

Disadvantage One: Work Ethic

A) Uniqueness: The current social security policy is based on workfare.

This is what the affirmative constructive indicates. Under the status quo, employment is the necessary condition for social security entitlement.

B) Link: BI destroys workfare.

Cross-apply the solvency arguments of their second advantage. They send the message to the nation that it's OK to just have fun doing whatever they please and discourages them to work.

Rie Takamatsu, Assistant professor of human sciences at Osaka University & Toshiaki Tachibanaki, Professor of economics at Doshisha University, 2014

First of all, providing a BI even to those who are enjoying surfing on the coast every day may cause many people to leave their work and, as a result, weaken the economic activities. This notion might lead people to think that all citizens hold the right to receive benefits without being active. (location 4273)

(What needs to be considered when introducing a new welfare system: Who supports basic income in Japan? *Basic income in Japan: Prospects for a radical idea in a transforming welfare state*. Eds. Yannick Vanderborght & Toru Yamamori. NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2014. Kindle Ed.)

- C) Impact: Hurts Japanese work ethic and undermines the nation's competitiveness in world economy.

Takashi Suganuma, Professor of social policy at Rikkyo University, 2014

The idea that social expenditure must be financed by social insurance is truly “a habit of the heart” of the Japanese people. In 2011, when the cabinet was reshuffled under the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), Kaoru Yosano declared that “Japan should maintain social insurance as the backbone of social security, because Japanese are historically very familiar with social insurance.” The DPJ had just promised to transform the National Pension insurances into a tax-based pension. LDP political leaders preferred social insurance to tax financing because they thought that the tax-financed benefits would undermine the work ethic. (location 1141)

(Transforming Japan's Bismarckian welfare state: Basic income versus inclusive social insurance. *Basic income in Japan: Prospects for a radical idea in a transforming welfare state*. Eds. Yannick Vanderborght & Toru Yamamori. NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2014. Kindle Ed.)

Alexander Martin, 2015

The shortage of workers, skilled and unskilled, is hurting Japan's economy. An expected cumulative deficit of about one million employees in 2015 and 2016 could cost up to 2% of gross domestic product, or about \$86 billion, the Daiwa Institute of Research estimated in a study last year.

The labor shortage is also likely limiting the effects of extensive monetary and fiscal stimulus measures implemented under Mr. Abe, the International Monetary Fund said in a July report. The effect on pay increases has been muted, surprising some economists. “Wages aren't rising fast enough and it's weighing on household spending,” which in turn is a drag on Japan's economy, said Yusuke Shimoda, senior economist at the Japan Research Institute.

(Lack of Workers Hobbles Japan's Growth: Shortage caused by aging workers, education gaps and immigration curbs is stunting the economy, Wall Street Journal (online ed.) November 15, 2015, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/lack-of-workers-hobbles-japans-growth-1447635365>)

Disadvantage Two: Multiculturalism

A) Uniqueness: The current policy never discriminates welfare recipients based on their citizenship.

Again, cross-apply the affirmative constructive arguments. Under the status quo, regardless of citizenship, you are entitled to social security benefits as long as you have worked and paid social security premium.

B) Link: Affirmative requires citizenship on BI recipients, which runs counter to multicultural ideals.

Fumio Iida, Professor of political theory at Kobe University, 2014

There are two major reasons why the ideal of BI is closely related to the ideal of citizenship. First, it seems likely that the possible BI regime would require some shared notion of citizenship as a precondition for the implementation of comprehensive welfare policies such as BI. In other words, many people think that the existence of strong moral ties and mutual solidarity based on shared citizenship is one important factor that makes welfare policies possible in contemporary democracies. Although he is not a proponent of BI himself, David Miller makes this link between citizenship and welfare policy explicit in his famous formulations on liberal nationalism (Miller 1995: 62–63, 70–72). Will Kymlicka and Keith Banting also point to the similar link between welfare policy and national citizenship in their comparative empirical research on welfare policies in contemporary multicultural democracies (Kymlicka and Banting 2006: 10–22). (location 3875)

(The tensions between multiculturalism and basic income in Japan. *Basic income in Japan: Prospects for a radical idea in a transforming welfare state*. Eds. Yannick Vanderborght & Toru Yamamori. NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2014. Kindle Ed.)

C) Impact: Affirmative plan must be rejected; it imposes unfair and unjust moral costs on non-citizens and hurts them politically, socially and economically.

Professor Iida again states:

Second, it is important for us to note the risk that the quest for citizenship might impose extra moral costs that will have to be paid by the migrants. Compared with the native citizens who can receive BI without considering any cultural assimilation or reconsideration of their relationship with the Japanese nation and culture, migrants would face formal and informal pressures for assimilating into the mainstream Japanese culture under the BI regime. So long as the means test counts as one important factor that causes serious moral stigma when it is imposed on the recipients of social payments, including native citizens, a citizenship requirement or any other requirement would stigmatize minority migrants in one way or the other. We cannot easily dismiss the moral costs that only the cultural minority would have to pay at no fault of their own. (location 3901)

(The tensions between multiculturalism and basic income in Japan. *Basic income in Japan: Prospects for a radical idea in a transforming welfare state*. Eds. Yannick Vanderborght & Toru Yamamori. NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2014. Kindle Ed.)