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研究課題名(和文) The Role of Think Tanks in Foreign and Security Policymaking: the Case of the U.S.-Japan Alliance

研究課題名(英文) The Role of Think Tanks in Foreign and Security Policymaking: the Case of the U.S.-Japan Alliance

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研究成果の概要(和文)：2021年から2023年にかけて、シンクタンクと知識生産の関係、およびインド太平洋地域と国際自由主義秩序を焦点に研究した。2021年は文献レビューを通じて、覇権と知識生産、シンクタンクの関係性を明らかにし、2022年はシンポジウムや報告書の分析を行い、シンクタンクが外交・安全保障政策に与える影響を調査した。2023年は中国の台頭が日米の視点から見たILO強化とインド太平洋の発展に与える影響を検討した。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

It uncovered the role of think tanks, helping us understand power dynamics in the world. Focusing on the concept of hegemony, it delves into how countries can influence others through the ideas generated by think tanks crucial for navigating the complex geopolitical landscape of the region.

研究成果の概要(英文)：This project investigated the connection between think tanks, the ideas, and how these ideas affect international relations in which think tanks may influence security and foreign policy decisions. To understand this, the concept of "hegemony" was explored, which was used to analyze the ways in which think tanks shape security and foreign policy. In the first year, it focused on understanding the links between the ideas produced by think tanks, how knowledge is created. In the second year, discussions and reports were analyzed to see how think tanks influenced policies related to the Indo-Pacific region and the international liberal order. Finally, in the third year, this project looked more deeply at how the United States and Japan view China's role in the international liberal order and the development of the Indo-Pacific region by examining reports and events organized by think tanks. All of these findings were presented at academic conferences and lectures.

研究分野：Political Science, International Relations

キーワード：hegemony think tanks knowledge production Indo-Pacific

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## 1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Several studies have shed light on how think tanks influence the formation of dominant ideologies. Drawing on the work of Antonio Gramsci, who explored the concept of hegemony and the role of "organic intellectuals" in shaping public discourse, these studies examine how think tanks can contribute to the creation of a widely accepted worldview. For example, Desai (1994) analyzed British think tanks in the 1980s, arguing they promoted monetarism and ultimately influenced the shift to neoliberal policies under Thatcher. Similarly, Pautz (2012) examined how think tanks helped social democratic parties in Europe adapt their messaging as the political climate favored free markets. In the United States, Parmar's work (2004, 2012, 2018) explores how think tanks and foundations, using a Gramscian lens, can influence policy by shaping public opinion. Building on this scholarship, this project focuses on the U.S.-Japan alliance and the dominant concepts of the "international liberal order" and the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." Considering the documented influence of think tanks, this research investigates how these institutions contribute to shaping foreign and security policymaking in this context.

## 2 . 研究の目的

The main purpose of this research is to demonstrate the applicability of the Gramscian framework of hegemony to the cases of foreign policy and security think tanks' role in US-Japan relations by shedding the light on the hegemonic discourses of ILO and FOIP. Looking into the case of US-Japan relations, the relationship between Gramsci's hegemony and knowledge production will be revealed in an attempt of exploring the intellectual and moral influences of think tanks. Using the concept of knowledge production, to clearly illustrate the process of consensus formation by means of workshops and symposiums, it aims to demonstrate the connection between Gramsci's hegemony and knowledge production. As noted by other scholars in the studies of think tanks, it is observable that think tanks have developed and transformed according to its environment. This project also considers broadening features of think tanks that it includes not only governmental or elite-centered ones but also non-profit organizations (NPO) and foundations which may have contributed to shaping the hegemonic discourse of ILO and FOIP in the case of the US-Japan alliance. Through this project, the applicant intends to clarify the role of the members of think tanks and other involving actors in forming policy recommendations that may demonstrate their political influences informally to foreign and security policymaking.

## 3 . 研究の方法

It analyzes the content of the symposiums and reports released by think tanks discursively. To demonstrate the intellectual and moral influences of think tanks as informal political actors in the realm of foreign and security policymaking, this research uses discourse analysis to clarify the relationship between policy proposals and reports released by think tanks and policymakers. It will be based upon the discourse analysis used by Rupert (1995, 2003) whose work involves hegemonic discourse analysis within Gramsci's framework. By demonstrating how the common sense of liberal values has become crucial in security discourse, Rupert's method of describing the creation of hegemonic discourse including ILO and FOIP is useful to explore how the U.S.-Japan alliance has strengthened discursively. In other words, this project demonstrates how these key ideas have led to further U.S.-Japan military interoperability as it is observable from widening the possibilities of Japan's engagement with collective self-defense. Hence, this research project intends to focus on the perspectives of involving informal political actors in devising symposiums, workshops and reports that are likely to result in policy recommendations.

## 4 . 研究成果

This project investigated the connection between think tanks, the ideas they produce, and how these ideas influence foreign and security policy decisions in the US-Japan alliance. Specifically, the research explored how think tanks contribute to shaping dominant ideologies related to the "international liberal order" (ILO) and the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" (FOIP) concepts. The project drew on the concept of hegemony developed by Antonio Gramsci, examining how think tanks act as "organic intellectuals" by influencing public discourse.

The first year focused on understanding the link between the ideas produced by think tanks and how knowledge is created. This involved analyzing the role of workshops and symposiums in shaping consensus around key ideas like ILO and FOIP. The research also considered the evolving nature of think tanks, broadening its scope to include not just government-affiliated or elite-centered institutions, but also non-profit organizations (NPOs) and foundations.

The second year of the project shifted focus to analyze how discussions and reports generated by think tanks influence policies related to the Indo-Pacific region and the international liberal order. Discourse analysis, based on the work of Rupert (1995, 2003), was used to examine the relationship between policy proposals put forth by think tanks and the policies adopted by policymakers.

The final year delved deeper into how the United States and Japan view China's role in the international liberal order and the development of the Indo-Pacific region. This involved examining reports and events organized by think tanks in both countries. The research aimed to understand the intellectual and moral influences of think tanks on foreign and security policymaking in the US-Japan alliance. The findings of this three-year project were presented at academic conferences and lectures, contributing to a broader understanding of the role of think tanks in shaping international relations.

5. 主な発表論文等

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3. 雑誌名 Japan Forum	6. 最初と最後の頁 印刷中
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1080/09555803.2022.2055618	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

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3. 学会等名 European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS) (国際学会)
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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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