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by Essay 1 Essay 1

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Government Policy

The Japan government encouraged innovation in the industry sector and this contributed in promoting the growth of industries in Japan. For instance, during the postwar time, Japan refined its government and the private sector approaches that had been developed earlier to reduce the prices of commodities and maximize the inflow of commodities that enter into the country. Such practice could also see the Japanese industries diffuse of foreign technologies. The Japanese imposition of law prohibiting citizens of Japan from foreign direct investment also resulted in promotion of growth of specific industries in Japan. Such government control over foreign direct investments allowed a coordinate industry-government approach to access technology from foreign organizations in exchange for limited market access and licensing fee. Imposition of excessive government policies and high taxes rate to companies involved in trade have also sustained domestic prices at an artificially high level. Government programs concerning the protection of the agricultural sector has contributed to higher food prices and land prices.

Political Scenario

Presence of political stability within a state offers favorable climate for the thriving of business sector while presence of political instability offers unfavorable climates for the thriving of a business. The Japanese State which is the third largest economy state globally has highly been exposed to external impacts due to its robust dependency on exports. As predicted by the Japanese government, external projects contributed in a relatively low growth rate in Gross Domestic Product in 2019 of approximately 0.7 percent. Notably, business and organizations investments as well as exports have been endangered especially by the effects of the existing trade war between the United States and China. Such wars have been geared by the outbreak of the COVID-19. Also a regional clash happens between Japan and Russia over the autonomy of four islands situated between the Japanese island of Hokkaido and Russia's Kamchatka Kuriles in Russia. Thus such disagreements is currently the cause of direct political instability within the state and this contributes in deteriorating the business sector since business men risk in investing in the business.

Free Press and Robust Information Network

There have been frightening emblems of declining media freedoms in Japan state. For instance, in March, three of the States famous outspoken televisions presenters were removed nearly instantaneously by three different networks. Despite the three networks acting on their own principles, the removal of the three outspoken television from such networks were widely seen as orchestrated by the government lead by the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. The removal of such television was actually geared by their critics of the Prime Ministers agenda which include restarting the Japan's nuclear power industry and progressing back its postwar nonaggression. The Japanese government also has the possession of the legal power to shut down or close any television broadcasters that seems to be politically biased. Such legal power negatively impacted the media group and especially the largest liberal newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun, restrained and other crucial commentators dismissed from the airwaves.

Human Capital

In Japan, human capital plays a critical role especially in accumulating technology through learning by doing. With Japan's human capital, it is relatively high. Notably, such high human capital is contributed by many feudal lords who have placed a lot of significance on learning and technology. High human capital in Japan state is also contributed by the poor people who try their best to offer to their children elementary education. Presence of high human capital has also contributed in making one the Japanese towns a better city hence the leading world city. In terms of educational levels offered in Japan, the structure of the school system resembles that of the United States. The system commences with nursery school level with children starting to attend school when they attain three years of age. The next level of schooling is the elementary school which almost takes six years, and middle school level which takes three years for one to complete. Notably, in Japan system of education, completing elementary schooling and middle schooling is mandatory. The next level after middle school is the high school and then technical colleges.

Internal and International Citizen Mobility

International citizen mobility in Japan may be as a result of search for employment or labor force. Concerning the international citizen mobility to Japan, it's mainly influenced by shortage of labor force within the industries in the Japan. For instance, the insufficient of labor especially during the bubble-economy in Japan resulted into a massive influx of foreigners who came to stabilize the work force needed in various organizations within Japan State. Such shortage of labor force resulted in increase in foreign population. Internal mobility of the Japanese is highly influenced by various factors which include searching for job opportunities within the State, and inquiry of learning institution by learners. Peoples living in rural areas in Japan migrated from such setting to Urban setting in order to access job which in turn will contribute for them to earn a living. In terms of searching for learning institution, learners might migrate from one place to another in order to access quality education services.

Health Indicators

The health expectancy for the people in Japan who's their age ranges about sixty-five years is about 13.13 to 17.39 percent especially for male gender. For the female gender, their health expectancy ranges between 14.84 to 20.53 percent. Notably, Japan is the leading state with the highest number of population that is aged which is highly correlated with capital income and employment rate within the state. In Japan, long-term care insurance especially for the aged peoples is a factor that is highly emphasized. Concerning the infant mortality, Japan is one of the leading state that is considered to have favorable infant health. As per the Ministry of Health in Japan state, there were one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one deaths on young infants aging one year who were born in 2017. The infant mortality rate in Japan is approximately 1.9 percent for every one thousand births. Some of the epidemics that have affected Japan include Smallpox disease which highly affected the city of Dazaifu, and Fukuoka.

Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, Japan is considered as one of the States in the entire world that has advanced and well-maintained infrastructure since it undergoes regular upgrading and expansion. In terms of railway coverage, Japan railway almost covers 23,670 kilometers which is approximately 14,708 miles. Also, Japanese mode of telecommunication is very advanced since it includes both privet and public providers with Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) controlling almost ninety-five percent of the fixed

telephone lines. The rate of internet use in Japan is low attributing to almost 13.34 percent for ever one thousand peoples. Japan has large television and radio industry that is run by both public and privet sectors. In terms of power-generation, Japanese encompasses both the privet and public companies to generate power to enhance the efficiency of tasks being performed in large industries. Japan electricity is generated from four major ways which include thermal method, nuclear, hydro, and non-conventional like solar and wind.

Agricultural Self-Sustainability

The citizens of the Japan mainly depend on rice as their domestic consumption. Emphasis on rice consumption has become one of the Japanese government projects that it is putting more efforts to in order to promote the use of rice flour among the civilians lining in Japan. For instance, in Japan, rice flour has long been put into use as an ingredient in traditional sweets and other food substances by the Japan citizens. The government of Japan is also undertaking public relations activities for the purpose of boosting rice flour consumption. Some of the Japanese agricultural exports include beef, apples, Green tea, and Mackerel. In fact, to every agricultural export commodity the Japanese exports, it increased by a certain percent. For instance, the beef exports increased by almost 29.1 percent winning most of its customers due to their delicate taste they possess. In terms of the exports of the fruits, the apple export increased by 27.6 percent.

Industry Support

After the end of the second world war, the United Nation Occupation authorities encouraged the formation of independent unions that would fight for the rights of the workers as well as the conditions of employment such employees are working on. Through this, Japan national labor unions were formed which include Rengo, Zenroren and Zenrokyo. Such unions facilitate easing of government regulations and policies.

Industrial Growth and Development

Construction of railways by the Japanese and innovation of Tomioka Silk mill demonstrate how far the Japanese technicians and their level of academics has been upgrading. Much of the efforts geared towards the Japanese industry has been contributed by the government. Some of the industrial development established in Japan specifically in Tokyo and Yokohama include the first telegraph line that was establishes in the year 1869. Japan government has highly invested in developing the states key roads so as to facilitate efficient transportation of goods by both carts and motor vehicles. Also the Japanese government put much of its efforts in financing the privet companies such as Mitsubishi so as to ensure such companies thrive well in the market field as they were competing with Western companies. Nevertheless, the Japanese government also established and operated many factories like light industry and agriculture industry with the aim of boosting the privet industry.

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