

Chapter 1 : Universal dependencies: Japanese

Japan's overseas empire - taken together with the Kurile, Ryukyu, and Benin islands, which were part of Japan proper - formed a defence zone in depth, and provided jump-off points for further advances.

Japan - Java Package Analyser 0. Japan works on Java source files and the dependency rules are defined in an XML configuration file. Japan is hosted on SourceForge here. For large projects, using multiple source paths becomes unmanageable and copying source files around takes time, not to mention the complexity of the build system. Japan aims to solve this by letting you check the dependencies independently from compilation. This means you can have one source path, compile everything in one go and check dependencies at any time, without the overhead of the compiler, e. Configuration file Using the Japan project itself as an example, here is a graphical representation of the allowed package dependencies within the project: And here is the config file used to define the above dependencies for Japan. This file is normally named japan-config. This is important for Japan because it is the string that is searched for in the code base. This is a string that can be used in a source file to get around a broken dependency. Now for the dependency set. This defines the dependencies you want to allow between packages at a particular depth in the package tree. Depth is the number of packages down from the default package, e. You can only define dependencies between packages at the same depth. You can have more than one dependency set, so you can check dependencies at other depths too. For example, you might organise your code in two dimensions - different business domains at depth 4 and different tiers at depth 5 like this: The dependency set has a transitive attribute, which controls whether the dependency rules within that set are transitive, e. Each dependency is from one package to zero or more other packages at that depth. If there is more than one target package, they can be specified in a comma separated list, e. Note that the transitive setting applies to these too, so in the example above, the intellij and standalonegui packages can also see javax. You will need to adjust the classpath attribute to point to wherever your japan and jdom jars are. The japan task requires a source path and the location of the configuration file that contains your dependency rules. The source path can be specified using the sourcePath attribute with a semicolon delimited list of source dirs as above , or as a srcpathRef attribute with a reference to a path defined elsewhere, e. Java Package Analyser - Checking dependencies defined in japan-config. Hit the green arrow to begin F5 and you should see the Find dialog. The default values are calculated from the details in the config file, so pressing OK will find all the dependency violations. After searching for all dependencies and working out which ones violate the dependency rules, the results should be displayed in the Japan window. Violations show up in red. You can use the red exclamation button on the Japan toolbar F6 to toggle display of all dependencies or just the violations. Double clicking on a dependency opens the class in the editor window and navigates to the appropriate line. Note that you can use Japan to investigate dependencies between arbitrary packages in your project by changing the default values in the Find dialog. How to use from the command line Japan can be invoked from the command line as a text based console app or as a Swing gui. The functionality in the console app is probably a little dated now as I have been concentrating on the Ant and IntelliJ interfaces - look at the source in the cmdline package for more details. The standalone Swing gui is similar to the IntelliJ plugin. Look at the source in the standalonegui package for more details I might restructure this to bring it more in line with the IntelliJ plugin. How it works Japan uses simple string searching to find all occurrences of the base package in each file, e. For each result, the string is expanded to find a full package name, e. That string is then stored as a dependency from the package that the source file is in to the package represented by the string. Any additional dependencies specified in the config file, such as javax. Conversely, if you start a class name with a lower case letter, it will be assumed to be a package name. Also, the contents of strings are treated no differently than other text, so a debug message with the text "I should have been initialised by com. This has the interesting benefit that code using introspection to get around the dependency rules will be caught!

Chapter 2 : Taiwan under Japanese rule - Wikipedia

In , old-age dependency ratio (65+ per) for Japan was ratio. Between and , old-age dependency ratio (65+ per) of Japan grew substantially from to ratio rising at an increasing annual rate that reached a maximum of % in

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: In the evolution of his writings , he initially focused on dependency as a psychological motive passively expressed during infancy and childhood, but also observable in later life. This was described in terms of individual psychology , sometimes as a "drive," need, or "desire" Doi , ia, ib, , These explanations have explicitly involved cultural factors, many of which have been systematically discussed by Doi himself. He has also discussed amae in terms of its clinical manifestations, and in the quality of psychotherapeutic transactions. Beyond this, Doi has made allusions to historical, mythic, and nationalistic aspects of amae that relate to a Japanese ethos, and to prevailing ideologies concerning national identity and the self-perceived "uniqueness" of the Japanese. There are a number of problems involved in trying to summarize amae. Moreover, pathological may be clinically abnormal in a diagnostic sense, or merely strongly eccentric. Another complication lies in distinguishing amae as a particular form of dependencyâ€”specifically one involving indulgence and nurturanceâ€”from a spectrum of other dependent motives and interactions Lebra As discussed in previous chapters, the behavioral applications of dependency are most extensive, and are highly influenced by cultural , situational, and circumstantial factors. Another difficulty in summarizing the effects of amae concerns the manner in which states of Japanese dependency are interdigitated with other Japanese norms and interaction rules, particularly those that regulate conventions such as status, gender, social relationship, age, and position in the lifespan. A final complication involves the conceptual levels at which dependency and interdependency may be examined: This chapter will confront some of these difficulties by discussing the writings of Doi and his commentators in terms of various conceptual levels, including cultural and developmental differences. Taken together, these will be organized into a multidimensional depiction of amae. Specifically, these will be discussed as 1 psychological and metapsychological characteristics, 2 psychocultural features, 3 social-psychological patterns, 4 clinical and psychotherapeutic implications, 5 interactional and phenomenological formulations, 6 psychoanalytic critiques of "indulgent dependency ," and, finally, 7 social-philosophical allusions to amae.

Psychological and Metapsychological Characteristics of Amae

As a psychoanalytically trained academic psychiatrist, Takeo Doi was the first to draw attention to the psychological implications of the word amae Doi Masuda lists a number of vernacular English equivalents: Doi himself suggests the word "wheedle" as an equivalent English expression. Tyler has added the definitions of "to play baby," or "to coquet" in the sense of tease. Doi comments that expressions of amae possess an aura of sweetness and permissiveness that are not connoted in the English approximations of the word. In the English language, the state of desiring to be the passive object of cherishment is not given a distinctive etymologic term, but instead requires the gerund: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

A major problem in Japan, where an estimated million people have alcohol-related problems, is the lack of social recognition that alcohol dependency is an illness.

Among them are , people who suffer from alcohol dependency severe enough to require medical treatment, yet only 40, of them receive such treatment each year, according to findings of a research team of the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry. Civic groups, organizations and experts concerned with the issue approached lawmakers, who then submitted the legislation as a supra-partisan bill. The basic law was approved with unanimous support in both chambers of the Diet. While concrete actions must await additional discussion, the law is significant in declaring that national and local governments, medical professionals and other parties involved are responsible for planning and implementing actions to deal with various health and social problems caused by harmful drinking. Further efforts on a national basis are needed to come up with effective measures to prevent damage from inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages and to support those who suffer from alcohol dependency. Excessive consumption of alcohol harms people both physically and mentally. Alcohol abuse often leads to alcohol dependency. Habitual drinkers increase the amount of alcohol use until they get mentally addicted and ultimately enter a vicious cycle of suffering from withdrawal symptoms when they are not drinking and then drinking to escape the pain of withdrawal symptoms. But alcohol can pose dangers even when one is not dependent on it. Drinking beyond reasonable levels raises the risk of acute alcoholic poisoning, lifestyle-induced illnesses, cancer, depression and other health problems. It also contributes to traffic accidents, workplace accidents, domestic violence and suicides. Alcohol abuse can also lead to joblessness and poverty. A major problem in Japan, experts point out, is the lack of social recognition that alcohol dependency is an illness. This view, in turn, can help to discourage people from receiving appropriate treatment. While many alcoholics are middle-aged men, the ranks of elderly and women who suffer from alcoholism are growing. Studies show that women tend to develop alcohol-dependency symptoms much more quickly than men. According to the WHO, the harmful use of alcohol kills 2. The WHO strategy cites key areas for policy actions at the national level, including leadership, awareness and commitment, responses of health services and community action, and priority areas for global action, such as public-health advocacy, technical support and capacity building and production, and dissemination of knowledge. On the agenda will be steps to improve health examination, guidance and medical treatment, to stop people from damaging their health through harmful drinking, to monitor treatment progress and to prevent the recurrence of alcohol addiction. Steps must also be taken to crack down on people who habitually drive after drinking or engage in alcohol-induced violence. These should include counseling for both the alcoholics and their families aimed at helping them to end their dependency on alcohol and become a positive force at home and in society.

Chapter 4 : Population Projection for Japan

The stated purpose of Universal Dependencies for Japanese is to port the UD annotation scheme to Japanese. However, it might be more accurate to say that the UD proposal for Japanese is an attempt to convert native Japanese annotations to a UD format.

Summary of the Japanese Population Projection 1. Trend of the Total Population According to the population census, the base year of this projection, the total population of Japan was Based on the results of the medium variant projection, the population is expected to gradually increase in subsequent years, reaching its peak of The population is expected to drop to the current size by , then decrease to about Based on the results of the high variant projection, the gross population is expected to reach its peak in at A downward turn is expected subsequently, reaching Based on the results of the low variant projection, the total population is expected to reach its peak of These projections show that Japan will soon enter into the era of population decline, bringing the trend of population increase to an end. The fact that the fertility rate has been far below the level required to maintain the stationary population population replacement level, total fertility rate requires approximately 2. Consequently, the population of this age group has decreased from 27 million in the beginning of the s to The decline will continue together with the low fertility rate trend, and the population of this age group is expected to fall below 16 million in , then enter the slow, longstanding depopulation process. Eventually, in the last year of projection , the population is expected to be According to the low variant projection, a rapid decline in population in this age group due to the very low fertility rate is expected. The projection is that the population will diminish from the current size of 18 million to below 15 million in , and eventually down to 7. It subsequently entered a decreasing phase, and according to the census figures compiled in , the population has diminished to According to the medium variant projection, the population of this age group reached its peak in , subsequently made an about-turn to enter a declining phase, and is expected to fall below 70 million in , and eventually drop to According to the working-age population trend based on the differences on the assumptions of fertility rate in terms of high and low variant projections, the depopulation of this age group is rather slow due to the high fertility rate, and the population is expected to fall below 70 million in The depopulation continues down to The working-age population based on the low variant projections is expected to fall below 70 million in , below 50 million in , and eventually drop to That is, this age group will grow rapidly until the baby-boom generation born between and is in the over age bracket. Subsequently, with the generation that reduced the post-war growth entering the aged group, the speed of increase slows down; the population will peak in when the second baby-boom generation enters the aged group, then takes a downward turn to about The high and low variant projections show the same result as the medium variant projection, since the assumptions of the future survival rate and international migration are the same see Table 2 , Table 3. Trend of the Proportion of Three Major Age Groups 1 Trend of Child Population aged under 15 The proportion of this group, according to the medium variant projection, is expected to shrink from the current The downward trend continues to The decline continues on slowly to 10 points lower than the current standard in at The annual trend of the high variant projection shows similar results, except that the decline trend is slightly slower. The proportion of this age group in is only 0. The proportion of this age group for the low variant projection shows a slower reduction as compared with the medium variant projection - that is, the percentage reaches However, the subsequent decline is fast-paced, reaching This seemingly contradictory trend results from the proportion of the working-age group being the relative index. It will reach The aged generation will undergo a trend after until around when it reaches the 34 million range, continues to increase after impacted by the low fertility rate, and eventually reaches the 30 plus-percent range in The increase persists, reaching The variance in the aging trend due to the difference in the assumptions of fertility rate, as compared with the results of the high and low variant projections, shows only a minor variance until around A difference of 1. This difference shows the impact that the future fertility rate has on aging. The difference in the aging level grows wider as the years go by, and in the high variant is Hence, the longstanding low fertility rate in society has a relative effect on the aging population level see Figure 2. Changes in the Population

Pyramid The population pyramid in Japan, in general, continues to age. The pyramid appears uneven at the older age bracket, because of the fast-paced fluctuation in the past fertility rates - that is, the rapid increase in the number of live birth from to first baby-boom and the sharp decline in live birth from to baby bust see Figure 5. The population pyramid in consists of the first baby-boomer generation at the beginning of the 50s, and the second baby-boomer generation at the end of the 20s. In the pyramid, the first baby-boomers will be at the end of the 70s, and the second baby-boomers at the beginning of the 50s. It can therefore be concluded that the aging of society toward is centered on the first baby-boomer generation. On the other hand, the rise in the aging standard around is the result of interaction of the aging of the second baby-boomer generation and the downsizing of the population per generation. Hence the population pyramid in Japan has transformed from the pre-war shape of Mt. Fuji to the recent shape of a temple bell, and finally to an urn-shape in the future. The child dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio added together is called the overall dependency ratio, and this ratio is used to see the degree of support on the entire working-age population; the overall dependency ratio increases along with the trend of the old-age dependency ratio. Trend of the Births, Deaths and their Rates According to the medium variant projection, the crude death rate mortality per thousand is expected to continue its increase from 7. Although the assumption of continual boost in life expectancy and increase in crude death rate seem contradictory, it is because the ratio of senior population with a high mortality rate will increase as the population in Japan ages rapidly. The crude fertility rate births per thousand is expected to decline from 9. The crude fertility rate continues to decline in subsequent years, reaching 7. The crude rate of natural increase, the difference between the crude fertility rate and the crude death rate, is expected to remain positive at the current 1. According to this medium variant projection, annual births continue to decrease from 1. The number of births continues to shrink, down to 67 thousand in see Table 5. On the other hand, the number of deaths continues to increase from 98 thousands in , to 1. It will then show a slight decrease, down to about 1.

Chapter 5 : Japan - Java Package Analyser

KASHIMA, Japan “When the Shimane nuclear plant was first proposed here more than 40 years ago, this rural port town put up such fierce resistance that the plant’s would-be operator, Chugoku.

He was familiar with a range of foreign languages including English, French, Russian, Turkish, Mongolian, and Chinese. Bound forms are affixes that attach to and form a part of other words. Those forms which can be attached to various independent forms differing in function or inflection are free forms. Where a word can freely appear between two forms, the two forms are free forms. A form about which there is some doubt is a clitic. If two linked forms can be transposed, they are both free forms. As noted earlier, particles following nouns fall into more than one type. Being virtually inseparable from the noun, they are potentially treated as inflectional endings: Hattori noted that the semantic scope covered by particles can extend to sequences longer than words. These forms are not clitics since they do not attach to free forms. The second principle shows that, unlike the -nai after verbs, the nai negative after adjectives is a clitic. This matches their treatment in school grammar. This differs from the treatment in school grammar. However, Hattori did recognise different degrees of cohesion among verbal agglutinative morphemes. Linguists argued that they should be treated as suffixes or verb endings. Operating outside the Japanese tradition, the American structuralist linguist, Bernard Bloch, used pause as a criterion to define words, supplemented by IC analysis. Bloch The overall result was that Bloch regarded agglutinative morphemes after nouns as separate words, while he treated agglutinative morphemes after verbs in a more complex fashion. Some forms he treated as derivational suffixes or inflectional endings, while he treated others as separate words. The Japanese linguist Miyaji Hiroshi used distributional criteria to define particles as words, and verbal auxiliaries as constituents of words. Holistic approach Most criteria for defining words betray a structuralist concern with objective, universally applicable tests yielding black-and-white results. For example, Sentence final:

Chapter 6 : dependencies - Gradle: How to group dependencies in multi-project script? - Stack Overflow

In Japanese society, the divergence from these western ideals can be found in the concept of amae (perhaps best translated as indulgent dependency) which is part of the Japanese social fiber and pervades their experience.

Background[edit] Japan had sought to expand its imperial control over Taiwan formerly known as "Highland nation" Japanese: Takasago Koku since , when Toyotomi Hideyoshi undertook a policy of overseas expansion and extending Japanese influence southward. In , the Tokugawa Shogunate sent Harunobu Arima on an exploratory mission of the island. In , Murayama Toan led an unsuccessful invasion of the island. They had a conflict with local Paiwan aborigines and many were killed. In May , Japanese diplomats arrived in Beijing and put forward their claims, but the Qing government immediately rejected Japanese demands on the ground that the Kingdom of Ryukyu at that time was an independent state and had nothing to do with Japan. The Japanese refused to leave and asked if the Chinese government would punish those "barbarians in Taiwan". Thus could not be directly regulated. The Qing also pointed to similar cases all over the world where an aboriginal population within a national boundary was not under the influence of the dominant culture of that country. In May , the Qing dynasty began to send in troops to reinforce the island. By the end of the year, the government of Japan decided to withdraw its forces after realizing Japan was still not ready for a war with China. Both governments were to send representatives to Taiwan immediately after signing to begin the transition process, which was to be completed in no more than two months. Because Taiwan was ceded by treaty, the period that followed is referred to by some as the "colonial period", while others who focus on the fact that it was the culmination of a war refer to it as the "occupation period". The cession ceremony took place on board a Japanese vessel because the Chinese delegate feared reprisal from the residents of Taiwan. The men and women are inoffensive and are not passionate either. Arriving in Taiwan, the new Japanese colonial government gave inhabitants two years to choose whether to accept their new status as Japanese subjects, or leave Taiwan. During this period, popular resistance to Japanese rule was high, and the world questioned whether a non-Western nation such as Japan could effectively govern a colony of its own. A session of the Japanese Diet debated whether to sell Taiwan to France. Thus, Japan would have to follow the British approach, and Taiwan would never be governed exactly the same way as the Home Islands but would be governed under a whole new set of laws. The opposing viewpoint was held by future Prime Minister Hara Takashi , who believed that the Taiwanese and Koreans were similar enough to the Japanese to be fully absorbed into Japanese society, and was thus in favor of using the same legal and governmental approaches on the colonies as those used in the Home Islands. During this period, the colonial government was authorized to pass special laws and edicts, while wielding complete executive, legislative, and military power. With this absolute power, the colonial government moved to maintain social stability, while suppressing dissent. World events during this period, such as World War I , would drastically alter the perception of colonialism in the Western world, and give rise to growing waves of nationalism amongst colonial natives, as well as the ideas of self determination. As a result, colonial governments throughout the world began to make greater concessions to natives, and colonial governance was gradually liberalized. The new policy was formally announced in October In the process, local governance was instituted, as well as an elected advisory committee which included locals though strictly in an advisory capacity , and the establishment of a public school system. Caning was forbidden as a criminal punishment, and the use of the Japanese language was rewarded. This contrasted sharply with the mostly hands off approach taken by previous administrations towards local affairs, where the only government concerns were "railways, vaccinations , and running water ". Even after Formosa had been ceded to Japan by the Qing dynasty , it still attracted many Chinese immigrants after the concession. Taiwanese also had seats in House of Peers. Democracy was introduced in response to Taiwanese public opinion. Local assemblies were established in Dates shown indicate the approximate year that the Japan gained control of the highlighted territories. With the rise of militarism in Japan in the mid-to-late s, the office of Governor-General was again held by military officers, and Japan sought to use resources and material from Taiwan in the war effort. To this end, the cooperation of the Taiwanese would be essential, and the Taiwanese

would have to be fully assimilated as members of Japanese society. As part of the movement, the Colonial Government began to strongly encourage locals to speak the Japanese language, wear Japanese clothing, live in Japanese-style houses, and convert to Shintoism. In , laws were also passed advocating the adoption of Japanese names. With the expansion of the Pacific War, the government also began encouraging Taiwanese to volunteer for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy in , and finally ordered a full scale draft in . In the meantime, laws were made to grant Taiwanese membership in the Japanese Diet, which theoretically would qualify a Taiwanese person to become the premier of Japan eventually. Coal production dropped from , metric tons to 15, metric tons. As the highest colonial authority in Taiwan during the period of Japanese rule, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan was headed by a Governor-General of Taiwan appointed by Tokyo. Power was highly centralized with the Governor-General wielding supreme executive, legislative, and judicial power, effectively making the government a dictatorship. Home Affairs, Army, and Navy. The Home Affairs Bureau was further divided into four offices: Internal Affairs, Agriculture, Finance, and Education. Following reforms in , , and the Home Affairs Bureau gained three more offices: General Affairs, Judicial, and Communications. This configuration would continue until the end of colonial rule. The Japanese colonial government was responsible for building harbors and hospitals as well as constructing infrastructure like railroads and roads. By the Japanese expanded the roads by 4, kilometers, in comparison with the kilometers that existed before the Japanese occupation. The Japanese government invested a lot of money in the sanitation system of the island. These campaigns against rats and unclean water supplies, contributed to a decrease of diseases such as cholera and malaria. Governor-General of Taiwan Throughout the period of Japanese rule, the Office of the Governor-General remained the de facto central authority in Taiwan. Formulation and development of governmental policy was primarily the role of the central or local bureaucracy. In the 50 years of Japanese rule from to , Tokyo dispatched nineteen Governors-General to Taiwan. On average, a Governor-General served about 2. The entire colonial period can be further divided into three periods based on the background of the Governor-General: During their tenures, the Colonial Government devoted most of its resources to economic and social development rather than military suppression.

Chapter 7 : The Postage Stamps of Japan and Dependencies.: A. M. Tracey Woodward: calendrierdelasci

The aging of the Japanese population is a result of one of the world's lowest fertility rates combined with the highest life expectancy.. High life expectancy. The reason for Japan's growing aging population is because of high life expectancy.

In the same period, the number of children aged 14 and younger decreased from The drop in was due to it being a "hinoe uma" year which is viewed as ill-omened in the Japanese Zodiac. Moreover, peace and prosperity following World War II was integral to the massive economic growth of post-war Japan , leading to longer lifespans. The advancement of life expectancy translated into a depressed mortality rate until the s, but mortality has increased again to Conservative gender roles often mean that women are expected to stay home with the children, rather than work. Demographic trends are altering relations within and across generations, creating new government responsibilities and changing many aspects of Japanese social life. However, the low birthrate and high life expectancy has also inverted the standard population pyramid , forcing a narrowing base of young people to provide and care for a bulging older cohort even as they try to form families of their own. In , , people between the ages of 15 and 29 were caring directly for an older family member. In , it has been recorded that there were approximate 6, special nursing homes available that compensated , Japanese elders. Some depopulated districts send three times as many representatives per voter to the National Diet as their growing urban counterparts. In , the Supreme Court of Japan declared the disparities in voting power violate the Constitution , but the ruling Liberal Democratic Party , which relies on rural and older voters, has been slow to make the necessary realignment. In the mid- s the government began to reevaluate the relative burdens of government and the private sector in health care and pensions , and it established policies to control government costs in these programs. This concludes that Japan has the highest amount of public debt in the world because of the low fertility rates and aging population. According to IMF, Japan has a The Japanese labor market is already under pressure to meet demands for workers, with jobs for every job seekers at the end of , as older generations retire and younger generations become smaller in quantity. For example, number of young people under the age of 19 in Japan will constitute only 13 percent in the year , which used to be 40 percent in The growing number of retirement age people has put strain on the national pension system. In , the government increased the age at which pension benefits begin from 60 to 65, and shortfalls in the pension system have encouraged many people of retirement age to remain in the workforce and have driven some others into poverty. A study by the UN Population Division released in found that Japan would need to raise its retirement age to 77 or allow net immigration of 17 million by to maintain its worker-to-retiree ratio. The average farmer in Japan is 70 years old, [55] and while about a third of construction workers are 55 or older, including many who expect to retire within the next ten years, only one in ten are younger than In Japan labor shortages will lower growth by 0. Family policy in Japan The Japanese government is addressing demographic problems by developing policies to encourage fertility and keep more of its population, especially women and elderly, engaged in the workforce. The Japanese government has introduced other policies to address the growing elderly population as well, especially in rural areas. Many young people end up moving to the city in search of work, leaving behind a growing elderly population and a smaller work force to take care of them. The Gold Plan was introduced in to improve these services and attempted to reduce the burden of care placed on families, followed by long-term care insurance LTCI in Immigration to Japan Immigration is very unpopular in Japan because the government favored homogeneity throughout Japan. Japan only allowed traders from China and Netherlands to enter the Port of Nagasaki on the island of Kyushu. However, immigration might save their economy due to the low percentage of the working-age population. Opening up more desired, favorable jobs will bring in immigrants who are in the working-age population. This will help better the economy and the elders will be taken care of by the influx of immigrants. Only two percent of the total population is made up of foreign residents which shows that there might not be much opportunities for foreigners to thrive on. The government has also recruited international students which allow foreigners to begin work and potentially stay in Japan to help the economy. However, Japan is strict when accepting refugees into their country. Only 27 people out of 7, refugee applicants were granted into Japan in Though,

Japan provides high levels of foreign and humanitarian aid. Since Japan did not desire low-skilled workers to enter, many people went through the asylum route instead. This allowed immigrants to apply for the asylum and begin work six months after the application. However, it did not allow foreigners without valid visas to apply for work. Japanese work environment and Salaryman Japan has focused its policies on the work-life balance with the goal of improving the conditions for increasing the birth rate. To address these challenges, Japan has established goals to define the ideal work-life balance that would provide the environment for couples to have more children with the passing of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Law, which took effect in June. The same increase took 61 years in Italy, 85 years in Sweden, and years in France. Reasons include a fear of foreign crime, a desire to preserve cultural traditions, and a belief in the ethnic and racial homogeneity of the Japanese nation. As of , 22 of the 25 oldest countries are located in Europe, but Japan is currently the oldest country in the world and its rapidly aging population displays a trend that other Asian countries such as South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan are expected to follow by. According to the World Health Organization, Japanese people are able to live 75 years without any disabilities and fully healthy compared to other countries. Also, American women usually live to around 81 years and American men 76; but compared to Japan, women live to around 87 years and men to 80 years. They, also, have the highest proportion of the elderly population as well with the highest population decline of developed countries. Japan is leading the world in aging demographics, but the other countries of East Asia are following a similar trend. A study of the populations of India and Japan for the years to combined with median variant population estimates for the years to shows that India is 50 years behind Japan on the aging process.

Chapter 8 : Energy Economist: The burden that Japan is facing in its higher energy costs - The Barrel Blog

Japan is the world's largest importer of LNG, the second biggest importer of coal and the third largest importer of oil. Having minimal production of any of these three key energy commodities, nuclear power has been essential to offsetting the security and economic implications of such a high degree of import dependency.

Chapter 9 : Energy dependency in Japan | Statistic

World Bank staff estimates based on age distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: Revision.