

About Japan

Japan is a very interesting country to visit, Japan is a modern country that maintains its cultural values and traditions. Modern and traditional side by side produce great combinations.

Many interesting things that we can explore during a visit, such as the beauty of Mount Fuji is mixed with the lake Kawaguchi, Kabuki theater and modern shopping in the Tokyo area. The temple that stands majestically with cherry blossoms is so beautiful.

Japanese history begins in the Jomon Period, during this period the Japanese people are not familiar with metal but are familiar with the art of making pottery for cookware, hunting for food and using seafood. Housing by digging up the ground and using wooden poles as a foundation and grass for the roof.

The Japanese began to recognize metal in the Yayoi period and in the days of the high-class Kofun social people began to build a funeral complex called Kofun. They were buried with the possessions of the dead.

The Asuka period or also called the Yamato Period because the reigning emperor came from the Yamato region and was first introduced Buddhism. When the Japanese government is based on Nara Buddhist teachings and Chinese influence has grown in Japan even Chinese characters have begun to adapt to Japanese.

The Kammu emperor who moved the central government to Heiankyo now known as Kyoto marked the Heian period and at that time the Taira clan was defeated by the Minamoto clan famous for the Genpei war.

For 150 years Minamoto became the first Kamakura shogun to implement a military-based government system and bring prosperity and stability. After the Mongols attacked Japan twice, the Ashikaga clan succeeded in overthrowing the Kamakura shogunate.

The Japanese government is in the form of a constitutional monarchy in which the wheels of government are run by the Prime Minister and Emperor as the main symbol in ceremonies and traditions.

The traditional Japanese outfit is a kimono that has several variants and one of them is the Yukata used in summer in a relaxed state. Other Japanese traditions are Chanoyu (tea ceremony), Ikebana or flower arranging art, Kabuki is the art of singing and dancing which only played by men. Origami paper-fold artwork that has spread all over the world.

Japan's population is estimated at 127.614 million people (estimated February 1, 2009). Japanese society is homogenous in ethnic, cultural and linguistic, with a smaller number of working foreign workers. The highest estimate of Buddhists as well as Shinto is 84-96% indicating the large number of syncretists of both religions. However, these estimates are based only on the number of people believed to be related to the temple, not the number of people who actually adhere to the two religions.

The main religions in Japan are Buddhism and Shinto, the Catholic religion brought by westerners and Islam is a minority religion carried by Asian immigrants.

Nihongo is a Japanese term that is divided into three types of characters namely hiragana, katakana and kanji.

The Japanese currency is the yen and becomes the third most exchangeable currency in the foreign exchange market.

In Japan there are four seasons: Japanese society Summer Summer usually set Obon to commemorate the spirits of their ancestors, spring we can see the beauty of cherry blossoms, Autumn is the time to watch the trees change color, winter other than we can enjoy the activity in the snow can also soak in natural hot springs and enjoy the typical Japanese food that only exist in winter like nabe cuisine.

In addition to its natural beauty Japan has distinctive food that has been known throughout the world such as Sushi, Sashimi, Shabu-shabu, Yakiniku, Tempura, Teppanyaki, Okonomiyaki, Ramen, Oden and Motsuyaki.

MARKETING ANALYSIS

Japan is an island nation located in East Asia that the developed countries in the field of economy and have a high technology makes Japan may be known throughout du nia. The religion of Japan is Mahayana Buddhist sect that originated in India and J Epang also develop a culture that is still original and unique such as: Ikkeba (the art of flower arrangement) and Origami (art of folding paper or fabric). In terms of food besides famous for its food sushinya also famous souvenir that has a characteristic, the following will explain some souvenirs dipro duction by the sun country.

Souvenirs typical of Japan are sold mainly in the area better known Nakamise street Nakamise Street name, which is located close to Nakamise Asakusa Temple, better known name Sensoji Temple which is the oldest Buddhist temple in Japan. Nakamise street is also one of the main places in Tokyo Japan as the oldest shopping street in Japan, to get into the street environment Nakamise and K UIL Sensoji through the entrance called Kaminarimon right in front of Sensoji Temple. Along the road leading to Sensoji Temple looks stores in the form of old and historic buildings that sell souvenirs and food typical of Japanese marched ra PIH right and left side of the road and always visited by tourists from various countries. Various souvenirs typical of Japan sold this place such as Japanese clothing, better known by the name Kimono and Yukata, umbrellas, clogs and dolls made of wood, various kinds of key rings and patches fridge Japanese characteristics, postcards, fan, handbag, wallet and still banya k souvenir interesting, please note that in Japan the price of the goods sold do not do the transaction bargaining between the seller and the buyer, s Elain sell souvenirs typical of Japan is no less visited by the Japanese people or tourists is shopping center namely in the area of electronic Chiyoda Akihabara precisely at the location, where it is selling a variety of electronic goods with low prices and tax-free nominal de ngan certain purchases, as well as if you want to buy branded products famous in Japan is in the Chuo district of Tokyo, or better known as the Ginza area where in addition to selling products Air brand also many restaurants or cafes classy.

Japan in addition to having a historic old building and an interesting souvenir also has a famous food that is famous Sushi. Sushi is rice rolled in which there are sea food such as meat and raw vegetables are then mixed with vinegar, salt and sugar that are characteristic of Japanese food and provide many benefits. In addition to Japanese sushi has other typical foods that are well known all over the world some of which are:

Donburi that white is the basic ingredient in the mix with the fish dishes are made in the topping of white rice earlier. Besides fish, topping off Donburi this is vegetables and also cut meat. When serving normally Donburi served in a large dominant bowl.

Mochi is a food that has a round shape oval and rich in colors such as green, yellow, red and white. Basic ingredients or main ingredients of this typical Japanese food is from glutinous rice in puree then in the form of oval round.

Dorayaki is a Japanese food or cake that a favorite food of the cartoon character Doraemon. The shape of this dorayaki is round and slightly flat.

Having a pretty sweet taste makes people and kids likes to consume this type of japanese dorayaki cake food, the sweet taste of this dorayaki cake is obtained because in it there is honey as the ingredients of the cake.

Yakiniku is a food that has a basic ingredient of meat cooked with the way in grilled or roasted. Believe me this usually uses beef, lamb, barbeque.

The shape of Japanese food recipes that one is usually in the form or in a rectangular cut and in the stitch and then roasted or roasted. This food is different from the sate which is typical Indonesian food, the difference is sure me meat on a large skewer.

Onigiri is a food that very often comes out in ninja movies. Because usually this food is in use by Japanese people as food stock ready to eat anytime and anywhere friends.

The shape of this onigiri Japanese food menu is triangle and rather rounded. Usually this Japanese food menu is also called by the name of omusubi which of course what if you are visiting Japan then you will be very easy to get this onigiri.

Teriyaki is a very famous food in Indonesia because a product in Indonesia makes food products named teriyaki or Teriyaki Sauce. That taste must be nice and suitable for Indonesian people. Teriyaki sauce itself is a food made from sake, soy sauce and also sugar. For meat business, usually in use for the list of Japanese teriyaki food is the type of fish and meat.

<https://halomuda.com/wisata-kuliner-makanan-jepang.html>

CULTURE ANALYSIS

Religions affect the values life and culture of Japan.

Ancient native religion of Japan is Shinto. Shinto is a force and a form of nature. Many of the supreme god gods are teachings in Shintoism. Simple wooden buildings that place objects that are believed to be our shelters are Shinto Temple shapes. Shinto is affected when Buddhism entered Japan and sanctuaries become complicated. Shinto forms are currently less traditional and easily observable in every event such as festivals, ceremonies, and customs. Shinto currently has no dogmatic or moral code. This new sect philosophy emphasizes world peace and brotherhood.

In the 6th century, Buddhism originated in India about 2500 years ago began to enter Japan and into other major religions in Japan. Traditionally, the Japanese were issued a year ago at a Buddhist temple. Buddhism cemetery is a term in Japan, because the Japanese traditionally hold Buddhist burial. Buddhist priests are worried that Buddhism in Japan will be extinguished soon.

Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism greatly influence Japanese ethics. Ideal human equations are believed by the Japanese. Very important for the Japanese is a long-term relationship and give and take to create a harmonious society. Working together and helping others is also very important in Japanese culture.

the Japanese tend to be syncretic with the results of the various religious traditions, such as parents bringing children to Shinto ceremonies, students praying in Shinto temples asking for graduation exams, Western-style weddings in chapels or Christian churches, while burial run by Buddhist temples. The Christian population is only a minority, most Japanese take an unconcerned attitude to religion and see religion as a culture and tradition. When asked about religion, they will say that they are Buddhists simply because their ancestors embraced one of the Buddhist sects.

The highest estimate of Buddhists as well as Shinto is to show the large number of syncretists of both religions. However, these estimates are based only on the number of people believed to be related to the temple, not the number of people who actually adhere to the two religions.

Japan tends to be syncretistic with traditions, such as parents taking children to Shinto ceremonies, students praying in Shinto shrines calling for graduation exams, western-style marriages in chapels or Christian churches, while burial run by Buddhist temples. The Christian population is only a minority (2,595,397 million or 2.04%). Most Japanese take an unconcerned attitude towards religion and see religion as a culture and tradition. When asked about religion, they will say that they are Buddhists simply because their ancestors embraced one of the Buddhist sects. In addition, Since the mid-19th century in Japan appeared various new religious sects such as Tenrikyo and Aum Shinrikyo or Aleph.

During Japanese business transactions always rely on communication and there is usually an underlying meaning of the speaker. A theme-oriented opinion to convince, clarify, or get approval from the recipient will be presented by the Speaker. The speaker country of the willingness that people address has very unlikely to disagree with Speaker, because the theme of general-oriented opinion shows that trust is shared and supported by others. In Japanese business environment is very careful in how to communicate.

Japanese is the Japanese language most used in Japan when dealing with local businesses. The Japanese in business are heavily influenced by Shintoism and Buddhism. The people who work hard and contribute to the company are respected by the Japanese.

Their culture and religion impact on business ethics in Japan. Japan under the company's workers and companies are under the state. Against competitor companies or other foreigners, they do not have the same ethical considerations. The consequences and sanctions they will face if they fail.

Attitudes, behaviors, and habits of becoming a local business go hand in hand with the integration of life values. The way the Japanese do business is very formal. Simplicity, sincerity, and courtesy are important to Japanese business etiquette. Business cards are a formality at the first meeting. Provide business cards provided with both hands to the most senior staff in the company with a little bow. Business cards are treated with respect and printed. The Japanese are very respectful of time and should always be on time and even if they have to call at least an hour earlier. Recording a lot of things in a meeting is very important to show our interest to the company.

In business in Japanese social class can be found. The nobles, the new Upper Class are often members of a company and a great director. White-collar workers and shopkeepers are the middle and lower classes. Low-grade jobs is largely controlled by women and is expected to stop working once they are married or have children or lower than male counterparts.

<http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e629.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Japan.html

<http://www.hierarchystructure.com/japan-social-hierarchy.html>

Sensoji Temple and Asakusa Shrine

Asakusa Kannon Shrine is a Buddhist temple located in Asakusa called Sensoji located in Tokyo and is very popular. It is said that in 628 the two brothers dug dewi Kannon mercy of the Sumida river, they can not restore the statue, and the temple was finally built to Kannon. The temple was completed and made it as the oldest temple in Tokyo.

Visitors entering through the Kaminarimon (Thunder Gate), will look beyond g erbang symbol of Sensoji Temple.

Nakamise is the leading shopping area of the entrance gate to the second gate of the temple.

The main hall of the house and five storied pagodas seen from outside the Hozomon gate. The building was reconstructed after being destroyed in the war. The temple was built by the Tokugawa Iemitsu.

Many events are held in the area of Sensoji Temple and held throughout the year. Sanja Matsuri, an annual festival T emple Asakusa is the largest festival.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asakusa_Shrine.html

COMPANY VISIT

1. Managing waste faced by most municipalities / districts in Indonesia.

Collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal of waste materials are some of the ways in waste management. Trash is a consequence of human activity. Garbage is a common problem in big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta and Semarang.

The presence of waste as a waste of domestic, commercial and industrial activities can not be avoided, even more complex and growing in line with the economic development over time. Unfortunately, our government does not yet have a big strategy to solve this garbage problem.

type of waste, among others:

1. Organic garbage, ie waste food waste such as meat, fruit, vegetables and so on.
2. Inorganic waste, ie synthetic waste materials such as plastics, paper, metals, glass, ceramics and so on.
3. Disposal of hazardous and toxic substances (B3), ie waste that has flammable, corrosive, reactive, and toxic characteristics. B3 is mostly fired from the industry, but there is also a small portion of waste from urban or rural community activities such as batteries, batteries, disinfectants and so on.

The usual waste management by government in Indonesia is by collecting household waste, market and other commercial place then taken to TPS (Temporary Disposal Site) then the garbage will be transported by the Sanitation Agency to TPA (Final Disposal).

2. Establish an incineration plant in the local government.

Bandung, the most populous city in West Java Province, with a population of about 2.4 million in 2010 and produced about 1,800 tons of waste per day. This is a small amount to handle. With the level of public awareness for the separation of waste is still low, limited waste disposal facilities, urgent land is limited, and the layout is less developed, the required waste treatment technology that is also in accordance with these conditions. In Indonesia, the technology applied to IPS (sewerage) generally use biological treatment, such as technology sanitary landfill, composting and bio-gas. To improve the performance of the process, it takes the waste sorting process reliability. On the other hand, organic garbage already separated from inorganic waste can be processed into compost and biogas. But the fact remains, there is still a mixture of organic and inorganic waste in the city of Bandung, which will always be the cause of the poor performance of the biological treatment.

Therefore, the need to develop a technology-based process is relatively minimal in the need for the sorting process, but still effective in the reduction of the mass or volume of waste. A thermal process such as controlled burning or known by the incineration process, the incinerator as technology. This technology is able to handle unsorted garbage and in accordance with the limitations of waste separation facilities in various major cities in Indonesia.

Comparison of Biological Processes and Process Incineration

Various types of technology can be used in sewage treatment. But there is a tendency for people refuse waste treatment technologies, regardless of the technology. This is because the garbage has always connoted as something that smells and disgusting. Waste reduction is an effort that needs to be emphasized, but the impact of learning for the community to reduce the generation of waste can not be achieved in a short time, because the waste has become a problem, which is not currently processed garbage, there will be a pile of garbage again tomorrow. So that the nature of the waste which occupy an area and volume, has always been a challenge to be processed immediately. Waste treatment by incineration process is expected to address the widespread problem

and a large volume of waste. The biological processes are limited by processing a very long time and is only able to produce a small mass reduction. For comparison, composting technology, which is the application of biological processes, will reduce the mass of garbage by 50% within 6 weeks, while the incineration technology as the application will reduce the mass incineration of waste 75% in 30 minutes. High efficiency is expected in accordance with the conditions of the development of space Bandung relatively less regular.

Incinerator technology

Incineration process is complete combustion process, to reduce the volume or mass of garbage. With the firing temperature reaches 600-800 ° C in the first combustion chamber, the mass of waste can be reduced by up to 70-75%. In the second combustion chamber, the temperature increased to 800-1100 ° C to oxidize the exhaust compounds that have not been fully oxidized in the combustion chamber first. The combustion process in the combustion chamber a second role in the carcinogenic compounds (compounds cause cancer) is a gas, such as dioxins and furans.

Other air pollution parameters that should be considered is the emission of particulates, carbon monoxide, oxides, nitrogen oxides, and heavy metals, the maximum contents refer to the decision of the Head of Environmental Impact Management Agency in 1995 on the quality of Incinerator emissions standards. The main parameters and is commonly used in Indonesia to review the quality of the urban waste incinerator waste particulates, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

In addition to producing exhaust gases, 25-30% of the mass of waste will be converted into a very nice ash to be combined for the manufacture of bricks and brick. In this case, there is a new entrepreneurial opportunities that can be exploited by IPS manager or the local population so that it can be a source of additional revenue for the managers or the public.

3. Solve the problems faced by the Indonesian government that impede the construction of sewage treatment plant in Indonesia.

Examples which occurred in Bandung is the reluctance of people around Gedebage to reject the presence of IPS in their neighborhood is part of the curves and bends the application of IPS, which almost always occur anywhere in Indonesia.

When viewed objectively, the garbage will always be produced from any human activity. Efforts to reduce waste generation rate with early education is essential. For the conditions in Indonesia where roads and cities are often poorly regulated, the necessary decentralization of IPS, with one small capacity provided by technology IPS incinerator in every district. Decentralization will discuss this issue, because of the constraints of garbage collection and transport systems that dominate the waste disposal system operating costs will be reduced.

Psychologically, this Gedebage refusal local residents because local communities have to accept the impact of waste from other areas in Bandung processed in their place. If the garbage is processed in IPS Gedebage is waste Gedebage community itself, certainly not public rejection would be this strong. IPS decentralized system is certainly more expensive, but the effectiveness of sewage treatment will be a high social friction and more minimal.

However, if the Government of Bandung still insists on establishing IPS Gedebage, public communication that is transparent and professionals should be made to convince the public that the exhaust emissions of IPS will be below the threshold set in the contents of the maximum reference Decision of the Head of Environmental Impact Management Agency on 1995 on incinerator emissions standards. Bandung City Government and the contractors are obliged to create a legally binding agreement, if the performance of IPS is not in accordance with regulations in Indonesia, particularly in the exhaust emission quality agreement.

If the quality of exhaust emissions is above the allowable emission levels, then the contract will be canceled and the financial compensation to be paid by the contractor to the Government of Bandung.

4. How to build public awareness in Indonesia to manage the waste properly from the collection of household garbage is then collected by the sanitation department and dumped into landfills.

In general, the process of waste management that involves active participation of society consists of several stages of the process, among others:

1. Sorting and processing of domestic waste alone to sort organic waste to be composted and non-organic which allows for recycling.
2. The collection of household waste segregated make garbage disposal officer workload becomes lighter.
3. Waste which does not allow to be processed disposed in TPS (temporary garbage dumps) to be composted, recycled materials and waste that can not be reprocessed.
4. Waste latter can not be recycled or can not be used again for the landfill. At this stage of the process last landfilling or waste can be done by using incinerators, about 5-10% of the waste that can not be recycled.

The way of handling this is actually aimed at:

1. Cultivate a good way to dispose of waste from the home environment for waste disposal (TPS) using separate garbage carts between organic and non-organic.
2. Set the center to the landfill of organic waste utilization and maximum non-organic to organic waste is processed into compost.
3. Make non-organic waste into raw materials to be processed into recycled materials.
4. Cut the distribution network of garbage from TPS to TPA, because organic waste is completely exhausted at the polling stations.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_management.html

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/PLTSa_Gedebage.html

