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Imitating Success of Japanese Entrepreneurs and Benefits in Entrepreneurial Activities

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Abstract—This study aims to explain how Japanese entrepreneurs achieve success and replicable benefits in entrepreneurial activities. Data for this study was gathered through observations on articles and books. This study used a qualitative method. As a nation that experienced a war defeat, Japan has similarities with Indonesia. However, why is Japan recovering faster than Indonesia? We can see how the progress of the Japanese industry is very rapid, especially since post World War II. So that raises many questions, what is the secret of the success of Japanese business? The results of this qualitative research show that Japan can be successful because it applies their past culture, namely "Bushido." This "Bushido" teaches to be a person who never gives up and works hard. Therefore, Indonesia can also develop rapidly like Japan if it applies the "Bushido" nature that is in line with Islam.

Keywords—Japanese, Entrepreneur, Benefit

I. INTRODUCTION

As a nation that experienced the war, Japan had similarities with the newly independent Indonesia. However, why Japan recovered faster than Indonesia? We can see how the Japan industry progress rapidly, especially since the World War II. So a lot of raises the question, what is business success secrets of Japan? In building economy, it turns out that Japan combines values of the nation's tradition of Japan that has been rooted firmly in the community life of Japan with the principles of the management of the Western world, especially the United States. A combination of both the systems management, which turned out to be able to make a successful build for Japan in a very short time.

According to Widagdo, Japanese society has very unique characteristics such as honesty, responsibility, loyalty, respect, perseverance, discipline, and courage. Japan Society of any known as people who like to work hard. It is rooted in the culture of the past Japan and coupled with the concept of a family from the teachings of Confucius. Especially the culture of the past about "Bushido" [1].

According to Nishibori, there are so many value the nation's tradition of Japan is important and has been there since the days of yore, a sense of group solidarity, a sense of belonging, a sense of faithful or a very high loyalty, industrious nature, desire to work hard, and the concept of thought pride and also the culture of shame, and many more [2].

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Analyze the role of the ICT sector Zuhdi on Japan's national economy. The ICT sectors do not have a significant role in the national economy of Japan at that period. Moreover, the results also showed that from the standpoint of a doubling of the national economy, Japan tends to be stable over the period 1995 to 2015 [3].

Economic growth theory argues that investment in information and communication technologies encourages economic growth [4]. The same as in Japan which has sophisticated technology.

Analyze the role of the ICT sector Zuhdi on Indonesia's national economy, and thinks that the ICT sector does have an important role in the national economy of Indonesia in the period 1990 to 2015 [5].

The purpose of this research is to know the secrets of how the economic development of Japan is extremely fast, especially after World War II. Japan in the past was an agricultural country, and changed very quickly became the country's industry. Research data comes from a variety of books and journals. Qualitative Method was conducted in this research. Indeed, literature study and data observation were performed to support analysis.

II. METHOD

This research used the method of observation which comes from a wide range of books, journals, and articles. The journal is an international journal used has been indexed Scopus. Then from all data obtained from journals, books and articles begin to be linked.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Widagdo, economic development is growing rapidly due to implement the principle of "Bushido". A code of ethics of the priesthood in samurai knights feudalism Japan. The origin of the samurai clans started in the Yamato family, namely the strongest clan in Japan until the seventh century Common Era. The term samurai, derived from verbs Japan "saburau" which means "to serve", while a sword that is used is the "katana".

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"Bushido" originates from the samurai moral values, more often emphasize some combination of simplicity, loyalty, martial arts mastery, and honor until death. So "Bushido" (the way of the Knights) is a system of ethics or moral rules

applicable among samurai Knight at the time of first century Japan 12-19 [1].

According to Nishibori, mentions some value the nation's tradition of Japan is important and has been there since the days of yore, a sense of group solidarity, a sense of belonging, a sense of allegiance or loyalty is very high, the nature of diligent, hard work, and desire the concept of thought pride and also the culture of shame, and many more [2].

In the ICT Sector, Japan and Indonesia are not unduly affected. Japan's economy in the period 1995-2015 is stable. While the economic development of Indonesia more dependent on the sectors of industry and commerce. This is shown in table 1 and 2. While table 3, 4 and 5 indicates five top Japan industry sectors. The ICT sector in table do not appear means the sector is not very influential in the development of the economy of Japan.

TABLE I. TOP FIVE SECTORS INFLUENCING STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY, 1990-1995.

| No. | Sector Number | Sector Name | Value (100 Million Rupiah) |
|-----|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | 137 | Trade | 487268.52 |
| 2. | 132 | Residential and non-residential buildings | 306269.37 |
| 3. | 150 | Business services | 238193.25 |
| 4. | 138 | Restaurant | 212883.49 |
| 5. | 147 | Banking and other financial intermediaries | 202307.68 |

(Source: [6])

TABLE II. TOP FIVE SECTORS INFLUENCING STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY, 1995-2005.

| No. | Sector Number | Sector Name | Value (100 Million Rupiah) |
|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | 137 | Trade | 4289107.11 |
| 2. | 132 | Residential and non-residential buildings | 2369657.07 |
| 3. | 138 | Restaurant | 1599208.04 |
| 4. | 134 | Public work on road, bridge, and harbor | 1437422.16 |
| 5. | 31 | Crude oil | 1396709.27 |

(Source: [6])

TABLE III. TOP FIVE JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS VIEWED FROM THE VALUE OF SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME MULTIPLIER, 1995.

| No. | Sector Number | Sector Name | Simple household income multiplier |
|-----|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. | 75 | Education | 0.83 |
| 2. | 74 | Public administration | 0.80 |
| 3. | 78 | Social security | 0.78 |
| 4. | 79 | Other public services | 0.72 |
| 5. | 65 | Road transport (except transport by private cars) | 0.72 |

(Source: [3])

TABLE IV. TOP FIVE JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS VIEWED FROM THE VALUE OF SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME MULTIPLIER, 2000.

| No. | Sector Number | Sector Name | Simple household income multiplier |
|-----|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. | 78 | Social security | 0.80 |
| 2. | 75 | Education | 0.79 |
| 3. | 76 | Research | 0.72 |
| 4. | 79 | Other public services | 0.71 |
| 5. | 65 | Road transport (except transport by private cars) | 0.71 |

TABLE V. TOP FIVE JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS VIEWED FROM THE VALUE OF SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME MULTIPLIER, 2005.

| No. | Sector Number | Sector Name | Simple household income multiplier |
|-----|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. | 78 | Social security | 0.78 |
| 2. | 75 | Education | 0.78 |
| 3. | 79 | Other public services | 0.72 |
| 4. | 65 | Road transport (except transport by private cars) | 0.69 |
| 5. | 76 | Research | 0.69 |

(Source: [3])

The table above shows that in Japan, there are more influential sectors in the social security sector. In addition the education sector also had a great influence.

Indonesia students with business and economic background are not too interested to be entrepreneur [7]. To make Indonesia as a country that is advanced, the entrepreneur must be at least 2% of the population, while Indonesia is less than that.

Japan became a developed country because it has a sense of group solidarity, a sense of belonging, and a sense of high fidelity [8]. In Japan, cooperation is essential. With this partnership they can accomplish anything quickly. Self-employment in Japan faced many difficulties especially when setting up a new venture. Japan people do not consider their State as a State that supports entrepreneurial. Strict government regulations, the dominance of large corporate groups in the majority of industry sectors, banks conservative,

and the shortage of capital for founders of businesses have lowered their passion to become entrepreneur. In addition, the risk-averse culture that is still developing and scoring higher on those who work in the company still enough to inhibit the emergence of entrepreneurial spirit in Japan [9]. This is what makes entrepreneurs in Japan is very serious in running entrepreneurial, because risks are taken from self-employment running in Japan is huge. In the book "Entrepreneurship Becoming Eminent Businessman", written when the traits of an entrepreneur are self-confidence, task and results-oriented, risk takers, leadership, original, oriented toward the future, honest, and diligent [10].

According to the 2005 census, Zuhdi economics in Indonesia's most influential by manufacturing while in Japan there are in the field of transport [11]. Then, in 2010 the economy in Indonesia influential there is gas and electric industry, versus Japan in 2011 the influential fields in Japan's economy is on the manufacturing sector [12]. It can be seen from these results that the greater Indonesia economic effect in the field of non-ICT while Japan though manufacturing remained very influential but as supported by modern technologies that are already. In table 6, described that Islam is an example of a model businessman, where that follow the correct entrepreneurial activities, the source of how to perform correct, economic motivation in running major quality and entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs so.

TABLE VI. ENTREPRENEURIAL MODEL MUSLIMS FOLLOW

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Islam |
| Entrepreneur as Exemplars | Steward Prophet Muhammad |
| Source of wisdom for entrepreneur | The Qur'an and Hadiths |
| Motivation for entrepreneurship | Submission to God's will |
| Primary quality of an entrepreneur | Concern for community |

(Source: [13])

From the table above that a good example of entrepreneurial activities is emulated from the Prophet Muhammad. He exemplifies the entrepreneurial activities to run honestly. He did not reduce the rate of weights, always say what it is about the condition of the goods, whether the benefits or disadvantages of such goods. Even Muhammad's preferential treatment often scales to delight its customers. Muhammad also took advantage of necessity only. Unlike trader who sometimes sells goods it is more highest price from the original one. He also did not give the promise of overload. As in, "this will not be damaged goods for a year", because we do not know what will happen over the year ahead. He was also in the entrepreneurial activity is always advantageous to both parties, no one is harmed. There is nothing covered up from merchandise. Let alone to commit fraud. Because it is prohibited in all religions.

From the example given by the Prophet Muhammad is almost the same with the attitude of people in Japan carry out its business. The principle of "Bushido" is applied to any line

with Japan people who taught the Prophet Muhammad. The principle of "Bushido" is taught to be a brave, hardworking, gentle, honest, faithful, holding fast to the promise, and responsible. In this way not only the people of Japan can implement the principle of "Bushido", Indonesia also can apply it. In hopes of forming a good businessman and made Indonesia the developed countries.

IV. CONCLUSION

From this article it can be concluded that one of the things that was instrumental in the development of the national economy of Japan is the principle of "Bushido" already applied from a bygone era. This principle was not contrary to Islamic teachings. By applying the principles of Bushido in Indonesia, expected any increased Indonesia's economy. Expect also that the entrepreneur in Indonesia increases and it can make Indonesia into developed countries. This research needs to be done further research that explores attitudes to know about what the Japanese used the activities of entrepreneurship.

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