## Completion Report

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During COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, the implementation of the study is delayed from the schedule. The study was conducted using an in-depth interview methodology with seven research informants. The research was conducted on three female entrepreneurs from Japan in Indonesia (Jogja and Bali), two female entrepreneurs of Indonesian immigrants in Japan (Hanamasa and Toyohashi), one Japanese migrant in Malaysia and one fellow Japanese migrant in Malaysia (Penang). Researchers concluded that there were differences in the characters, goals, and expectations of 7 female migrants in each destination country.

In terms of characteristics, female immigrants from Indonesia in Japan are the group most adaptable to social life in Japan because they feel that the culture in Japan is not much different, even better, so they try hard to adjust to get a better life. According to informants, the Japanese government's policy is very open to immigrants, so they face few obstacles from starting a business to its development. Meanwhile, Japanese immigrants in Indonesia have the characteristic of choosing the strategy of marrying a local to get ease in running their business in Indonesia. According to them, the Indonesian government's policy still prioritizes local people and treats immigrants differently.

Japanese immigrants in Malaysia also feel differences in government policies for business people. So, their choice is to marry a local man so that they can find it easier to run a business. However, social life that is limited by religious norms makes them prefer to gather and interact with fellow Japanese people in a specific community. Suppose female migrants are guaranteed the safety and comfort of staying in the destination country by marriage. In that case, migrants from Indonesia and Japan choose men from their home countries, hoping that if they encounter problems, it will be relatively easy for them to return to their home countries. Meanwhile, female migrants from Japan are married to men from the destination country and do not mind staying forever in the destination country.

The purpose of female migrants doing business in the destination country is also different, so their strategies for doing business are also different. Female migrants from Indonesia become entrepreneurs because of their desire to get a better life in Japan, so female migrants from Japan in Indonesia are run their businesses because they like the atmosphere and life in Indonesia. Besides that, they see business opportunities that allow many Indonesian products to be exported to their home country, Japan. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, female migrants are relatively entrepreneurs in businesses according to their hobbies and the mission of building a community of fellow Japanese in Malaysia.

In addition, the pattern of communication in each informant is also different depending on the character and purpose; if female migrants from Indonesia to Japan feel the pattern of communication is very open, then female immigrants from Japan to Malaysia are relatively closed and significantly limited. Meanwhile, female migrants from Japan in Indonesia tend to be open even though their husbands mostly carry out communication with men.

## Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

Date: 19-20 November 2021

Venue: University of De La Salle Manado, Indonesia

Name of Conference: The 2<sup>nd</sup> APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment (2AIC)

Title of Presentation: The Culture and Gender's Perspective among SME's Female Enterpreneurs: A

Comparative Studies in Malaysia, Japan, and Indonesia

Presenter: Theresia Diyah Wulandari

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

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Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)

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