

THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF JAPAN

Нечипоренко Ю.О – здобувач вищої освіти групи МЕН 1/3

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У статті описано економічну систему Японії, кроки до її успіху. Розглянуто основні проблеми розробки їх методів, історія країни та її місце на міжнародній арені. Простежено історичні події, які впливають на майбутнє країни.

Ключові слова: *економічна система, історія розвитку, успішна стабільна економіка, міжнародна арена.*

The article describes the economic system of Japan, the steps to its success. The main problems of developing the methods of its improvement, the history of the country, and its place in the international arena are considered. Historical events that affect the future of the country are traced.

Keywords: *economic system, history of development, successful stable economy, international arena.*

History of economic changes

By the early 1970s, a series of forces had combined to bring to an end the era of high growth that Japan had experienced in the 1950s and '60s. These included significant advances in technology, the disappearance of ample rural labour for industry, and the decline in the international competitiveness of heavy manufacturing industries such as shipbuilding, aluminum, fertilizers, and, later, steel. Outbreaks of panic buying by consumers brought reminders of the essential fragility of Japan's economic position; the rapid rise in the price of oil ended an era of relatively cheap and abundant energy resources. During the 1970s and '80s, consequently, Japan tried to integrate its economy more effectively into the global system and sought to diversify its markets and sources of raw materials. Japan became a firm advocate of international free trade and tried to create at least a measure of energy self-sufficiency through the increased use of nuclear power. The economic uncertainties of the 1970s produced a re-emergence of a defensive, nationalistic sentiment that pictured Japan in a struggle with outside forces aimed at depriving the Japanese of their hard-won post-war gains. By the 1980s the Japanese economy had become one of the world's largest and most sophisticated. By the mid-1980s Japan had become the world's leading net creditor nation and the largest donor of development aid. Prosperity, however, was increasingly linked to trade. The volume of exports accelerated. Headed by automobiles, colour television sets, high-quality steel, precision optical equipment, and electronic products, Japan's merchandise trade balance with

Western Europe and the United States steadily mounted in its favour. An economic system characterized by lagging wage increases, congested housing, traditional savings habits, and long working and commuting schedules that provided little time for leisure. Japan's critics charged that the country advocated free trade abroad but maintained a closed market at home, engaged in "adversarial trade" designed to benefit only Japan, and pushed trade to export domestic unemployment during economic hard times, and there were complaints that Japan sold goods abroad at lower than domestic prices—a charge denied by Japanese business and government leaders. The government and bureaucracy responded by making efforts to "open" Japan. The Japanese economy continued to stagnate, teetering between economic recession and anemic growth as the country entered the 21st century. The economy also faced other challenges, particularly from a rapidly aging population and rising income disparities. Although the bond with the United States remained the linchpin of Japan's external relations, Japan reoriented its economy to integrate it more effectively into that of the Asian economic block.

Society

Japan has continued its transformation into a high-technology, urban, industrial society. The migration from the countryside to the city largely has been completed; some four-fifths of Japan's people now live in urban areas, and few families live on farms. Living standards have risen dramatically since the early 1970s, supporting a strong consumer market. Gender relations also have undergone a gradual transition—though not at the speed hoped for by many women. Women now account for about two-fifths of the workforce, but many occupy temporary or part-time positions, and full-time women employees often find it difficult to advance to management positions. Despite growing dissatisfaction with traditional gender roles, Japanese perceptions of the family and the position of the wife and mother in it have been slow to change. Globalization has been another important theme since the early 1970s, as large numbers of Japanese have travelled abroad and an increasing number of foreign students and foreign workers have come to Japan. In the last two decades of the 20th century, the number of foreign residents in Japan roughly doubled to more than 1.3 million.

International arena

Japan has continued its close cooperation with the United States, but it also has sought to rebuild relations with its Asian neighbours. Economic issues have often strained U.S.-Japanese relations, as Japan's resurgence in the early post-war decades transformed the country from a client to a competitor of the United States. Trade issues sometimes have been particularly acrimonious, intensified by essential misunderstandings on solutions proposed by each side. Both trade and cultural contacts between Japan and China expanded dramatically, and by the early 1990s, China was Japan's second-largest trading partner, surpassed only by the United States. Although Japan's

formal relationship with Taiwan was discontinued after 1978, Taiwan continued to play an important role for Japan, particularly since the late 1980s, when Japan sought to strengthen its ties with the so-called newly industrialized countries of Asia (South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore, as well as Hong Kong when it was a British colony). These were all seen as areas capable of providing high-quality goods for the Japanese market and consequently as sites for direct investment by Japanese firms. Efforts to solidify relations with Southeast Asia advanced in the late 20th century. Southeast Asian nations—particularly Indonesia—became recipients of extensive Japanese development aid. Japan also made efforts to work with Vietnam and Cambodia. The Japanese government also sought to address lingering animosities that existed toward Japan on the Korean peninsula. Formal statements of apology to Korea for Japan's colonial rule were issued, visits were made by the leaders of Japan and South Korea to each other's countries, and bilateral trade agreements were negotiated.

Conclusion

Japan is one of the most developed countries that, despite all difficulties, continues to improve all sides of the economy. And now it is one of the most successful examples in the international arena.

Література:

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THE ENERGY BALANCE OF CORN ETHANOL ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНИЙ БАЛАНС КУКУРУДЗЯНОГО ЕТАНОЛУ

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Ця стаття визначає фактори широкого спектра оцінок, які спричиняють ці суттєві зміни, та розробляє більш послідовну оцінку. Ми прийшли до висновку, що NEV кукурудзяного етанолу з часом зростає завдяки технологічним досягненням у перетворенні етанолу та підвищенню ефективності сільськогосподарського виробництва. Це показує, що етанол кукурудзи є енергоефективним, про що свідчить джерело енергії: коефіцієнт введення 1,34.

Ключові слова: етанол, баланс чистої енергії, виробництво кукурудзи, енергія.

This article identifies the factors in a wide range of assessments that cause these significant changes and develops a more consistent assessment. We conclude that the NEV of corn ethanol has grown over time due to technological advances in ethanol conversion and increased efficiency in