

# On the Working of KARAHORISM in COVID-19 : A historical perspective of the Region of KARAHORI, JAPAN<sup>12</sup>

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## Abstract

This paper is about the KARAHORI area of OSAKA in Japan. The purpose of this paper is to discuss Osaka city and the Greater Osaka area of Japan in a historical perspective and the KARAHORI area in a historical perspective analysis. The question of much interest is “what is the Osaka city ” and “ how it has developed in KARAHORI area. ”It is significant to study the possibility of the future of a sustainable region based on the current data and information. It will become the assets to be studied in the future.

## 1 Introduction

This paper is about the KARAHORI area of OSAKA in Japan. The purpose of this paper is to discuss KARAHORI area in Osaka city in a historical perspective analysis. The question of much interest is “what is the Osaka city and KARAHORI area”, “how it has developed in KARAHORI area” in other words, how and what kind of place and how and what thoughts and characteristics of the KARAHORI area in Osaka, Japan.

October 19, 2019. Dr. Kristalina GEORGIEVA, who is the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund said “the outlook of the global economy is highly uncertain and subject to elevated downside risks”. Risks and uncertainties became both poison and medicine by Tanaka (2003). In an era of high economic growth, it may have been good to only discuss the history of economic success, however, now the future of politics, economy, and life is unclear in Japan. It is necessary to post different values. Talking about KARAHORI area, which is one of the most historic areas in Japan, not only requires historical facts, but also the history of sensitive emotions that people have.

The KARAHORI area is located in the south of Osaka Castle and is a place where old buildings remain because they were not affected by Osaka air raids during the war (World War II) . So the KARAHORI area has a history and a story, that is worthwhile for everyone to explore. Therefore on this COVID-19 era, I would like to emphasize the significance of re-verifying the evaluation from that time to the present, regarding the events born in this city and discovering “new meaning” in past events. For example, It is not emphasized we can see modern Osaka called “Commercial city Osaka” is an economic-priority. The essence of the research area in the region and the district is “to read the meanings engraved by the contemporaries. At first, it was important to have the perspective of people at that time. And It should be possible to obtain a complete and different evaluation by understanding the actions and discourses of the predecessors. Secondly, It is to reveal the hidden value that has not been seen in the past papers, the purpose of this research is to bring out the pride of KARAHORI people (KARAHORIAN) who live, work and play in this area.

According to the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency (2016), in Japan, the environment surrounding shopping streets in recent years has been harsh, because there is a diversification of purchasing opportunities due to online competition as well as with large-scale stores located in suburbs. Therefore, the number of stores per shopping street is decreasing and the shopping street in Japan tends to be called “Shutter-Street”. Adachi(2010) said “Shutter-street” problems are particularly noticeable in Japan. Although a similar problem can be found in the United States and the United Kingdom, main streets are not as seriously depressed compared to Japan. In the current Osaka, shopping streets have been mentioned, but there is no guarantee as to how long it will be maintained in the future. Therefore, in this paper, it should be meaningful to look back on the activities of the forefather about that region.

To address this question, section 2 of this article presents, discuss about Osaka of Japan in a historical perspective. Section 3 is analysis of the nostalgic scenery. Section 4 presents conclusions and suggests recommendations.

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## 2 Osaka people in a historical spirit perspective: Aqua Metropolis Osaka and the Greater Osaka

### 2.1 About Aqua Metropolis Osaka

This is about Aqua Metropolis Osaka. The purpose of this section is to discuss from the Meiji era (1968) to the current Osaka of Japan in a historical perspective. The question of much interest is what kind of city of Osaka is, how it has been developed, and how Osaka city considers the relationship between the community and society.

November 6, 2018, Professor Dr. Tetsuo Ogawa in Osaka University said "Osaka University is located in Osaka, so Osaka is important. It is said that it is an important perspective to do well without relying on the Japanese organization. The basic principle is not to imitate Tokyo, and I really want to rely on it Tokyo, However, I don't rely on the Japanese organizing by "government". Osaka always relied on the energy of the people and hated organizing by "government".

Professor Dr. Nishio (2019) said "So the Osaka area has grown up supported by the spirit of self-reliance of Osaka people".

From the Meiji era (1968) to the present, Osaka city had been said a large city of commerce since ancient times, and Osaka city was called and boasted "Manchester of the Orient". Modern times. Osaka city is a general thought of the Osaka people have policy about the development of the city means economic profit of the commerce and industry, Osaka city of the modern times is realism city of business first of economic priority, and the mission of Osaka city have the Greater Osaka city in the Orient of the commerce and industry.

In accordance with the modern urbanization of the 1920s, department stores, cosmetics industry, coffee shops, textile industry corresponding to western costumes, the box office such as movies and girl operas, and the pharmaceutical industry, continued to develop rapidly. However, In World War II, the industrial cities of Osaka prefecture, excluding the KARAHORI area, were devastated by air raids. Osaka is a living space for the townspeople and Osaka's rivers and cultures have a deep relationship since ancient times. For example, there are many festivals set in the river, and that is based on the river in Japanese Nishiki-e and letters, and it is a

familiar existence for painters and letters researcher.

According to the Osaka City (2018), Osaka's rivers have appeared in the Nihon-Shoki that the oldest chronicles of Japan in the past, and the Osaka's river has evolved in connection with industry, people, and lifestyles in the long history. The current Osaka is a city blessed with the water that can be active enough to create Osaka's urban development too. because the river area, which still accounts for about ten percent of the city area, stands out compared to the other cities. Osaka city has been developed at the mouth of the YODOGAWA river, and its skeleton is formed by HORIKAWA river, which runs vertically and horizontally in Osaka city, Japan. Many of HORIKAWA river was cut off from the end of the 16th century to the 18th century, and have supported the life of citizens and economic activities from the end of the 16th century to the modern era. Many HORIKAWA river in the center of OSAKA city have been changed and revived to the Aqua Metropolis OSAKA while making use of these resources to had been reclaimed due to pollution due to the increase in the city's population and the development of industry, and have been transformed into roads because the progress of automobile traffic in that time. and now Osaka cities are working to create landscapes, bustle, and the environment. and in the future, Osaka cities may continue to create rivers such as the DOTONBORI river, HIGASHIYOKOBORI river, DOJIMA river, TOSABORI river, and KIZUGAWA river. And Osaka cities are going to be more attractive. They make to use of water again and to lead to the revitalization of the city of Osaka, namely Aqua Metropolis Osaka consortium (2019) said From the 21st century onwards, various projects have been undertaken, including the preparation of waterfront symbol space and wharfs and the illumination of embankments and bridges, focusing on the "water circuit" of rivers that flow around the city in the shape of a square, a topographical feature that is still unusual in the world.

### 2.2 About the Greater Osaka in the world

This section is about the Greater Osaka. Reaffirm the definition of Greater Osaka.

Dr. Aoki, who was a colleague of the author when he was serving at a high school

Teacher in Osaka Prefecture and Kabuki Researcher in Japan said "I do not know in that (Greater Osaka) period. For a while, the population and the land area of Greater Osaka city are overwhelmingly over Tokyo city". and Dr. Aoki said me "the feeling of Greater Osaka's prosperity seemed to remain until my boyhood".

Greater Osaka is the city of Osaka for seven years since April 1, 1925 to September 30th, 1932. On April 1, 1925, Osaka city expanded the second city area. The land area and the population of Osaka city became the largest in Japan and overtook the capital city of Tokyo. Then the huge city ranked as the sixth largest city in the world, behind New York in the U.S.A, London in the U.K, Paris in France, Berlin in Germany, Chicago in U.S.A. One of the largest cities in Japan was called "Greater Osaka".but in October 1932, Greater Osaka city was overtaken because Tokyo city incorporated 82 towns and villages in the surrounding, and as a result of reorganizing and newly establishing 20 wards, and combined with the 15 wards that existed so far, it became 35 wards in addition to the 15 wards of the previous year.

The history before and after the Greater Osaka period was established in 1889, there is no mayor, and the governor of the prefecture served as the mayor until 1898. Then the city of Osaka became independent from the prefecture, and In 1921, a new government building was built in NAKANOSHIMA in Osaka city, Japan, and the Osaka city grew dramatically. The victims of the Great Kanto Earthquake, which occurred in 1923, moved to Osaka at the same time, and the Japanese economy was depressed by the measures taken by the Meiji New Government, and the City of Osaka grew rapidly. There were creators among the victims who moved to Osaka in the Great Kanto Earthquake. Their presence in Osaka gave birth to a new trend. In Japanese, Great is "DAI". The reason why Great("DAI") was given, In the foreign countries, "Greater X X" as a word which originally showed a big city, and said it was general to call "Greater XX". In the London, U.K., also referred to the central and surrounding cities area as "Greater London". So "GREATER OSAKA" appeals to foreign countries that it is one of the biggest cities in terms of area and so on. However, Japan became to change in time from Greater which showed "Quantity" of the city to express

"Quality" of the city. and the word of Greater became the sound "Great".

From the end of the about 1923 era to the about 1931, municipal mergers advanced in nationwide, and "Dai(Greater)XX" was born in nationwide in Japan, There are examples of Great KYOTO, Great YOKOHAMA, Great NAGOYA, Great Kobe, Great SAPPORO, and Great OTSU, Great KISHIWADA. One of the reasons for the success of "Greater(Dai) Osaka" was the promotion of urban planning in the city of Osaka. Urban construction and various city plans promoted by the 6th mayor, Shiro Ikegami, and the 7th mayor Dr. Hajime Seki. The 7th mayor of Osaka city, Mayor Dr. Seki said, "We must look up and count the number of chimneys, and at the same time look down and observe the living conditions of the poor workers". and focusing not only infrastructure such as MIDOUSUJI road and Japan's first public subway construction in city of Osaka, but also welfare and cultural policy.

It acts deeply on the people mind of Osaka, and it comes to be widely used in the title, for example, the picture postcard, the advertisement, and the magazine, and the Great Osaka City Association is formed with "Dai-osaka memorial exposition" sponsored by one of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun", and the city problem research magazine 'Great Osaka' which leads to 'Osaka people' after the war is published.

Although it introduces a variety of cultures and architecture of the Greater Osaka era, not only the development of the urban infrastructure but also the promotion of welfare and social projects, and the construction of cultural facilities such as universities, museums, and science museums and so on, are symbolized by the Mayor Dr. Seki of the famous words and thinking that there was an idea of the city development which was good for living, and the cultural city and the economic city construction which was proud on all over the world.

It seems that the mayor's idea was a beauty that could not be said. I want to hope that the future of Osaka, which is rich, will be opened up.

## 2.3 About KARAHORI area

### 2.3.1 Location of the KARAHORI area

Location of the KARAHORI area is located a little away from downtown in Osaka city. The

ancient KARAHOEI area was located on the Uemachi plateau of cape hill. There is the TOUEN area in the KARAHORI area, CHUOU-ward, OSAKA, on the side of the Hanshin Expressway Route 1 Loop and Kunosuke bridge on the Higashi-Yokoborigawa river. And KARAHORI shopping streets in the KARAHORI area is one of the shopping streets about one kilometer east of Matsuyamachi-suji.

In KARAHORI area there is "The title is the landscape to be missed. KARAHORI area where nostalgic landscape disappears as a lump", The Karahori Shinbun August issue(2016) said.

Yoridono (2018) said that "KARAHORI area is unique history and atmosphere, and it is the area where you can feel the nostalgia of the scent of living in the downtown area. and it has also been the stage for novels and movies. Koji and Reiko Murakami(2016) said "the charm of the KARAHORI area that it is a very good place where neighbors connections are born because the KARAHORI area is a comfortable space where the wind called KARAHORI-KAWARAYAEN blows through and remain silent in the urban Osaka city. Coworkingourai-jasmine(2016) said "about the KARAHORI area. Today, the nostalgic scenery in the KARAHORI area has been accepted by the young generation, and it is just as busy as people who visited fashionable shops and restaurants.

Recently, I haven't seen you, I want to see the face. If you go to play thinking that someone is in trouble, someone who can go. Such a human town is the KARAHORI area."

### 2.3.2 The KARAHORI area has a unique and long history.

Around the 5th century, the KARAHORI area had a large warehouse for trade. At the time of the 7th century, There is the NAMBA Palace, it was crowded

Until the end of the Muromachi (between 1336—1573) period, the people of Kumano-Moude that pilgrimage to the three main Kumano shrines in WAKAYAMA prefecture went on the streets. Entering the Momoyama (between 1568-1600) period, Hideyoshi Toyotomi built a castle town and an empty moat on the Uemachi plateau, making it a fortress of Osaka Castle. Therefore, the place name of "KARAHORI" is derived from

the empty moat of Hideyoshi Toyotomi's Osaka Castle building. Osaka Castle is a natural fortress surrounded by water flow on three sides (Yodogawa, Yamatogawa, and Hiranogawa river), but Hideyoshi Toyotomi built an empty moat that crossed the Uemachi plateau from Matsuya town to Tamatsukuri town because he felt strong anxiety about the defense of the south, which is continuous from Osaka Castle to Uemachi Plateau. The empty moat was destroyed in the Osaka Fuyu no Jin (siege of Osaka in winter) , but the KARAHOEI area supported the economic center of Osaka's political economy what the prosperous commercial Osaka city, accepted the overflow, and revived together.

Tanimachi-suji, running north and south, gathered swordsmiths and armor shops after the castle was built, and KARAHORI street, which passes east and west, was called Ikomacho Daido in Japanese. In the KARAHORI area on the west slope of the Uemachi plateau, there is a slope near Tanimachi 6-Chome station in OSAKA METRO, where tile soil was collected and the roof tiles were baked until the middle of the Edo period. Kawaramachi on the west side of Tanimachi-suji is a remnant of the name. The ruins of the tile acquisition place became a refuge place for people who came to the construction of Osaka city. To the east of Tanimachi-suji, there was a quiet samurai residence of concentric.

From the middle-Edo period, the tile pit began to build a townhouse and became a real city. In other words, the ruins of the tile acquisition place were the tenant of houses and were built in widely building in Oharai-Suji and Zenan-Suji.

In the Meiji era (between 1868-1912), KARAHORI shopping street was formed, and then wholesalers of machines and tools were established together, and it flourished before the Greater Osaka era. the road width of stone pavements was about 4 meters which was unusual even at that time. At the beginning of the Meiji era, there was a spacious place behind the Omotemachiya in Japanese that urban housing with shops where townspeople live, but many wax manufacturers lived in the Oharaisuji and Honeyamachisuji areas using the open space. From the middle of MEIJI era, Bunza KATSURA 3rd of the comic storyteller, Sanjyugo Naoki of novelist, Jyuzaburo Ono established a school of Osaka-Bungaku lived in. At the end of the Meiji era, roads were

expanded and the street width was changed from 4m to 6m. Housing demand increased by industrialization, and light bulbs began to prevail. The appearance of "KARAHORI" town of the alley, is that the wax manufacturers built a tenement house and switched to renting their housing. In the KARAHORI area, the privately-owned Tajima-cho market was formed and became famous.

From around 1916, Night stalls began to open on the days with the last digit of 4(4,14,and 24th of every month), which are the festival days of Enmei Jizo Bosatsu which was worshipped as a master of the underworld. it flourished year by year,and this area became crowded. and there were about 250 houses from Matsuyamachi-suji to the east of Uemachi-suji. When the public Nigiwai-Cho market was opened in the corner of Honeyamachi-suji in 1919, the shopping street became even more active during the early Showa era. As a result of Matsuyamachi-suji road widening in 1934, 80 houses were relocated. After the war II, when the number of doll shops increased, it became famous as a doll town. In September 1945, the KARAHORI area was less affected by Great Osaka air raids, so the KARAHORI Shopping street was formed as early as 1945. In 1945, There was a LOTTERY SYSTEM for the first time in the city, so it was very popular. With the addition of black market elements, the number of grocery stores and daily necessities stores increased rapidly, becoming a larger shopping street that spans 800 meters from housewives and shoppers.

In 2002, the complex shop called "SOU" opened as a pioneer of the KARAHORI area low houses regeneration plan. Later, in 2006, a new store was established on the south side. Therefore, old low houses and alleys remain in the KARAHORI area, There is still a crowd of people that seems to be downtown in the KARAHORI area.

Teranishi(2016) said that "unfortunately, Nigiwaide of the shop will be closing in the spring of 2016.the whole row house in the KARAHOEI area will be vacant, and that eventually an apartment will be built".

Recently, the main lighting of the arcade in KARAHORI shopping streets was replaced with LED, and It will turn on automatically at 3 o'clock PM. Security cameras have increased in KARAHORI shopping streets where the elderly can safely go shopping.

KARAHORI area have been changed.According to Izumi (2014) said traffic of KARAHORI shopping street has been half of the heyday for 20~30 years When my father run his shop. Because there are supermarkets near the KARAHORI shopping street. Young people go out to large shopping stores in the suburbs on Saturdays and Sundays, so greengrocer's and fish shops are not selling directly". But many tourists come on Saturdays and Sundays to point the camera.

According to Izumi(2014), I think KARAHORI shopping streets doing its best, compared to other shopping streets.In KARAHORI area,There is a place of nostalgic appearance in a fine place from small shops to large shops.And If you look closely, there are many kimono shops, paintings, and avant-garde works and small items on display.

This is a feature that the KARAHORI area has many private shops. Private shops in KARAHORI area have a business approach called small business.And Shops for young people is increasing in the alley.

A small business is a small shop that sells what you make yourself,and small business is shopping that communicated with each other,and not only consumption but also it includes the possibility to create a connection between people. It is such fun to enter and talk to the owner in the shop. Such a person's stories and personalities are very interesting.

And after COVID-19,2020,Yamane(2020) said "the strength of KARAHORI area is its connection with people and has valued trust. In COVID-19, KARAHORIAN were able to face to face in its family slowly again".

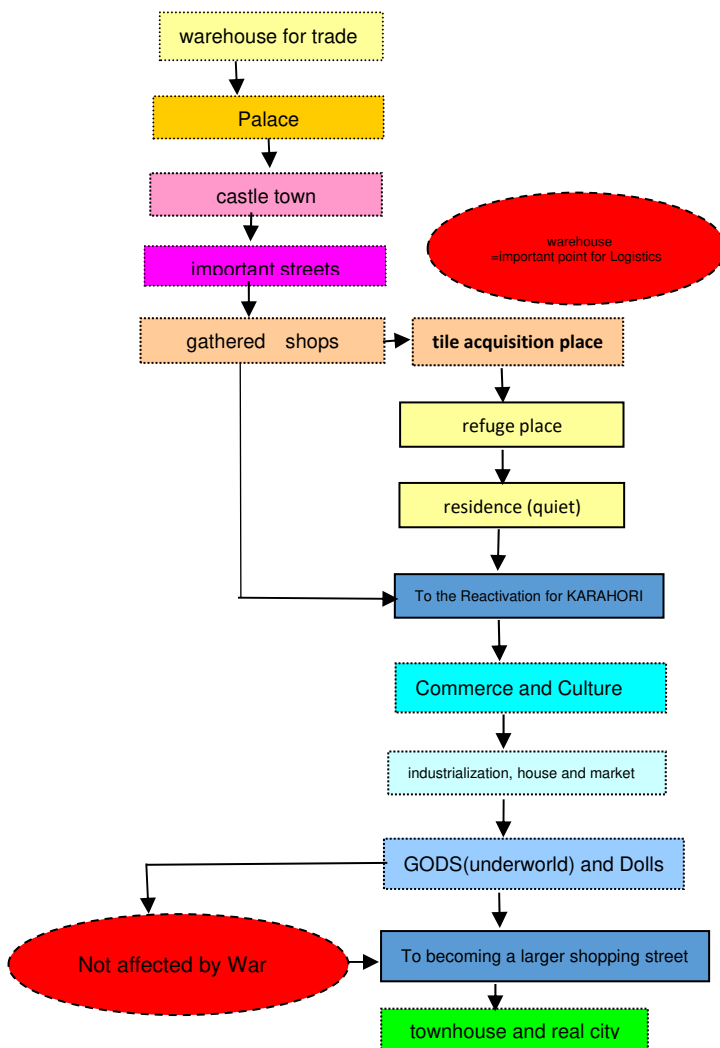
### 2.3.3 KARAHORI area will challenge to the future

A new map is made jointly by the three shopping streets. The reason for picking up the map is to get to know the KARAHORI area.For example,The public bath on the map would be a modern building because it was a Western-style building, and the window glass was fitted with stained glass. After a closed business about public bath, it changed as parking and there was a cars. And it will be demolished and become a condominium. In the KARAHORI area where the town-people's culture flourished, the renovation plan for low houses is being proceeded smoothly.So in the KARAHORI area, It is expected that people who need assistance in the future increase, It

seems to be an urgent need to support mechanism by the neighborhood comrade watching.

The more and more, you know about the KARAHORI town, you will want to know the more. And if you love the KARAHORI area, it will have become a love of the KARAHORI area without realizing it and it becomes a prisoner before one is aware.

### 3 How it has developed : Analysis of the nostalgic scenery



### 5 Concluding remarks

In this paper, we discussed Osaka city and the Greater Osaka area of Japan in a historical perspective and the KARAHORI area in a historical perspective analysis. The question of much interest is "what is the Osaka city and

KARAHORI area", "how it has developed in KARAHORI area".

The significance of this research was shown in the following two points.

( i ) I would like to emphasize the significance of re-verifying the evaluation from the time to the present regarding the events born in this city, and discovering "new meaning" in past events.

( ii ) The "hidden value" that has not been seen in previous theories has emerged.

It is significant to study the possibility of the future of a sustainable region based on the current data. It will become "the assets" to be studied in the future.

In the future, it is to analyze the KARAHORISM of the before COVID-19.

As for the future, I don't know what will happen to anyone. Because now is the age of risk, uncertainty, and probability.

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