

A study for the Regional Industrial Regeneration Entrepreneur's Capabilities and Qualifications

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Abstract--Regional industries of Japan are stalled with no way out, since their direction and position to take have not been clarified. However, the regeneration of regional industries should be proposed to dispel the sense of stagnation that exists throughout Japan. Regional regeneration have been discussed based on a wide variety of approaches including sociology, urban design theory, and community theory. Yet only a few attempts have been made so far at regional industrial regeneration taken by entrepreneurs. Therefore, this article attempts to compare and consider various cases of regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur's capabilities and qualifications. With respect to regional industrial regeneration entrepreneurs as innovator, this article proposes his/hers essential Capabilities and Qualifications. From the consideration, it was suggested that regional industry regeneration entrepreneur must have Capabilities and Qualifications to generate a disruptive innovation. From the comparative analysis of the four president as regional industry regeneration entrepreneur, "Transfer Output," "Circulation Force," "Being a Stranger," "Events that pull the Trigger," "Associating," "Questioning," "Observing," "Networking," "Experimenting," "Entrepreneurial courage" and "Risk-taking" are suggested to be essential for the regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur as a hypothesis. In addition, it has been also suggested that the regional industrial regeneration is one of the disruptive innovation.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the small and medium-sized enterprises White Paper Japan [1], changes in the economic and social structure of the region have emerged due to changes in the population and regional industrial structure. In 1986 when most of the municipalities of the country, except for those in Hokkaido, the central industry that was responsible for the employment of a region was the manufacturing industry. However, around 2012, the number of employees in the manufacturing industry decreased, and other industries (retail, service industry, health care and welfare) increased. Due to these changes related to different social structures in each region, diversification of industry to support the employment of the region should progress.

On the other hand, decreases in the regional area population, especially in several municipalities in mountainous areas, the population significantly decreased. In order for small and medium-sized enterprises of the region that faced economic and social structure changes to develop sustainably, there is a need for new business development through the use of regional industry-specific production factors (regional management resources). Additionally, a

variety of initiatives for regional activation of regional residents have been required to support the demand of the region to insure vitality in living. In recent years, the number of businesses closed and continues to increase. In 2003, 16,255 companies were closed, which increased to 28,943 in 2013. The reasons for closures include the following: Aging and health problems of the management (48%), uncertainty of the business(12%), major trader or customer goes bankrupt including the case of transfer (7.8%), family problems within the management (nursing care, aging, education, etc.)(4.9%), avoidance of further deterioration of business management (4.4%), and a lack of successors (4.2%). In addition, the number of entrepreneurs, which was 292,000 in 2002, has declined to 223,000 people in 2012. The following reasons are included for the lack of entrepreneurs:

1. Low level of entrepreneurial-oriented: "Insufficient education system," "consciousness seeking stable employment," and "lack of recognition of entrepreneurship as a profession."
2. Instability of life and income after entrepreneurship: "Life anxiety may become unstable," "lack of a safety net," and "difficulty with re-employment."
3. Procedures and costs for entrepreneurs: "entrepreneurial business development cost," "complicated entrepreneurial procedures"

According to the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook [2], Japan was in 1st place of all 59 survey subjects countries until 1993. However, since then there has been a gradual decline with Japan being in 21st place as of 2014. This result shows that for some time now Japan has not been considered a competitive international country. This survey indicated a lack of entrepreneurship (55th place as of 2014) as one of the factors for the declining international competitiveness of Japan. The world evaluates Japan as lacking entrepreneurship. Porter [3] indicated the entrepreneurship of Japanese companies as follows: A new generation of corporate managers is now taking the lead in the industrial world of Japan. In many cases, they are replaced with the former corporate founders and entrepreneurs that established their companies after World War II. In this process there exist risks that foresight and a good atmosphere for business establishment could be lost and that bureaucracy and conservatism could emerge. He also indicated the following issues for Japan. (1) Absence of corporate managers with entrepreneurship; (2) Organizational design where talented individuals are not utilized; (3) Rigid organizations; (4) Fragile system architecture; and (5) Inconsistency in the total

business strategy.

Currently, Japan is not out of the era that it was said to have lost 20 years. It cannot find any direction as to advance or a clear standing position, but is covered in the sense of stagnation. The causes are serious job insecurity, the expansion of personal income disparity, an urban and rural income gap, and an increase of Neet. Neet is the designation of the young people that make their living by a daily or hourly wage which is the main source of income after graduating from university. Many also do not work as regular employees. The location of these problems are concentrated is a "region". Therefore, it is considered to be a measure of regional industries regeneration to eliminate the sense of stagnation.

Therefore, in this paper, capabilities and qualifications for implementing the regeneration of the regional industry by the entrepreneur is proposed. In this study, using a review of the previous research, a generalized capabilities and qualifications is suggested for the regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur. The capabilities and qualifications is evaluated by entrepreneurs of cases where there has been successful regional industrial regeneration. As a result there is the proposed capabilities and qualifications for the regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur. As a hypothesis, finding capabilities and qualifications for regional industries regeneration entrepreneur is considered to be an assistant in order to perform regional industrial regeneration in Japan.

II. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

This chapter reviews the previous research on regional industrial regeneration and entrepreneurs. Based on this, chapter 3 discusses capabilities and qualifications of regional industry regeneration entrepreneurs.

According to the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation JAPAN (later abbreviated as SMESJ) [4], regional industries have been faced with changes their situation where the traditional business base is lost. Therefore, it has been forced to adapt to a new situation. This transformation is a process of innovation, including the development of new markets. For many, it has become a subject of a variety of intermediate organizations, including the cooperation between the companies to promote innovation. It should be recognized as an intermediate organization. Intermediate organizations take a variety of forms in accordance with the respective regional characteristics. As a result, intermediate organizations play a function of reorganizing management resources of the region in accordance with the change in the situation. Functions of intermediate organizations in accordance with the respective regional characteristics are intended to address the challenges facing the industry integration, with the goal of achieving transformation. On the other hand, intermediate organizations are faced with the need to resolve the dilemma problem. Interest coordination between members and build cooperative relations must be performed by an intermediate organization.

Based on four cases of regional industrial regeneration, successful conditions of intermediate organizations that promote innovation and to overcome these problems has been extracted as follows: "1. Resolving the dilemma between the creation and proprietary value", "2. Openness of the network", "3. Management of the intermediate organization", and "4. Innovation is not completed in the internal area." They have to focus on the function and role of intermediate organization as a factor of regional industrial regeneration. Figure 1 below is a conceptual diagram of the intermediate organization for adjusting to the dilemma.

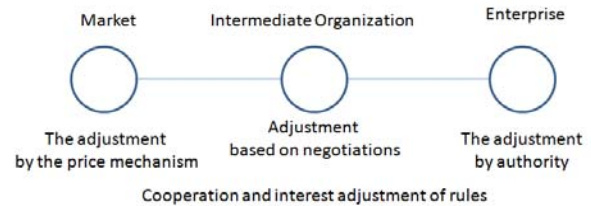


Figure 1. Intermediate Organization by SMESJ [4] (There is a revision by the author)

Additionally, according to SMESJ [5], qualifications of the leader as an intermediate organizational management is as follows: 1. Organization management strategy (leadership), 2. Community development, brand strategy, 3. Presentation, 4. Marketing, 5. Consensus and cooperation in system making, and 6. Network construction. Then, according to the actual leader case analysis, the problem faced by regional leaders is as follows. 1. An insufficient grasp of marketability by taking advantage of regional resources, 2. Lack of marketing knowledge (human resources), 3. Lack of steady income for the activities as a regional leader, 4. Regional leader burnout, 5. Lack of coordination of elements, 6. Lack of networking of regional leaders, and 7. Shortage of the next generation of regional leaders.

According to McClelland & David [6], entrepreneurs are defined as "those who organized the company or business unit, enhancing its productivity." Brockhaus & Horwitz [7] concludes that "there is no comprehensive definition to Entrepreneur", which is common at present time. According to Matsuda [8], the important experiences for successful training of entrepreneurs are as follows: 1. Experience in the community and in the home (the importance of understanding the society as a human) experience in education (the need for entrepreneurial education), 2. Workplace experience (a provision for the opportunity to gain experience through entrepreneurial practice) and, 3. Incubator experience.

According to Tanaka [9], what is required in the era of change in terms of the Japanese companies and the Japanese economy is the realization of economic growth through innovation and entrepreneurship. For that purpose, it is necessary to increase the individual's ability, and it is required to increase the "new player" with entrepreneurship. Under such a background, and mechanisms that generate the entrepreneurs of the regional industrial regeneration, is

considered as the image of the entrepreneurs in the community during a period of change. Entrepreneurship is one choice when it comes to a job career. However, compared to other careers, there is considerable risk. Certainly, entrepreneurship puts one's entire life at risk, while an event that pulls the trigger is required. In addition, the road to entrepreneurship depends significantly on the personal qualities and the environment. Environments where entrepreneurs grow include space you are living in on a daily basis, for example a home, school, or a workplace. It is the arena of interaction with a variety of people, such as parents, relatives, and friends. Many of the parents of entrepreneurs are business owners, self-employed, specialists, and administrative executives. Therefore, entrepreneur consciousness can easily be fostered naturally within a family circle. In addition, they have the employee experience of small and medium-sized enterprises. The following factors are considered. 1. Because of a concern over the future of the company, they aim to enhance their own capabilities while considering their career progression, 2. They have a lot of direct opportunities to come into contact with company owners (existence of close role models), 3. They can receive experience with a wide variety of occupations that might not be provided by large companies.

According to Tada [10], for regional industrial regeneration, there are two forces "Transfer output" and "Circulation force" are significantly important. "Transfer output" is marketing ability. This is a force that exports products and services to other regions. This force tries to sell products in large cities in order to attempt to obtain revenues from outside the region. "Circulation force" is an industry cluster. This force circulates revenues earned from outside the area in the region. It is important to circulate money earned from outside the region in the internal region.

With respect to disruptive innovation ability that is required for entrepreneurs, Christensen et al. [11] indicated the importance of the following five skills: "Associating skill," "Questioning skill (to ask questions about objections to the actual conditions while being passionate to explore objects)," "Observing skill (to observe the surrounding world carefully in order to get insight or ideas that bring about new Strategies)," "Networking skill (to find out or attempt new ideas through a broad range of networks with others having diverse backgrounds and thoughts)," and "Experimenting skill (to challenge a new experience and attempt new ideas)." They referred to as the five skills "Innovator DNA" in order for entrepreneurs to produce innovative ideas.

According to Shibayama and Tange [12] entrepreneurs from the outside (referred to as "Stranger") needs to be noted. They bring new ideas into the regional industry. By accepting the regional outsiders or entrepreneurs from different industries and different fields, there are many cases where activation of regional industry and success in new product development has been achieved. According to these, the idea of entrepreneurs did not directly produce the innovation. A new perspective that strangers bring is urged to reconsider the

stereotype and to change consciousness of people responsible for regional industry. As a result, a variety of experiences that have been cultivated in the regional industry are released within a new context, in order to open the possibility of regional industry revitalization. In addition, as to the conditions of strangers in this role, it has been found that the following three conditions work: 1. Provision of authority for strangers, 2. The presence of a "mediator" to control the dilemma, 3. The presence of a place to encourage the vigorous communication. Essence of the innovation process that was triggered by the Stranger point of view is the transformation of the consciousness of the people responsible for the regional economy. Dilemmas occur in the consciousness transformation. Therefore, elimination of the dilemma is a condition for proceeding with a smooth transformation.

According to the Stinchcombe [13], a new organization of entrepreneurs suffer the "newness of disadvantage" from the conflicting interests of the old social structure. And, he has proposed "adaptation," "selection of the environment" and "Operation of the environment" as a strategy in order to alleviate the "newness of disadvantage". Zimmerman and Zeitz [14] has proposed the addition of "creation environment" in these four strategies. According to Oliver [15], strategy to the new disadvantages "Acquiesce", "Compromise", "Avoid", "Rebellious" and "Operation". Aldrich and Auster [16] has proposed a "to have the connection between the large companies or old companies". According to Singh et al. [17], the height of the extinction rate of the new organization is due to the low level of legitimacy. According to the Kondo [18], to win the "legitimacy" is a strategy for entrepreneurs to alleviate the "newness of disadvantage". "Adaptation" and "Acquiesce", "Compromise" do not lead to the Industrial Revitalization to become a trade-off between innovation. "Selection of the environment" and "avoid" leads to discarding the region. "Rebellious" person is excluded from the area. For "Operation of the environment", "Creation of the environment" and "operation", "legitimacy" of the new organization is the premise.

III. VERIFICATION OF REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR'S CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS

In this chapter, regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur's capabilities and qualifications are verified. Therefore, capabilities and qualifications of the four regional industry regeneration entrepreneurs are compared. Four presidents of the Japanese restaurant president, the textile industry president and the Socks manufacturer of president had been interviewed by author. The interview on the basis of the previous studies were carried out in a semi-structured interview technique. A semi-structured interview is a method of research used in the social sciences. While a structured interview has a rigorous set of questions which does not

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allow one to divert, a semi-structured interview is open, allowing new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewee says. In addition, information of Sarah Marie Cummings, who is the remaining one of the president, are referring to Kiyono [13] and online interview article. The number of samples of cases is small, but it was decided to consider in order to set the hypothesis in the future of research. Framework of the analysis was based on previous research. Item comparative analysis are as follows. According to Matsuda [8], "experience in the region," "Experience in the Family", "Experience of education", "Experience in the Workplace", "Experience in the Incubator experience". According to Tanaka [9], "Events that pull the Trigger", "Improvement-Oriented carrier Capacity from Future Anxiety", "Entrepreneur Role Models" and "Work experience of a variety of occupations." According to Tada [10], "Transfer Output" and "Circulation Force". According to Shibayama and Tange [12], "Being a Stranger". And, according to Christensen et al. [11], "Associating", "Questioning", "Observing", "Networking", "Experimenting", "Entrepreneurial courage," "risk-taking".

Textile Industry president, and unearthed the "Good Things" of the region, has been one after another business to pull out the "Strengths" in innovative ideas. He started the business with funds earned on the stock market investment. At the beginning of the management of the inns and hotels is now, and have launched a new brand of "Textile Industry", further "Orange" or "China". He has succeeded in creating more than 10 business and attention to the region.

Japanese restaurant president will make the new definition in the restaurant business of regional-specific cuisine declining, opening a specialty restaurant of the new brand in order to provide a new food culture.

President of socks manufacturers, inherited a company that had been the production of knitwear products such as gloves. The company is located in the area of the knitwear industry, which declined. He is in spite of the opposition of the surroundings, to stop all production of gloves up to it, I

decided to only manufacture five fingers socks. He was carried out major changes for Industrial Regeneration. His five fingers socks are received widely in Europe, it became a product that can be exported to the world.

According to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs [14], Ms. Sarah Marie Cummings came to Japan as an exchange student in 1991. Upon graduation from Pennsylvania State University in 1993, she began working for the Nagano Winter Olympics Committee. She joined Obusedo Corporation and set up a corporate information office in 1994. She was certified as a sake sommelier in 1996 and launched redesign of Masuichi-Ichimura Sake Brewery with 250 years history in 1997. She opened the Club restaurant and launched various cultural events since 1998. She was named "Nikkei Woman of the Year 2002". She became the first member as a foreigner of the Japan Sake Brewers Association Junior Council. Currently, she is the president of the Corporation culture business. According to Kiyono [13] Sarah worked on business revitalization of sake brewery. She succeeded the streets landscaping. And, she is to rebuild the brewery in order to protect the landscape. She stuck to the sake of direct sales. In addition, meal brewers are delicious and simple but it was to being lost. She was provided to reproduce the cuisine of brewers in the restaurant called. In tourist season, this restaurant is open as a restaurant, and performing charge of liquor in non- tourist season. Therefore it is possible to hire a craftsman all year round. In addition, she organized and realized concerts, marathons, and the Japanese painting events. Due to their events, cultural people and young people gathered in the town. In her achievements, tourists of 1.5 million people a year visited by to the town. Four president of business has a strong impact of innovation in the regional industry regeneration. They are doing the regional industry regeneration as destructive innovator.

Table 1 below is a comparison by the Capabilities and Qualifications of the Entrepreneur by Matsuda [8].

TABLE. 1 COMPARISON BY THE CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR ACCORDING TO MATSUDA [8]

Previous research	Compare item	Textile Industry president	Japanese restaurant industry president	President of socks manufacturers	President Sarah
Matsuda[8]	Experience in the Region	No experience in the region	Experience in the big city	Experience in the big city	Grew up in the United States
	Experience in the Family	Family of ordinary workers	Family of Entrepreneurs	Father of President	Father of the College of Engineering professor, mother of teacher
	Education of Entrepreneur	Faculty of Economics Degree, Internet delivery Entrepreneur training MBA	No Education of Entrepreneur	No Education of Entrepreneur	International Business undergraduate graduation, Internet delivery Executive MBA
	Experience in the Workplace	No experience	Insurance company	Business consultant	Trading company
	Experience of the Incubator	Turnaround of the regional hot spring inn	Turnaround of unprofitable restaurants	No Experience of the Incubator	Turnaround of Japanese restaurant

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TABLE. 2 COMPARISON BY THE CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR ACCORDING TO TANAKA [9]

Previous research	Compare item	Textile Industry president	Japanese restaurant industry president	President of socks manufacturers	President Sarah
Tanaka[9]	Events that pull the Trigger	The decline of the regional spa town	The decline of the regional industry	The decline of the local knitwear industry	She does not want to disappear the figure of favorite Japanese town
	Improvement-Oriented carrier Capacity from Future Anxiety	Experience of employment ice age	The decline to the regional economy	The decline to the regional economy	Carrier capacity building oriented to realize the dream
	Entrepreneur Role Models	Does not have	Grandfather was the entrepreneur	Does not have	Does not have
	Work experience of a variety of occupations	Does not have	Does not have	Does not have	Does not have

From the comparative analysis of Table 1 above, no item is common to the four president. However, "Experience in the Region", "Education as an Entrepreneur," "Experience in the Family", "Experience in Incubator" and has not been common. These compare item are not essential for entrepreneurs of regional industrial regeneration. These are the formal conditions of qualities, not considered to be essential. In addition, the Table. 2 is a comparison by the Capabilities and Qualifications of Entrepreneurs proposed by Tanaka [9].

From the comparative analysis of Table. 2 above, "Events that pull the Trigger" is common to the four president. However, "Improvement-Oriented carrier Capacity from

Future Anxiety," "Entrepreneur Role Models" and "Work experience of a variety of occupations" has not been common.

In addition, the Table. 2 below is a comparison by the Capabilities and Qualifications of Entrepreneurs proposed by Tada [10] and Shibayama & Tange [12].

From the comparative analysis of Table. 3, "Transfer Output," "Circulation Force" and "Being a Stranger" are common to the four president.

In addition, the Table. 4 below is a comparison by the Capabilities and Qualifications of Entrepreneurs proposed by Christensen et al. [11].

TABLE.3 COMPARISON BY THE CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR ACCORDING TO TADA [10] AND SHIBAYAMA & TANGE [12]

Previous research	Compare item	Textile Industry president	Japanese restaurant industry president	President of socks manufacturers	President Sarah
Tada[10]	Transfer Output	Multi-store opening in big cities	Sales in big cities via the Internet mall store	Developed a product that can be exported to the world	She attracts customers from cities and abroad
	Circulation Force	Commitment to the textile industry production of the region	Commitment to utilizing of regional produce	Take advantage of the industrial resources of the local knitwear	Commitment to utilizing of regional resources
Shibayama and Tange [12]	Being a Stranger	He does not want the safe and the common sense. He cannot care about etiquette and greetings. He is not wearing a suit.	From urban housewife sense, she clearly pointed out the ignorance of regional people.	Five fingers socks that were said to be unlikely to sell was sold to the world.	Even if it is not in her area of expertise, she will clearly proposed that if she think it is correct.

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TABLE.4 COMPARISON BY THE CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR ACCORDING TO CHRISTENSEN ET AL. [11]

Previous research	Compare item	Textile Industry president	Japanese restaurant industry president	President of socks manufacturers	President Sarah
Christensen et al. [11]	Associating	He has won the business opportunities by associating the customer information with the different information.	She relates the city tourists and region-specific dishes.	He a the manufacturing technology of manufacturing techniques and sock gloves.	She thought of as old-fashioned town of culture in Japan is accepted in the world.
	Questioning	He thinks origin of anger is in his own.	She thinks cause of customer decrease be in her shop.	He had a question on the current status of the product.	She asked "Do you want to do business as the time being?"
	Observing	He will observe something new the stimulation of sensibility.	She can observe a slight change in the existing customers.	He thought the health-oriented to increase in the future.	She found a treasure from among the oldest to be discarded in the town.
	Networking	By leading expert network in other regions, he has overcome the problems.	From housewife network, she was collecting a good vacant store information.	To develop the sales channels overseas.	She was connecting the Japanese regional town with the world by her network.
	Experimenting	In order to convey the new value of the goods to the customer, he was trial and error.	She was test marketing a newly developed products on the Internet.	He developed a glove with a heel as prototype	She was not afraid of failure in order to properly act.
	Entrepreneurial courage	From learned classical Chinese at the School of Business, he had the courage to Entrepreneurs.	Because she's a housewife, she was able to entrepreneurs without fear of failure.	Even if there is all the opposite, he persists in his belief.	Because she's a stranger, she has nothing to lose if fails. So she was able to entrepreneurship.
	Risk-taking	From individual investors' experience, he learned the methods of risk diversification.	She learn that there is no risk If she does not have an inventory.	He purchased a knitting machine of 3 times the price.	She learned that adversity is a chance. Therefore she was no longer afraid of the entrepreneurial risk.

TABLE.5 COMPARISON BY THE CAPABILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY REGENERATION ENTREPRENEUR ACCORDING TO KONDO [18]

Previous research	Compare item	Textile Industry president	Japanese restaurant industry president	President of socks manufacturers	President Sarah
Kondo[18]	Acquisition of legitimacy	He captures the traditional industries of the area that was decline.	He has sold the regional ingredients in the major Internet mail order.	Sales overseas	She emphasizes the abandoned traditional industries of the region.

From the comparative analysis of Table. 4 above, "Associating," "Questioning," "Observing," "Networking," "Experimenting," "Entrepreneurial courage" and "Risk-taking" are common to the four president.

In addition, the Table. 5 is a comparison by the Capabilities and Qualifications of Entrepreneurs proposed by Kondo [18].

From the comparative analysis of Table. 5 above, "Acquisition of legitimacy" is common to the four president.

From the above, it was suggested that regional industry regeneration entrepreneur must have Capabilities and Qualifications to generate a disruptive innovation.

From the comparative analysis above, "Transfer Output,"

"Circulation Force," "Being a Stranger," "Events that pull the Trigger," "Associating," "Questioning," "Observing," "Networking," "Experimenting," "Entrepreneurial courage", "Risk-taking" and "Acquisition of legitimacy" are essential to the four president as regional industry regeneration Entrepreneur. However, "Experience in Incubator", "Experience in the Region", "Education as an Entrepreneur," "Experience in the Family", "Improvement-Oriented carrier Capacity from Future Anxiety," "Entrepreneur Role Models" and "Work experience of a variety of occupations" have not been essential for regional industry regeneration Entrepreneur. Not essential item is a formal condition. They will be seen as even better qualities long. Item that applies to four cases of

this study will be able to set the hypothesis that it is the essence of regional revitalization entrepreneurs.

IV. CONCLUSION

Through previous research review, this study generalized Capabilities and Qualifications of the regional industrial regeneration entrepreneur, while evaluating Capabilities and Qualifications based on an actual 3 presidents of company. Through verification, by the proposed regional industrial regeneration, under certain conditions, it has been shown that it is possible to regenerate a regional industry when the entrepreneur who have Capabilities and Qualifications to generate a disruptive innovation. As a hypothesis, for the regional industry regeneration, it has been suggested that the entrepreneur Capabilities and Qualifications are "Transfer Output," "Circulation Force," "Being a Stranger," "Events that pull the Trigger," "Associating," "Questioning," "Observing," "Networking," "Experimenting," "Entrepreneurial courage", "Risk-taking" and "Acquisition of legitimacy". In addition, it has been also suggested that the regional industrial regeneration is one of the disruptive innovation. In the present study, extracted from the previous study the qualities of regional revitalization entrepreneurs, by considering in those four cases, setting the hypothesis of future research. In that for the present study, it has yet to be concluded its qualities. Based on the results of this study, it is required empirical studies based on statistical data. Future issues of the present study are refinement of the proposed regional industrial regeneration strategies. For this purpose, it is necessary to verify this strategies by other regional industries regeneration case and action research.

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