

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE AREA OF CENTRAL INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS' FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

Ads from Malaysia cleaning equipment company, RoboVac in February 2015 with the inscription 'Fire Your Indonesian Maid Now' and has caused public outrage Indonesia. Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi also take action, not only sent a protest note, the Foreign Minister also call the Malaysian embassy officials to Foreign office. Polemics presence of migrant workers abroad has always been a concern of Indonesian society. This study aims to formulate entrepreneurial strategies in the central areas of Indonesian workers' family in Gresik. Top of Form - The approach used in this article is a qualitative study - Phenomenology. Data collection method used was a literature review, surveys, and indept-interviews. Data collected was analyzed using triangulation, starting from the stage transcribe data, process information and display data. In Dukun Subdistrict more than 1000 people who work as migrant workers in the informal sector overseas. Until now not much developed entrepreneurship programs conducted by former workers and family members of migrant workers both in the village ;Tebuwung and Lowayu. There are no bottom-up entrepreneurship program ranging from the village as well as top-down program of the central government, provinces and institutions National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI). Money earned by the majority of migrant workers are still being used to meet the needs of the consumer, has not been productive to start a business. This article presents the issue of family entrepreneurship development strategy in the central areas of migrant workers by involving family workers who succeed in entrepreneurship and then cease to be workers abroad.

Keywords -Strategy, Entrepreneurship Development, Indonesian Worker'sfamily

INTRODUCTION

Problems of Indonesian workers (TKI) abroad is always colored by the dynamics that attracts public attention and coloring Indonesian foreign relations with other countries. The latest dynamics Indonesian public attention is the display ad harassing vacuum cleaner Indonesian workers, as shown below:



Source: <http://global.liputan6.com>: Februari 4, 2015.

Post the ad, the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur was officially cast a subpoena against RoboVaccompany's vacuum cleaner that displays advertisements "Fire Your Indonesian Maid Now!" Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia Herman Prayitno said the subpoena was delivered officially on Wednesday (February 4, 2015), and a lawsuit to the police. Protest note delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and formally reported the matter to the District Police Office of Selangor. Embassy also requested the Malaysian Government to take steps to ensure that any product advertisement in a racist and injure the feelings of the Indonesian nation is not repeated in the future (Prayitno: 5 Februari 2015). In Indonesia, Foreign Minister RetnoMarsudi also take action. Not only sent a protest note, the Foreign Minister also call the Malaysian embassy officials to the office of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry (<http://global.liputan6.com>: February 4, 2015).

In addition to advertising that harasses migrant workers, the government will repatriate the 1.8 million illegal workers from Indonesia who work abroad. The process of repatriation of illegal workers will use the State budget (Wahid: December 17, 2014). Deportations The course will have a big impact on employment in Indonesia. Government's plan to repatriate 1.8 million illegal workers in some countries would only add new problems, amid the lack of jobs in the country (Susilo: December 24, 2014).

Flows of labor abroad is one way to address the problem of unemployment as well as contributing to the foreign exchange income. The existence of Indonesian workers abroad are directly help the Indonesian economy. Bank Indonesia (BI) noted that remittances from Indonesian workers (TKI) who worked abroad (remittances) in 2014 amounted to Rp 105.9 trillion and malaysia country be a source of the highest remittance amounting to Rp. 32.2 trillion. (Rahyuwati: February 13, 2015).

Problems of migrant workers as well as the plan to repatriate the number of workers abroad has implications for the decline in remittances and claims handling of labor does not work (unemployed) in the country (Indonesia) comprehensively. Poschke (2010), stating conditions of economic stress could be a factor driving people to become entrepreneurs. The number of entrepreneurs who are born of the economic pressure is quite high almost throughout the country. They tend to have lower education and a small-scale company.

Research will be conducted at this time is a form of advanced research (Suriyanto and Umaimah: 2013); Entrepreneurship programs should be developed to have linkages with local potential and the need to build synergies with other agencies concerned with the development of entrepreneurship, universities, banking and environmental development program the company is located in the district of Gresik.

The research topics to be carried constructed based on conditions in the district of Gresik, which show a significant drop in remittances, which in 2012 amounted to Rp146,787 billion, fell to Rp51,9 billion in 2013 or a decrease of about 64.66 percent (Mustikaningsih: 02 February 2014). Entrepreneurial deliberately been given the socio-economic conditions of the population in the district of Gresik contrast, that most of the population depends on the profession of migrant workers abroad. On the other hand Gresik with a population of 1,319,314 people (BPS Gresik: 2015) is an industrial city buffer Surabaya city has a strategic position as a destination for industrial investment and trade, thus has implications for a very positive multiplier effect and potential in the development of entrepreneurship. Other data are an important factor driving force to develop entrepreneurship programs in Gresik is purchasing power in Gresik is quite high. The information refers to the East Java Governor Regulation No. No. 72 of 2014 concerning Minimum Wage Regency / City in East Java in 2015 it was decided that the UMK Gresik Rp. 2.7075 million, is ranked second highest number in eastern Java. This study aims to formulate entrepreneurial strategies in the central areas of Indonesian workers' family in Gresik.

Migrant Workers Motivation

The initial concept of migration theory Ravenstein (1885) as a reference for further research Lee: 1966 and Zelinsky: 1971 (Wirawan: 2006) states that the motive for the movement of people is the economic reason. Remittances as a form of money transfers from Indonesian workers (TKI) who work abroad becomes an important variable drive the economy of the village.

Results Caharani study (2009) showed that most of the remittances migrant workers Subang out for consumptive purposes. This led to the allocation of remittances as money coming in was not turning back into a sustainable production capacity. For government, the movement of labor to abroad is one solution for the problem of the unemployment and contributing to the country's foreign exchange income. Indonesian crisis in 1997-1998 had a major impact on labor conditions in Indonesia that is swelling unemployment due to layoffs. To address the job crisis in an effort to control the unemployment rate, then one of the alternatives that can be taken is to fill vacancies in the overseas Indonesian workers (TKI). By working overseas, workers will find how widespread employment available. Because in the countries of destination TKI limited population, while the highly developed economies (Zuhdi et al: 2005)

Entrepreneurship Migrant Workers' Family

Sukidjo (2005) states that the development of entrepreneurship can be used as one way to address unemployment in each region. Entrepreneurship development can be done by giving them the knowledge, skills and foster an entrepreneurial attitude on job seekers.

Development of social entrepreneurship has increasing cooperation and social welfare (Mardani et al: 2016). In theory and practice show that of such research at the local, national and international levels will contribute to an improved understanding of how women's entrepreneuring impacts Reviews their social, political and economic empowerment (Al-Dajani & Marlow: 2013).

In the context of local economic empowerment (Local Economic Development / LED), Full migrant workers contribute to the economic empowerment of the people in the service sector, industry, trade, and agriculture as well as play a role in economic development; TKI businesses create revenue both for employers and workers and other sectors that support (Supriana and Nasution: 2010).

METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative approach of phenomenology. The study site is in Gresik; East Java. SURIANTO and UMAMAH (2013) Reported that the population of Gresik work as migrant workers abroad Generally comes from the North Coast region, Panceng, Ujung Pangkah, Dukun, and Bawean. Due to time constraints and available resources, then Dukun Sub District location is determined as the research setting.

Sources of data obtained from the literature review, observation, survey, interview and documentation. Informants in this study are; individual (family TKI) and stakeholders related to the development of entrepreneurship.

The data were analyzed by the method of triangulation, by incorporating data both quantitatively and qualitatively. Miles and Huberman (1992) stated that there are three components in the analysis of qualitative data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

DISCUSSION

Dukun Sub District is adjacent to the northwest of the Capital Of Gresik District with an area of 5.909, 25Ha. In public administration, the District of Dukun consists of 26 villages with a population of 68.705 people (BPS Gresik; 2015). The following demographic portrait Dukun Sub District:

Table 1 Overview Sub District Dukun:

NO	Village	Population	The total area (km ²)	Density (/Km ²)
1	Sawo	3.749	3,66	1.024
2	Karangcangkring	1.522	1,59	957
3	Gedong Kedo'an	1.267	0,34	3.726
4	Bulangan	2.275	3,84	592
5	Wonokerto	3.104	2,17	1.430
6	Bangeran	2.689	2,16	1.245
7	Tiremenggal	2.520	1,47	1.714
8	Lowayu	8.118	8,78	925
9	Petiyounggal	1.469	1,93	761
10	Tebuwung	4.293	5,10	842
11	Dukuhkembar	1.319	0,59	2.236
12	Madumulyorejo	1.871	1,28	1.462
13	Mentaras	3.512	3,62	970
14	Mojopetung	2.365	5,49	431
15	Baron	2.424	1,08	2.244
16	Jrebeng	1.243	0,90	1.381
17	Ima'an	1.716	1,93	889
18	Sekargadung	2.326	0,87	2.674
19	Babakbawo	2.954	1,92	1.539
20	Babaksari	2.715	0,82	3.311
21	Sambogunung	3.442	3,63	948
22	Kalirejo	1.849	0,88	2.101
23	Sembungan Kidul	2.194	0,55	3.989
24	Sembunganyar	2.098	1,08	1.943
25	Dukunanyar	1.594	0,51	3.125
26	Padang Bandung	4.077	2,90	1.406
TOTAL		68.705	59,09	1.163

Source: BPS Kabupaten Gresik: 2015

The boundaries of the Sub District of Dukun are as follows:

North : Panceng Sub District and Sidayu Sub District (Gresik)

East : Bungah Sub District (Gresik)

South : Karang Binangun Sub District (Lamongan)

West : Solokuro Sub District (Lamongan)

In terms of geography, approximately 39.76% of the land in the form of rice field Dukun District (2349.51 ha), 25% (1477.98 ha) of land tegal/garden, 23.54% (1391.21 ha) of state forest, 6.78% in the form of garden/yard. District Dukun geographical conditions which form the majority of the land area of paddy and dry fields/ orchards (up 64.76%) and 23.54%

forested, the majority of the fieldwork of the Dukun is in agriculture into work most reach 75,84% of the total population (BPS Kabupaten Gresik: 2015).

The portrait seems to be one reason for the departure of important motivator Dukun Sub District residents working abroad, as the opinion of Setiadi: 2002, that the agricultural sector is experiencing the worst effects of the increase in poverty is a motivator for getting a job abroad with a value higher income than working as a farmer.

Entrepreneurship Development Strategy

This research data collection begins with an interview with the head of the subdistrict Shaman (Suprpto). Mr Suprpto said that "Dukun is one area that many residents work abroad as migrant workers. There are at least 1000 people over into migrant worker".

Based on the results of the data collected, not many entrepreneurial activities are growing at Dukun. The majority of people who work as migrant workers in the informal sector overseas, mostly earned money (remittances) used by families in the village for the consumer. In addition to the cost of daily living, the money used to renovate the house. Based on the data collection of research has been conducted by Researchers ranging from Government Officials at the district, sub-district, village and the workers in the region of Gresik was not Obtained relevant information program strategy in developing the entrepreneurial skills workers, Party BNP2TKI already programmed full self-employment program for workers, has not entered into Dukun Subdistrict.

Given the large population working Dukun become migrant workers, and still not much use remittance obtained to develop the business, there should be coordination and the involvement of external parties villages, both from the Government of Gresik, East Java Provincial Government and the BNP2TKI

From an economic standpoint, the presence of migrant workers who work abroad in macro is very effective in reducing unemployment in Indonesia. Therefore necessary entrepreneurial development strategy with several options;

- a. Required mental development of entrepreneurship, especially for workers is concerned, migrant workers and family members (wife and children). The core family members be positioned, given their spearhead the development of entrepreneurial spirit, because he became a party receiving money remittances from family members (husband / father) who work abroad.
- b. Entrepreneurship program initiated should be based on local potential, so that there is a process of economic value added. Other programs can also be developed on the basis of international port development project opportunities in Gresik will cause high economic multiplier effects.
- c. Development of entrepreneurship needs to be synergistic, based on bottom-up program through consultation proposed local development plans at village level and should have the support of the district government (executive and legislative).
- d. Necessary involvement of businesses who previously worked as a successful labor migrants in order to provide motivation for entrepreneurship. Testimony from former workers who succeed in entrepreneurship would be very effective since they have the emotional closeness among workers migrant workers abroad.
- e. Need the support of the university in community service activities, corporate social responsibility program (program partnership and environmental), both from government enterprises (BUMN or BUMD) and also private companies that are operating in the district of Gresik

CONCLUSION

Based on data collection and analysis has been done, it can be concluded that;

1. Until the implementation of data collection activities, many residents Sub District of Dukun be Tki abroad .;
2. entrepreneurship program conducted by former workers and family members of migrant workers have not developed in the Sub District Dukun.
3. Remittances earned by the majority of migrant workers are still being used to meet the needs of the consumer, has not been developed for business development.
4. Remittances earned by the majority of migrant workers are still being used to meet the needs of the consumer, has not been developed for business development.
5. There are no proposed entrepreneurship programs both bottom-up and top-down by the government district, provincial and central (BNP2TKI).

Suggestions

Suggestions can be submitted in this study in the context of entrepreneur development at Dukun as one of the centers of TKI in Gresik is:

- a. Need to develop mental entrepreneurship particularly family workers.
- b. Development of entrepreneurship needs to be synergistic, based on bottom-up program through consultation proposed local development plans at village level and should have the support of the district (executive and legislative)

- c. Necessary involvement of businesses who previously worked as migrant workers who succeed in order to give entrepreneurship motivation and support of external parties such as from the university, the program of corporate social responsibility (partnership program and community development), both from government enterprises (BUMN or local government) and private enterprise many operate in the district of Gresik.

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