

Abstract

This thesis aims to study about history and development of mobile phone technology in Japan, and also changes in Japanese society that are the results of ICT Revolution.

After the study, it is found that Japan started its ICT Revolution because it want to increase its economic competency after it had decreased because of long economic recession since 90s, and the key technology of this revolution is Mobile Phone.

For last decade, Japan set three strategies; e-Japan, u-Japan, and i-Japan, in order to serve its ICT revolution. The result of the strategies is that mobile phone and related service has been developed and has more influences in Japanese life; including consumption, business, communication culture, work, and information-accessing. Instead Japan can achieve its goal to increase economic competency, it is still facing inefficient information usage compared with the other developed countries because it technology standard is unlike that of the others which make it cannot do the marketing in the other countries. Moreover, as the strategies didn't focus on technology literacy, the Japanese cannot use mobile phone in useful ways as it should be.