

Research Institute of Humanity and Nature  
Specially Appointed Professor SUGIHARA Kaoru

審査委員会を代表し、以下のとおり審査結果を報告します。

On behalf of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee, I would like to report the result of the Doctoral Dissertation Defense as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	Benjamin Bansal		
学籍番号 ID Number	DOC15162		
プログラム名 Program	State Building and Economic Development Program		
審査委員会 Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	主査 Main referee	杉原 薫 SUGIHARA Kaoru	主指導教員 Main Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	園部 哲史 SONOBE Tetsushi	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	Khoo Boo Teik	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	土谷 隆 TSUCHIYA Takashi	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	谷本 雅之 TANIMOTO Masayuki 東京大学大学院経済学研究科	外部審査委員 External Referee
論文タイトル Dissertation Title (タイトル和訳)※ Title in Japanese	Urban Space in Economic History: Tokyo as Asia's First Megacity 1945-1970  経済史における都市空間の役割：アジア初のメガシティ東京の事例		
学位名 Degree Title	博士（国際開発研究） Ph.D. in International Development Studies		
論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation	2018年8月15日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	2018年9月12日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	2018年9月12日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	2018年11月7日
審査結果 Result	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px;">合格 Pass</span> <span>不合格 Failure</span> </div>		

※ タイトルが英文の場合、文部科学省に報告するため、和訳を付してください

Please add a Japanese title that will be reported to MEXT.

## 1. 論文要旨 Thesis overview and summary of the presentation.

This dissertation discusses the nature of socio-economic development of Tokyo for the period from 1945 to 1970, with special reference to the role of urban space. The history of urbanization has traditionally been studied with European and other Western experiences in mind, placing the attention on the development of infrastructure and social welfare, and the role of central and municipal governments, including specific policy tools such as zoning regulations. Meanwhile, the more recent studies of the growth of Asian cities have been focused on rapid economic and population growth with the expansion of slums and the increase of urban inequality, which was simultaneously a part of the ‘success story’ of the long-term rise in income and living standards. The history of Tokyo has never sat comfortably with either stream of literature. This dissertation studies the pathway Tokyo followed, and argues that it was spatially ‘egalitarian’. It did not adhere to conventional and Eurocentric models, and became Asia’s first megacity decades before other Asian megacities emerged.

The dissertation draws on socio-economic statistics of the 23 central wards, which provide a more or less consistent time series during the period of study. By calculating the coefficients of variation and the Theil index for various indicators, it clearly shows the tendency for the differences between wards (spatial inequality), including those of living standards, to fall. It is an important contribution to the characterization of the Tokyo pathway.

The main driver of Tokyo’s economy was the city’s manufacturing sector. Chapter 2 argues that it was dominated by competitive small and medium sized factories, which did not only exploit agglomeration effects, as expected, but benefitted from the egalitarian use of space such as mixed-use neighborhoods and permissive zoning, as well as from an intense use of space. Embedded in the urban fabric, these factories employed a substantial amount of the workforce broadly across the territory of the city. Its production processes were labor-intensive but remained competitive as Japan experienced rapid economic growth and underwent industrial upgrading. It is an interesting interpretation, which partly explains the persistence of labor-intensive industrialization.

The territory of the city was an egalitarian space. Chapter 3 describes certain neighborhood characteristics that reproduced themselves with the growing city. The urban form was almost universally medium-density, low-rise and was built to a large degree using wood. A distinct set of private commercial infrastructure accompanied this typology’s extension across the space of Tokyo’s 23 wards, and comprised bathhouses, construction establishments and small food retail

outlets. The chapter adds quantitative evidence to what would usually be qualitative observations of the characteristics and patterns of evolving urban form through rigorous and imaginative handling of statistics.

The role of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government is also important in understanding the egalitarian nature of Tokyo's development, which is the subject of Chapter 4. On the one hand, TMG actively redistributed from rich to poor wards and thus ensured equal social spending across them. On the other hand, TMG failed to carry out comprehensive urban planning, thus avoiding some of its pitfalls, focusing its limited resources on retrofitting. Many of Tokyo's mixed-use residential neighborhoods upgraded themselves *in situ*. The relevance of fiscal redistribution to space egalitarianism is another insight of this dissertation, which connects the literature on economic history, urban history and fiscal and economic policies in a new way.

The dissertation ends with a very brief attempt to relate these findings to comparative urban economic history.

## **2. 審査報告 Notes from the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee (including changes required to the thesis by the referees)**

Among the members of the doctoral thesis review committee, there was a general consensus about the importance of the subject, the sufficient depth of research in terms of data collection and analysis, and the innovative nature of interdisciplinary interpretation. Both the dissertation and the presentation at the defense were well-organized and clear.

After voting, the members of the committee reached conclusions that revisions should be made following referees' comments, and that the main supervisor would check a revised version to make sure that the comments were reflected in it.

The main comments and responses were as follows:

1. The dissertation describes that the headquarters of national companies increasingly clustered in the three central business wards towards the end of the period of observation, but this tendency for clustering has not been related to the main argument about the egalitarian distribution of manufacturing activity.

Fairly substantial statements were added to argue that the two tendencies in fact reinforced each other. It is now argued that specialized clusters and corporate headquarters in the central wards became more important without compromising the other major facet of the city's productive base, i.e. that most industries were in fact spread very evenly across the

23 wards.

2. The contrast between agglomeration effects, a major concept in economics, and ‘space egalitarianism’ should be made more explicit.

A footnote was added to the effect that Tokyo’s experience adheres to the theoretical argument that spatial agglomeration accelerates industrial development in an urban context (M. Fujita & Thisse, 2002). Large companies headquartered in the central business wards coordinated successful small factories via subcontracting relationships. Most of the employment in manufacturing, however, was accounted for by other industries which were spread much more evenly across the 23 wards. This directly contributed to a more equal distribution of income, increasing the purchasing power in the ward area, further aided by a large pool of well-paid white-collar work in the central headquarters. Together, these two factors helped increase demand for locally-produced manufactured goods, primarily in the sundry sectors.

3. There is the question of why TMG undertook fiscal redistribution in the period well before the notion of ‘civil minimum’ was introduced. TMG’s relative fiscal autonomy and centralized character of its fiscal structure are well documented in the dissertation, but they are a necessary, not a sufficient, condition for the execution of policy.

A new argument was added to the effect that as a result of the application of Article 282 of the Local Autonomy Act, fiscal redistribution as it took place in Tokyo became non-discretionary. It was not subject to the whims of the administration’s stance on local-level welfare.

4. In what ways was Tokyo’s experience ‘unique’? A clarification of the limits of transferability to other cities would be useful. A table and a few paragraphs comparing Tokyo to other megacities should help.

A new table comparing Tokyo with Taipei, Seoul, Shanghai and Mumbai for their most comparable period of urban development was added, along with an explanatory paragraph.

### 3. 最終提出論文確認結果 **Confirmation by the Main Referee that changes have been done to the satisfaction of the referees**

The main referee advised the candidate to make revisions in accordance with comments made by the referees, and on the basis of the plagiarism check by Turnitin. On November 5, 2018, the final version was submitted. The main referee examined the revision, and found it

satisfactory.

**4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation**

The doctoral thesis review committee recommends that GRIPS award the degree of Ph.D. in International Development Studies to Mr. Benjamin Bansal.