Ex Migrant Workers of International Women and Social Entrepreneurship: Study at Kenanga Village in Indramayu Regency in West Java Province in Indonesia

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Abstract
This study aims to investigate ex migrant workers of Indonesian women who have been working abroad as Indonesian women worker in abroad. They are Indonesian citizens who have traveling abroad for working as household, since it is undertaken to fulfill daily need. The method used to undertake this study is qualitative, particularly using phenomenology study. The participants were women from Indramayu regency, who has arrived at home after experiencing working abroad. Indramayu is chosen because this regency has a highest number of international women workers who traveled abroad for working. The results showed that the majority of Indonesian women workers decided to work in East Asian such as Taiwan, Hongkong and Japan. These countries have been chosen because of having a high salary compared to Middle East nations. In addition, there are a lot of Indonesian women worker who become social entrepreneurs after working abroad. Some business which has been built are processed mangoes (dodol, sweets, chips, and packaged juices), fried meatballs, fish skin crackers, jambal roti, and various other special foods.

Keywords: migration, social entrepreneurship, Indonesia, women migration

1. Introduction
Indonesia's challenges in the future will not only provide employment for people. They must be able to create new entrepreneurs, in response to the challenges of the global world in the future. The program of cooperatives and micro and small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is a real manifestation of the government's efforts to encourage accelerated economic sector growth. According to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, in 2017 the contribution of cooperatives to the national GDP reached 4.41 percent with a value of around Rp 508,580 billion. While the contribution of MSMEs to the national GDP managed to penetrate 7,005,950 billion or around 60.70 percent of national GDP and has involved 25,497,467 people in economic activity. However, this success was not immediately felt by all levels of society/groups, one of which was the group of former international female migrant workers (PMPI).

In terms of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI), according to data from BNP2TKI in 2018, Indramayu is the city/district that sends the most PMI. PMI sending from year to year continues to increase, which in 2016 numbered 1,732 people to 1,256 people and again increased in 2018 by sending 1,629 PMI. Meanwhile, on a national scale, PMI is dominated by women with 14,185 people or 67 percent of the total (BNP2TKI 2018). This figure is higher than in 2016 and 2017 and has the status of active BMPI. Meanwhile, the number of PMIs returning to their home regions - from 201-2018 there were 104,424 people (BNP2TKI). This then becomes a problem, if it is not taken seriously by the government. Therefore, the right action is needed, namely by providing a forum so that the former PMPI can develop its potential through social entrepreneurship.

A problem that is often faced by ex-PMPI is the difficulty in getting access to build the family's economy. Difficult to access is what then pushed the former BMPI back to work abroad. Whereas if it is empowered, the former BMPI has tremendous potential, especially by utilizing the economic and social remittances that they get while working abroad (Wulan, et al 2009). Female migrant workers who work abroad - such as Taiwan - are able to create economic opportunities by utilizing social networks, both social relations in Taiwan and in Indonesia (Yuniarto, 2015; Yuniarto, 2015). That is, the awareness of the former PMPI to start entrepreneurship has actually been awakened since being in
the destination country of migration. Therefore, these potentials need to be developed through empowering groups and ex PMPI social entrepreneurial organizations (Zid & Alkhudri, 2016).

The first step the government can take is to provide access to former PMPI through social entrepreneurship. This is done as an effort to equalize and accelerate economic development for all levels of society, especially the former PMPI. The reason is that the former PMPI needs to get serious attention, because it has a part in supporting the income of the state division. As according to Bank Indonesia data in 2018, remittances in 2018 reached US $ 1.0971 Million. However, the welfare of the former PMPI itself is not very significant (Spitzer, 2016). Some background factors include: (1) PMPI's relatively low level of education; (2) limited access to start a business; (3) consumptive lifestyle; (4) large salary cuts by the agency; (5) PMPI family dependence on economic remittances; and (6) the country's economic crisis (Yuniarto, 2015; Yuniarto, 2015; Arifiartiningsih, 2016; Spitzer & Piper, 2014; Spitzer, 2016; Jaya 2016; Busro, 2018; Dewi & Yazid, 2017).

2. Literature Review

The study of social entrepreneurship has become an important theme in the past decade, both in Indonesia and the world. Increasing entrepreneurship for migrants must have the support of the government (Davidaviciene & Lobat, 2016). Some things can be done by improving the level of education, providing training in technology and information systems, and strengthening networks with fellow migrants so that entrepreneurial opportunities can be put to good use. In addition, the values of religiosity can be one of the factors forming identity, creating solidarity, fostering entrepreneurial motivation and forming business network expansion in destination countries of migration (Yuniarto 2016; Latief 2017).

In connection with the use of economic and social remittances, it can be used to develop entrepreneurship of former PMPIs if they have strong social networks (Supriyanto & Cardoso, 2015). This is because the obstacle owned by the former PMPI after returning from abroad is networking among BMPI members. Therefore, the motivation for entrepreneurship is low and more dependent on his work abroad as BMPI. In addition, the obstacle experienced by ex PMPI is the absence of government initiatives - especially villages - to utilize resources, economic and social remittances, and allocation of village funds to make empowerment for ex-PMPI (Sulaiman, Sugito, & Sabiq, 2016). This is due to the lack of opportunity of the former PMPI in formulating development.

Empowerment of the former PMPI can be done by providing training and ongoing assistance (Abas, Widyahseno, & Rudianto, 2014). The underlying reason is the diverse characteristics of the former PMPI. So that requires different empowerment as well. In addition, to protect PMPIs, legal or Paralegal training is needed for ex-PMPIs (Wijayanti, Zayzda, Wulan, & Hendriani, 2018). This can be used as a response to allegations of relatively large salary cuts by the PMPI agency (Yuniarto, 2015). Therefore, the empowerment of ex PMPI social entrepreneurship must depart from the empirical experience of the ex-PMPI itself.

For this reason, this paper tries to raise a study about the entrepreneurship of the former PMPI, especially in the Kenanga Village, Sindang District, Indramayu.

3. Method

This research used a qualitative research approach focusing on phenomenology research. Phenomenology research aims to obtain an interpretation of human understanding of the phenomena that appear and the meaning behind that which appears, as well as those that appear in human consciousness to be able to find out the subjective aspects of human actions in daily life (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009). The location of this research was conducted in the village of Kenanga, Kec. Sindang, Indramayu Regency, West Java. Specifically, the research locations, namely the former PMPI and members of the ex-PMPI social entrepreneurship community who have collaborated with the government and NGO PMI, as well as those built on community initiatives.

Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve research objectives. Viewed from the source, data can be collected using primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to researchers, and secondary data sources are sources that do not directly provide data to researchers. Meanwhile, if viewed in terms of ways, the primary data collection data is through interviews (interviews). While secondary data collection is done by using data sources through literature and documentation studies.
In qualitative research the data analysis technique is carried out by examining all available data and information from various available sources. This data analysis stage becomes the basis for researchers in formulating an analysis of data findings in the field. The analysis of the data used in this study as stated by Neuman (2006), which is as follows; a) The stage of organizing data; b) Data processing stage; c) Data interpretation stage; and d) conclusion stage.

4. Results and Discussion

In Kenanga Village

Kenanga Village is one of the villages located in Sindang sub-district, Indramayu district. The distance of the village of Kenanga to the center of the Indramayu district government is about 5.1 Km. The area of the village of Kenanga is around 252.2 Ha with predominantly utilization for agricultural land covering 114.9 Ha, industry and settlements 113.7 Ha and the rest, or around 24.6 Ha, is used for others. According to the Monograph of Kenanga village in 2018, Kenanga village is divided into 25 RTs and 8 RWs. While the total population of Kenanga village consists of 1,912 households (KK) with a total of 6,586 residents: 3,282 men and 3,304 women.

In relation to the type of work, most of the people in the village of Kenanga work as entrepreneurs with a total of 823 people and workers totaling 720 people (more than 218 of whom are active PMI) next, there are traders with a total of 480 people. While other professions such as small industry 238, 224 farmers, PNS 39, Pensioner 24, TNI / Polri 15 and 8 fishermen. The level of education of the Kenanga village community mostly received education up to high school with a total of 1,014 people and those who continued up to the college totaled 652 people. Although not a few also did not finish school with a total of 944 people. For this reason, the people of Kenanga are classified as productive villages and there are many micro industries that are able to improve the welfare of their communities.

The life of the people of Kenanga village is relatively more advanced compared to other villages in Sindang sub-district. This is due to its strategic location and is the center of the cracker industry and a center for souvenirs typical of Indramayu. Unlike the people in other villages, the activities of the Kenanga village community seemed to be more crowded in terms of trade and industry. Going in and out of goods vehicles is a common sight. So, it emphasizes the area as one of the industrial areas.

Indramayu Granary BMI and Entrepreneurship Ex PMPI in Kenanga Village

Generally, Indramayu is a district / city that has the highest number of PMPI in Indonesia. According to BNP2TKI data in 2019, the number of PMPIs from Indramayu reached 5,690 people, while in the second position was Cirebon Regency with a total of 3,158 PMPI. This number represents the number of active PMPIs and does not include PMPI non-procedural pathways. The destination countries of PMPI Indramayu since 2008 - after the enactment of the moratorium on Middle Eastern countries - have undergone a change that is from the Middle Eastern countries to countries in the Asia Pacific region such as South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The countries in Southeast Asia that are still the destinations of PMPI from Indramayu are Singapore and Malaysia. This change in destination countries is caused by government regulation factors (moratorium on PMPI distribution to the Middle East), economic factors, and security factors. This is as explained by Rosidah, a former PMPI from Kanenanga who compared work in the Middle East (Qatar) and Taiwan:

"I was the first PMPI to go to Qatar in 2007 and then I went home before the new year 2010 ... after getting married I finally left again, to help my husband go to Taiwan. I also want to go to Qatar again, it is not allowed, so I went to Taiwan. It's good to go to Taiwan that the work isn't too heavy, and the salary is also great. In Qatar, my salary was around Rp. 3,000,000 - Rp. 4,000,000 / month. While in Taiwan the salary is 7 million ... depending on the exchange rate. But that was before, he said, now it has risen around 23,000-23,100 NT $ (around 9-10 million / month). So it's natural that many prefer Hong Kong or Taiwan. " 
In connection with the empowerment of ex-PMPI (Women Migrant Workers) in the village of Kenanga in 2016 was chosen as one of the two villages used as the pilot project of the Productive Migrant Village (Desmigratif) program from the Ministry of Manpower. While one other village is Kahuripan village, Watumalang sub-district, Wonosobo district. The election of Kenanga as a pilot village for productive migrants was caused by the productivity of the former PMPI in empowering their lives, through their involvement in the business world. The work done by the former PMPI was initially carried out individually. The reason for forming an entrepreneurial group was initiated by Darwinah or commonly called Winah. According to Winah, the desire for entrepreneurship is the hope of most of the former PMPIs in Kenanga village or even the entire ex-PMPI in Indonesia. However, not all former PMPIs have the courage to start and create their own opportunities.

The implementation of the entrepreneurship of the former PMPI village of Kenanga started when he saw Winah’s success in developing his business. Winah herself has a desire that the ex-PMPIs follow in her footsteps, so there is no need to return to work as PMPI. Winah started her business in 2009, by making a business of intestinal chips. It was this success that then attracted the attention of other former BMPs to do the same thing, entrepreneurship. Winah who first reaped success as a former PMPI in the business world, took the initiative to form a micro business group that is specifically for the former PMPI. This view is based on the following interview excerpt:

"I started to pioneer the business in 2009, after returning from Hong Kong. Actually from the beginning, when I was in Hong Kong I also had thought to open a business. Because there I often take part in Dompet Dhuafa activities. But when I arrived at Indramayu, I was initially confused about what business. Finally I tried to process the intestine. Because right here (Kenanga) famous cracker products, so I thought why not just make intestinal crackers. Alhamdulillah ... apparently sold ... I gave the name Kenanga Mandiri. I happen to have an acquaintance from the Regional Government who is ready to help in empowering the Full PMPI. From there I invited the others and they were also interested ... basically becoming PMPI (International Female Migrant Workers) due to minimal job opportunities ... so, after we gain experience and capital from outside, we should be able to create our own jobs, so we don't come back again (becoming PMPI)."

Until now, many products have been produced by ex PMPIs in Kenanga village. Such as processed mangoes (dodol, sweets, chips, and packaged juices), fried meatballs, fish skin crackers, jambal roti, and various other special foods. All products produced by Ex BMP of Kenanga village have received certificates from BPOM, MUI, as well as PIRT (Home Industry Product) business certificates. Interestingly, there is an agreement between the former PMPI, each product made by the former PMPI and the other former PMPI, must be a different product. The goal is to minimize competition and the resulting products also vary. Although, in each of these products must include a label or a mark of the Full PMPI Full Product. The reason behind using the label has the intention to show that the former PMPI is capable of empowering by optimizing existing resources into economic opportunities.

According to Winah, outside of his responsibilities as the chairman of KAMI (the Family of Indonesian Migrant Workers), he admitted that the entrepreneurship carried out by the ex-PMPI departed from the same unrest, did not want to return to being PMPI because they had to leave the family. Although at first, the idea of being able to be independent with entrepreneurship was greeted with pessimism by some of the former PMPIs. The pessimism shown by the former PMPI, according to Winah, was not due to reluctance to start a business. But it happened because of the lack of confidence possessed by the former PMPI. Therefore, to foster the confidence of the former PMPI, the steps that must be taken by Winah are to start from herself first by processing chicken intestines into snacks - chicken intestine chips. As for this statement as explained by Winah in the following interview excerpt:

"... when I first started, there were many friends I invited to open a business. But we will know ourselves, not everyone has the same view. It's not easy, so I have to start from me first ... I make gut chips first, I sell them, and I just leave them in the
stalls in the village. There I felt optimistic and little by little my friends began to ask questions about the business and ask for input on what business was suitable. Now, Alhamdulillah ... their average income is Rp. 3,000,000 - Rp. 7,000,000 / month."

Until now the Winah group has collaborated with various institutions and government agencies such as the Indramayu district labor department, Migrant Care, Dompet Dhuafa, BNI, PT Telkom and several others. The social entrepreneurship carried out by the former PMPI in Kenanga village is bound by common interests in economic and social development. The intended economic development is creating business opportunities so that the ex-PMPIs in Kenanga village will not return to work abroad. Basically, the departure of the community to work abroad is caused by a lack of employment, so, with the development of entrepreneurship, this can solve the main problems of migration flows. In line with that, social development is related to changing the mindset of people who are still dependent on the economy to become PMPI. In addition, at this time becoming PMPI with the aim of Taiwan and Hong Kong has become a new trend. This is as mentioned by Dian who claimed that being PMPI is not only improving the economic status of the family, but also will be considered socially better, especially regarding physical changes. More details in the following interview except:

"... if the economic problem is certain. But there are other reasons, especially now that many PMPIs are going to Taiwan or Hong Kong. They are hanging out (following the trend), coming home from there is also pretty. So women, beauty is also very important. So it's not surprising that many now want to work outside, especially those who are still alone."

This statement indicates that there has been a change in orientation in deciding the community to become PMPI from mere economic orientation, to material aspirational orientation. Therefore, the role of social entrepreneurship is not only limited to the economic sector, but has penetrated the socialization, provision of knowledge, and provide opportunities to be able to optimize remittance after returning to the area of origin. The assistance and socialization given is not only for PMPI candidates who will work outside, but for their families also needs to get the same education / views. Because, Winah as the initiator of social entrepreneurship for the PMPI, is also the chair of WE, which means, the programs carried out in entrepreneurship also tend to carry out activities that are almost the same as the WE program. Especially in the Kenanga area, the implementation of the assistance program was represented through the participation of BMP men / husbands to be involved in other business activities.

According to the village head of Kenanga, Darpani, the activity was very influential in the life of PMPI and his family. A significant change is in managing remittances, especially husbands. Previously, a divorce in the PMPI family was very risky. This is because remittance money sent to her husband is actually used for spree, including looking for "other female friends".

At present, in the village of Kenanga there is a Tahfidz Qur'an boarding school for underprivileged children. The pesantren was founded in 2011 by Winah. The learning method applied to the students is by requiring their students to memorize one day one verse (One day one verse). This founding idea departs from his concern about the lack of memorization of the Qur'an in the area, especially for PMPI families and underprivileged communities. In addition, after returning from overseas overseas, Winah continued her education and took Islamic religious education (PAI).

Product Production and Marketing System

Various products produced by PMPI in Kenanga are carried out individually and each member may not make the same product. Even so, each product made must bear the label "Full PMPI Product" as an identity that the product is the result of PMPI Full Village Kenanga, even though different brands are marketed. Even so, the PMPI are still in one of Winah's target groups. The group is used as a place for sharing and input on constraints and developments experienced. In addition, the entrepreneurial group itself is used to manage product marketing so that it sells well. Therefore, there is a division of labor between producers, distributors and marketing. All PMPIs in the group circle have their respective roles, including in the nutrition and packaging section. Winah as the chief
The coordinator has the role to manage all licensing of BPOM, PIRT, Halal Certificate, and distribute it. Every profit gained by the PMPI is allocated a small portion to other social needs, such as social service activities / natural disaster relief and construction of public facilities (mosques).

The marketing of PMPI products in Kenanga has penetrated the national market and even exports. The marketing system is used in three ways namely, on the spot, online, and utilizing PMPI networks abroad. On the spot marketing is by selling these products through cooperatives and outlets in the village and around the main roads that are traversed by drivers outside the city as souvenirs typical of Indramayu. This on the spot network is also distributed to other regions such as Cirebon, Bogor, Subang, Majalengka, and other areas. Meanwhile, marketing conducted through online also penetrated almost all e-Commerce in Indonesia (including online sites owned by local governments as well as sites of agencies and institutions that are concerned about the empowerment of TKI Full Time), and social media: Facebook and Instagram.

PMPIs who are still actively working abroad market these products by offering fellow PMPIs from regions / cities and or even different countries. The network was built through socialization and debriefing provided before the BMPs went abroad, so that the entrepreneurship provided financial and social benefits for PMPI and the former PMPI.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, working abroad becomes trends in Indonesia, particularly for women. They decided to work in other countries because of huge earning that they have after returning home. At the first glance, usually Indonesian women worker chose middle east countries such as Qatar, Uni Emirate Arab, Saudi Arabia and other middle east nations. However, there are some trends which make some alteration to east Asian countries. Currently, Indonesian women workers decided to work in East Asian countries such as Taiwan and Hongkong. The reason is that East Asian nations have huge earning due to currency rate with IDR.

In addition, social entrepreneur has become activities after Indonesian women migration coming home from abroad. This is because to create sustainable earning, they should create a new business. Mostly, women workers create a small business to sell some food such as processed mangoes (dodol, sweets, chips, and packaged juices), fried meatballs, fish skin crackers, jambal roti, and various other special foods. Some successful women workers can sell goods not only in Indonesia, but also abroad. These considered to be an example for women to work in abroad.

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