School is an academic institution providing Japanese–style engineering education in the

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<sup>48</sup>Issue specific activities, annual report JICA:2014



region. JICA can replicate this system for India also where Government of India has many schemes to fill the demand gap of Indian industries .Indian Governments ITI's(Industrial Training Institutions) in states are not up to that mark ,Japanese technical institutes can collaborate in this area putting Japanese style technical education in this area can be a fruitful experiment not only for India but also for Japan where Japanese Companies can recruit technical diploma holders from these institutes, it will be easy for the engineers also who will pass from these institutes as they will be already adapted to the Japanese style working system.

Using the synergetic effect of the cooperation schemes, JICA will be engaging regular development of teacher's efficiencies and improvement of their quality. Moreover, JICA will also work on making recommendations to policy makers on the effective use of educational sector group fund, as well as providing technical cooperation for the revision of basic education curriculum mathematics and science and other subjects.

### **3. State of education in India and its education Policy**

#### **REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT STAGES**

##### **3.1 Education and Early Childhood care In India**

The National Policy on Children specially emphasizes investment in the development of young child, particularly children from sections of the population in which first generation learners predominate. Understanding and the holistic nature of child development, viz., nutrition, health and social, mental, physical, growth, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) will receive high priority and be suitably integrated with the Integrated Child Development Services programme, wherever possible(Panda:1997). In India nutrition giving projects in the schools is in line with such guideline envisaged in the education policy of India. Day-care centers will be provided as a support service for universalization of primary education, to enable girls engaged in taking care of siblings to

join school and as a support service for working women belonging to poorer sections. MGNREG Act (Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act) also provide crèche service to those women who are working in the above said scheme. One women worker is relieved to take care for the child at the working site.

### **3.2 State of Elementary Education in India**

Elementary education is crucial because if this stage is skipped than further studies is possible by the people which has negative effect on society and economy. Though poverty is cited as main reason for not taking education where children help their parents in their work. Indian government has lots of schemes. “The new thrust in elementary education will emphasize three aspects: (i) universal access and enrolment, (ii) universal retention of children up to 14 years of age; and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning.<sup>49</sup> Children from areas without schools, working children and girls who cannot attend whole-day schools, will be strengthened and extended Non formal education programme is the key policy of Indian Government. For non formal education areas India is committed to give education through technological aid. There are guidelines in the education policy for the enhancement of quality of the non formal education to the level of formal and meritorious and skilled persons in the local community can impart education in informal education scheme and attention should be given in the training of Trainers. Measures will be taken to organize lateral entry into the formal system of children graduating out of the non-formal system. Indian Education Policy has given the highest priority in solving the problem of children dropping out of school and will adopt an vigorously formulated strategies based on micro planning, and executed at the grass roots level all over the country, to ensure children's retention at school. The role of Panchayat Institutes is also important in this regard. This effort will be fully co-ordinate with the network of non-formal education. Achieving primary education for all children and taking them to school is unachievable task by the year 2015, as reports says 57.8 million children are still out of school globally. So taking them to school is not easier task

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<sup>49</sup>New Education Policy India (1986), Substituted by Revised Policy Formulations 1992.

as there are various factors to hinder the progress like far distance from home to school, poverty, unawareness about the benefit of education among others( Time's Of India:2014). India, with 1.4 million children, ranks among the top five nations with kids aged six to 11 out of school. These are some of the findings in UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report on out-of-school populations. Even India cut its education grant from the year 2010 to 2012 which will only have negative effect to the education sector where dropout rates are high in the country.

Universal elementary education will have great impact in the Indian society which was Conceptualized from initial days of independence. Formulation of national education policy was a idea which in later years and 21<sup>st</sup> century shaped the Indian education system. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being executed as India's most important program for universalizing elementary education. The goal is universalization of education in India; it has achieve lot where support has been given India government for the support for construction of schools, toilets and other infrastructures. Filling the gender gap and rich and poor divide is also one of the key priority has scheme.Educating the educators holds key component in this scheme of sarva siksha Abhyan. (mhrd:2015).

The Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 gives a viable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory enrolment, right to school and Sarva Siksha abhiyan promotes equality of gender and removes discrimination on the basis of caste, creed and religion (mhrd:2015).

### **3.3 Secondary Education**

Secondary education in India gives way to subject specialization in India like science, humanity, social sciences. This is also an appropriate stage to provide children with a sense of history and national perspective and give them opportunities to understand their constitutional duties and rights as citizens. Policy of Indian government is to give chance and include the deprived section of the society to mainstream through secondary education. Backward classes, minorities and backward region students are promoted to take secondary education in India.

Computer education is obligatory at secondary level where computer training is imparted to students to equip with the new developments in the world where most of the services have been digitalized. A proper understanding of the society and development of spirit among the students to accept the ideas of multiculturalism which will build nation stronger than ever.

It is universally accepted that children with special talent or aptitude should be provided opportunities to proceed at a faster pace, by making good quality education available to them, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it.

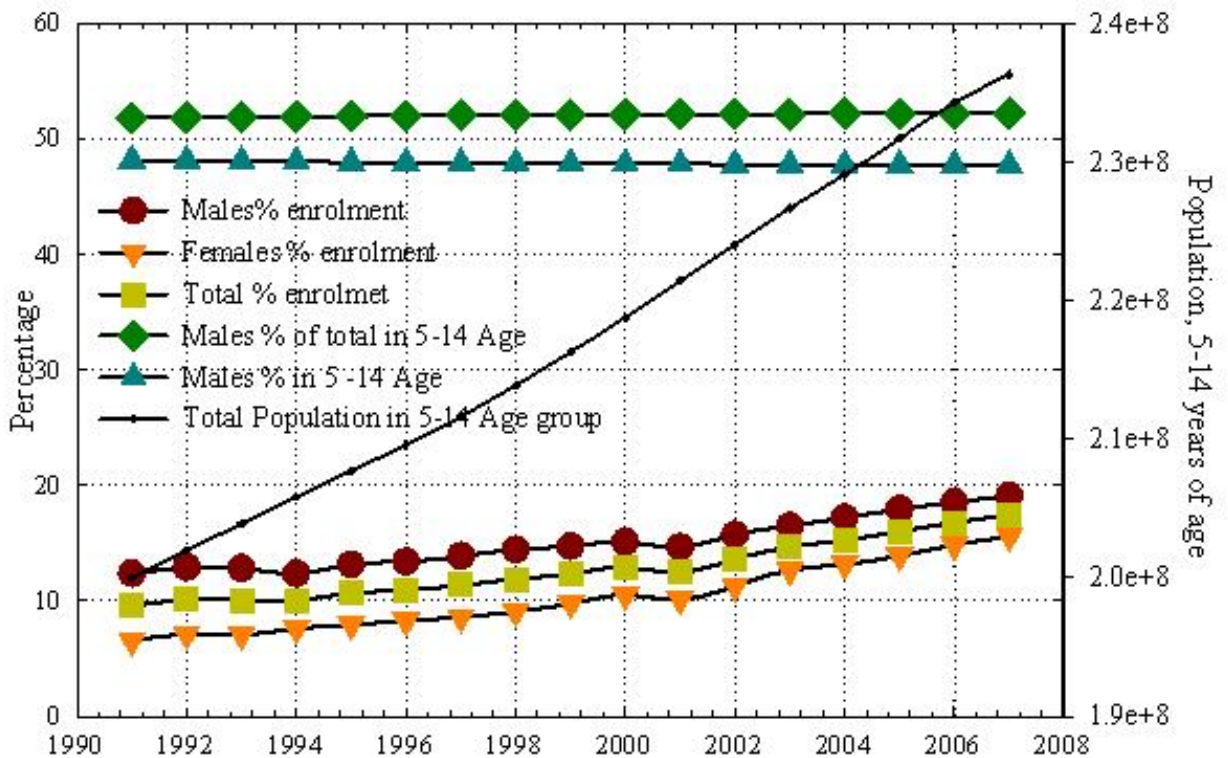


Fig.9 Break-up of Enrolment at Secondary level in India

**Source:** IAMR, Yearbook-2008, Data monitor, HRD Report 2005, UGC Report 2006

Male-female disparity is evident in Indian secondary level education. These needs to be improved. There are various factors in India which discourages Indian parents in rural areas for secondary education specially for girls like long distance from home to school lack toilet facilities ,poverty and indifference towards girls education where poor and

illiterate parents think no return giving education to them.” The gross enrolment for male child was nearly 12% in 1991 and it enhanced to 19% in 2007 at an annual growth rate of 2.6%. For females, though the enrolment in 1991 was only 6.53%. It has shown great improvement and has increased to 15.6% in 2007, with a growth rate of 5.25%. For secondary education overall growth rate has remained at 3.6%”(India, Science and Technology :2008). Some states have done well at the level of secondary education like Bihar and Odisha where “cycle scheme” was implemented for “only female students” which has substantially boosted the enrollment ratio of female students at secondary level. Government of India has created model residential schools, Navodaya Vidyalayas on same pattern in almost all districts in India, intended to serve the purpose of quality education with full scope of innovation and exploration of new ideas and to develop students overall skills from mind to physical to equip them with new challenges.

### **3.4 Vocational education and skill development in India**

The national policy in India envisaged for organized, systematic and rigorous vocational education in India. These elements are meant to enhance a healthy attitude amongst youths towards work and life, to enhance individual skill and employability, to reduce the gap between the supply demand and of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. Government policy put effort for vocational education in India after advance Primary level. Many Industrial training Institutes in India are providing training the students to provide technical skills to the students who wants join the work force in industry so basically these are training institutes which award diploma or certificate degrees to the students. The trainees further join the industry as fitter, welder and gang man, track man (railways).They are not much skillful as compare to full time Bachelor tech graduates who join the industry as white collar professionals. Skills and aptitude of the ITI graduates need to be enhanced to match the level of employment the multinational companies require. So vocational education is given as a specific job and skill which make them skilled in that field to match the Job in industry.

The policy for education in India put priority for educating people so that they can earn and live dignified live. Education is given in such a way that it should fulfill the demand of companies as well as individuals. Training in health will improve the condition in many ways like capacity building of health staffs will have good health outcomes. Vocational training linkages with agriculture, food processing will push this sector to high growth while creating job as the same time (NEP: 1986). Government is committed to provide education to excluded like drop outs, women, through Non-formal, and need-based vocational programmes. Special care in this regard will be given to women.

The objective of the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 will be to attain the goal of skilling the population with quality and speed .The new policy is in line with the Skill development policy of 2009 but it will be enhanced and rapid skilling policy. The new policy envisages demand and supply gap fulfillment mechanism where skill centers will create to fulfill the demand of demand centers in different parts of the country. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, the effort will also be to identify the various institutional frameworks which can act as the vehicle to reach the expected outcomes. The national policy will also provide clarity and coherence on how skill development efforts across the country can be aligned within the existing institutional arrangements. New policy give focus on matching the employees and employers for proper matching.

### **3.5 Higher Education**

Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the pertinent social, political, economic, cultural, and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national system through knowledge of the people which they accumulated through higher education. It is therefore a important factor for existence. Higher education being on the top of educational pyramid has also facilitated producing of best teachers in the country<sup>50</sup> “The key to harnessing India's demographic dividend is education. Indian higher

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<sup>50</sup>National Education policy:1986 (revised in 1992 for full text it can be viewed on [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in))

education currently the third largest in the world, is likely to surpass the US in the next five years and China in the next 15 years to be the largest system of higher education in the world. Indian higher education has a complex structure riddled with many contradictions, still has great possibilities. By 2030, India will be amongst the youngest nations in the world. With nearly 140 million people in the college-going age group, one in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian education system” observed by Sharad Jaipuria in the daily (Times of India:2014). So India has been or being cited in every filed from work force to education to service providing for its demography. India being the second largest populous country has huge potential if people is educated and skill full .Remittances to our country is increasing day by day where Diaspora are taking part in the nation building, these changes are occurring due to advancement in education and skill development in the country which was not some decades ago where larger part was unskilled Diaspora.

#### **4. Japan’s Grant Aid: Inclusion of all types of education**

Japanese government also works aggressively to address poverty by developing the health and medical, educational, and agricultural and rural sectors, and by promoting assistance aimed at achieving inclusive economic development. Japanese government aid all sectors in education like teachers training to vocational training to create skill work force in India. Some projects like training of rural folks under grant aid in India to make basket from bamboo serves many purpose. Japan itself has vast knowledge of craft making as it is full of natural resources so it can include more craft art or traditional knowledge to India through its grant aid project. In the basic education sector, JICA put efforts to enhance the quality of education mainly in science and mathematics by enhancing classroom lecture and strengthening the training for pre-service or in-service teachers. Japan also places importance on cooperation for developing basic environment for education, including the enhancement of education administration and school management, as well as the participation of the community in school activities. Higher education, technical and vocational education and training are essential for economic development, and JICA supports human development at universities and research centers

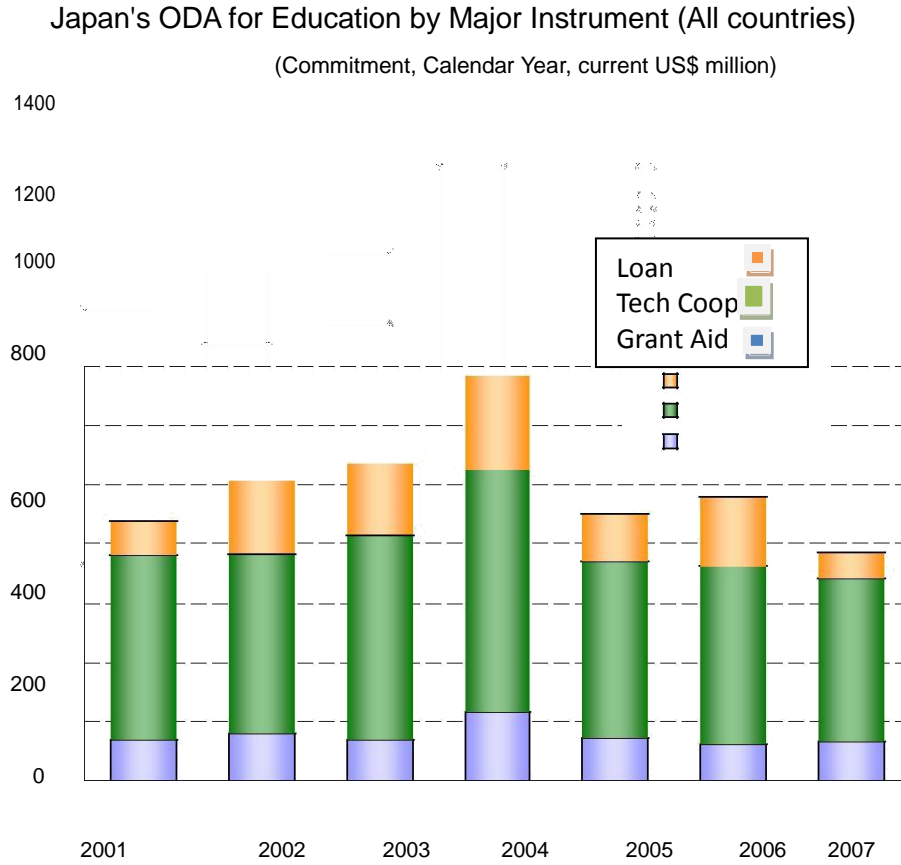
etc, to respond to the needs of the industrial world. In particular, the importance of science and technology such as information technology (IT) in developing countries has been reaffirmed recently. Under such circumstances, these countries also have expectations for Japan to support higher educational institutes that are key players in development and extension of science and technology. In the social security sector, support for medical security and pension policy, assistance related to social welfare policy targeting elderly people and children, assistance enabling persons with disabilities to participate in social activities, and assistance related to labor and employment problems are provided in line with the needs of each country based on Japan's experience and knowledge. In the health sector, JICA carries out activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of people as well as that of governments, municipalities, citizen organizations, and residents that are engaged in health and medical activities in developing countries, for the purpose of expanding and upgrading fair health and medical services. JICA also implements projects related to infectious disease control, such as of HIV/AIDS and malaria, which are especially serious in Africa; promotion of maternal and child health to protect the health of women and children; improvement in vulnerable health administration systems in developing countries; and developing human resources engaged in health. Through these activities, JICA aims to secure the existence, livelihoods, and dignity of humankind within the meaning of human security in developing countries in the human development field.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>51</sup>The MDGs related to human development are: (1) achieve universal primary education; (2) promote gender equality and empowerment of women (elimination of gender disparity in education); (3) reduce child mortality; (4) improve maternal health; and (5) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. (The other three goals are to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.



**Fig. 10 Japan's Education aid in various components**



(source) By Kazuhiro Yoshida based on MOFA various years.

above figure gives a view how Japan is giving aid with various instruments, share of technical cooperation is high as compare to the other two that is cooperation and loan aid. Technical cooperation is due dispatch and technical assistance by the Japanese government through sharing of knowledge and experience in the education sector. The education sector loans are not limited to tradition education which is classroom oriented but vocational training and technology sharing through workshops is also included. Technical cooperation has steadily been a dominant aid instrument for the sector, contribution by grant aid has been smaller and relatively stable, while the size of loan aid varies significantly by year. Figure above exhibits the sub sect oral distribution of education aid during the period of 2001-2007, on the commitment base. The largest portion of education assistance is persistently accounted for by post-secondary education, followed by basic education and then by secondary education. Primary means of

assistance for education are: technical cooperation, loan aid, grant aid and Monbusho scholarship (Monbukagakusho) given by MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Training) Various categories scholarships are given in India in this sector under the name Monbukagakusho (scholarship of the MEXT) these are divided in to various categories and these are Under graduate Category, Research Category, Teacher cultivar Training Category, Japanese studies Category.

## **5. Grant aid to India: Higher Education**

Project for Enhancement of International Collaboration in Open and Distance Learning through ICT at electronic and media Production Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University.

This project give impetus for technological use and greater benefit of this to mankind where advancement in technology in communication including satellite technology advancement created new wave of learning ,distance education is more convenient and more live with audio video lectures available online. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). This university has collaborated with Japan for Enhancement in Open and Distance learning where IGNOU lies in the top sphere in the spread of education in India where education is still to reach to remain quarter of total population. “The Electronic Media Production Centre (EMPC) has emerged as a major hub for the use of electronic media in distance education. Housed in the Sanchar Kendra Complex at Maidan Garhi campus in New Delhi, it serves as a Nodal Resource Centre in production, dissemination and transmission of educational software in the country, utilizing a wide range of communication media. The facilities are being shared with various educational and training institutions, State Open Universities, Central and State Government Ministries/Departments, NGOs, corporate bodies and other sectors” (IGNOU: 2014).

The major activities undertaken by the Centre are the production and dissemination of educational audio-video programs. Curriculum-based audio-video programs are developed to supplement the courseware of IGNOU by a trained and skilled in-house

staff, using state-of-the-art facilities. In addition, freelance filmmakers have been empanelled and suitable programs are also sourced from agencies such as UKOU, Transtel DW TV and RCI, etc (IGNOU : 2014).

Both broadcast and non-broadcast modes of delivery are adopted. The cassettes/CDs are sent to RCs/SCs and are also sold at reasonable rates through the Marketing Unit of the EMPC. International collaboration in this field will give impetus to the vision of the university that is affordable education with maximum reach to the common masses example of this is various Radio programmes and Television program run by the university which is nodal agency to broadcast Gyan Darshan and Gyan Bharti programme under Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Electronic and media Production centre of IGNOU which uses the EDUSAT satellites help to communicate information to different ground stations in the country collaboration with Japan where it is giving (Grant aid) for the project for enhanced collaboration through the use Information Communication and Technology. Japan is leader in technology where India can leverage it through its maximum use to spread the education to the untouched masses. Japan is key player since the inception of IGNOU in 1985.IGNOU has played a vital role in setting standards for distance education in India and has enabled people all over the country to access quality higher education through distance learning .JICA aid disbursal agency of Japan Government has provided state of the art facilities and equipment to enhance the quality and effectiveness of program production through high definition technology.

Grant aid component including other aid goes with ideals of Japanese aid philosophy that these should go for the greater human kind keeping in mind and record of Human right, poverty reduction, promotion of democratic principles in letter and spirit and above all poverty reduction. Education is the area where it can bring out people above poverty as noted many times by United Nations development programmes report. The commitment for education through traditional as well as non tradition mediums is the key goal of Japanese aid philosophy. Apart Project for Enhancement of International Collaboration in Open and distance learning through ICT at electronic and media production Centre of

IGNOU in the state of Delhi in the fiscal year 2010 where Grant has been given in the tune of 787million (JPY).

In the year 1994 which was the initial year with collaboration with IGNOU New Delhi India where the name of the Project was “The Project for Improvement of Educational Media production Facilities of Indira Gandhi National Open University”. The goal area was to spread Higher education through distance mode learning and use of media with technology as core strength. In media production these were done in various phases like from production, editing, duplicating (making of compact Disc, DVD), Circulation, and dissemination. Dissemination was done through various communication satellites like Gyan Darshan, Gyan Bharti which were and even now are very useful for the education of the masses. These programs are not only beneficial for students but sometimes for the general public like farmers who gain information regarding cropping system, weather patterns ,crop management and mitigation and adaption practices because these programs are on radio or television. In India, radio is still the medium where information has maximum reach through it. So a farmer living in a distant village in his farm can also listen these programs.

Campus Design Project for Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad through academic Exchange and Interdisciplinary Collaboration.

Japan is committed for the spread of education either directly supporting it or Indirectly such as creating Infrastructure and making design or educational exchanges of the experts (these comes under Technical cooperation) but it the idea behind it maximization of quality education. Under the initiative as per the joint statement between Japanese and Indian Prime ministers in 2008, Japan has been extending integrated support newly established Indian Institute of technology (IIT) Hyderabad. The support extends through campus development of IIT Hyderabad through ODA loan, design support for six buildings by Japanese architect as technical assistance to show deep partnership between India and Japan, and collaborative research, academic exchanges, and scholarship programme through technical cooperation projects. IITH is being developed for a hub

strengthening academic and industrial collaboration in India special preference to the Japanese strength.

The project for Future Researchers at IIT Hyderabad to Enhance Network Development with Scholarship of Japan (IITH).

This project will boost the technological expertise Japan has and will prepare future of Indian technical experts through research. As IITs IN India are the most developed and efficient institutions in India to impart technical education, Japanese education will only boost the efficiency it holds. The project as is known in words as “IITH friendship” though technical cooperation in nature has potential to impart and collaborate technical education in time where India is in a path for high growth after economic slump in the wake of Global financial crisis, euro zone crisis. In this part of India that is eastern part of India where lots of manufacturing companies are running or in the pipeline will get high quality human capital to fill the gap in the area. The economic and industrial collaboration of IITH and Japan government will only give impetus to the new manufacturing policy, National Telecom policy and above all Make in India goal for industrial development which is need of the hour for the growth to be sustainable. It will enable job creation also if not in quantity wise but quality one.

Japan give Importance for quality higher education as it realized that higher education development will create people with critical thinking and future policy makers for the countries as well higher education creates a human capital which is the necessary for the overall development of the country.

## **6. Japan's Grant aid and Vocational Training and training**

### **6.1 Vocational Education Support Project for the visually impaired in Dehradun, Uttarakhand and Ahmadabad, (Gujarat)**

This type of aid projects are unique in the sense that it include the excluded part of society where disabled people leave hope for their living by earning and spend their life on depending on their families and others which sometimes hurt dignity as well as constitutional right to live with dignity under Article 21 of the Indian constitution. Making them self dependent will boost inclusion as well as they can contribute to the economy as well. Since 2013 ,special needs Education school for the Visually impaired ,university of Tsukuba has been working on Introducing JMMT(Japanese Traditional Medical Massage) ,which is Japanese traditional medical massage therapy in order to support visually impaired students for their professional independence and their greater social participation with the able masses of the citizen. In fact these are the viable Job opportunity where they can fit for according to their disability. For example if some institution wants them in those area where it needs visuality then training them in that scenario is meaningless so training according to the level of or type disability is more result oriented. This project is in true sense is revolutionary and innovative to educate the visually impaired as medical massage therapist which will earn them livelihood. Now what will be its other implications it will create a different area for medical treatment where the advanced machines or allopathic medicine have lots of side effects the tradition method will have sustainable and definitely it will be of more cost effective than the modern method. The role Japanese local government ,Japanese University and civil society groups like NGOs has more wide scope to cater these innovative ideas of education which support these training and help in developing countries like India. Universities traditionally were institution of traditional education islands now coming out for development partners in Developing countries shows that Japanese Society as a whole is committed to help the developing as well as under developed countries from Africa to Asia. The support is given by special needs Education School for the visually impaired,

university of Tsukuba. The innovative job creation and self dependency programs like this should be spread in other part of India blind schools. More Over other new innovative ideas should be included by Indian as well as Japanese government in other disability like physically handicapped, war affected personnel, giving them devices or wheel chairs of robot oriented which can give them faster and efficient mobility as well to create viable job opportunities keeping in mind the nature of disability. The number of Disabled person in India according to census of India 2011 is approx 100 million, so giving them new light as per their nature of disability will be great leap for mankind.

## **6.2 Project for Capacity Building of State Forest Training Institutions and SFS Colleges**

Uttarakhand is a hilly state where forest has vast presence here, use of forest in sustainable manner is pertinent so that posterity can use and the same level of resources. Capacity building projects, two experts who have a long experience in forestry administration are dispatched from Japan's Forestry Agency to provide technical support in the activities such as:

One, to study the present course which is provided in training examines the existing training course on forestry at CASFOS (central academy of state forest service, Dehradun. Two, to find out through surveys the needs and challenges of state-level training

Three, re look and revise training module, subjects and curriculum and see what new areas can be added. Four, Experts are also planning to experiment the revised training course at CASFOS in Dehradun. They also support in establishing feedback and evaluating system to clarify the results of the training at CASFOS and rectify the problems and improve the course systematically.

### **6.2.1 Project's main Idea**

This technical cooperation project is linked to the ODA Loan Project "Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training" (a project to provide funds for improvement of training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of

State Forest Training Institutions and through capacity development of frontline forestry staff in about 10 Indian states). To help this Project, in addition to long-term experts, short-term experts are also to be dispatched. Their technical inputs extend to activities of ODA Loan Project such as:

Preparation of syllabus and materials for master training and for model teaching note for frontline staff training. Two, Implementation of master training at CASFOS, Dehradun  
Three, Monitoring of training of trainers implemented by master trainers in the targeted states.

For the holistic approach these projects of training are very pertinent in the sense that Japan being the natural resource rich country as forest and mountains are abundant in Japan has similar condition in the hill states can give expert idea on forest management and Japan can share their long rich experience with India which is very important for India because standard forest cover in the country is 33 percent of total geographical area but India has only 23 percent of it according to recent state of forest report in India.

### **6.3 The Project for the Expansion of Vocational Training Center for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Delhi**

This was the recent project which was signed in the year 2015, the amount of which totaling 81,664 US dollars will support the construction of 2 vocational training classrooms and a bakery unit for children and youth with disabilities, in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi. This project is special in the sense that it includes the people who seems excluded in the society to be included in the main stream. Tamanna the NGO which already runs three other projects provides special education and vocational training to mentally challenged and acoustic. Providing training through grant aid should be expanded to other part of the country as well where Indian government should support with Japanese knowledge and fund to the disables that are roughly have 100 million populations in India. Vocational training will give them self pride and sense of participation in the main economy.



Vocational training plays important role in Japan's aid giving philosophy. The beneficiaries are self dependent after the training and they contribute to the economy .Generally the Japan's grant has focused on vulnerable population like Women, under privileged or disables so that they can be included in the main stream with special training and their suitable ability can be match with suitable profession.

## **7. Women Education, Empowerment and Inclusion through grant aid**

### **7.1 Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project (Haryana)**

The scheme by JICA is development of forest in the Indian state of Haryana and its use in sustainable manner so that posterity can use the same amount of resources and enjoy their life as their ancestor enjoyed. The projects other aim is to create employment and empower people. Women self help groups are being encouraged for producing forest products. The adjoining areas women are encouraged to take part in the process of forest management. The scope of the forest management scheme through local community participation is comprises afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, poverty reduction programmes, training, publicity and extension, human resource development, Management Information System (MIS), Geographical Information System (GIS), among others. "Plantations have been carried out on a total of 48,800 hectares on government lands, wastelands owned by the state government, selected village common lands and private Farm lands. Plantation and poverty reduction activities areas spread over 800 villages in 17 districts of Haryana, excluding Gurgaon and Faridabad, where the "Children Forest Programme"(CFP) is being implemented." as mentioned Assisted forestry Project Women (JICA assisted forestry management Projects). Moreover, institutional capacity building consultants have been recruited under the poverty eradication component to specially give effort for making the income generation activities of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) more fruitful and in sustainable manner. The consultants not only support and educating SHGs but also provide and arrange training in different Professions and then link them with markets in the towns and cities. This in fact a revolutionary step in the sense the poor people and women folks who do not have idea

of market linking them with market create platform for good return for their products  
This is working very effectively and benefiting a large of self help groups.

**Activities that are being carried out in the scheme are (Source: Assisted forestry project JICA India):**

:

- A forestation (village-based cluster approach on watershed basis)
- Agro-forestry/farm forestry
- Water and soil conservation
- Training and extension
- Biodiversity conservation and ecotourism
- Community development activities
- Income generation activities through SHGs with marketing strategy
- Involvement of NGOs as facilitators for JFM (Joint forest management) consolidation activities
- Training of all stakeholders
- Dovetailing of project activities with other government departments schemes
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Impact analysis after project completion

India forest projects are there in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Orissa and other states also. These activities are very crucial not only for the empowerment of women but also for the sustainable development of society in using natural resources. In line with Japan's ODA charter market linking and trade of the products serve the larger purpose .Income generation of self help groups empower them in various ways like purchasing power increase ,women can spend money on health and education which leads to ever higher qualitative life and independence.

## **7.2 Empowering Indian Women through Computer-Controlled Strawberry Cultivation**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency is supporting NEC Corporation created a business producing a Japanese cultivar strawberry in India using the IT Company's state-of-the-art technology to empower the impoverished, especially rural women. "The Nippon Electrical Corporation (NEC), Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), Pune, have introduced a successful information technology based strawberry farm in Talegaon as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) project to empower rural women. The project is called Ichigo, which means strawberries in Japanese" as reported by Indian express (March 2013) titled Strawberry farm in telegaon is remote controlled from Japan. The strawberry farms empower women not through employment, but through partnership. Over fifty percent of the profit generated from these strawberry projects through sell of produce will be given to women corporations who managed these strawberry farms in different villages.

There are other various schemes under JICA India which empowers women through grant aid projects and other technical cooperation projects. These are very much diversified schemes for the empowerment of women which ultimately empower the society. Self help groups of women induce in them sense of inclusion and confidence. They can take decisions independently once they are financially empowered.

Women empowerment is the key to Japan's aid giving practice. Women empowerment can be done through many ways as we have seen Japan with its aid disbursal agency JICA has created many institutions for training, for self help and strengthening of Women in India with partnership projects and participation of local community. Japan has created model examples like nutritional education to adolescent girls, making women mainly in rural areas self dependent to sustain and support their life like craft making project in the state of Rajasthan using local resources like bamboo or old cloths or giving training for

tailoring or computer in Uttarakhand. In India women population stands around 48percent as per 2011 census but women population still has not been empowered till date leaving some institutions. Survey of ministry of rural development shows that under rural employment act women participation is around fifty percent where government gives employment for unskilled works but at skill work front participation of women in India is still lacking. Most of the companies managerial posts are filled up by male counterparts though in the 21st century women empowerment and self dependency are catching up but India has to do more in this front. JICA through local partnership programme and community partnership programme like interaction and discussion with the women folks in Tamil Nadu to search ways for micro credits and its use. Micro credit will be a great boost for development of women in rural as well as Urban India where due to economic dependency on male population make the vulnerable and they cannot take decision with their own for ever higher life goals. JICA should increase presence of Women in other states like West Bengal, Bihar and North eastern India. In north east India it can give training to local people through craft making using local resources like timber, bamboo and others. In Kerala and Tamil Nadu JICA can give training and through local community participation can empowerment women for making sea products like fish pickles, fish powder, or oyster related products as Japan has expertise in this area being a island country. Empowerment in governance of government can be done by JICA through training and local participation to take part in Gram sabha meetings of panchayats where after reservation in panchayats and local bodies' real decision making power lies with the male population as per various reports. JICA should collaborate these activities with government and civil societies, NGOs in India without which the empowerment of women cannot be achieved in true sense as government itself has launched many schemes so synchronization of the scheme of JICA and government of India is need of the hour.

*Chapter 5:*  
*Conclusion*

From the very beginning Japan placed high priority on Infrastructure development in the reparation recipient country as well as later aid recipient country. Most of the ODA related funding went to the development of Roads, Bridge and Ports. The reason could be many. One view from the recipient country side infrastructure was necessary for the long term development of the country which gave the boost for the development of the countries. If one observes closely the cases of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, or Philippines all these countries grew faster with the Japanese aid projects in infrastructure projects and in turn it gave interest payment to Japanese Government, which decided its foreign policy. It was aid that decided Japan's economic foreign Policy towards these developing countries. The situation continues even the present day where most of the ODA loans go to the Infrastructure Projects and Grant aid as a aid to these countries is very minimal in this regard. Empirical data shows that Infrastructure percentage as ODA is far higher in comparison to the overall loan to the developing countries .Grant aid and Technical Cooperation portion of Total ODA is very abysmal.

Japan had tried to avoid meddling in internal politics of the recipient country in contrast to other DAC donor's practices. Japan has continued its consistent focus on assistance in infrastructure development in all cases<sup>52</sup> .As ODA is post war construct. Japan is the first instance of a non advanced nation utilizing ODA as integral part of its own development process to create and open markets. Both motivations were present ,expanding export markets and accesses to resources and supporting self help development efforts of economic partners in the region from Japan's perspective both goals were supported by helping aid recipients advance along the path of economic development that Japan had pursued.

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<sup>52</sup>Edward M.Feasle:2015, Japan's Aid, Lesions and implications of Japan's aid

The apparent contradiction in motivations can be likened to Adam Smith's rationale for capitalism providing the most efficient, utility maximizing system: people acting in their own self interest taking appropriate actions based on competition to produce goods most efficiently and thus maximize consumption and utility for society as a whole. Japan's aid provides substantial returns for the donor in the form of increased exports while the cost is often just the time cost of money as loans are eventually repaid and can be thought of as an investment in generating export. However, although a certain degree of self-interest may lie behind aid provision it is also the case that if the strategy of aid delivery aimed at promoting future exports is to be successful, the overall effort and outcome must be sustainable. Toward this end, Japan's strategy is for aid to be invested in a fashion that maximizes economic growth and development possibilities in the recipient country, which from Japan's perspective is based on its own experience of historical success. Japan has been and continues to be the largest donor to numerous countries in the world, but in most cases this is accomplished by loans constituting a significant portion of the overall aid provided. Given the DAC grant percentage requirement for loans to be classified as ODA, a significant amount of loans are not categorized as ODA but instead as OOF (other official flows). The combined concessional loans and OOF make Japan one of the largest single financiers of economic development in the world. This role of providing development financing in its various forms has not been examined thoroughly in the literature. The overall volume of financing that Japan provides clearly plays an important role in economic development around the world as the lack of financial markets and resources is often one of the most challenging aspects of development facing developing countries. Japanese aid policy evolved with time. As it caught up with the west, Japan moved to a middle path approach where it adopted more standard DAC practices in its ODA charter and aid implementation. There are numerous dimensions to this new stance including ODA focused on the environment, supporting NGO's, greater emphasis on Grants though very less as compare to overall ODA, greater aid distribution to Africa, debt forgiveness, humanitarian aid, and general budget support, to name a few. Japan went along its ODA charter in the later years which talked and delineate about humanitarian values like human security, environment conservation and human rights issues. Myanmar is one of the examples where in the late 1970's Japan paused its aid to

that country while it resumed later when conditions improved. One of the important dimension of aid practices in the twenty first century is the security and peace dimension ,terrorist threats had push the aid focus on Global on terrorism also besides the humanitarian causes that are mentioned in the ODA charter of 2003. Japan has engaged in this dimension as well under the umbrella of human security and despite limitation of its constitution for use of SDF (self defense forces) in combat missions, it has increasingly been involved in conflict areas with its policy of “two wheels of a single cart” symbolizing the combine use of aid and SDF, and this area is likely to become increasingly important in coming years.<sup>53</sup> Aid of course has political dimensions as well. In the case of Japan given its historical tensions with countries in Asia one benefit could be the goodwill that providing economic assistance can generate.

Grant aid administered by MOFA(general grant aid) tends to be of the capital intensive project variety that focuses more on tertiary levels of need such as higher education, culture centers, urban hospitals, and urban sanitation needs rather than programs at primary level where the targeted impact on the undeserved poor is poor is greater. The technical Cooperation program is complex, uneven in quality, and not well coordinated. The traditional aid schemes include the acceptance of trainees, the dispatch of experts, project type technical cooperation, development studies, and volunteer corps service, but JICA implement only half of Japan’s technical cooperation with almost every other main ministry and agency in the Japanese Government supervising its own special technical cooperation schemes. Loan aid Administered by JBIC continues to play as large part in Japan’s ODA and tends to fund relatively large physical infrastructure and production related projects ‘although initiatives in micro-lending have been a gradually expanding minor theme since the late 1980’s.

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<sup>53</sup>Edward M Feasel ,2015 ,Japan’s Aid, Lessons and implication



Control and coordination of this aid system is fragmented because the complicated Japanese implementation system lacks a central head quarters.

The role of overall policy coordinator within the Japanese Government has been given to MOFA very recently, but this does not mean a single actor sets a policy, as is often the case among western donors. MOFA still must manage a consensus among the many bureaucratic fiefdoms administering their own part of ODA. This burdens Japanese ODA with many different actor expectations to satisfy, and this inclusion broad inclusion of bureaucratic agendas may in fact be the rationale for this system. Top policy makers tend to be career bureaucrats with loyalties outside the ODA agencies, and who possess general skills but little true expertise in either development theory and field expectations. And they value bureaucratic negotiation and compromise. Aid experts are hired on a contract basis to carry out only limited activities, and work of a clerical nature takes up much of the activities, and work of clerical nature takes up much of the time and energy of JICA and JBIC staff.<sup>54</sup>

Japan's ODA field staff lack visibility in target countries. MOFA, JICA and JBIC usually maintain separate field offices, as do other Japanese Government agencies implementing technical cooperation, and their activities are often uncoordinated .Due to the complexity of Japan's aid procedures and the centralization of Japan's decision making in Tokyo, much field staff time is consumed in managing in communication and paper work in Tokyo. Also, field staff often lacks communication skill and language.

With respect to philosophical issues, there seems to be underlying Japanese assumptions that the development means the growth of industrial production and trade in a state driven process that can be advanced through the construction of products related projects and the

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<sup>54</sup>David Arease, 2005. Japan's Foreign aid , Old continuities and new directions

acquisition of related technologies( Menocal and Denney:2011). This aid approach was briefly advocated by Japan in the early 1990s as an alternative to the prevailing Western neo liberal consensus and it seems to be reemerging today. In reaction to the thrust of poverty oriented to the thrust of poverty –oriented MDG’s and the direction emerging out of the Monterrey conference, which called on donors to harmonize their ODA policies, the Japanese Development economist Izumi Ohno recently stated:

“Now all donors are encouraged to harmonize or even completely unify their aid disbursement procedures....By sharp contrast, the East Asian development strongly affects the Japanese approach to development aid. Japan’s ODA intends to support the industrialization of latecomer countries and has the following features: Geographical concentration in Asia...High priority of infrastructure development ...A broad aid menu, including loans.”

This ODA profile may indeed be the natural product of Japan’s own successful experience with rapid industrialization and the success of the industrialization and the success of the industrialization as development approach in other Asian countries. As such it is worth examining the pros and cons of the issue. Japan believes in the importance of recipient self-help efforts, which Ohno (2005) expresses as:”Aid is neither charity nor the moral obligation of the rich. Aid should support self-help efforts of developing countries and contribute to fostering their national pride. ‘Associated with self-help are Japan’s requested based assistance principle and the use of loans in ODA. The request based aid principle leaves into the recipient government to formulate aid request, and this is intended to respect the sovereignty of the recipient country to formulate aid request leaves it to the recipient government. Japan believes ODA loans are part of self-help because grant aid can literally and figuratively be taken for granted, but the need to repay loans calls for fiscal discipline and a sustained effort that bars frivolous aid requests, from which a recipient can draw pride.

Critics, however, note that formulating aid requests can be difficult for recipients with low capacity because of the Japanese aid procedures makes information and transaction cost high relative to recipient resources, and this gap can be exploited by unscrupulous actors who advocate dubious proposals to benefit private interests. Another issue is that aid requests must be made by a national government, and this restriction can mean that local government and civil society needs unimportant to a governing regime can be overlooked. The passive request based principle also makes it difficult for Japan to develop a proactive aid approach or to collaborate with a range of international, national, sub-national and civil society actors. With respect to loans, other donors avoid loan aid together because of the already excessive level of developing country indebtedness and the limited institutional capacity of the poor countries to manage extended loan obligations. In other circumstances, where recipients successfully industrialize and target projects are income-generating and therefore can sustain loan financing, the argument is that a sustainable and economically justifiable project should not qualify for ODA, and should seek other sources of financing.

There is merit to the Japanese Grant aid philosophy to the extent that it is appropriate to the needs of the recipient .It is not inappropriate to focus on the growth of production in the developing world, even as one strives to alleviate poverty, protect the environment, and improve governance there .As with any donor preference, the real question is whether it is pushed in inappropriate circumstances for selfish or arbitrary reasons. It is easily understandable that Japan's aid is region oriented(south east Asia) ,product and interest oriented and the data we have analyzed in the preceding chapters that Japan's aid giving practice is also loan dominated which is overwhelmed by infrastructure projects.

Japanese ODA administration has different intention at home and at the recipient country front. Under ODA, loan is the biggest is the biggest chunk while Grant aid is very minimal in comparison to that. The reason behind is profit motive which according to Alan Rix "it is donor country interest and profit which motivates them to more loan as compare to Grant aid which is not profit oriented". This is because once you give grant aid the donor is not expecting any return from that while the ODA loan which is long

term, large as well returning back the investment as interest by the recipient. Other major benefit of loan is that major chunk of the loan goes to the infrastructure projects where Japanese companies are given tender so these contractors who are Japanese in other way getting benefit and pay taxes to the Japanese exchequer. Once the infrastructure projects are built then Japanese companies see these areas as secure area to establish manufacturing as well other companies. So these loan projects are huge in numbers like Delhi Mumbai Industrial corridor or dedicated freight Corridor has created immense potential for the development of manufacturing as well as livelihood prospects in this belt of India. One can see these infrastructure projects are immense need of the hour in India where the economy is in good growth period though due to Euro zone crisis and global economic meltdown slowed down the economy. When one keenly observes the human security and human rights aid areas it is very minimal in case of India. When Compare Japan's ODA disbursement to India in the year 2012 loan aid was 647.06\$million while Grant aid in the same year was 11.09 \$million (OECD/DAC). Japan's ODA charter of 1992 which was again revised in 2003 delineates Human security, Environment check and Democracy but in reality very less has been done so far for these fields by Grant aid. Selecting the projects of grant aid is also an issue that many backward states have not grant aid projects while flourished states have projects in abundance in comparison to under developed once. Role of NGO's is also a factor which determines the Grant aid success. Though grant aid by Japanese government pushed many poor and villages towards development but the numbers are less some case studies done in the previous chapters.

What is the future of Japan as a major ODA contributor? The starting premise of this idea is that barring the accession to power of a new reform-minded political elite willing take Japan in a new direction, domestic factors will not allow Japan again to be the world's leading contributor .Japan remains a rich country, however, and can look forward to maintaining a number two position in absolute dollar spending for some years. The good fit of ODA into the constraints of Japan's overall foreign policy suggests that ODA will remain a central focus in its diplomacy, although this may not be, although it may not

mean an earnest embrace of the new ODA consensus articulated by Millennium Declaration and the monetary conference. Given the broader and deeper international consensus on the need to increase the quality and effectiveness of ODA, however Japan at least will have to do something in this new direction if it hopes to get any appreciation for its ODA effort.

To deal with domestic calls for spending cuts and greater government accountability, and to address international expectations embodied in the MDGs, Japan's official policy line has taken some suggestive turns. The 1992 ODA charter was a vague list of objectives that dedicated Japan's ODA to improving human welfare, discouraging military development, encouraging environmentally sustainable development, and promoting democracy. Continuing domestic calls for reform and greater transparency, as well as the new development partnership Strategy on ODA, prompted MOFA to form the Council on ODA Reforms for the twenty first century in the mid 1990s. Its final report in 1998 set three main goals for Japanese ODA: demonstrating humanitarian concern for poverty alleviation, managing pressing global issues, and improving Japan's "soft" contribution to security by spreading more of its ODA beyond Asia. This emphasis on compliance with poverty-focused international ODA norms continued in the 1999 medium-term ODA policy Outline, which specifically referenced the OECD's development Partnership strategy as a policy model, while noting stronger domestic demands for austerity, effectiveness, and accountability. It pledged Japan's efforts to give more attention to poverty and social development using wider partnership strategies, along with social development using wider partnership strategies along with new initiatives to help countries hurt by Asian financial crisis, the highly indebted poor countries, and those needing conflict prevention or conflict prevention or conflict recovery.

What are the Foreign policy needs that Japan seeks to fulfill through its ODA (Grant aid)? Japan's rapid rise as a global power in the context of the Cold War drew attention to

the fact that it did not make a global security contribution much beyond hosting US bases on its soil as observed by Arase (2005). This was not so much because Japan was unconcerned with the rest of world. It reflected the constraints imposed by Japan's post war constitution and a difficulty of enacting a revision.

To reply criticisms that it was security "free rider" Japan could offer greater ODA spending as a means to support developing-country governments of strategic political and economic importance to the United States and its other western allies. Japan was also interested in improving relations with its Asian neighbors, who had harsh experience with Imperial Japan .In this context, ODA leadership signaled Japan's intention to remain a non military power. And by spreading ODA throughout the region, Japan could make amends for the past, gain stature as a regional leader, and create a more prosperous and stable neighborhood for itself .Finally Japan could use ODA to build relations in developing region with which Japan has little historical relations, to win their support for Japan's desire to gain leadership positions in international institutions.

David Arase argues that the reason Japanese ODA is impacted with foreign policy objectives has to do with the few tools available to Japanese diplomacy. Japan's own painful and disillusioning experience with power politics, militarism, and war that led up to the firebombing of Tokyo and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki together with Japan's constitutional prohibitions against maintaining a strong military or using force to settle international dispute, having kept Japan's diplomacy since 1945 on a strictly non-military track at least until very recently <sup>.55</sup> Thus Japan has had to rely on ODA to support the western alliance system and rebuild its international stature and security, even as it used ODA to pursue other ends.

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<sup>55</sup>In 2003 ,Japan's decision to send Self Defense forces troops to post-invasion Iraq as a US ally to engage in reconstruction activities set a new precedent .Earlier overseas dispatches of troops were done at request of United Nations and were for UN authorized peacekeeping purposes in non-combat situations.

Chapter Second and Chapter Third which delineates with grant aid in education and Health sector shows that very little amount is being disbursed as compared to total amount of ODA disbursement as a whole. Many criticized like Alan Rix who says its aid which Japan used as its foreign policy goal for its economic interest.

So if Only economic gain is goal in aid giving (loan interest), which ultimately will ignore the grant part which is costly for donor because it does not give return like loan aid. While studying Japan's ODA with data from previous years it is understandable that focus on human security, education, and social assistance has been minimal as compared to overall loan. As these social development components come in the category of Grant aid, which is not profit oriented as compared to loan which Japan can get back the capital with interest though the maturity period is long and interest rate is very minimal. So Why the Grant aid component is so low and if it is low then is there any necessity to take this aid where motive of this may be to pursue the other goal. From the beginning as an early post war reparations program, Japan's ODA has always included the promotion of Japan's own economic security and development among its priorities. After successful post war reconstruction and its arrival as an industrialized country, Japan realized there were good reasons to devote a portion of its chronic structural trade and capital account surpluses to ODA. This could help Japan alleviate chronic trade friction, diversify the flow of capital away from the US economy, and build a stronger and stable relationship with the developing world. As a nation heavily dependent on imports of energy, food and strategic industrial materials, ODA could play a critical role in promoting Japan's economic security. But at the same time the ODA charter which talks about social security, human rights and peace building is not in main agenda while comparing it with a single bloc of ODA that is infrastructure loan take for example Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and Environment conservation Program in Rajasthan. Moreover as pressure of global competition forced Japanese firms to move production to southeast Asia and China in 1980s and 1990s, to the extent that ODA could facilitate this process through the construction of economic infrastructure and the cultivation of more favorable investment and trade environments, it would support Japan's global

competitiveness .In these ways , ODA could be seen as a policy instrument to help the Japanese economy maintain its competitiveness in rapidly globalizing world. This agenda in Japanese ODA policy may have a higher degree of overlap with humanitarian ODA objectives than does the foreign policy agenda implicit in Japan's ODA, but it can still detract from the poverty alleviation focus of ODA.



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