

# សាងលន្ងនាវាស្តាសន្ត្រសង្គ្រាស់

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## **CONTENTS**

	JAPAN COUNTRY
<b>A.</b> General information about the country	
a.	Major history
b.	Population
c.	Capital city
d.	Language
e.	Economy
<b>B.</b> (	Coming of age ceremony
<b>C.</b> C	Culture shock
<b>D.</b> T	Courism
a.	Popular destinations
b.	Travel tips
<b>E.</b> S	Summary



# សាងសន្ទនាំស្តាស្ត្រ ខ្លេសន្ន អង្គសាង

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# សាអលខិន្យាល័យ ម៉ែលនី អគ្គបោតិ

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### General information about the country

#### 1.Major History

- 1931 Manchurian Incident.
- 1937 Second Sino-Japanese War starts.
- 1941 Pacific War starts.
- 1945 Japan surrenders after atomic bombs are dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- 1946 The new constitution is promulgated.
- 1952 The Allied Occupation of Japan ends.
- 1956 Japan becomes member of the UN.

#### 2.Population

According to the United Nations, the population of Japan was roughly **126.4 million people** (as of January 2020), and peaked at 128.5 million people in 2010, 123.0 million in January 2024.

#### 3.Capital city

The capital of Japan is **Tokyo.** 

### 4. Languages

Japan is home to many different languages, as there are more than 100 native dialects and over 40 languages used in schools. language in Japan such as Japan English Chinese French and other.



# សាងលន្ងថាបត្ត ត្រូវបន្ត អង្គរសង្

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## **Economy of Japan**

The Japanese economy is the fourth-largest in the world, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP). Japan has a market economy that grew extraordinarily quickly for several decades after World War II. Japan's system of economic management is probably without parallel in the world. Though the extent of direct state participation in economic activities is limited, the government's control and influence over business is stronger and more pervasive than in most other countries with market economies.

## **Coming Ceremony**

Seijin-no Hi, (Coming-of-Age Day) is a national holiday in Japan observed on the second Monday of January. It is intended to commemorate the new adulthood of young people and to encourage them to gain independence. In the Coming of Age day Women wear furisode and men wear montsuki haori hakama. Benefit of Coming-of-AgeDay which can reflects both the expanded rights but also increased responsibilities expected of new adults. The ceremonies are generally held in the morning at local city offices throughout Japan.

### **Culture Shock of Japan**

### 1. Food portions are generally very small.

You'll pay an expensive price for a slice of cake and get about a third of the size of a slice of cake that you expected!

#### 2. Plastic bags and tape at all the convenience stores.

Plastic bags are distributed very easily at konbini stores — even if you just buy one drink, they will put it in a bag for you. If you don't want a bag, they'll take a little piece of branded tape and stick it on your item to prove you paid for it. I've never collected so many plastic baggies in my entire life than I have in two months in Japan.

#### 3. Fancy Toilets

Fancy, high-tech toilets that look like something straight out of The Jetson's cartoon and what I refer to as "squatty potties". As you can infer, the squatty potties are merely porcelain holes in the ground. Luckily, 98% of the toilets I've encountered in Japan were the beyond awesome, ever-amusing, high-tech toilets with features like seat warmer, bidet, and even "privacy flush tone".



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### **Tourism in Japan**

### 1. Popular destinations

Tourism in Japan is a major industry and contributor to the Japanese economy. Foreigners visit Japan to see natural wonders, cities, historic landmarks, and entertainment venues.

Popular attractions for foreigners include Tokyo and Osaka, Mount Fuji, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, ski resorts such as Niseko in Hokkaido, Okinawa, riding the Shinkansen and taking advantage of Japan's hotel and hotspring network.

#### 2. Travel Tips in Japan

Take Off Your Shoes: Before entering homes, *ryokan*, certain temples, traditional restaurants, and any area with tatami matting, you will need to take off your shoes. It's advisable to wear shoes that slip on and off easily because you'll be doing this a lot!

Taxi Doors: Japan is famous for technology and efficiency, so it should come as no surprise that taxi doors open automatically.

In 2019, Japan attracted 31.88 million international tourists. Japan welcomed 2.78 million visitor arrivals in February 2024, surpassing 2019 levels. Japan has 21 World Heritage Sites, including Himeji Castle, Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto and Nara.



# សាអល់និធ្យាល័យ ម៉ែលនី អន្តរបាតិ

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## **Summery**

Japan is a country with a deep cultural heritage and advanced modern economy. Its capital, Tokyo, is a bustling metropolis known for its innovation and tradition. The economy is robust, driven by major industries in technology and automotive sectors. The Coming of Age Day is a significant cultural event marking adulthood. Visitors may experience culture shock due to the unique social norms and practices. Japan's diverse attractions, from historical sites to modern cities, make it a compelling destination, with essential travel tips including language preparation and cultural awareness.

#### a) General Information

- **History:** Japan has a rich history that spans thousands of years, from ancient Jomon and Yayoi periods through the classical Nara and Heian periods, to the Shogunate eras and modern Meiji Restoration. Post-WWII, Japan emerged as a leading global economic power.
- **Population:** Approximately 125 million people.
- Capital City: Tokyo.
- Language: Japanese.

#### b) Economy

Japan is the third-largest economy in the world by nominal GDP. It is a major global player in technology and automotive industries, with companies like Toyota, Sony, and Panasonic. The economy is characterized by a strong industrial base, high standard of living, and significant international trade.

#### c) Coming of Age Ceremony

Known as "Seijin Shiki," the Coming of Age Day is celebrated on the second Monday of January. It marks the transition from youth to adulthood for those turning 20. Participants dress in traditional attire—kimono for women and suits or hakama for men—and attend ceremonies at local city offices.

#### d) Culture Shock

Visitors may experience culture shock due to Japan's unique customs, such as its etiquette-driven social interactions, highly structured public behavior, and the contrast between modernity and tradition. Additionally, Japan's complex social hierarchy, language barriers, and the prominence of non-verbal communication can be surprising.

#### e) Tourism

- **Popular Destinations:** Tokyo (for its vibrant city life and landmarks like Shibuya Crossing and Tokyo Tower), Kyoto (famous for its temples, shrines, and traditional tea houses), Osaka (known for its food scene and lively entertainment), and Hiroshima (site of the Peace Memorial Park and Museum).
- Travel Tips: Learn basic Japanese phrases, be aware of local customs (e.g., removing shoes before entering homes and certain public places), and prepare for a variety of transportation options like trains and buses. Japan is known for its cleanliness and safety, but it's important to respect local etiquette.

**7** | Page