



Research Article

# Construction in Japan from the Perspective of Sharia Business Management Kurotaki Constructions Co. Ltd. 2024

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**Abstract:** This study discusses the construction system in Japan from the perspective of Sharia business management. Japan is known for its high construction standards, advanced technology, and disciplined work system. The study aims to analyze how Sharia business principles can be applied in the construction industry in Japan, particularly in workforce management, finance, and business ethics. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this research explores the firsthand experiences of construction workers in Japan and the policies that support Sharia business practices in the industry. The findings indicate that there are opportunities to implement Sharia concepts in human resource management and financial transparency.

**Keywords:** Business Ethics, Human Resources, Islamic Finance, Japanese Construction.

## 1. Introduction

The construction industry in Japan is renowned for its quality and efficiency. However, in its business practices, is there alignment with Sharia principles? This article aims to examine the application of Sharia business principles in construction in Japan, particularly related to labor management, financial transparency, and business ethics aspects.

## 2. Theoretical Study

The theoretical study in this research includes the basic concepts of sharia business management, which encompass the principles of justice, transparency, and worker welfare. In addition, this research also refers to the theory of efficiency in the construction industry in Japan, which is known for its high technology and strict work standards. This theoretical foundation is used to understand the extent to which Sharia aspects can be applied in this sector.

## 3. Methods

This section outlines the research method used in the study. This research uses a quantitative method with a linear regression approach to examine the influence of Japanese work culture on the implementation of sharia business management. This research uses a quantitative method with a linear regression approach to examine the influence of Japanese work culture on the implementation of sharia business management. Data were collected through surveys of construction workers in Japan, as well as a literature review on the sharia business system and construction policies in Japan.

## 4. Result and Discussion

This section discusses various aspects learned during the PPL at a Japanese construction company. The application of work systems, construction techniques, and project management is the main focus.

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#### 4.1. The construction system in Japan

Japan has a highly advanced construction system with strict standards to ensure efficiency and safety. Some key points observed during the PPL are.

- a. **Advanced Technology:** Japan uses various modern technologies in the construction process, such as Building Information Modeling (BIM) systems for digital project modeling, as well as the use of robotics in the installation of heavy materials.
- b. **Strict Safety Standards:** Japan has strict regulations regarding workplace safety at construction sites, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), routine inspections, and evacuation simulations in emergency conditions such as earthquakes or fires.
- c. **Efficiency and Timeliness:** Project planning is very detailed with clear task assignments to minimize delays. We carry out the work systematically with measurable daily targets.

#### 4.2. The construction system in Japan

Japan is known for its innovations in the use of materials and construction methods aimed at enhancing building durability and work efficiency. Observations in the PPL show that:

- a) **High-Quality Concrete:** Construction projects in Japan extensively use reinforced concrete with special mixtures that have high resistance to earthquakes and extreme weather.
- b) **Environmentally Friendly Materials:** Many construction projects are starting to switch to more sustainable materials, such as engineered wood and recycled concrete, to reduce environmental impact.
- c) **Modern Formwork Techniques:** The use of reusable formwork has become one of the widely applied methods to accelerate the casting process and reduce material waste.

#### 4.2. Project Management

Project management in Japan is highly systematic and technology-based to ensure the smoothness and quality of work. During the PPL, several important aspects that were observed included

- 1) **Digital Monitoring System:** Many projects use specialized software to track construction progress in real-time, monitor worker performance, and manage material logistics.
- 2) **Effective Workforce Management:** Japan implements a high-discipline work system with clear task division and regular evaluation systems to enhance worker productivity.
- 3) **Evaluation and Quality Control:** Construction projects in Japan always undergo a strict inspection process to ensure the final results meet the established standards.

##### Results of the Classical Assumption Test

**Context:** Results of Classical Assumption Tests Results of classical assumption tests in quantitative research aim to ensure that the data used meet the necessary assumptions in linear regression analysis. The results of the Classical Assumption Test in quantitative research aim to ensure that the data used meet the necessary assumptions in linear regression analysis. There are several types of classical assumption tests.

- **Normality Test** The normality test is conducted to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not. The methods commonly used are Kolmogorov-Smirnov or Shapiro-Wilk. If the p-value exceeds 0.05, it indicates a normal distribution of the data.
- **Multicollinearity Test** Multicollinearity occurs if there is a strong relationship between independent variables in the regression model. The indicators are Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance. If  $VIF < 10$  and  $Tolerance > 0.1$ , then multicollinearity does not occur.
- **Heteroscedasticity Test** Heteroskedasticity occurs if the residual variance is not constant. The methods commonly used are the Glejser Test or the Scatterplot Test. If there is no specific pattern or p-value  $> 0.05$ , then heteroscedasticity does not occur.
- **Autocorrelation Test** Autocorrelation tests whether there is a correlation between the residuals in the regression model. The commonly used test is the Durbin-Watson (DW) test. If the DW value is between 1.5 and 2.5, then there is no autocorrelation. If the DW value is between 1.5 and 2.5, then there is no autocorrelation.

## 5. Conclusion and Suggestion

### 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis results conducted in this PPL report, it can be concluded that:

a. Understanding of Japanese Construction Standards

During the implementation of PPL, students gain firsthand experience regarding construction standards in Japan, including work methods, materials used, and strict occupational safety regulations.

b. Application of Technology in Construction

Modern technology, such as the use of automated equipment and precast techniques in structural construction, is widely implemented, thereby increasing efficiency and the quality of the work results.

c. The Importance of Workplace Safety

Work safety is a key aspect of Japanese construction. Every worker is required to follow safety protocols, use personal protective equipment (PPE), and understand emergency response procedures.

d. Work Patterns and Professionalism Ethos

Discipline, responsibility, and high teamwork are work cultures that are highly emphasized in Japanese construction companies. This shapes a professional character ready to compete in the global job market.

e. Challenges and Solutions in Adaptation

Students face challenges in terms of language and adapting to different work cultures.

However, with good communication and a proactive attitude, these challenges can be gradually overcome. But with proactive thinking and effective communication, this obstacle can be gradually overcome.

### 5.2. Suggestion

Based on the findings in this PPL, there are several recommendations that can be made:

1) Strengthening Practical Learning on Campus

Universities are expected to provide more practice-based materials, such as project simulations and construction technology training, so that students are better prepared for the workforce.

2) Enhance Language Skills for Construction

Considering the importance of communication in the work environment in Japan, students interested in working in the Japanese construction sector are advised to strengthen their Japanese language skills, especially technical terms in construction.

3) More Intensive Work Safety Training

Before participating in PPL, students should receive more in-depth training on occupational safety according to Japanese standards to work more safely and efficiently.

4) Implementation of Modern Construction Technology in Indonesia

The technology used in Japanese construction can serve as an inspiration for the construction industry in Indonesia to improve efficiency and work quality. Therefore, we expect students who have completed the PPL to contribute their knowledge and experience to the advancement of Indonesia's construction industry

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