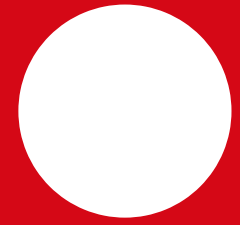


EE463 GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

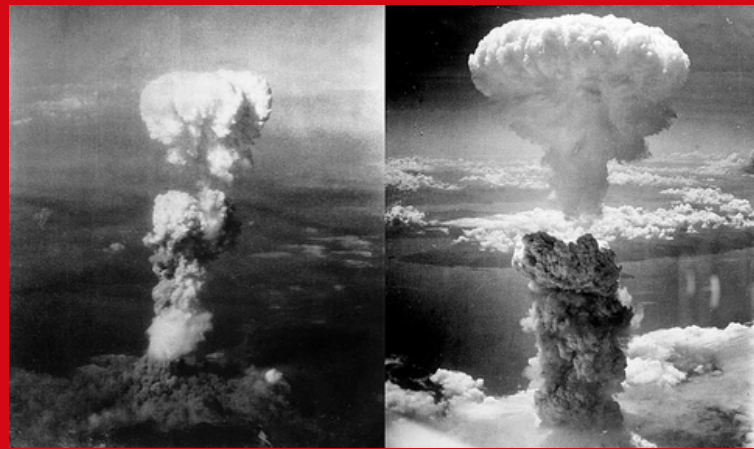


**THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES
ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AFTER WORLD WAR II**

Presented by Group 1



Background



“The destruction of the War”

- in 1945 Japan surrender in the war after Hiroshima and Nagasaki were hit by Nuclear bombs

“JAPANESE MIRACLE”

- Japan economy developed at an incredible speed between 1945-1991 known as the Japanese miracle.

“Role of US in Japan after the war defeat”

- After the war defeat, Japan was occupied by a US allied force

Issues After wars

Financial constraint

Significant loss of nation's wealth,
external debt

- loss of national wealth
- the burden of external debt
- Japan's industrial capacity and infrastructure were severely damaged
- losses in human life and material resources.

Ruined Infrastructure

- air raids, artillery bombardment
- atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- damaged transportation network and industrial infrastructure
- The power grid

Issues After wars

Food scarcity.

shortage in the agricultural sector

- the labor shortage
- pressure on the food supply
- The United States and other countries provided significant food aid to Japan.

Lack of human capacity and skills

- Labors have been killed
- loss of manpower
- struggle to rebuild economy

Government Response and Policies

1

Infrastructure Development

- Heavily invested in building infrastructure
- The "Dai-Tokyo Plan" (Greater Tokyo Plan)
- The "New 6-Year Plan"
- The Japan Highway Public Corporation

2

Industrial Policies

- Promote exports
- Encourage foreign investment
- Regulate industry and exports

3

Agricultural Reforms

- Land reform program: redistribute land to small-scale farmers
- Establishment of agricultural cooperatives: access to credit, marketing channels, and technical assistance

4

Educational Reforms

- The Fundamental Law of Education
- Emphasised academic freedom and equal educational opportunities
- Invested heavily in building schools and providing financial support

Analysis of Government response and policies



Infrastructure development:



Industrial policies:



Agricultural or land reforms:



Education reforms:



Related to EE463 materials:

- Economic reform in the middle term
- Increase productivity which is crucial to economic development.

CONCLUSION

Japan's fast economic expansion from 1945 until 1991 was driven by the damage of World War II, which drove its creativity and technological advancement. US political leadership applied an unique activity and political shift through Japan's economic.

Background

Main issues

Japan had shortages, broken infrastructures, and budgetary problems after World War Two. But nevertheless Japan was able to achieve outstanding economic growth because government policies and expenditures on new infrastructure, technologies, and industries.

Government spending on infrastructures, business, agricultural, and education allowed Japan's post-war economic expand rapidly. The modernization of agriculture and education, along with policies that strengthened regional links and encouraged international investment, all played a part.

Policies

Analysis

Despite some environmental problems, Japan's post-WWII successes was a result of government policies including infrastructure, economic expansion, and educational changes. The success of government policies in supporting economic growth is shown by the help those policies provided for both financial and cultural development.

MEMBERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Ms. Chayanitha Kitkuandee | BE 6304640201 |
| Ms. Napratch Ongsakul | BE 6304640698 |
| Mr. Pongpob Punnara | BE 6304641167 |
| Ms. Pariyakorn Chamkamol | BE 6304640953 |
| Ms. Weeraya Khongpatimakorn | BE 6304641852 |