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Agile Cross Security Toward Civil-Netcentricity
Health Anthropology Study between Uzbekistan and Japan

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to provide insight into the value of civil netcentricity in our everyday life. We investigate to what extent the social security infrastructural system in Uzbekistan and Japan have changed over the past 10 years in the field of health anthropology. Our vision of “Agile Cross Security” would in one location provide a place where one can get personalized healthcare practitioners, preventive medicine, a private bodyguard, fresh groceries and water, human security education, emergency medical care, an ambulance, traffic safety education, and a volunteer fire brigade. Network access to Agile Cross Security would contribute to the realization of netcentricity capabilities. In the future, netcentricity-based societies will turn into ubiquitous civil societies. Facilities would be placed in the corner of convenience stores. Japanese convenience stores already have ATM, post office, next day delivery service, digital full color copy and photo print service, hot food service, home delivery service, and a ticket issue bureau for movies and theatres. Our findings would provide strong evidence for economic development of Uzbekistan. Traditional Japanese convenience stores would also be changed as a result of this. Currently, Japanese traditional stove pipe organizations still exist, Agile cross security could change these traditional Japanese convenience stores by providing new services as mentioned above. Finally, health anthropological analysis could create innovative personalized service.

Keywords: health anthropology, Netcentricity, Uzbekistan, Agile Cross Security, personalized healthcare, preventive medicine, convenience store, stove piped organizations, personalized service, ubiquitous civil societies

Introductions

AGILE CROSS SECURITY (ACS) is the fundamental technical concept for the reformation and improvement of social infrastructure – a bridge between software issues such as education, healthcare service etc. and hardware such as buildings, transportation, hospitals and schools. Before discussing funding issues for the new business, we first need to create an attractive and useful vision. It is necessary to make full use of our creativity and imagination without worrying about the constraint of feasibility. A plan which should state both timing and investment process is generated only from this activity. It would be clear that the visions and the plans are integral parts of realizing with actions of theory; however, a dream will have passion, a psychological issue with no theoretical nor scientific outcomes. We do not have to concern ourselves about money and time issues at this time - that is for when the vision is complete. This ACS concept would be useful not only for developed industrial countries but also developing countries. Developing countries, such as Uzbekistan, which previously was part of the USSR, need to enable their citizens to live without the fear of not attaining a comfortable lifestyle. Both developed industrial countries and developing countries have equal opportunities for exploring and implementing ACS concepts. Moreover, by utilizing the ACS concepts, developing countries that have unrealized potential can develop to a level where they will no longer be viewed as a developing country. (Stieglitz 2002)

Chapter 1 What is Agile Cross Security?

ACS is the most reliable technology that can be used as an advanced indicator of major social hazards and also for discovering the signal for preventive action using the Civil NetCentrity (hereinafter referred to as “CNC”) forerunner Kaizen technology. ACS using CNC forerunner Kaizen technology also has a unique capability for adapting health promotion and health education systems for everyday life. (Tones, Tilford, 1990) Our definition of ACS with CNC-driven Health promotion and Kaizen systems would be abbreviated as “ACSHK” for Agile Cross Security for Healthcare Kaizen. (Figure 1)
As we describe the concept of ACSHK in the field of health anthropology (Figure-2-), it will show the methodology of the progress of Kaizen for current societies and would also provide reachable targets and realistic visions for both industrialized and developing societies post-industrial revolution, in order to maintain the stable progress of economic developments that could supply safe food, and water for all citizens. (Ulrich et al. 2002). Furthermore, once a society is able to implement the concept of ACSHK into its current stove piped mentality without hesitation or objections, this society would become superior to current industrials societies, such as the USA or Japan or many of the EU countries. It would be stated in various analytical documents or books regarding social security issues such as safety, the providing of gas, cold and hot water, electricity, telephone communications, home Internet facilities, water for extinguishing fires, emergency medical service etc. (Lubitz 2007)

A generous and all encompassing welfare system in Nordic countries such as Sweden and Finland have been successful for the people of these countries from the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century. (Illich 1977). However, a personalized healthcare system has not yet been provided in the USA, nor in Germany, England, France or Japan. (Herzlinger 2003). This discussion on ACSHK would propose the way to progress in industrial and developing countries that must be adopted by ACSHK in the very near future.(Clifford et.al 2008). One of the reasons for adaptation of ACSHK in both the industrial and developing countries is that there are an increasing number of patients who have life style related diseases.(WHO 2000).For example, in Japan, according to medical healthcare statistics figures, there are about 30 million potential diabetics due to unhealthy lifestyle choices. (Campbell et al 1996). The International Diabetics Federation’s statistical analysis of the potential number of diabetics indicated that there will be around 600 million patients in 2030 in the developing countries. (Reven et al 2000)
In spite of this evidence-based conclusion, these potential patients have not yet been provided with an effective prevention healthcare system. Nor have industrial or developing countries provided the perfect healthcare system based on the methodology of ACSHK (Millenson, 1997). In addition we must mention the tragedy of September 11th 2001. Many countries are anxious about another catastrophe in near future, which shows us the weakness of current existing social-infrastructures. (Khatami, S.M., 2000).

ACSHK will be able to analyze and help prevent tragic natural incidents such as sudden death due to heart stoppage. (Figure-3) Until the 20th century, almost all injury or death was due to war or infectious diseases. (Marmot et al 1989). In the 21st century, there might be many tragedies due to terrorism or there might be a non communicable disease that slowly kills the human organism without anyone’s knowledge (Chomsky 2003). To define the clear concept of ACSHK for the next decade, there are exact guidelines for the CNC social infrastructures using digital technology and innovative imaging technologies in the sense of Kaizen methodology. (Drucker, 2006)
Chapter 2 : Pro-social Behavior and Self-synchronization as a Study of the Science of Health Anthropology

In everyday life, there should be effective issues for protection against each minute risk-factor in asymmetrical conditions from the point of healthcare management issues. (Stieglitz 2002) Usually, it might be difficult to discuss healthcare and transportation issues at the same time (Marcuse.1964). However, it could be not so awkward to discuss both management issues and also daily life transportation system issues at one time when you consider using the methodology of health anthropology. (Figure-2) When we discuss the issues of health anthropologies, it might be quite a different concept from normal cultural and medical anthropology. The biggest issues on the argument based on the science of health anthropologies could state the convenient method of analyzing behavior change issues in everyday life. (Benedict1946) The purpose of using health anthropologies is to study pre-incidental happenings in everyday life for pre-processing recognition prior to discovering unannounced issues (Reven 2000). The science of health anthropology could propose the personalized scenario toward the subject persons. What they would need is a totally outlined map or some effective Kaizen plans for everyday life (Slater2000) Another differentiated article of the science of health anthropologies could be analyzed in the manner of self-regulation by each subjective person’s biometric or medical measurements data. Those analytical issues that might be nothing to find out the discussion among current applied anthropological studies. In the sense of using the wording of self-regulated action, we clearly state the scientific self-synchronization methodologies under the keen approach of the use of pro-social behaviors (Bénabou et al 2006). There might also be a completely different concept of actions when we discuss prosocial behaviors under consideration of the science of health anthropology that PeachCorp (USA) or JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) (Japan) that NPOs or NGOs used to describe the actions of “volunteers”. When we use the terminology of prosocial behaviors in the field of health anthropologies, these actions could reflect the self-synchronized behaviors that change in everyday life in the long run. (Albert et. al. 2003) Bio Green Based Flow Economy and CNC Driven Social Infrastructure with ACSHK

Until the 20 century that had a heavy industrial and petrochemical based society, one person could not participate well enough for the unity of corporations or organizations where the decision-making process was not personal based. (Bookchin 1990). Persistently, almost all activities rely on the policy of the organization - not a personal one. This can be explored through the Power to the Edge (Alberts et al, 2003) and Agile Organization (Atkinson et al,2005) The edge people of one organization could act with self-synchronization as pro-social behaviors and the effective finding or reaction at the edge would be the outcome for all the members of the organization at once through the newest information.
Tragic incidental or accidental events could be prevented even if the asymmetric information gap exists, as the ACSHK method will hopefully conquer these types of risk-factors. (Dubos 1959, Geoffrey 1992) It is a well known issue that the actions of many humans involved in everyday activities - can - due to the lack of information - result in tragedy caused by an asymmetric information gap, such as between a well-educated person and a poorly educated one, or between doctors and patients etc. As well exploring the understanding through the *Power to the Edge* (Alberts et al. 2003) and *Agile Organization* (Atkinson et al., 2005), the edge people of one organization could act with the manner of self-synchronization as pro-social behavior and the effective finding or reaction at the edge would benefit the members of the organization at once through the newest information. Tragic incidental or accidental events should be prevented even if the asymmetric information gap exists, which the ACSHK method hopefully will overcome these kinds of risk-factors. (Dubos, 1959, Geoffrey, 1992) Although these are well-known realistic issues, they would happen in almost all aspects of human actions in everyday life due to the lack of information, or tragedy caused by the asymmetric information gap, such as between a well-educated person and one with poor education, or paternalism between doctors and patients, etc. (Figure-5)

![Asymmetric information Gap](image)

Figure-5- : ACSHK balance for Asymmetric Gap

After the tragedy of an airplane, automobile, or train accident, the main comments heard are always about knowing which hardware weakness was the major cause. How can people prevent the tragedy of an accident caused by the failure of a complex hardware system beforehand? (Munford 1968)

Chapter 3: Pre-Patient Education System as the Points of the Science of Health Anthropologies

Pre-diabetics that is to say pre-patient, for example, will have the necessary knowledge about the current state of their health and they will provide themselves with the necessary action plan to improve their health. All of this will be possible because of effective use of knowledge of qualitative narrative health based on the science of human anthropology. (Figure-6-) Almost all diabetic patients never fully regain their health, which means once people have diabetes they can not fully recover. There are two types of diabetes; type-I, which often is unavoidable and type-II, which is generally caused by an unhealthy lifestyle, like eating too much and becoming obese and not exercising. Patients should have medical treatment as soon as possible after they are diagnosed.
Meanwhile, as we discuss through this article, change in behavior can have a beneficial effect on lifestyle if patients could follow up on their decision-making by themselves. If the pre-patients/pre-diabetics patients could change their lifestyle for the better, they could keep on living a normal life without any fear of developing a disease. In order to achieve a better life through the use of the science of health anthropologies, it is proposed to use systems with digital health devices for pre-patients/pre-diabetic patients’ health. In particular, the motivation continued system devices which should be useful for the pre-patients/pre-diabetic patients would not used by the current existing paternalistic medical system. However, as described in this article, using the science of health anthropologies, it would be possible to discuss both healthcare issues and safe transportation system regarding the motivation of behavior changes under one dimension of thought.

In industrialized societies, such as the US, Japan or major EU countries, use of sports clubs or gyms has exploded, and people are able to use swimming pools, treadmills and stationary bikes to exercise indoors every day of their life. Surely, systematic exercise is very good for disease prevention, but it would be even more effective if the help of health practitioners would also become available. This is an understandable example of “information asymmetry” between healthcare providers and patients over the scope of the analytical method by the science of health anthropologies. (Stieglitz 2002)

In the personalized healthcare programs for pre-patients/pre-diabetic patients, basic information such as what kind of exercise to do, what is the best time for having food after the exercise, is already shown. But all of those can be made into one whole effective program for health care development provided we use Agile Cross Security method. According to the methodology of health anthropologies, because of the use of thorough statistic knowledge about each patient’s health condition it would be possible to prevent the disease. To have the most effective pro-social behavior, people should measure their own health data such as, blood pressures, weight, take note of the type of the meals they eat, exercise and then send this information to the health care center through the well-organized ACSHK support center, which people could use as a health measurement device like their wristwatch. The nature of the above mentioned personalized healthcare system could be related to data mining and data warehouse. (Figure-6-) When the people reveal their private information under the umbrella of ACSHK system, the privacy of each person’s data must be provided. (Figure-4-) About 10 years ago, these ideas might have been the stuff of dreams or found in cartoon magazines. Almost all people living in industrial societies can now imagine the realization of personalized healthcare systems. One of those ideas has become real as seen with iPhone mobile telephones. However, for genuine progress in digital community villages, people should learn both the necessary economical theories, and economical ethics, which is equally important. (Figure-7-) All of these
Chapter 4: The New Economic Development in Uzbekistan

To begin with these analytical articles, the following discussions might be one of the proposed economic developing visions as the primary version of thoughts. The points in our assumptions should be stated more clearly, and are never intended to criticize or make claims against current governmental issues, and it should have attention as a reconfirmation. The purpose of this study is to clarify the characteristic or nature of Japanese economic development after World War II. Consequently, through the study of the Japanese way of economic development, Uzbekistan’s economists might be able to find out new ways for development. After World War II, Japan had started the economic development forced by the United Nations, USA, and other countries; today, it is one of the top class economically developed countries in the world. It is simple to just talk about the economic development achievement in Japan, but it has taken over 50 years to get to this point. Many foreign researchers tried to figure out how this happened by way of sociological analysis or cultural anthropologies.

In the element of Japanese style management, the following terminologies are well known in the field of sociological management issues. Family oriented management, such as Mitsui Family or Mitsubishi Family
RINGI which submit a draft proposal for the endorsement of concerned executives.
Permanent Employment:
Union inside the company or enterprises
Stove piped decision making method
Higher educational respectable seniority
Small group for promotion on high quality movements

The most unique feature of the Japanese style of business management is in our use of the “small group” to promote high-quality movements; these are very flexible and useful action in any kind of organization. However, it might be unfulfilling for them, and it still depends on the personal decision-making process for healthcare issues. Since the 1960s, National Healthcare Institutional Insurance started operating for all citizens in Japan; today, it is falling down because of
the lack of a foundation or due to stove piped organizations. On the other hand, Uzbekistan started a new independent republic in 1991. During the time of the USSR, it provided completely free medical healthcare services. But nowadays, it is trying to establish the newst system of healthcare as a new country. In Japan, there is still unique entrepreneurship for the automobile industry, which innovated constantly and used existing technology like bicycles. Honda then managed to put a gasoline engine on a bicycle; however, it was not his original idea. The bicycle is the most historical technology of any kind of vehicle for human life. The next generation of the bicycle will probably contain a Fuel Cell Battery on the bicycle. The power of the Uzbekistan economy will be to design this new bicycle well and export it to any foreign country. The evidence of this idea will be followed by background technologies. One example is that it is the only country in Central Asia where more than 7,000 airplanes have been produced in Tashkent. Nowadays, the airplane factories have back orders for more than 200 units to be exported to more than 5 countries. In addition to hardware manufacturing capabilities, Uzbekistan has rich natural resources of oil, natural gas, gold, silver, platinum, which has dominated the unique positions of gold. Statics show around 87 tons produced in 2001. The use of gold, silver or platinum could be valuable for the production of FC battery and solar power – this would distribute energy to every house. With this technical background, it would not be difficult to make a new FC-based bicycle that is competitively priced in the world-wide market. (Uzbekistan 2008)

ACSHK Global Network 24 hours Operation system

In Uzbekistan

ACSHK Data warehouse

Global ACSHK data warehouse

In Japan

24 hours Convenience Store

High quality Wi-MAX network system

What is the most effective items for sustainable economic development in Uzbekistan?

Fuel cell bicycle business with safety transportation by ACSHK

As it might be widely known, the bicycle is one of the most powerful vehicles in the history of human transportation. Man could move without his legs being on in the ground and it also was the technological origin of motorcars. For the more efficient regulation of transportation safety, it could be widely used by the population in Uzbekistan.

- 24 hours open convenience store; multi-use knowledge and wisdom producers’ station, capacity builder spots, automobile transportation safety regulation provider/school. (Figure-8)

There might be the most suitable place where CNC people in ubiquitous societies could learn the health educational issues and safety regulation for transportation, emergency protocol, the most advanced Internet technology, environmental education, human security engineering issues, social network system, one to one marketing issues, service oriented system, even then pro-social integrity issues, self-synchronizations, issues etc. Those important educational items currently, have no place for providing this knowledge to CNC people in ubiquitous societies nor instructors. However, sooner or
later, CNC people in ubiquitous societies should learn them at 24 hour convenience stores and they will have the motivation as taking the “points” for the audiences that could be used to reduce the original price when purchasing the goods at the shop.

Through this kind of possible business, we need to have money or foundations in order to realize the business model. However, there are many opportunities for the development of a new creative economy in Uzbekistan. To tell the truth, the business of security or of a private guard system seriously needs money to proceed the business project. Figure 8 shows us, for example, that the ASCHK in the CNC could support the integrated convenience store between Uzbekistan and Japan. This kind of global operation needs a higher concept of ACSHK protocol layers as shown in figure 9. ACSHK at CNC in ubiquitous societies would promote the issues of safe healthcare system and safe transportation system for everyday life. All of these issues will be discussed in the special 24 hour convenience stores. In order to achieve this goal, all participants or citizens in the ACSHK digital villages have to learn about the various kinds of protocol and privacy and human rights protection. It is recommended to learn the necessary issues as the type of free-schooling or in the typical model of de-schooling society. (Illich, 1985)

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Until the 21st century healthcare was controlled by the country. In the 21st century, the healthcare system will be controlled by 2 or more countries. The security of the information regarding healthcare will be provided in the following way. Because all the information will be in the form of image data of motion pictures, each frame of these motion pictures will be attached with a tag. These tags will be produced by Health XML. The number of the patients suffering from diabetes is increasing every day all over the world. We can prevent this increase by providing necessary preventive education — not in hospitals but in easily accessible convenience stores.
Conclusion

For the human being, the most important necessity is to be safe and protected. Whether living in developed or non-developed countries all citizens absolutely need to have safe food and water and a comfortable environment for every day living. In addition, there should be designated places for learning safety regulations and personalized healthcare in a non-intrusive way. In our study we have concluded that the 24 hours Japanese-style convenience stores might be very useful for this. (Figure-11-) There citizens would attain important knowledge and then could use this information to improve their lives. Through discussion with young people in Uzbekistan, they wish to develop a better life, as the following attractive goal from of one the visions, that we still need to discuss more.
Uzbekistan style neutral position of economic development: the Switzerland like country.

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