Development in Japan

Introduction

One of the biggest economic powerhouses in the world name Japan, a history that goes far beyond a man's life. How does the development in every sector contribute to society? Japan's development was not just in the economic sector that reimbues the society to be on top of the world, but another sector also contributes to the development of the country alongside. The development in Japan started with the establishment in the Meiji period and laid the foundation that plays an important row and how they recover after the falling of World War 2.

How the industrialization in Japan creates an infrastructure for other development and how the government sector and labor associate with the development in Japan. From other perspectives, we can see that the development was not rising in a short period but the foundation and collaboration in other departments has a significant effect on the rising in Japan.

In this essay, we will be discussing the importance of each development. Then we explore each period of how the foundation has an impact on today's development in Japan. Subsequently, on how one nation can recover in a short period.

Tokugawa period

During the Tokugawa period, the economy took a downturn due to the closed country which limited the high-skill labor resource which has limited the industrial development from the new knowledge from the trade and foreign consulting, and the prohibition of wheeled vehicles, allowing only high-class Group of people to use lead to low in trade. The rigid social control obstructs development in the society in the inside circle. On the other hand, the urbanization in military technology is small grime of the technology development but in contrast, the education sector only provided to only the high-class society in addition to the social class which controls the status that cannot surpass create a deficit in the social welfare. During the fifth shogun, Tsunayoshi, to escape from the imminent Bankruptcy, the government imposed new taxes on sake after the Tsunayoshi era, and the government imposed other taxation to escape from poverty. Toward the last year of the Tokugawa period, Mizuno Echizen-no-kami attempted to reform the finances by eliminating the clans, and prohibited luxury items.

Meiji period

A glimpse of hope opens up in the Meiji era. Introduction of industrialization era, opening country after Tokugawa period. The Meiji government rapidly adopted western civilization. Then establish a centralized political system and create a bureaucratic government along with a constitution establishing an elected parliament. Abolish the samurai class, and end stipends that allow more opportunity through social welfare. 3000 foreign specialists came to

Japan in total. The foreign advisors introduce the technology in agriculture and infrastructure. Create a railway system and train which allow trading to be more convenient. In 1871 introduce of the new postal service replaced the courier system allowing communication and transportation to be more affectable. During the Edo period, people receive simple reading and writing from the local temple schools. Meiji periods introduce compulsory primary schooling and create a university aimed at the industrial sector which is one of the reasons that industrialization is rise rapidly during this period. The agriculture sector still plays a major row in this period. Government invests in improving seed and planting technic, establishing agricultural universities, and providing farmers with technical advice.

In 1869, the First finance institute was a Banking company for the promotion of the private industry but did not last long, in the other they were an extraordinary number of applications to supply from the merchant and landlords. During the first five years of this period, there are only 4 banking since most people prefer the traditional way. The Bank of Japan was established in 1882, Role of the central bank become more vital since they are the only ones who can authority to issue currency. The Yen currency was a part of modernization in Japan during 1871, People must pay land taxes by using rice which create clutter and drove the price of rice downward. The government saw the problem from the policy so they make new taxation which allow the owner of the land to sell or to subject as a mortgage and can be fixed a tax by the land and pay as money instead.

Expansion in Japan’s military. increasing in investing in military influence upon economic development. After winning 2 wars, Japan colonized Korea and Manchuria. In Manchuria, Japan invested in producing heavy industries and railroads, Japanese developed a huge steel mill at Anshan. Most Manchurian industries produced raw materials for Japan. Colonized in Korea, the Japanese introduce seeds and double the rice field, and agricultural products, Government built the infrastructure example. Roads, power plants, schools, industry. The product has ship back to Japan. make a Korean stave and treated them as a slave, as part of the education Japan forced the school to teach the Japanese language. Because of Japan's deficit in resources, they gain resources from colonizing.

The dualistic occurs between the heavy industries and agriculture segment, increase in demand for skilled labor and nonskilled labor offer the higher wage compared to the agriculture sector. Labor moving out from the rural area to work in the industries. Zaibatsu was diversified by investing in many sectors, example of the zaibatsu group is Mitsui, Sumitomo, and Mitsubishi. Which makes a market start from the Tokugawa period as an oligopoly market.

During the Meiji era, we can see a significant change in economic development from the industrial revolution or established in the finance sector. Subsequently, foundation in the education sector.

Post-World War 2 period

After the loss in World War 2, 2.7 million deaths and 25 percent of Japanese wealth were destroyed. Industrial production has been reducing over 90 percent before the war. Increase in government spending on the veteran, health care, debt to other country and, rebuild costs which cost hyperinflation in Japan. Ending of colonization that Japan has conducted before the war. The USA restricted Japan for have a military after the wars which end militarism and move forward with democracy with the development of the education sector.

Introduce democratization from the USA, Zaibatsu dissolved, and shareholder holding was prohibited by Fairtrade law. To protect the market from becoming a monopoly the Government implemented antitrust laws and they buy back the land from the monopoly power to reform the land and increase freedom of the land to farmers. The labor market has been initiated with new labor laws and labor unions. The government focus on reconstructing an economy they give the priority to heavy industry first; Government industrial policy has been implemented to support business development. In the financial part, the government created a financial institution to provide long-term loans and then increased saving by working hard and long working days. Eventually, the Japanese economy passed the downside, and expansion in production in heavy industry in late 1950 but a shortage in investment funds for small businesses and other sectors created a gap between heavy industry and other sectors which bring down the price of goods in another sector. eventually, labor went on strike from the unfair wage and working overtime which led to a bonus system.

Various changes occurred during 1960, Japan has a rapid growth of the economic reconstruction, and productivity increased labor started to develop skill by working hard and in the same company for a long which create a habit nowadays that stick in one company and represent the company before as a company has a reputation that can create from the environment in the working place. After economic growth has increased, give more opportunities to invest in more technology and infrastructure. The 1970 period brought in technology a create a bullet train which helped in transport sector be more convenient alongside an increase in wages from the recovery from the war but Japan's focus heavy on industrial led to overpopulation in big cities.

Conclusion

Japan has faced up and down in economic development, In the Tokugawa period brought down the development and allow the Zaibatsu Group to control many of the sectors which led to inequality in the society. Significant development we can see come from the Meiji era, not just the government that imply and development but also the education sector plays a very important role because allowed new knowledge and development in labor into a sector that needs to develop at that time. After Japan got hit hard by losing in World War 2 but they can reconstruct the economy and develop until they surpass suffering and poverty

Push Japan on top of the world. people were suffering from World War 2; economic society took a downfall. Suffered from hunger, pain, and nowhere to go but in a few years Before the world occur Growth GDP in Japan is around 8 percent after World War2 took down to 7 percent miracles happen from the hard-working society accepted the lesson and develop. Eventually, Japan's economy has back to normal and continued to develop with new technology alongside increased social welfare.

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