

Empowerment Ex Indonesian Migrant Women Workers Based On Local Wisdom (Study at Malang District-Indonesia)

Eny Yuniriyanti¹, Ririn Sudarwati², Bambang Nurdewanto³

^{1,2} Faculty of Business Economics, University of Merdeka Malang

³ Faculty of Information Technology, University of Merdeka Malang

Abstract: The aim of the research conducted is to formulate a Model of Empowering Women Ex Indonesian Migrant Workers Based On Local Wisdom.

The Ex Indonesian Migrant Women Worker analyses used in this study are GIS and Cluster analysis. While The Map of Business Attribute Preference in Effort to Empower Ex Indonesian Migrant Women Worker Based On Local Wisdom analyses used here are a map of business preference and factor analysis.

Based on Druju villag's local wisdom, the researcher offers two kinds of business, namely processing batik products and corn products. From the factors analyses, it finds out that there is just one forming factor of batik products processing. It means that all variables of the chosen business have a close relationship between one variable to other variables and total utility value of batik products processing is higher than total utility value of corn products processing. It, therefore, can be concluded that the respondents at Druju village prefer to have business of batik products processing. Based on the capital empowerment of Druju village, the appropriate strategy of ex Indonesian migrant women worker empowerment is Aras Mezzo strategy, namely by forming An Integrated Business Group

Keywords: *attribute preference, empowerment, integreted business grup.local wisdom*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as we know, is one of the biggest migrant worker exporters/contributors in the world. There is a tendency of Indonesian migrant workers to increase from time to time. At first, men dominate the percentage of Indonesian migrant worker but nowadays the condition changes; women lead the percentage of Indonesian migrant worker. The triggers of the switching from men worker to women worker or the feminist switching are the high demand for Indonesian migrant worker especially women ones from the countries that need house keepers and the oversupply of unskilled workers (both men worker and women one). From gender point of view, the placement number of women migrant worker (57%) is higher than men migrant worker (43%) (National Agency for the placement of Indonesian Workers Protection, 2017). As migrant workers, they hope that they are able to fulfil daily needs and be independent ones so that when they decide to quit working, they can have their own business in their home towns. Here is a fact about women migrant worker whose life style change; they become consumptive. They prefer wasting their money to investing or starting productive business. After they stop working, they become jobless or do not have their own business as result. These conditions will be the burden of their families.

Women worker transfer their salaries to their family in their home towns so that their families can pay tuition fees, build or renovate the house, buy some vehicles, and even be used as her jobless husband's allowance. Referring to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Number 26 of 2012 about People Empowerment, An Indonesian Worker To Be and Ex Indonesian Worker, it is stated that the empowerment is including the management of business finance and entrepreneurship. While about Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection states The Protection of Indonesia Migrant Worker covers not only the empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Worker but also his/her family.

Malang district is a district located in East Java Province. Malang district is the second largest district in East Java after Banyuwangi district and the largest population in East Java. Malang district is also the third largest district in Java island after Banyuwangi district and Sukabumi district in West Java province. The capital of Malang district is Kepanjen. The land condition in the north of Malang district is relatively fertile. Meanwhile the condition of land in the south of Malang district is less fertile. The majority of people in Malang district are farmers especially those who live in villages. In some years, Malang district is the biggest exporter of Indonesian workers. In East Java areas, the dispatch of Indonesian migrant workers from Malang district occupies the third position (Malang District Labor Departement, 2019). Most of the migrant workers are

women. Some of the countries destination are Hongkong, Kuwait, Aljazair, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan. In those countries, the Indonesia migrant workers work in formal sector such as offices or industries. While the countries destination for informal sectors are Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Japan, South Korea, Arab Saudi and many more.

Based on the background of the study, problem of the study can be formulated as follows: How is the map of business attribute preference in effort to empower Ex Indonesian Migrant Women's worker based on local wisdom.

The objective of the study is to formulate the map of business attribute preference in effort to empower Ex Indonesian Migrant Women Workers based on local wisdom.

People Empowerment

People empowerment is one of development targets in Indonesia in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Number 26 of 2012, stating people empowerment is a strategy used in the development of people as an effort to create the ability and to be independent to live in society. According to Gajdzinska M (2019), Empowerment means that people both women and men can take control over their lives: set their own agendas, gain skills (or have their own skills and knowledge recognized), increase self confidence, solve problems and develop self reliance. It is a both process and an outcome. (While according to Mardikanto and Subianto (2017), people empowerment is empowering and preparing to be independent ones.

The concept of empowerment in the discourse of community development is always connected with the concept of self-reliance, participation, networking, and justice. Basically empowerment is placed on individual and social forces. Empowerment is both a value orientation for working in the community and a theoretical model for process and consequences of efforts to exert control and influence over decisions that affect one's life, organizational functioning, and the quality of community life (Zimmerman, 2000). Empowerment as a decision-making process by people who consequently carry out the decision (Hikmat, 2010). Empowerment is not a short period and temporary program. It must be carried out continually by developing many kinds of activities suitable most for the community. Suharto (2010) says that the goal of empowerment can be achieved by applying empowerment approach consisting of possibility, reinforcement, protection, supporting and maintenance. The program target are the poor and jobless women so that they are aware, certain, and self-confident in effort. Since people feel comfortable, the family income will be stable. Government continuously has to maintain people's spirit of developing by taking part supervising the program the people conduct. Basically, an empowerment strategy has three objectives namely supervising the people, stabilization and modernization (Mardikanto & Subianto, 2017).

An Empowerment approach to intervention design, implementation, and evaluation redefines the professional's role relationship with the target population (Zimmerman, 2000)

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is women empowering activity aimed to access and control the resources, economic, politic, social, culture so that they can do self-control and enhance self-assured. They afterwards will actively participate in problem solving so that they are capable of developing their capabilities as well as self-concept (Ganggan, 2015).

Duflo (2011) has discussed women's empowerment and economics development. The study argues that the inter relationship of the empowerment and development are probably too weak to be self-sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about between men and women.

The objectives of empowerment (Ganggan, 2015) : (1) to improve women's position and role in all aspects of family life, social life and nation life; (2) to improve women's participation in making decision so that gender equality and justice can be achieved, (3) to improve the quality of independence role of women organization by maintaining the value of unity, (4) to improve the commitment and the ability of all institutions fighting for the gender equality and justice, (5) to develop women empowerment, the welfare of family as well as community and children protection.

Ratnasari (2016) say that Women empowerment trying to create gender equality between men and women does not mean that women and men must be alike, that women must compete or even be against them. Gender equality should be understood that women and men have equal status, are in the same condition and have equal chance to show their potential. Thus, women can contribute optimally to the development of politic, economic, social and culture

Women and their empowerment are crucial to advancing the culture of peace in all its vector – education, sustainable economic and social development, human right and equality, democratic participation, advocacy based on true knowledge but also wisdom tolerance and understanding at all levels in the family, community, country, region and globally (Puri, 2014)

Biswas (2018) Women's participation in economic activities with remuneration, either at home or outside, acts as a 'catalyst' for enhancement of autonomy in decision making at the household level through the contribution of money. There exist some other factors, which also regulate women empowerment, such as their own and husband's age as well as the relationship to household head. There exist some other factors, which also regulate women empowerment, like their own and husband's age as well as the relationship to household head.

Local Wisdom

According to Dahliani (2015) local wisdom is culture resulted from human thought processes to adjust its existence in natural surroundings which can be manifested in his work tangibly as the built environment and intangibly. Local wisdom is always changing, because it follows the culture dynamics and it cannot be separated from the human mindset

Hidayat (2017) : Local wisdom is custom and habit that has become tradition which done by a group of society from generation to generation which until now still be maintained strongly. The idea of entrepreneurial development is adapted to the potential, customs, rules, and local cultural values prevailing in society

Padmanugraha (2010): Local wisdom defines indigenous as naturally existing in a place or country rather than arriving from another place. So it belongs to particular indigenous people and their knowledge. Indigenous knowledge is local knowledge unique to given culture or society.

Hidayat (2017) : Local wisdom plays several functions in society, for example for the maintenance and preservation of natural resources, human resource development, cultural and scientific development. Local wisdom is a reflection of how society views and interacts with the surrounding environment, both the social environment and the physical environment. Local wisdom is the customs and habits that have been traditionally done by a group of people from generation to generation that until now still strongly maintained

Capital Empowerment

According to Wijayanti (2011), capital empowerment consists of human capital, economic capital, physical capital, and social capital. Human capital does not only concern quantity but also quality. Human capital is related to one's intelligence and abilities obtained through formal and non formal education such as training, seminars or workshops, etc. Human capital can be seen from the knowledge and skills mastered by someone. Economic capital is measure of risk in term of capital. More specifically, it's the amount of capital that a company (usually in financial services) need to ensure that it stays solvent given its risk profile (Kenton, 2019). Physical capital is a facility or asset used to support the implementation of a business process.

Bhandani (2009) : Social capital is a relationship that is created and norms that shape the quality and quantity of social relations in society. In a broad understanding, social capital as a collective asset in the form of share norm, values, beliefs, trust, network, social relations, and institutions concept having different dimensions, types, and level of measurement

Woolcock (2000) : intuitively, the basic idea of social capital is that one's family, friend, and associates constitute an important asset, one that can be called upon in a crisis, enjoyed for its own sake, and/or leverage for material gain

Ex Indonesian Migrant Workers

Indonesian Migrant Workers in this study is referring to Law number 18 of 2017 about Protection of Migrant Workers here in after abbreviated as Indonesian Migrant Workers is every Indonesian citizen who will, is currently, or has done work by receiving wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, what is meant by the protection of Ex Indonesian Migrant Workers includes the Empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families

II. METHOD

The design of this study is a combination of Exploratory and applied Research that is longitudinal by using the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) empowerment method.

Research Design

The population in this study is all the Ex Migrant Women Workers spread in Malang District. Determination of the sample and the number of samples in this study is using the Multi Stage Cluster Sampling and Criterion Based Selection. The sample units taken were ex Indonesian Migrant Women Workers who did not work and or did not have a business based on surveys to obtain primary data. It is because the unavailability of secondary data on full-time migrant workers who have resettled in their home areas. Malang regency consists of 33 districts. One of them is Sumbermanjing Wetan sub-district which has 15 villages. As part of Sumbermanjing Wetan villages, Druju Village is the biggest contributor of Indonesian Migrant Women Workers.

Data Analysis Technique

The analysis of Migrant Women Workers condition uses the GIS (Geographic Information System) method and the Preference Mapping method in an effort to determine the Ex Migrant Women Workers empowerment program in accordance with local wisdom.

The GIS method was used to determine the geographical distribution of ex migrant women workers throughout Malang district, while preference mapping refers to the product / business characteristics measured to obtain key attributes that influence the preferred business choice.

The analysis used in the preference mapping method

Preference Analysis: Respondents gave an assessment of the attributes of the business choices offered, namely processed products made from batik and processed products made from corn, so that the utility value of each attribute and the total utility value were obtained in each business choice.

Factor Analysis: Factor analysis is used to reduce data and interpret it as a new factor in the form of formation factors. Factor analysis is also used to find out the dominant attributes that influence each business choice

Cluster Analysis: Cluster analysis is used to separate objects (or people) into groups by maximizing both the similarity of objects in each group and the differences between groups. The data used in cluster analysis is preference data attributes on the selected business

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By using GIS Analysis, the study finds out the domicile distribution of ex Indonesian Migrant Women Workers throughout Malang Regency, the determination of samples and number of samples using Multi Stage Cluster Sampling and Criterion Based Selection. The sample units taken are ex Indonesian Migrant Workers who do not work and or do not have a business with the number of samples determined by a survey.

The preliminary data used to determine the domicile distribution of ex Indonesian Women Migrant Workers in all Malang regencies. The GIS (Geographic Information System) method is the data of sending women migrant workers abroad obtained from the Malang District Manpower Office from all sub-districts for three years 2016-2018. From the results of the mapping it is known that the domicile distribution of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malang District in each sub-district shows that for 3 (three) years, Sumbermanjing Wetan sub-district is the biggest contributor to Indonesian Migrant Workers shipments. Therefore it was determined as a research subject because it can be assumed that a distribution of Indonesian Migrant Women Workers in Malang District most are located that sub- district.

Sumbermanjing Wetan is a sub-district located in Malang District. This sub-district consists of 15 villages. Sumbermanjing Wetan has an area of 27,218.49 Ha. The main livelihoods of the Sumbermanjing Wetan community are farmers and farm labours. This sub-district has a number of potential natural resources such as mining, fisheries and plantations. The sub-district superior agricultural products are sugar cane, coffee, corn, cloves, and others.

From the primary data it is known that Druju Village is the largest contributor of Indonesian Migrant Women Workers in Sumbermanjing Wetan sub-district so that Druju Village is designated as the Research Object Village. Druju Village has 3 (three) hamlets, 9 (nine) RWs and 49 RTs. . With the multi stage sampling method, the small village that will be the target of the survey is the Krajan small village that has highest number of RWs and RTs, 4 RWs and 18 RTs. Whereas in cluster method, the survey target of RW and RT is shown in the following figure 1: Respondent Cluster

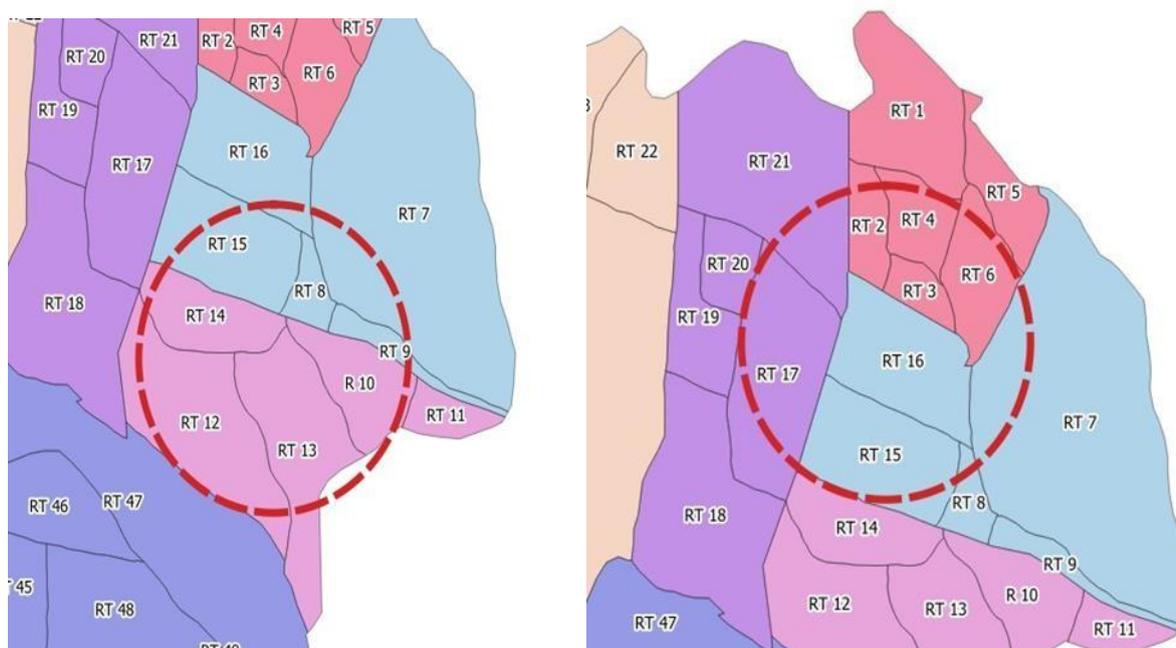


Figure 1 : Respondent Cluster by GIS Result

The cluster is based on the nearness to RTs, so that there are 2 (two) clusters, namely I: 7 RT, namely RT 02, 03,04,06,15,16,17 and Cluster II: 6 RT, namely: 08,09,10, 12,13,14. By surveying each RT in each cluster, there were 91 respondents / samples.

Factor Analysis Results

The next step is to compile a questionnaire about business choices and attributes that influence the choice of business based on local wisdom, then analyse the factors so that the dominant attribute is obtained.

The choice of business offered based on the local wisdom of Druju Village is the making of processed batik products and the making of processed corn products.

Variables affect the choice of business: Labor, Finance, equipment, raw materials, processing, Marketing, Products, Prices

Analysis of business choice factors for processed batik products

Table 1 shows there is 1 factor formed from 8 variables included because those who have more than one eigen value only one (5,474> 1) with a total variance of 68,423%, meaning that the amount of variance that can be explained by new factors formed 68,423% and the remaining 31,577 % is explained by other unexamined factors. Then it is obtained a factor function equation formed $F = f(\text{Fac}_1)$.

Table 1: Total Variance Explained - Processed Batik Products

Component	Initial eigenvalues			Extraction Sum of Squared Loading		
	Total	%of Values	Cumulative %	Total	%of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5,474	68,423	68,423	5,474	68,423	68,423
2	0,570	7,130	75,553			
3	0,518	6,477	82,030			
4	0,375	4,692	86,728			
5	0,342	4,274	90,997			
6	0,297	3,709	94,706			
7	0,238	2,978	97,684			
8	0,185	2,316	100,000			

Analysis of factors in the choice of business of processed products made from corn

Table 2 shows that there are 2 (two) factors formed from 8 (eight) variables that are included because those that have more than one eigen value are two (5.203> 1) and (1.006> 1) with a total variance of 77.609%. It

means the amount of explained variance by new factors formed is 77,609%, the remaining 22,391% is explained by other unexamined factors.

The function factor equation formed is: $F = f(\text{Fac}_1 + \text{Fac}_2)$

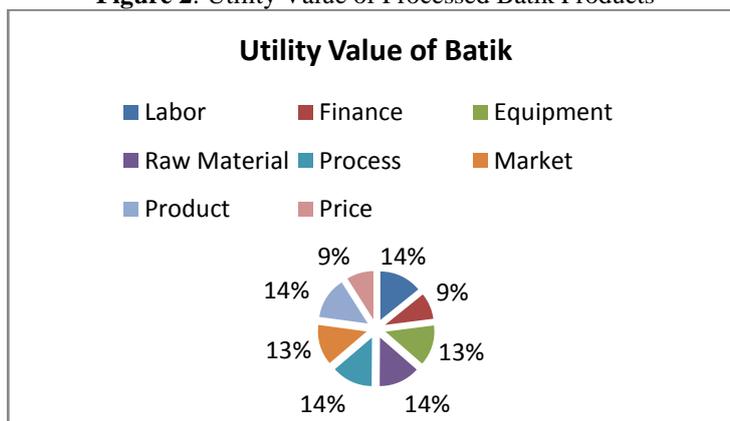
Table 2: Total Variance Explained - Processed Corn Products

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	%of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	%of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	%of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5,203	65,038	65,308	5.203	65,038	65,038	3,151	39,386	39,386
2	1,006	12,571	77,609	1,006	12,571	77,609	3,058	38,223	77,609
3	0,529	6,619	84,228						
4	0,391	4,886	89,114						
5	0,326	4,702	93,186						
6	0,219	2,737	95,923						
7	0,168	2,105	98,029						
8	0,158	1,971	100,000						

Results of Factors Analysis in the Choice of Processed Batik Products

In accordance with the distribution of utility values (total utility 12477) given by respondents on each variable that affects respondents choosing processed batik products, financial variables and prices are variables that have low value (9%) compared to other variable values. This means that the determination of the selling price and the need for funds / capital is considered more by the respondents, shown in figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Utility Value of Processed Batik Products

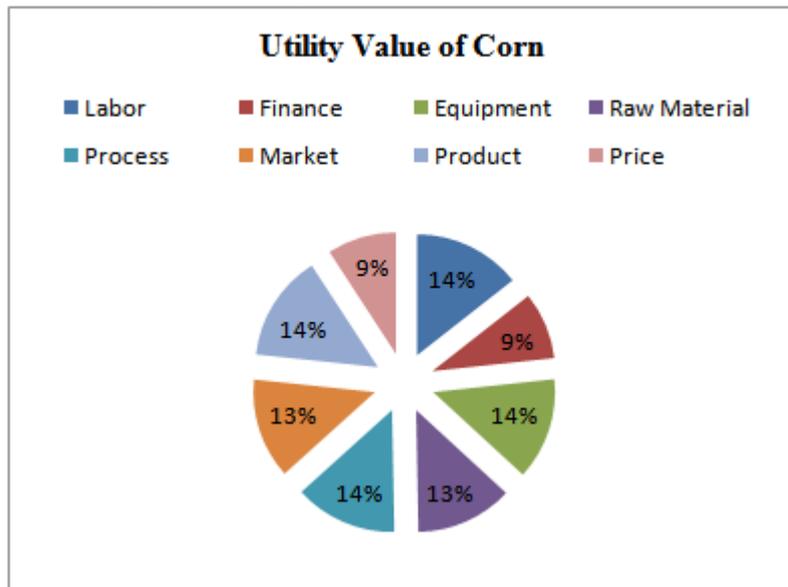


Source: Primary data processed, 2019

Results of Factors Analysis in the Choice of Processed Corn Products

In accordance with the distribution of utility values (total utility 12229) given by respondents on each variable that affects respondents choosing processed corn products, financial variables and prices are variables that have low value (10%) compared to other variable values. This means that the determination of the selling price and the need for funds / capital is considered more by the respondents, shown in figure 3 above.

Figure 3 : Utility value of Processed Corn Products



Source: Primary data processed, 2019

Forming a Preference Map

In the formation of a preference map, the researcher uses Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) analysis as one of the multiple variable techniques that can be used to determine the position of another object based on an assessment of its similarity. MDS is also called Perceptual Map. MDS is related to the creation of maps to describe the position of an object with other objects based on the similarity of these objects. MDS is also a technique that can help researchers to identify the key dimensions underlying the evaluation of objects from respondents. The concept and scope of multidimensional scaling (MDS) is to describe the steps that must be followed in multidimensional scaling of perception data. MDS is used to determine interdependence relationships among variables or data. This relationship is not known through reduction or variable grouping but by comparing the variables that exist on each related object using the perceptual map. The basic concept of MDS is mapping. Based on the scale of measurement from similarity data with consideration of similarity judgment, the researcher assess (rate) all possibilities expressed in the similarity of the brands using the Liker type scale. Whereas rating preference (preference rankings) is to determine the ranking order of variables or other stimuli from the most preferred / most preferred to the least preferred. Data is obtained from respondents (customers). In this research, non-metric MDS is used which assumes that the data is qualitative (ordinal) with the calculation of criteria to connect the value of the inequality variable correlation to the value of the closest other inequality variable correlation, shown in the following picture :

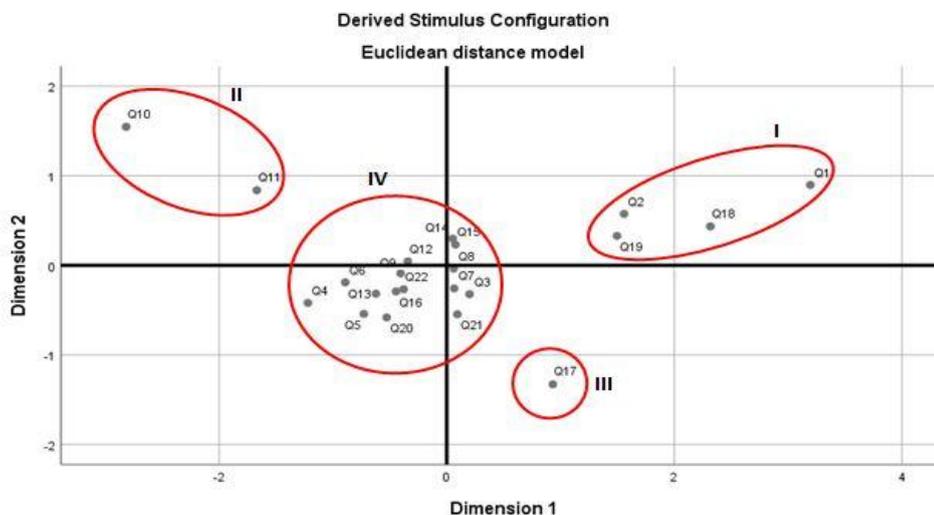


Figure 4 : Business Attribute Preference Map

From the mapping of business attribute preferences (figure 4) it can be seen that the business attributes are divided into four groups, namely Group I: Q1 (skills), Q2 (accuracy), Q18 (product variation) and Q19 (packaging), Group II: Q10 (durable raw material) and Q11(cheap raw materials), Group III: Q17 (product marketing), Group IV: Q3 (easily taught to others), Q4 (lots of capital), Q5 (respondent's capital), Q6 (various production equipment), Q7 (production equipment that is easy to obtain), Q8 (production equipment that is easy to use), Q9 (raw material which is easy to obtain), Q12 (easy manufacturing), Q13 (production in short time), Q14 (production that is easy to be taught to others), Q15 (consignment sales), Q16 (sales at home), Q20 (product label), Q21 (affordable prices), Q22 (price variation).

Analysis: Multi Dimensional Scaling (MDS) is used to obtain spatial maps that represent perceptions and preferences. The relationship of perception between variables is represented as a geometric relationship between points in a multi-dimensional space.

Dimension 1 (horizontal axis / X) all attributes in group I are positive. The greatest value is skill attributes meaning that in the business of processed batik products, high skills are needed. The second big value is product variation, showing a close correlation between the skills and manufacturing of product variations. The following order of the next big value is accuracy and packaging, so that it can be concluded: The processed batik product business requires skills and precision in making products and creativity in making product variations and packaging.

Dimension 2: (vertical axis / Y) all attributes in group II are positive. The greatest value is durable and cheap raw materials so it can be concluded that the respondents choose processed batik products because the raw materials are durable and cheap.

Group III: Product marketing has a negative value. This means that respondents need help to look for market access in order to market their products.

Group IV: All attributes in group IV have a close correlation between one attribute and another. Most attributes have negative values, namely attributes of financial variables, equipment, manufacturing processes and prices. This means that, according to respondents, the four variables are external variables and should be used as a consideration in empowerment efforts .

IV. CONCLUSION

Law No. 6 of 2014 is a State's effort to ensure equitable development to the village. The position of the village becomes strategic in carrying out the functions of government and development. Therefore the village becomes strong, advanced as well as independent and can create a strong foundation in implementing government, development, community development, and community empowerment to achieve fair and prosperous society. The Village Law creates new spirit for village government to work hard developing villages and their communities, so it is highly needed a village administrator (village government) who are able to understand the conditions of the village and are able to make decisions in managing development and community. The administrator of the village must be action oriented develop the needs of the community supported by advanced ways of thinking and has a creative and innovative government for the benefit of the village community. The use and management of village resources used for the welfare of the villagers must be thoroughly to all elements of society, including women and other groups. Village governments can accelerate village development by exploiting all existing village or village assets so that they are capable of improving the quality of community life and sustainable village development.

Food Agricultural Organization United Nation (FAO-UN) work on gender equality and women empowerment has a goal to achieve equality between women and men in access to resources, services and other means of production and decision making as a way of promoting sustainable agriculture production, food security and rural development (Gajdzinska ,2019). The involvement of women in village development is a process of maturing women's ways of thinking and concrete actions to build their villages. In managing village resources, village government must pay attention to the role or involvement of women so that they are able to make positive contribution to their use, especially in local economic growth seeking additional income for their families. Women not only manage the house but also take part in public and domestic affairs, for example social activities in education, health, economy, politics and other women's leadership that are accommodated in women's activities. Village women rely their lives and families on natural environment around them. But in reality there are many village resource activities neglecting the role of women so that women lose their access and control to village resources and are being isolated from the development process. Related to the asset or village financial resources, women are less involved in the preparation and decision making of budgets. In fact women have the right to obtain adequate budget allocations as an effort to improve women's welfare. This condition forces them to work outside the region and even abroad. It happens to the women in Druju Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan Sub-District, Malang District. Druju Village is one of the villages in Malang Regency District whose main natural resource potential is corn. Number of female population is bigger than male one. The highest education level in Druju is elementary one. For years, Druju Village has become the largest

contributor to the delivery of Indonesian migrant women workers from Malang District, so it is easy to find ex Indonesian migrant workers especially female ones in Druju Village. From the results of the survey, there were 91 data on female migrant women workers who are jobless and have no business. Based on the local wisdom of Druju Village, researchers offer two business choices, namely processing batik processed products and corn processed products. The result of factor analysis is that the factor formed in the processing of batik products is only one factor, meaning that all business choice variables have a close relationship between variable one and other variables, then the total utility value of processing batik products is higher than the total value of processing corn products. It can be concluded that the respondents (ex migran women workers) in the Village of Druju prefer to have business on processing batik products. The result of the factor analysis supported by the results of the mapping of business preferences shows that there is close relationships between the variables and is forming four groups . Group I consists of labor variables and product variables, group II consists of raw material variables, group III consists of marketing variables and group IV consists of financial, equipment, manufacturing, and price variables. The group formed on business attribute preference maps can be interpreted as empowerment capital.. Manju and Hooda (2017) states that: Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and poerty so that they may stand on their feet and built up their identify in the society. Empowerment of women could only be achieved if their economic and social status improved.This could only be possible only by adopting.Definite social economic policies wiht a view of total development of womwn and to make them realize taht the have the potential to be strong human being.

According to Michel& Jogersen.(2015) Women touch every bussiness.Once companies have made the decision to prioritize women’s empowerment,they should define how to support women through their core activities,companies can focus on three areas : 1) Promoting decent and empowering jobs for women throught the values chain.2) Designing product and services to address women’s unique needs.3) Working with local business to intergrate women’s empowerment.

Implementation of research results is to determine the appropriate empowerment strategy for ex women migrant workers in Druju Village. According to Suharto (2014) Empowerment strategies can be done through three principles of empowerment, namely: a) Micro principle, empowerment is done individually through guidance and counseling. b)Mezzo principle, empowerment is carried out on a group of clients. Education and training, group dynamics, are usually used as a strategy in increasing the awareness, knowledge, skills and attitudes of clients to have the ability to solve the problems they face. c) Macro principle, this approach is also called a large-system strategy, because the target of change is directed to a broader environmental system. Manjuri (2017) say that : Forming business groups is a way for women and men in poor community to enhance their income generating activities and there by improve yhe quality of life of their families and communities .

Based on the empowerment capital owned by Druju Village, the appropriate strategy for empowering ex migrant workers is Aras Mezzo principle, because the goal of empowerment is the formation of batik processed business Joint Business Groups.

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