

# Educated Unemployment on East Java, Indonesia: Social Problems and Solution

Anggaunitakiranantika

**Abstract**—This study focused on educated unemployment in several city of East Java Province, Indonesia. Quantitative methods had been conducted into this research with more table and numeric analysis. Type of this research is descriptive. Engaging those who graduated bachelor but still haven't job or occupation on East Java described as the population. Simple Random Sampling for 150 respondent been chosen as the sampling methods. Meanwhile, research found that educated unemployment arised on East Java instead of mismatch between demand for labour and supply for labour. In addition, the existence of a condition which is considered difficult requirement, such experience of working for several years on the same position was an indicator causes increasing number of educated unemployment in East Java, Indonesia.

Thus, efforts addressed into problem of educated unemployment in East Java should put emphasize on the cooperation between the Government of the BLKI (Indonesian Training Center), and the Company operating in the region of East Java. In addition, the practice of leadership and training skills such as foreign languages, computer operations, independent entrepreneurial development for students during education is an important sollutions as problem solving of future educated unemployment in East Java province, Indonesia.

**Keywords**—Educated Unemployment, Social Problems, Sollution, East Java Province, Indonesia.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A few years ago after the global crisis on Indonesia, Reported national economy is getting better. Recognized or not, as a result of sluggish real sector happens next percentage of poor people remains high while no less alarming the increasing number of educated unemployment in East Java. According to several sources of employment, East Java Province has been addition of new workforce average of about 600 thousand per year, and of that number only about 20-30 % absorbed in the formal economy. More about 70-80 % are forced to work in the informal economy there is even an unemployment.

Very different reality was announced in the media, especially the print media about job offers in various sectors of the economy on Indonesia. In fact, almost corporates from various sectors require a number of requirements that could not be met by the labor force without work experience because they had graduation. This means, only experienced and highly

educated professionals able to meet that requirement. The number certainly not much compared to new workforce who have just graduated. Competition for the limited jobs as well as with a number of requirements that could not be met by the new graduate workforce, will always be won by a group of experienced professionals.

Recent data BPS reported national level there has been a decline in open unemployment rate of 10.28% in August 2012 to 9.75 percent in 2013, But worried on precisely graduate unemployment numbers rose drastically. If in 2012 the number of unemployed graduates only 183,629 people, then in 2013 the number was increased to 409,890 people. This does not include the holder of a Diploma I, II and III, which accounted for 151,085 people. Thus, the actual number of educated unemployed has reached the number of 740,206 people (Kompas, February 6, 2013) This amount does not include the 1,4 million graduate categorized underemployed, because they only work less than 35 hours per week, both for reasons of forced or voluntary (Suyanto et al., 2008: 2).

It appears issues broader and more complex on Indonesia caused by rate of economic growth per 1% increase is only able to generate 265,000 employment opportunities by investment remained low, while at the same time the number of open unemployment has reached over 12 million. On paper, as well as Bachelor and Diploma graduates classified as skilled labor, should be quickly absorbed into field work as it has expertise. But often happens, between expertise of graduates and diploma was not appropriate ( mismatch ) with labor market needs, for various reasons. One reason is graduates do not have skills and work experience needed ready-made workforce. These and other factors, causing the number of unemployed growth, because graduates continues to grow every year. Even today it appears that the unemployed group called " discourage unemployment " which groups of scholars who have for years been looking for work without success, because imbalance between factor demand for labor with supply of labor. According Indonesia Central Statistics Agency (BPS), labor force was divided into three categories namely: A). population is real work, b) people who have job but it is not working because of leave, etc. And c). residents who are seeking employment. The third category sometimes called open unemployment. The concept differs from the concept of labor force kerja ( I.B. Mantra.1989: 201). Labor ( man power ) is amount of part of population included in economic process. In other words, labor is entire population of working

age. In some other countries in the world using demographic categories 15-64 years as the working age population, while the measure used in Indonesia (BPS) is the population aged 10 years and over.

In general, measurement of employment explained through two approaches, approach gainful worker concept and labor force concept. approach in gainful worker, emphasis on the usual work and thus this concept does not consider other important activities that are not included in the category of "ordinary" person does (Monoarfa, 1983 : 2) Therefore, it can happen within a certain time usually college, but at the time of enumeration (census) he/she was looking for a job, then approach gainful worker concept is concerned it will be included in the category of "college" (school) Another widely used approach is labor force concept . In this approach entire population of working age grouped into two sections; labor force and not in the labor force People who enter the labor force is not a category of the population 10 years and over who do not work and are not actively looking for work. They are the only resident school activities, taking care of the household, and the categories of the elderly or disabled persons. (Prasojo, 1993, in Suyanto, B., and Karnaji, 2005)

Based on BPS data on Map Unemployment in East Java, 2013, city that has the highest unemployment rate (1) Surabaya, with 88,470 unemployed persons, (2) Malang with 70,804 people, (3) Jember 63,385 people, and (4) Bangkalan with 46,557 people. Besides the above mentioned areas also have a top-level educational facilities, such as vocational college with various areas of expertise or universities, either the status or the State Universities Private Universities are fairly large scale in East Java.

Province of East Java is one of the major cities in Indonesia, which has quite a lot of colleges and vocational schools. It is also in line with the population that is also great. According to the population census conducted in 2013 the population of East Java reached 2,757,939 people in the labor force in East Java in August 2013 reached 19,527 million people. Of the large number of workforce in the East Java is 18.94 million workforce already employed while the unemployment rate amounted to 14.6% of the total workforce.

TABLE III. 1  
CITY RESPONDENTS

No.	Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Malang	40	26.31
2.	Jember	51	33.56
3.	Surabaya	45	29.60
4.	Bangkalan	16	10.52
Total		152	100

The table shows overall respondents surveyed came from the City in East Java has graduates, relatively large quantities in East Java. Respondents indicated most large by Jember by 33.56% and the city of Surabaya for 29.60% of respondents. Respondents surveyed in Malang amounted to 26.31%. While

respondents surveyed in Bangkalan, amounted to 10.52%.

Based on research findings, basic obstacles faced by educated unemployed is mastery of the skills demonstrated by the services that only 22.2% of the respondents surveyed. Research finding that mastery of the trade or entrepreneurship skills possessed by only 26.49% of respondents. Basic obstacles owned by the respondent in question is a weak mastery of craft skills, which only proved by 32.97%.

Majority of respondents surveyed stated that the skills possessed came from colleges certain skills or expertise as indicated by 53.51% of respondents. A total of 29.73% of the respondents answered skills derived from training internally on campus, either through training conducted by faculty or student organizations. In addition, helping of friends or self-taught skills are also included in this category. Then 7.57% of respondents said training for skills in BLKK (Government Training Centre) and only 5.41% respondents surveyed stated that acquiring skills of NGO provision.

Long waiting for a job is important points that should look in this analysis. From the above data it clear that as much as 33% unemployment with a long wait for 3-6 months. More than that, as much as 32.4% was caretaker job until 7-10 months. While the long wait for the job less than three months give a percentage value of 17.8%. 7-10 months is not a little time. In a period during which, the young graduates have to wait until many months of work. This condition is sufficient for job seekers. Moreover, should the young graduates to get a job faster. Considerations include career paths still long enough, young full activity creativity and a competitive edge that is ready to graduate.

With the development of Internet, information identified quickly. Field data indicate that as many as 77% stated "Yes" in the job search over the internet and as much as 71% of respondents looking for work" Yes "on the newspaper. Amount of information search on the internet and newspaper job due to the rapid growth of technology in the last decade.

Most difficult requirement for the respondent is the work experience. It is particularly experienced by those who have just graduated from college or vocational school that certainly has not had any work experience Except for internships. The second difficult for respondents is majoring in pre-set by the company, unless there are some companies that claim that all majors entering in the company.

Interesting point notes about this course is there are some respondents who stated that they do not really want majors because they have taken from the beginning they do not want to be in that field. But they took the majors because it has been determined by their parents or family. It happens then is they are having trouble finding the job they want because it does not conform with majors that they have taken. This proves that the role of parents is still quite strong in decision making of their children regardless of the wishes and interests of their children.

The most difficult requirement for the presence of the respondent is given a certificate of ownership for prospective

employees to see their competence and their ability to work in the company in the future. Another thing is actually also in line with mastery of a foreign language is required by many companies. This is in line with the current global competition that demands competence of the company's employees to have more competence in order to compete with similar companies coming from abroad. Regarding foreign language acquisition itself, now not only English as an international language is needed, but also extends to demands of Chinese and Japanese language acquisition, especially for companies from both countries. In particular, requirements of the work site away from home a lot of difficult women. It was because generally as a girl were not allowed to work away by their parents.

Imbalance between proportion of graduates in a particular scientific background and the availability of jobs evidenced by the 44.3% of respondents surveyed. From interviews conducted with respondents, existence of this inequality is a major source of problems for job seekers in various sectors at this time. So job seekers no longer qualify through certain scientific background, which is most important for them is seeing department is required by the employer is still in the same clump of science has.

Another very significant barriers to educated unemployment is not in accordance with the Department of jobs available in company or institution, as indicated by 43.2% of respondents. Based on interviews with respondents, demand for labor increasingly converging on a few areas make a barrier for young graduates.

Most of the respondents stated that role of government to tackle unemployment is to be thoroughly educated. Thorough in which government should be able establish cooperation with BLKI ( Government Training Centre) to make the job training if required by the college or vocational school graduates are but certainly with equipment or fixtures to suit current needs. Because often equipment in BLKI itself is not in accordance with today's world needs. It is also important for government establishing cooperation with companies. It would be better if the educational institution in question also coordinate and build partnerships with government at the same time companies are concerned.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Kompas, 6 Februari 2013, "Dampak Krisis, Pengangguran Sarjana Meningkat"
- [2] Manning, Chris dan Peter van Diermen, 2000. Indonesia di Tengah Transisi. Yogyakarta; Penerbit LKIS
- [3] Mudrajad, Kuncoro, 2003. Ekonomi Pembangunan, Teori, Masalah dan Kebijakan. Yogyakarta ; UPP AMP YKPN.
- [4] Mantra, I.B., 1989. Pengantar Studi Demografi, Yogyakarta ; Badan Penerbit Fakultas Geografi Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- [5] Nugroho, Iwan dan Rochim Dahuri, 2004. Pembangunan Wilayah, Perspektif Ekonomi, Sosial dan Lingkungan, Jakarta ; LP3ES
- [6] Suharso, 1983. Perspektif Sosial dan Ekonomi dalam Ketenagakerjaan, Yogyakarta: LP3ES
- [7] Suyanto, B dan Karnaji, 2005. Kemiskinan dan Kesenjangan ; Ketika Pembangunan Tak Berpihak Rakyat, Surabaya ; Airlangga University Press.

- [8] Suyanto, B., dkk, 2006. Penyusunan Kebijakan dan Program Penanggulangan Masalah Pengangguran di Jawa Timur. Kerjasama LPPM Universitas Airlangga dan Bappeprop Jawa Timur..