

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF JAPAN, WITH APPENDIX OF 47 PREFECTURAL MAPS pdf

1: WikiZero - Municipalities of Japan

Administrative subdivisions of Japan, with appendix of 47 prefectural maps: a listing of Japanese prefectures, cities, counties, towns, and townships, giving for each the area, the population for (adjusted to boundaries), and the population for , with characters, romanized names, and a code showing location on accompanying maps.

Administrative divisions of Japan Save The bureaucratic administration of Japan is divided into three basic levels; national, prefectural, and municipal. Below the national government there are 47 prefectures, six of which are further subdivided into subprefectures to better service large geographical areas or remote islands. The municipalities cities, towns and villages are the lowest level of government; the twenty most-populated cities outside Tokyo are known as designated cities and are subdivided into wards. Prefectural divisions 47 prefectural entities of Japan The top tier of administrative divisions are the 47 prefectural entities: Although different in name, they are functionally the same. The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived means "county". The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived means "capital". The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived implies a core urban zone of national importance in middle period of China, or implies a sub division of a province in late period of China. This was also a historical usage of the character in China meaning circuit. Subprefectural divisions There are only two types of subprefectural divisions: It acts as part of the greater administration of the state and as part of a self-government system. In the s, municipal functions were transferred from district offices to the offices of the towns and villages within the district. District names remain in the postal address of towns and villages, and districts are sometimes used as boundaries for electoral districts, but otherwise serve no official function. The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived means commandery. Municipal divisions 1, municipal and submunicipal entities of Japan The municipal divisions are divided into three main categories city, town, and village. However the city entities are further categorized. The Special wards of Tokyo are also considered to be municipal divisions. Cities Cities in Japan are categorized into four different types, from the highest the designated city, the core city, the special city, and the regular city at the lowest. Designated cities are also subdivided into wards. This category was established by the Local Autonomy Law , article clause Like other contemporary administrative units, they are defined by the Local Autonomy Law of It is a local public body along with prefecture ken or other equivalents , city shi , and village mura. Geographically, a town is contained within a prefecture. Together, they occupy the land that was originally the City of Tokyo before it was abolished in to become part of the newly created Tokyo Metropolis.

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2: Administrative divisions of Japan | Revolv

Administrative subdivisions of Japan, with appendix of 47 prefectural maps: a listing of Japanese prefectures, cities, counties, towns, and townships, giving for each the area, the population for (adjusted to boundaries) and the population for , with characters, romanized names, and a code showing location on accompanying maps.

Its original sense in Portuguese, however, was closer to " municipality " than " province ". Those fiefs were headed by a local warlord or family. Though the fiefs have long since been dismantled, merged, and reorganized multiple times, and been granted legislative governance and oversight, the rough translation stuck. Although there were initially over prefectures, many of them being former han territories, this number was reduced to 72 in the latter part of , and 47 in The Local Autonomy Law of gave more political power to prefectures, and installed prefectural governors and parliaments. In , then- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi proposed that the government consolidate the current prefectures into about 10 regional states. The plan called for each region to have greater autonomy than existing prefectures. This process would reduce the number of sub-prefecture administrative regions and cut administrative costs. The central government delegates many functions such as education and the police force to the prefectures and municipalities , but retains the overall right to control them. Although local government expenditure accounts for 70 percent of overall government expenditure , the central government controls local budgets, tax rates , and borrowing. Later, in , the government designated Tokyo , Osaka , and Kyoto as fu, and relegated the other fu to the status of ken. Despite the differences in terminology, there is little functional difference between the four types of local governments. Tokyo City was divided into 15 wards. A number of suburban villages and towns were converted to wards, bringing the total number of special wards to After the war, Japan was forced to decentralize Tokyo again, following the general terms of democratization outlined in the Potsdam Declaration. The postwar reforms also changed the map of Tokyo significantly: There are some differences in terminology between Tokyo and other prefectures: Today, since the special wards have almost the same degree of independence as Japanese cities, the difference in administration between Tokyo and other prefectures is fairly minor. This term was originally used to refer to Japanese regions consisting of several provinces e. This was also a historical usage of the character in China. In Korea, this historical usage is still used today and was kept during the period of Japanese rule. Its current name is believed to originate from Matsuura Takeshiro, an early Japanese explorer of the island. In , the department was dissolved, and Hokkaido became a full-fledged prefecture. These sub-prefectures still exist today, although they have much less power than they possessed before and during World War II: The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived implies a core urban zone of national importance. Before World War II, different laws applied to fu and ken, but this distinction was abolished after the war, and the two types of prefecture are now functionally the same. The Classical Chinese character from which this is derived carries a rural or provincial connotation, and an analogous character is used to refer to the counties of China , counties of Taiwan and districts of Vietnam. Lists of prefectures The different systems of parsing frame the ways in which Japanese prefectures are perceived: Those regions are not formally specified, they do not have elected officials, nor are they corporate bodies. But the practice of ordering prefectures based on their geographic region is traditional. JP order , the prefectures of Japan and their commonly associated regions are:

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3: Prefectures of Japan

The bureaucratic administration of Japan is divided into three basic levels; national, prefectural, and municipal. Below the national government there are 47 prefectures, six of which are further subdivided into subprefectures to better service large geographical areas or remote islands.

Even admitting alone two bodies died at the Fukushima, Arnold Gundersen, a above nuclear ability industry controlling who served as an able attestant in the assay of the Three Mile Island accident, said that "Fukushima is the better automated blow in the history of mankind. The actual reactors shut bottomward automatically afterwards the earthquake, with emergency generators starting up to run the ascendancy electronics and baptize pumps bare to air-conditioned reactors. The bulb was adequate by a seawall advised to bear a 5. This acme is the aftereffect of accumulation up by the cardinal of baby tsunami at 30 km The absolute bulb was flooded, including beneath generators and electrical switchgear in reactor basements and alien pumps for bartering cooling seawater. The affiliation to the electrical filigree was burst as the Tsunami destroyed the ability lines. All ability for cooling was absent and reactors started to overheat, attributable to accustomed adulteration of the fission articles created afore shutdown. The calamity and convulsion blow hindered alien assistance. In the hours and canicule that followed, reactors 1, 2 and 3 accomplished abounding meltdown. Hydrogen explosions destroyed the aerial cladding of the barrio apartment Reactors 1, 3, and 4; an admission damaged the ascendancy of reactor 2; assorted fires bankrupt out at Reactor 4. With the debris of its reactor amount collapsed to the basal of its damaged reactor vessel, Unit 1 continues to aperture cooling baptize abutting three months afterwards the antecedent events; agnate altitude are accepted to abide at the added two melted-down reactors in the complex. Despite actuality shut bottomward at the time of the convulsion and tsunami, Reactors 5 and 6 began to overheat. Fuel rods stored in pools in anniversary reactor architecture began to overheat as baptize levels in the pools dropped. Fears of radioactivity releases led to a 20 km 12 mi ambit aborticide about the bulb while workers suffered radiation acknowledgment and were briefly abandoned at assorted times. One architect at Unit 6 was restarted on 17 March acceptance some cooling at Units 5 and 6 which were atomic damaged. Filigree ability was adequate to genitalia of the bulb on 20 March, but accouterment for Reactors 1 through 4, damaged by floods, fires and explosions, remained inoperable. Calamity with radioactive baptize continues to anticipate admission to basement areas breadth aliment are needed. However, on 5 May, workers were able to access reactor barrio for the aboriginal time back the accident. Measurements taken by the Japanese science admiral and apprenticeship admiral in areas of arctic Japan 30â€”50 km from the bulb showed radioactive caesium levels aerial abundant to account concern. Aliment developed in the breadth was banned from sale. Based on common abstracts of iodine and caesium, it was appropriate that the releases of those isotopes from Fukushima are of the aforementioned adjustment of consequence as those from Chernobyl in ; Tokyo admiral briefly recommended that tap baptize should not be acclimated to adapt aliment for infants. Plutonium contagion has been detected in the clay at two sites in the plant, although added assay appear that the detected body are aural banned from fallout generated from antecedent atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. Two workers ailing with non-life aggressive radiation burns on 25 March had been apparent to amid and mSv of radiation at their ankles back continuing in baptize in Unit 3. Normal accomplishments radiation varies from abode to abode but delivers a dosage agnate amount of about 0. For comparison, one chest x-ray is about 0. Radioactive particles from fallout can be concentrated in some locations due to wind and rain, and affectation an added bloom hazard back ingested or inhaled. Japanese admiral initially adjourned the blow as Akin 4 on the All-embracing Nuclear Event Calibration INES admitting the angle of added all-embracing agencies that it should be higher. The akin was successively aloft to 5 and eventually to 7, the best calibration value. The Japanese government and TEPCO accept been criticized for poor advice with the accessible and improvised cleanup efforts. Experts accept said that a workforce in the hundreds or alike bags would booty years or decades to apple-pie up the area. On 20 March,

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the Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano appear that the bulb would be decommissioned already the crisis was over.

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4: Prefecture ning Japan - Wikipedia

Administrative divisions of Japan The bureaucratic administration of Japan is divided into three basic levels; national, prefectural, and municipal. Below the national government there are 47 prefectures, six of which are further subdivided into subprefectures to better service large geographical areas or remote islands.

Although there were initially over prefectures, many of them being former han territories, this number was reduced to 72 in the latter part of , and 47 in The Local Autonomy Law of gave more political power to prefectures, and installed prefectural governors and parliaments. In , then- Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi proposed that the government consolidate the current prefectures into about 10 regional states. The plan called for each region to have greater autonomy than existing prefectures. This process would reduce the number of sub-prefecture administrative regions and cut administrative costs. Since , there is no administrative difference between the four types. However, the suffix is used when it is necessary to distinguish between the prefecture and a city of the same name. For example, Hiroshima-ken is the Japanese name of the prefecture, and Hiroshima-shi is its largest city. Before World War II, different laws applied to fu and ken, but this distinction was abolished after the war, and the two types of prefecture are now functionally the same. As a result, the English language does not usually distinguish between fu and ken, calling both simply "prefectures. It uses the kanji for "road" and is considered to have been settled by Emperor Temmu. Its current name is believed to originate from Matsuura Takeshiro, an early Japanese explorer of the island. These sub-prefectures still exist today, although they have much less power than they possessed before and during World War II: Other major cities include Hakodate. Tokyo-to The only to in Japan is Tokyo. Following the abolition of the han system , Tokyo-fu an urban prefecture like Kyoto and Osaka encompassed a number of cities, the largest of which was Tokyo City. Tokyo City was divided into 15 wards. A number of suburban villages and towns of Tokyo City were changed to wards, bringing the total number of special wards to The reason for this reorganization was to consolidate the administration of the area around the capital by eliminating the extra level of authority in Tokyo. After the war, Japan was forced to decentralize Tokyo again, following the general terms of democratization outlined in the Potsdam Declaration. The postwar reforms also changed the map of Tokyo significantly. In , the 35 wards were reorganized into the 23 special wards, because many had died in the bombardments during the war, many survivors had left the city, and many men who had been drafted had not returned. There are some differences in terminology between Tokyo and other prefectures: However, the only functional difference between Tokyo-to and other prefectures is that Tokyo administers wards as well as cities. Today, since the special wards have almost the same degree of independence as Japanese cities, the difference in administration between Tokyo and other prefectures is fairly minor see 23 special wards for details. The Japanese government still translates Tokyo-to as "Tokyo Metropolis" in almost all cases, and the government is officially called the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government. JP order and the regions of Japan. The prefectures are also often grouped into regions. Those regions are not formally specified, they do not have elected officials, nor are they corporate bodies. However, the practice of ordering prefectures based on their geographic location is common. From north to south numbering in ISO JP order , the prefectures of Japan and their commonly associated regions are:

5: National Printing Bureau - History of Official Gazette

) is a local administrative unit in Japan with a population of at least 50, of which at least 60% of households must be established in a central urban area, and at least 60% of households must be employed in commerce, industry or other urban occupations.

6: Administrative divisions of China - Wikipedia

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Some other prefectures also have branch offices that carry out prefectural administrative functions outside the capital. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is a merged city-prefecture; a metropolis, it has features of both cities and prefectures.

7: Administrative divisions of Japan - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*The prefectures of Japan *to*fuken (éf½é•â°œçœœ,?) are the country's 47 subdivisions. Prefectures are governmental bodies larger than cities, towns, and villages.*

8: Cities of Japan : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Finding Aid for the Lincoln Kanai papers, , (bulk as well as a bound volume of Administrative Subdivisions of Japan: with separate appendix of

9: Han system | Revolvy

Japan has three levels of government: national, prefectural, and municipal. The nation is divided into 47 prefectures. The nation is divided into 47 prefectures. Each prefecture consists of numerous municipalities, with 1, in total (January figures) [1].

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