

## Abstract of Doctoral Thesis

Title: Consideration of Citizen's Participation System towards the Solution of Environmental Issues —Through a Micro-Meso-Macro-Loop—

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A shift from modern industrial society to post industrial society that may change a concept of “abundance” radically has been taken place in recent days. This thesis analyses on changes in citizen’s consciousness and social institutions that may have accompanied with the above social changes, especially on mechanisms of institutions for environmental protection developed in cooperation with government, citizens and enterprises. To this aims, the author introduced the theoretical framework of Micro-Meso-Macro-Loop that are developed in evolutionary and institutional political economy. The main focuses of the analysis are following. First, prevailed micro-level consciousness on environmental protection among citizens and enterprises have constituted a political and legal basis for establishing the institutions for environmental protection (Micro-Meso-Macro-Loop). Second, the established institutions for environmental protection also bring new side-influence on citizens, in that sense they start to recognize the institutions as ideas of “consumption tin time and nature” and “community as self-actualization” (Micro-Meso-Macro-Loop). This thesis clarifies these interactions between micro-level citizen’s influence and macro-level institutionalizations process, as well as micro-level changes in consciousness accompanied with developments of institutions. With concrete case studies cased on “Micro-Meso-Macro-Loop” as theoretical framework, this thesis proposes three results. First, active citizen participations played a key role for realizing photovoltaic generation, institutional for a carbon offset and environmental protection for rural natural resources such as regional forest, water or farms (Satoyama in Japanese), in addition to policy settings by a local government. Second, the movement to establish an institution for photovoltaic generation could not have succeeded in as a project in national level as it is proposed as ‘Komiyama plan’ a national governmental project for photovoltaic generation, but as a local government project in regional level.

According to this thesis, the ground for the local level success is in that, the more project becomes local level, the more citizens as well as the more enterprises being citizens with idea of “corporate citizenship” come to participate in the project actively. This thesis discusses on the changes of individual motivations from “predatory instinct ” to “instinct of workmanship” proposed by Veblen, as the institutionalization process proceeds further with the local level projects. That is, although enterprises are initially motivated by “instinct of workmanship”, however, they also bring market-profit principles with “predatory instinct”, which contribute to make the project more efficient and to realize smooth loaning process in a financial market for in institutionalizing process. To conclude, successful institutionalizing process for environmental protection require active participations and interactions of three agents — government, enterprise, and citizens and the process of institutionalization involves with the change in consciousness, motivations and behaviors of each agent.