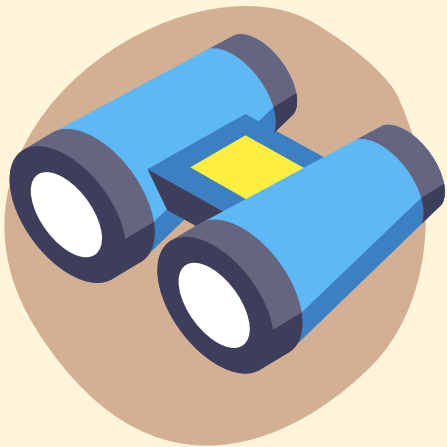




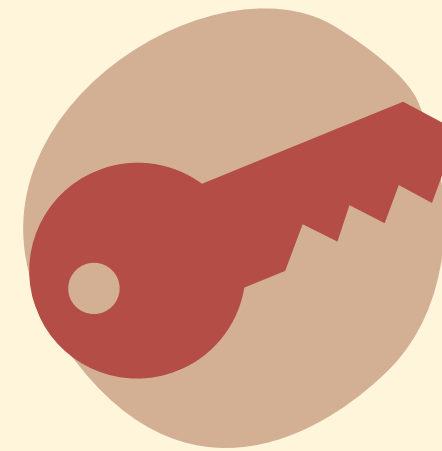
DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONAL IN JAPAN, 1950-1980

Presented by: Group 2

TOPIC OUTLINE



OVERVIEW



**KEY ISSUES &
CHALLENGES**



**GOVERNMENT POLICIES
AND LEGISLATIONS**



CONCLUSION

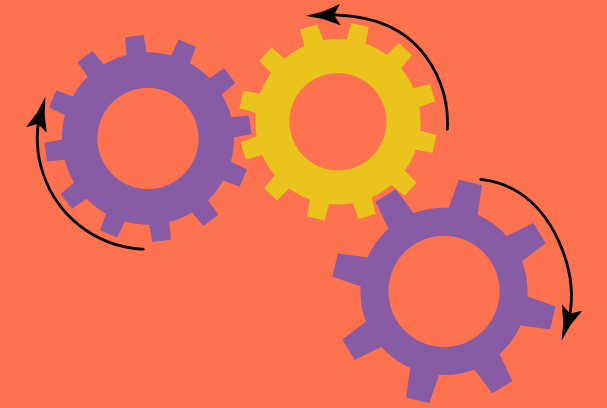
OVERVIEW



- Empire collapsed and modeled a new constitution
- Western values began to influence Japanese culture
- Today, Japan is the third largest economy globally
- Japanese economic miracle from 1945-1956



OVERVIEW



- In 1956 Japan's real GDP taken over the level
- Technological innovation (most important factor)
- New technology and innovation were successfully developed in 1960

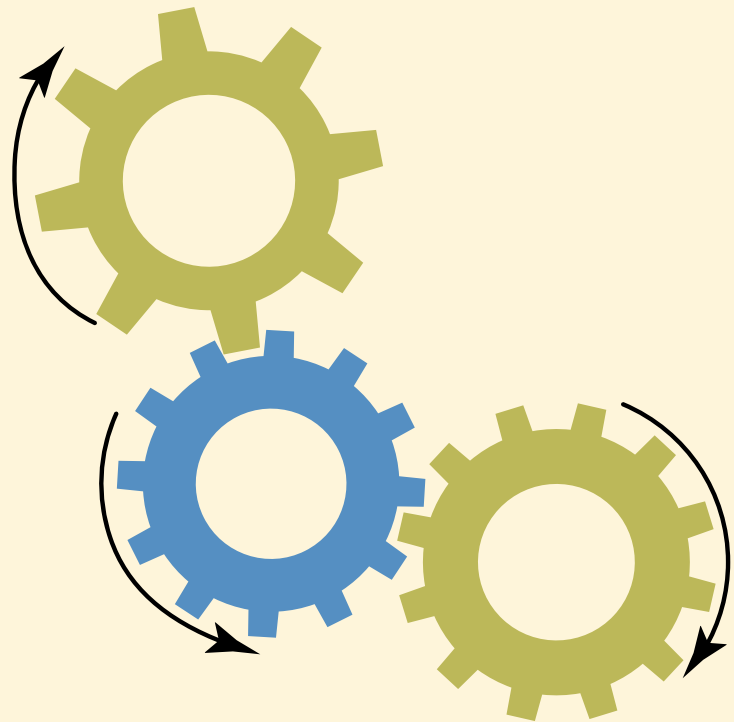
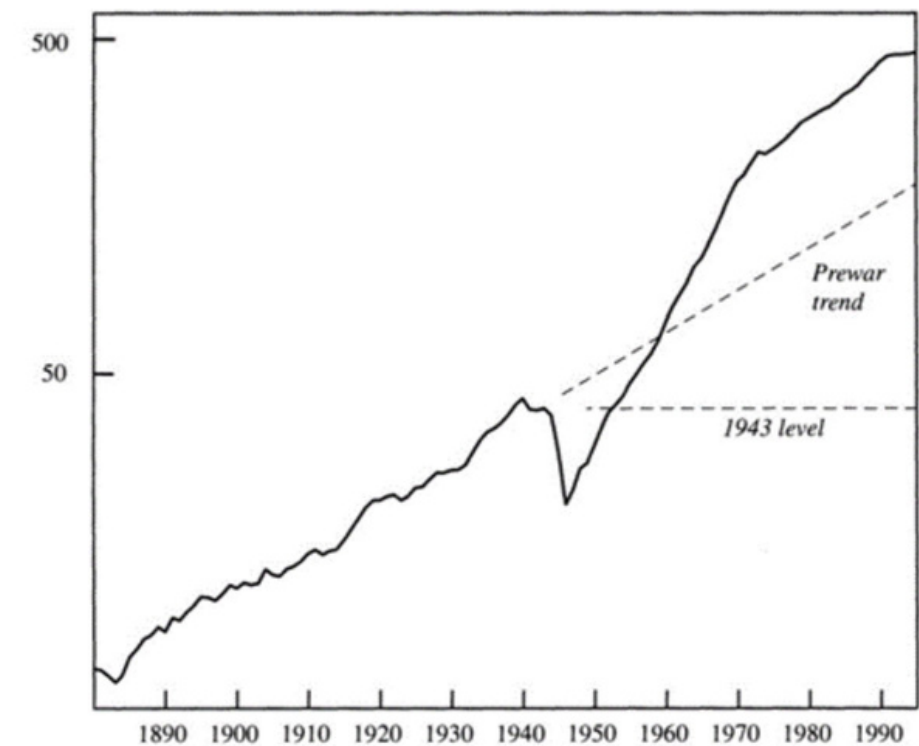


Figure 1. Real GDP, Japan, 1880–1995^a

Trillions of 1990 yen (logarithmic scale)



Source: Author's calculations. Data for 1880–85 are from Fujino (1975); for 1886–1940, from Ohkawa and Shinohara (1979); for 1941–55, from Ohkawa, Takamatsu, and Yamamoto (1974); and for 1956–95, from Japan, Economic Planning Agency (various years) (available on CD-ROM for 1996).

a. Prewar data are for GNP.

KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

1

- old machine, have been used for too long
- late in reconditioning of machines because of low level of living standard due to World War II

2

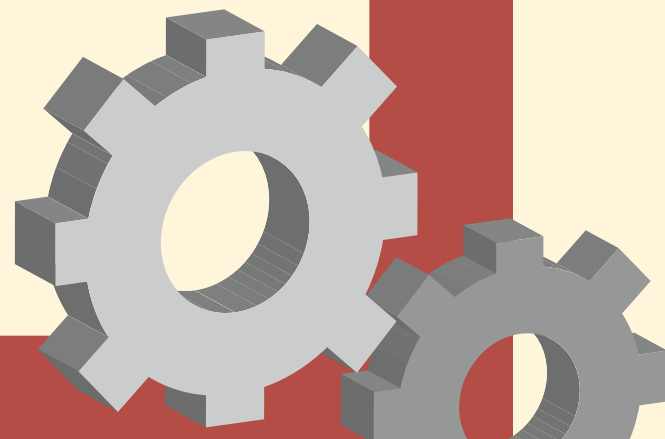
- soft crisis is a function of explosion with in the growth of the Japanese software industry



KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

3

- information technology penetration to capture the momentum of the digital revolution
- low level of ICT diffusion



4

- theoretical innovation did not take place globally
- competitiveness depended on factory's scale, but few obstacles in the way of enlarging the scale

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS



1

Government enactment Foreign Investment Law to resumption of the introduction of foreign techniques.

2

Government published a policy that forced Japanese universities to reorient their program about software engineering to increase the supply of software engineers in Japan's software industries.



GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS

3

three key reforms: liberalisation, internationalisation and informatization



4

- Organized the Industrial Competitiveness Council to improve Japan's international competitiveness.
- Announced a budget of around 1000 billion yen in promoting advanced research and development of high technology



CONCLUSION

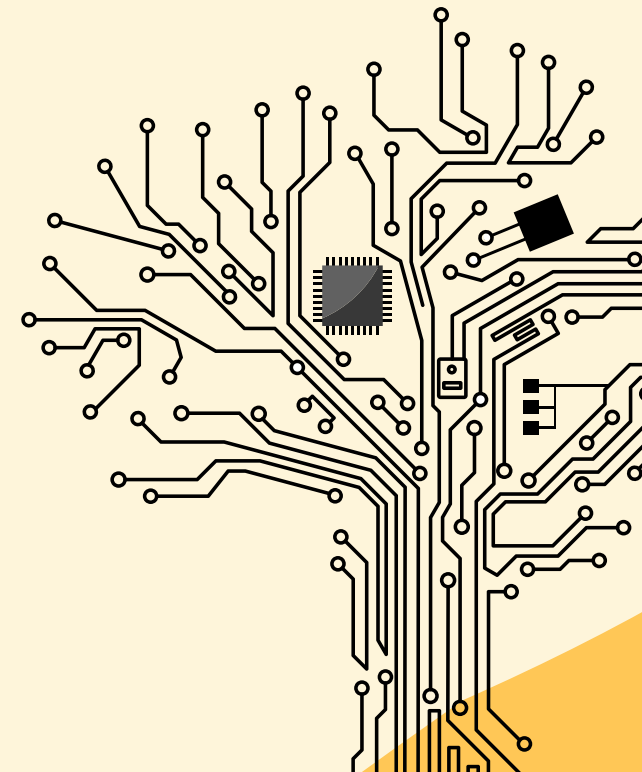


- budget spent on military shrank to growth
- Japan was remodeled the constitution by US
- Japan reconstructed the primary industries
- Old fashion of technology create low standard of living, which solved by enlarging the scale
- The soft crisis happen when the engineering didn't emerge well. So government guide the firm to acknowledge the transformation



CONCLUSION

- The sense of capturing the digital revolution momentum in terms of ICT producers and the low average of PCs in each household was improved by liberalization, internationalization and informationstation
- The problems of scale expansion and needing higher skill, industry afford the design with fund announcement of government



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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