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Abstract

## **The Long-Term Development Path of Secondary Industry in Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis Based on 100-year Statistics**

Ichiro Iwasaki

In this paper, I compile 100-year statistics for the countries of Central Asia based on declassified confidential documents from the Soviet Statistical Office that were obtained from the Russian State Archives, as well as other related materials. I then quantitatively characterize the long-term development path of secondary industry in the region. The issue of the possible upward bias of Soviet industrial statistics is also examined. A comparative analysis between the USSR and the Central Asian region and among Central Asian countries using the above long-term statistics provides valuable findings, including information about the close relationship between the socialist industrial allocation policy and the rate of growth in the secondary industry sector. We can thus reach a deeper understanding of the history of economic development in Central Asia during the socialist era and in the transition period towards a market economy which followed. Furthermore, the upward-bias adjusted industrial production index indicates a significant over-estimation of the industrial production reported in the official Soviet statistics. By including historical facts relevant to Soviet development policy in Central Asia, this quantitative evidence has the potential of bringing about a clearer picture of the historical economic changes in the region. In this sense, this paper takes the first step towards promoting cliometric work on the Central Asian economies in Japan.

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Abstract

**Inclusion and Non-inclusion in the Government of Urban Poverty: The Case of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program (*Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, 4Ps) under the Aquino Administration**

Koki Seki

This paper focuses on a poverty alleviation policy, specifically the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program, which is enthusiastically promoted by the current Aquino government in the Philippines. It discusses the implications of the program in the art of government of urban poverty, and tries to delineate the kind of power working behind the current regime of social policy in the Philippines. Based on fieldwork conducted in Marikina City in Metro Manila, the study argues that, under the current CCT regime in the Philippines, a mode of inclusion through poverty alleviation is not sought through the cash grant itself. The cash grant is actually too small to bring about any substantial improvements in the beneficiaries' lives. Rather, the cash grant should be considered as an incentive for the beneficiaries to engage in various practices that invest in human capital — in themselves and their children — through education, the enhancement of health and hygiene, and self-development. The study further maintains that the very logic of “investment in human capital” leads to various cases of non-inclusion among the beneficiaries. The conclusion is that, in order to formulate the truly progressive art of government needed today, it is essential to focus both on various modes of inclusion and non-inclusion, and on how these modes feed off each other, as observed in heterogeneous discourses and practices carried out under the rubric of a neoliberal social policy, such as CCT in the Philippines.

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Abstract

## **Market-Creating Innovation by Latecomer Firms: The Case of the Netbook Industry**

Momoko Kawakami

This paper explores the process of market-creating innovation by firms from late-developing economies, and the inter-firm dynamics behind this process. As an empirical case study, I analyze the emergence of the “netbook computer,”— an ultra-cheap mobile internet device that was invented by a Taiwanese firm and became a tough competitor for traditional portable PCs within only a few years of its launch. Section I presents the analytical framework of the study. Section II explores the inter-firm relationships in the notebook PC industry prior to the emergence of netbooks. I show that the existing market order of the notebook PC industry was tightly controlled by two powerful platform leaders, i.e. Intel and Microsoft. I also argue that this industrial order created the under-served market demand that opened opportunities for innovation for latecomer firms. Section III investigates the process of the creation of the netbook industry, with a special focus on the responses of Intel, Microsoft, a Taiwanese brand firm Acer, and other brand-carrying firms to the creation of netbooks by a Taiwanese innovator, ASUSTeK. I argue that the creation of the netbook market was an evolutionary process in which a series of interactions among different industry actors led to the disruption of the existing market order of the notebook PC industry and triggered a new dynamics in the industry.