

Entrepreneurship Model of Post-Migrant Workers Empowerment in West Lombok

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Abstract

The phenomenon of migration of Indonesian workers to various destination countries has been going on since the 1970s, and the number is ever increasing in the last two decades. Limited access for the poor Indonesian economy becomes the main thing that drives them to seek their fortune in other countries. Similarly, citizens of the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, who now works abroad, there were 18 824 people. In general, they feel of being migrant workers could make the economic conditions of their families to be better and could set aside funds for working capital, purchase of land, building house, and so on. However, most of the migrant remittances sent to Lombok apparently used to pay the debt they use to finance their departure as workers. This study aims to determine how the entrepreneurial mental attitude of the post-migrants and the pattern of entrepreneurial empowerment. The study obtained that most of them are low-educated workers, i.e 13.33% of primary school graduates, 46.67% junior secondary education / equivalent, and the rest of high school / equivalent as much as 40%. Empowerment post-migrant workers directed at the appropriate educational skills with the ability to explore the potential in the area of origin of the migrant workers, such as agriculture, plantation, farming, grocery and other business enterprises.

Keywords

Post-Migrant Workers, Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, West Lombok

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Based on data from the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI), total Indonesian migrant workers working abroad was 354.548 people, and the number of women migrant workers is 280.183 (almost 80% of the total). Limited access for the poor Indonesian economy becomes the main thing that drives them to seek their fortune in other countries. Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) estimates that in 2006, 17.5% of Indonesia's population of 222.192.000 are poor people. In that year, the number of open unemployed until February 2006 was 11.104.693 people (10.45%), 5.296.462 people are female (Romidiati, 2003).

The number of Indonesian workers sent abroad increased in the last two decades. And Malaysia is the largest country of delivery workers, in addition to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and Saudi Arabia.

Currently in Malaysia, there are about 1.2 million workers who work in various sectors, such as farm workers, construction workers, factory workers, restaurant workers, and domestic servants. It is estimated that there are approximately 800,000 illegal migrants whose numbers daily increasing.

Residents of the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, who now works abroad, there were 18.824 people. Most of them working in Malaysia, the number reached 15.033 people. In Saudi Arabia recorded 3.734 people. 175 people in Brunei Darussalam. Estimated number of illegal migrants doubled [2].

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1.2. Problems

According to a survey conducted by the Bank of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara that in general the majority of the workers (84%) felt being migrant workers could make the economic conditions of their families better and could set aside funds for working capital, buy land, build houses, and forth. However, most of the migrants' remittances sent to Lombok apparently used to pay the debt they use to finance their departure as migrant workers.

Further stated that despite their education level is generally low, the majority of respondents (59.58%) stated that it does not require training for those returning from abroad as migrant workers without giving good reason. On the other hand, of the respondents who stated require training, most (71%) stated that they need training in entrepreneurship [4].

Therefore, the role of government is expected to improve the quality of migrant workers to be dispatched, in addition to the positive cooperation of the workers themselves to upgrade themselves for the sake of their lives to make it better. And make workers able to manage their work through entrepreneurship knowledge they get.

2. Literature

2.1. Current Conditions of Indonesian Migrant Workers

Dozens of Indonesian workers currently under sentence of death or imprisonment in Malaysia and other countries. In the near future, approximately 40 thousand workers who worked in Saudi Arabia and around 800 thousand workers who work in Malaysia are also faced with the threat of deportation because of no official document or residence permit or overstayed beyond. The fact that the magnitude of the numbers of illegal migrants without adequate protection of legal documents abroad during this, showed the government seems oversimplify the problem and not take serious correction. Recognition of the major contribution of migrant workers to the economy can not afford to change the fate of most of the workers; especially female workers, were not educated and worked as a housekeeper, generally not moved from grim picture of modern slavery.

Government advocacy of migrant workers, especially those facing problems abroad can be said to be very minimum. This is partly due to the absence of a permanent representative in all destination countries and a special budget for the care and protection of the migrant workers. BNP2TKI as an institution directly under the president, with authority and responsibility is so big and his teeth have not demonstrated effectiveness. One example is the lack of response, anticipation, and advocacy in the case of about 40

thousand raids against illegal migrants in Saudi Arabia recently. Nor is it obvious role in the placement of staff of the *Depnakertrans* in every Indonesian embassy in the country of destination of migrant workers.

In fact, migrant workers (especially female workers) continue to be the object of exploitation, abuse, torture, abuse, and other inhumane treatment, ranging from pre-departure, time of placement, up to the time of departure. The culprit is not only employers, but also brokers, agents, sponsors, corporate employment, even local police officers and government, both in the host country and in the country.

The number of illegal migrants working abroad now far beyond legal workers. The argument that is often used as a justification is so large parts of Indonesia and so many exit-entry gates for illegal workers that unable to be monitored by the authorities. The main factors causing the rise of placement workers illegally actually is the expensive and bureaucratic management of the placement of migrant workers abroad. When examined from the scheme groove placement workers, there are 41 red tape that must be passed by a prospective migrant. Not to mention the time and costs to be incurred. From various studies, the average of a prospective new workers can be dispatched after six months, and some have had to wait up to nine months or a year. And while waiting, he was locked up and not allowed to come out. Likewise his return to the country, the long winding maze full of "trapdoors" already waiting, started since they set foot back at the airport. From observations by *Kompas* two years ago, there were at least a dozen types of fees to be paid by the returning migrant workers. This condition, according to the *Migrant Care*, has not changed until today.

2.2. Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship can be defined as a courage to carry out a business activity. Harvey Leibenstein (1979), suggests, entrepreneurial-activities includes necessary to create or carry out the company at the time of all the market has not been established or have not been clearly identified, or the components of the production function is not fully known. Penrose (1963): Activities include identifying entrepreneurial opportunities in the economic system. The capacity of different managerial entrepreneurial capacity. Frank Knight (1921): Entrepreneurs try to predict and respond to market changes. This definition emphasizes the role of entrepreneurs in the face of uncertainty on the market dynamics. An entrepreneur is required to carry out the basic managerial functions such as direction and control.

David McClelland suggested that, if a country wants to be prosperous, a minimum amount of 2% of the overall population prosetase become entrepreneurs in the country.

Indonesia itself until now, according to a study of the population, there are about 0.18% new entrepreneurs, the economic condition of Indonesia lags far of neighboring countries such as Singapore which has a percentage of self-employment by 7%, Malaysia 5%, Chinese 10%, particularly when compared with the superpower country, United States that is almost 13% of the population become entrepreneurs.

Therefore, with the knowledge of fostered entrepreneurship, will evoke the spirit of the people of Indonesia to participate with entrepreneurship to create jobs, not merely job seeker, and will increase the GNP which will further strengthen the national economy as a macro, and accelerate the national development wheel, because of the availability of the budget increase.

From some of the positive impact of entrepreneurship, can be concluded that it aims to improve the local economy and generally improve the personal dignity of entrepreneurs as well as the nation.

2.3. Empowering Indonesian Migrant Workers

Empowerment is done by increasing the ability and the confidence to use the power, including through the transfer of power from the environment. Working as a house keeper is common, but turn out to be an entrepreneur is a new breakthrough. Through this entrepreneurial program, the workers are trained to be brave to hang out with new friends. Fearless to interaction and daring to learn. Practiced first step is to find a customer, not for profit. Through a good move, it is expected that the capital obtained during a migrant worker can be used to develop their talents to expand business networks.

Entrepreneurship program can not run solely on theory without practice. It is expected that within the next five years, Indonesian migrant workers (house keepers) could open their own jobs and also open up jobs for people who are less fortunate. Planting of self-awareness on the migrant house keepers must be higher in order to no longer depend on the income of working abroad as house keeping workers.

The idea of a smart home for migrant workers departing from the question of what the migrant workers and their families need to be empowered and develop themselves. Cooperation with various government agencies is an important part of smart home synergize with the government's programs to empower migrant workers. The smart home activists could share knowledge and skills of such as making *batik*, baking, sewing, making crafts and others.

3. Research Objectives and Benefits

The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation

of post-migrant workers empowerment, could generate entrepreneurial model in empowering post-migrant workers in West Lombok.

This research is expected to contribute ideas for the government, in particular the Local Government of West Lombok regency, to take measures related to the empowerment of post-migrant workers through entrepreneurship programs that can foster entrepreneurship mental attitude, so they are able to create a full business opportunities and be independent. And, in turn, they no longer need to return or become migrant workers to seek for better life.

4. Methods

This study is a descriptive analysis, which provides an overview of entrepreneurial coaching on the post-migrant workers, analyzes the data, and eventually led to a number of practical recommendations that needs to be studied more deeply to find the best solution.

The population in this study is the post-migrant workers coming from West Lombok, which samples were taken by purposive sampling as many as 30 people. This is due to the limited time and energy that can not take samples in bulk and pervasive.

The collection of primary data (the data directly from respondents) uses survey techniques through observation and interviews using questionnaires, and secondary data from reference books, journals, newspapers, etc.

Once the data is collected and then analyzed qualitatively, that data analysis is based on a theory or concept wherein the method is expected to be gained about the problems faced by the post-migrant workers and local government district of West Lombok in implementing empowerment through an entrepreneurship pattern.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. Overview of Respondents

Based on the research known that most workers in West Lombok aged between 16-21 years ((30%) and 28-33 years (27%). Whilst age is the oldest workers are between 40-45 years (7%). This means that all respondents belong to the productive age.

Most of the low-educated respondents, including elementary school as many as 4 people (13.33%), as many as 14 respondents (46.67%) educated junior school / equivalent, and the rest of high school / equivalent as many as 12 people (40%).

Table 1. Respondents Demography.

Asked Aspects	Answer	Number of Respondent	%
Age (Year)	16 - 21	9	30
	22 - 27	6	20
	28 - 33	8	26,67
	34 -39	5	16,67
	40 - 45	2	6,67
Sex	Male	17	56,67
	Female	13	43,33
	Elementeray Graduate	4	13,33
Level of Education	Junior High School Graduate	14	46,67
	High School Graduate	12	40
	Graduate		

Source: Processed data

5.2. Entrepreneurship Attitude of Migrant Workers

Table 2. Summary of Respondent’s Entrepreneurship Mental Attitude.

Entrepreneurship Mental Attitude	SA	A	N	D	SD	Ttl
Strong desire to be self-supporting	12	14	4	0	0	30
Willingness to risk	3	7	20	0	0	30
Ability to learn from experience	4	19	7	0	0	30
Self-motivating	2	25	3	0	0	30
Spirit to compete	0	24	6	0	0	30
Orienting at hard work	0	13	17	0	0	30
Self confidence	2	21	7	0	0	30
Having motivation to have achievement	2	22	6	0	0	30
Having confidence at ability of ownself	1	27	2	0	0	30
Not like aid from other party including from government	2	3	7	18	0	30
Never give up and not depending the nature	1	5	4	20	0	30

Source: Processed data

Based on the results of a questionnaire on criteria recapitulation mental attitude entrepreneurship data showed that the attitude of the respondents towards a strong desire to stand alone, the majority of which 46.67% had agreed to stand sediri after nurtured by BNP2TKI. Respondents' attitudes toward risk-taking, the majority of respondents (66.67%) expressed hesitation in taking the risk to entrepreneurship. Respondents' attitudes to learning from experience, (63.33%) stated that they agreed to entrepreneurship so what is gained from coaching will be practiced, and they hope to not go back into migrant workers abroad.

Attitudes toward self-motivation, 83.33% agree motivated themselves to entrepreneurship. Attitude to compete, which is 80.00% of respondents agreed to compete to become entrepreneurs. While the attitude of orientation to work hard is 56.67%. The attitude of self-belief, 70% of respondents agree with the self-belief. The attitude of the drive to achieve, 73.33% of respondents agreed the urge to excel. Most respondents have a strong belief in self-ability (90%). Attitudes of not like the outstretched hand of the other

parties, including the government, 60% of respondents liked the presence of a helping of government. The attitude of never giving up and not rely on nature, 66.67% of respondents depending on the nature or circumstances that exist. This means that a migrant worker would soon return abroad if they fail in the entrepreneurship efforts.

5.3. Model Entrepreneurship of Post-Migrant Workers Empowerment in West Lombok

The BNP2TKI has made four full programs to empower migrant workers after 2011. The four programs are, first, business development coaching workers who had occupied after the combine efforts of entrepreneurs who focused on strengthening association after TKI. Secondly, activities and expo colloquium workers in West Lombok. Third, the guidance for the rehabilitation activities after the troubled migrant workers, which is intended to provide guidance for the rehabilitation and recovery of physical, psychological, and psychosocial problems after the workers, both of which were brought from overseas and are experienced after being in the area of origin. Fourth, banking education in the management of remittances for productive activities and technical guidance.

Empowerment of the post workers directed at the appropriate educational skills with the ability to explore the potential in their own area of origin, such as agriculture, plantation, farming, grocery and other business enterprises.

6. Conclusion and Suggestion

6.1. Conclusion

The number of workers who are not able to take advantage of after-work abroad in the form of salary / wages and technical experience and mental courage to accept the risk, due to the lack of technical guidance both before and after completion of work contract.

Utilization of remittances has a very significant impact, both for the improvement of the welfare of migrant workers and their families and the community through efforts perluasana employment opportunities. Therefore, it provides knowledge about entrepreneurship becomes important for workers and their families so that remittances can be harnessed for productive ventures.

Through these studies it is known that most of the workers after having a high enough potential to be empowered through entrepreneurship technical guidance designed in accordance with the potential based on the results of identification.

The local government solved the problem of poverty and

unemployment by facilitating community empowerment through entrepreneurial guidance.

6.2. Suggestion

1 Increasing the quantity and quality of workers through education and training. Therefore, the role of government is expected to improve the quality of workers who would be dispatched, in addition to the positive cooperation of the workers themselves to upgrade themselves for the sake of their lives to make it better.

2 Institutional strengthening in their villages, districts and counties, both government and community organizations as part of efforts to increase public participation.

3 Assisting former workers and their families in managing remittance and resolve family issues.

4. Developing technical guidance by utilizing the potential of the former workers who stay accountable, sustainable, conducted monitoring and evaluation in the feedback system.

5. Preparing an integrated data base of workers (up to the village of origin) and the allocation of funds for the management of workers as a whole.

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