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“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

The Role of Entrepreneurs of Increasing Economic Growth and People's Welfare in East Java

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to give a perspective new to studies of entrepreneurship and relationships to the growing economy in East Java and provide ingredient evaluation to stakeholder's interest in entrepreneurship could give a contribution to the well-being of people in East Java. The method in a study is to study literature because object study only can answer through the study library. Research results show that entrepreneurship is capable push the growth economy and improving the well-being of people in East Java. The businessman could upgrade the growing regional economy with create a field profession for himself and others. Entrepreneurs also create innovative things from products or services produced. Competition innovation that happened must be protected by law about the right important property in the form of innovation created by entrepreneurs. The government must provide good policies to entrepreneurs.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a process carried out by each region aimed at encouraging economic growth and is expected to improve people's welfare. Well-being public is the aim from development, therefore, the growth economy needs to offset with development economy in a manner equally (Handalani, 2018). Every region is trying for push development economy by optimizing the potency of the resources they have are good from source power nature, source capital, and resources power man (Newbery et al, 2018).

Humans play an important role in every development work program so that it must be followed by human development as a basis for the economic development. Development can succeed if a country can upgrade the growth economy and improve the level of life in the public (Saryani & Handayani, 2022). Development quality humans aim to upgrade productivity so that the role of HR (Human Resource) in the development process more maximum. However, the advantages total population in Indonesia encourage the government not only direct residents to become power workers or employees, but also to become provider field professionals (Alsos, 2016).

Kindly administratively, based on data from CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics), the East Java region has 38 regencies/cities of 29 regencies and 9 cities, which are divided into two islands namely 34 districts/cities on the Island of Java and 4 districts located on Madura Island. Difference sources possessed power and the ability area for manage it will influence the success of the growth process economy. So, cause success growth the economy in each region is different. Possible areas utilize source the power you have in a manner that efficient and effective results will different with less territory capable for manage source owned power.

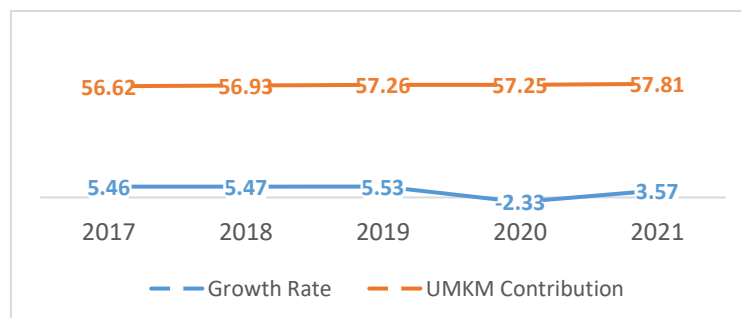


Figure 1. Rate Provincial Economic Growth East Java

Source: Diskop UKM & CBS, 2022

Based on the picture could is known rate growth economy in East Java, where the GRDP of 2017 experienced enhancement until 2019. But in 2020 values rate GRDP growth experienced a decline of 2.33%. It causes in 2020 it happened the Covid-19 pandemic which caused turmoil economics and causes decline economy. After there is Policy National Economic Recovery (PEN) which is a response government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic so the economy starts to improve and speed up GRDP growth will increase again in 2021 by 3.57%.

The contribution rate growth economy is one of them influenced by the size of UMKM (Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah/Micro Small and Medium Enterprises) contribution (Rakib et al., 2018). Proven UMKM is one capable business staying in the middle pandemic.

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In between wave termination connection work (layoffs) during the pandemic, UMKM absorb power work the most compared to sector another venture. Could is known that the contribution of UMKM always experiences enhancement until 2021 even though 2020 experienced a decline, however the decline was no significant.

Entrepreneurship is currently encouraged by the government for one decade. Entrepreneurship is an activity for creating value with method clever look opportunity business, dare take a risk on something opportunity business with ability good managerial for getting resource people, capital and goods needed so that give good results (Kao, 1993). Creativity and innovation are often considered to have the same meaning. Creativity is the creation of new ideas, meanwhile, innovation is an activity for implementing new ideas.

Entrepreneurship in Indonesia is listed in the Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives and Development Small Entrepreneur Number 961/KEP/M/X1/1995 as a spirit, attitude, and ability somebody in handle purposeful endeavors for creating products or technology the latest for more services either or obtain more profit big (Prasetyani, 2020) .

Grow interest entrepreneurship becomes urgent in development economy remember condition among demand and offer power work. Offer power very high work whereas his request is relatively low. Temporary, amount provider field professionals (entrepreneurs) is still little. Through soul entrepreneurship, business units new need building to be capable of accommodating the advantages power work.

Schumpeter one economist initiator theory of growth economy states entrepreneurs share big in the development economy through creation innovation, fieldwork, and well-being (Carree & Thurik, 2010; Riandika & Mulyani, 2020). Built business world entrepreneurs will push development sectors productive (Wang, 2022). The more many a country has entrepreneurs, the more growth the country's economy will the more tall (Cabras & Mount, 2016). There are five combinations of new ones formed by entrepreneurs, including (1) introducing a product new or with quality new, (2) introducing a method of production new, (3) opening new markets, (4) acquiring source supply from ingredient or component new and (5) running organization new in the industry. Schumpeter also explained the correlation between entrepreneurial innovation with combination resources. Activity productive here's what will increase development output so the country will compete to create new entrepreneurs as accelerator development (Urbano & Aparicio, 2016).

Based on the background behind so study this aim is to give a new perspective to studies of entrepreneurship and relationships to the growing economy in East Java and provide ingredient evaluation to stakeholder's interest in entrepreneurship could give a contribution to the well-being of society in Java East. So that expected besides increasing growth economy could upgrade the well-being public in a manner evenly.

METHOD

Study this is study qualitative findings not obtained through procedure statistics or form count other. Approach qualitative attaches importance to meaning, reasoning, and definition of something situation certain (in context certain), more many researching related matters with life daily (Abdullah, and Saebani, 2014). The method used in a study is studies

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literature (library research), which is a series of related activities with the method of Library data collection, reading, and taking notes as well as process ingredient study (Zed, 2008).

Studies literature was chosen because object research, that is the role of entrepreneurship in advancing the Indonesian economy, only can answer through library research. Source data used are related secondary data with objects originating research from books, journals scientific papers, seminar papers, and others.

Data collection techniques in research qualitative are interviews, research participatory, observation, literature study, and sources originating power from documents, newspapers, magazines, journals scientific, and others (Abdullah and Saebani, 2014). Data processing steps are carried out with method data reduction, data classification, and data presentation. Deep data analysis studies this characteristic inductive and sustainable to finally produce a definition, concept, and development of something theory new.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Entrepreneurship

During the development era, society wants and needs various types more goods and services varying from previously (Fuad & Rizal, 2019; Gębarowski & Lisowska, 2019). This will need the role entrepreneur to could realize it. This occurs because entrepreneurs have more skills and good knowledge. Circumstances like that's entrepreneurship demanded more creativity again in innovative goods and services offered to obtain a chance and get face challenge potential in the market (Khamimah, 2021).

Along with walk time, an entrepreneur will face a tight existing market. Because when this society many have switched becomes Entrepreneur, fine that as a profession main, and also as a side profession mainly (Surya et al., 2021). As happened in East Java, UMKM ownership has spread very much in various city and counties. Could see in Figure 2 UMKM ownership in East Java.

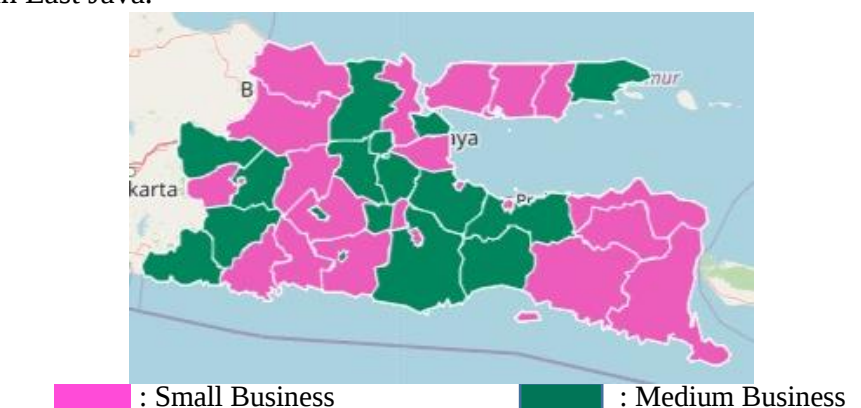


Figure 2. UMKM Ownership of Small and Medium Enterprises East Java 2022

Source: East Java KUKM Office, 2022

In East Java, UMKM ownership of businesses small and business mediums could see in Figure 2. UMKM in East Java in 2022 will reach 9,782,262 units. With class effort medium with turnover more from Rp. 2.5 billion per year a total of 68,835 units. Small business with a turnover of Rp. 300 million - Rp. 2.5 billion per year a total of 579,567 units. And effort micro with turnover not enough from Rp. 300 million per year a total of 9.13 million units (Amartha, 2022). Based on scale regency/city UMK (Usaha Mikro Kecil/micro

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small business) and UMB (Usaha Menengah Besar/Medium Large Business) businesses in East Java according to results, census 2016 economy got seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Business Scale in East Java

Regency/City	Scale Enterprises		
	UMK	UMB	Amount
Pacitan	77,347	307	77,654
Ponorogo	97,661	569	98,230
Trenggalek	93,834	295	94,129
Tulungagung	132,865	931	133,796
Blitar	140,863	880	141,743
Kediri	174,382	1,187	175,569
Malang	256,571	2,088	258,659
Lumajang	117,437	721	118,158
Jember	279,912	2,312	282,224
Banyuwangi	240,143	1.805	241,948
Bondowoso	106,807	647	107,454
Situbondo	93,173	451	93,624
Probolinggo	123,837	624	124,461
Pasuruan	178,042	1,591	179,633
Sidoarjo	200,254	4,051	204,305
Mojokerto	122,572	921	123,493
Jombang	158,185	1.059	159,244
Nganjuk	117,235	669	117,904
Madiun	72,953	311	73,264
Magetan	82,483	432	82,915
Ngawi	82,615	380	82,995
Bojonegoro	123,789	827	124,616
Tuban	114,156	938	115,094
Lamongan	129,375	1,131	130,506
Gresik	128,438	1,924	130,362
Bangkalan	105,889	373	106,262
Sampang	81,499	307	81,806
Pamekasan	108,389	333	108,722
Sumenep	159,113	498	159,611
Kediri City	38,332	807	39,139
Blitar City	22,090	401	22,491
Malang City	108,350	2,662	111,012
Probolinggo City	32,622	527	33,149
Pasuruan City	31,006	453	31,459
Mojokerto City	16,501	392	16,893
Madiun City	32,418	748	33,166
Surabaya City	361,079	13,454	374,533
Batu City	27,605	455	28,060

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022

Could as seen in Table 1, the UMK and UMB in East Java are dominated by the Regencies of Malang, Jember, Banyuwangi, Sidoarjo, and the City of Surabaya. In the region the is center of activity economy, so UMK and UMB agglomerate in the region. If you look at each field effort is known that owner effort is dominated by men. Where's the boy at 65% and women at 35%, except in the field of industrial business where 52% is dominated by

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women. They are entrepreneurs who do activity his efforts have different age grades. The following could see age grade percentage entrepreneurs in East Java in Figure 3.

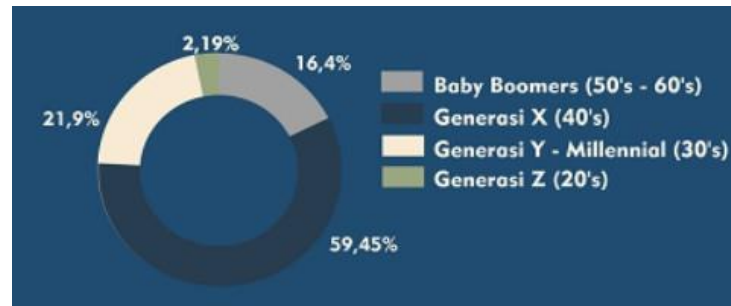


Figure 3. Age Grade Percentage Entrepreneurs in East Java

Source: Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives, 2022

In East Java entrepreneurs are controlled by the majority of generation X (40's) with a percentage of 59.45%. In age, this businessman has mature age and the business-run majority has stability. Then followed by generation Y (30's) with a percentage of 21.9%. Baby boomers (50s–60s) have a percentage of 16.4% and the last one is generation Z (20's) at 2.19%. Generation Z has a very small percentage if compared to other generations. This is due to the age of around 20 years many communities use the time for taking education to use reach their goal. Not all continuing society education work for Becomes an entrepreneur. Because if seen from the available data, the community becomes businessmen, the majority controlled by high school graduates 37.76%. For a graduate of college tall like the S1 being a businessman of 33.69%. Not, all Public could take an education, still, some people do not graduate from school deciding basis for work for sufficient his life. One work done that is with Becomes businessman small because at least there are 3.22% of people in East Java who become a businessman with no finish school basic.

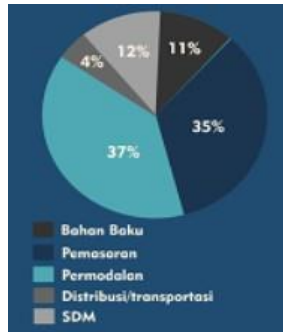
From the results of the calculation survey mark added UMKM in 2020 that was carried out, got seen that the majority of UMKM are individual/yet have legality effort with percentage effort micro as much as 45.61% and effort small as much as 8.96%. So from it, one problem faced by entrepreneurs namely capital and marketing. Could see in Figure 4 (a) the percentage of problems faced by entrepreneurs, especially in East Java.

In Figure 4 (a) we can see that problems that has a percentage small that is ingredients raw materials, distribution/transportation, and human resources with a percentage below 15%. Compared backward with the percentage owned on the problem capital that is by 37%. This no compared far with problem marketing carried out which ranged by 35%. This reflects that the area of marketing carried out by entrepreneurs in East Java is still tend narrow. As can be seen in Figure 4 (b) which shows the percentage of marketing area in East Java.

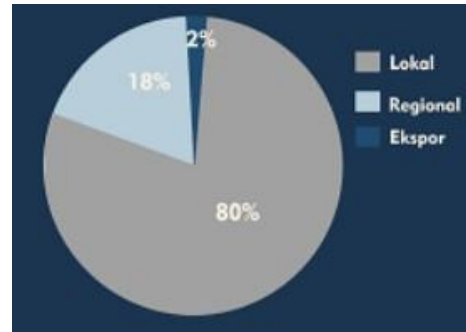
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(a) Percentage MSME Problems



(b) Marketing Area Percentage East Java

Figure 4. Percentage MSME Problems and Marketing Area Percentage East Java

Source : Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives, 2022

Could see in Figure 4 (b) that marketing done by entrepreneurs in East Java is 80% ie done in the local area. Percentage it very far exists with 18 % regional marketing area and 2% export. This needed exists policies, reforms, and even innovation so that UMKM in East Java has a total of 9,782,262 units more grow and create the economy in East Java is getting better.

Economic Growth and Prosperity

The growth economy saw the important role of the entrepreneur in supporting the growth economy (Liu & Chen, 2018; Gomes et al., 2022; Kim et al., 2022). As happened in several other countries, namely South Korea, England, America, Singapore, Australia, Canada, Japan, and Western European countries. Where are these countries succeeded go ahead and succeed in increasing the prosperity of the people driven by the number of an entrepreneur in the country (Fajri, 2021). His is also evident from here that entrepreneur could role significant to realize quality self-communities in East Java (Edmonds, 2022). Could see in Figure 5 the growth economy of East Java.

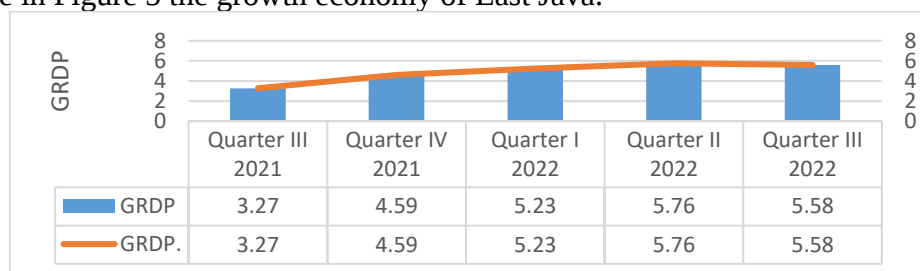


Figure 5. Economic Growth in East Java

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022

Based Figure 5 shows that the growth economy in East Java from quarter III 2021 to quarter III 2022 has an increasing trend. This show that the economy in East Java is running with good what to expect from the government, especially in East Java. The good economy in East Java also can show that East Java has a level of good welfare. If seen from side production, the welfare of public East Java got seen with per capita GRDP data. GRDP per capita in East Java in 2017-2021 can see in Figure 6.

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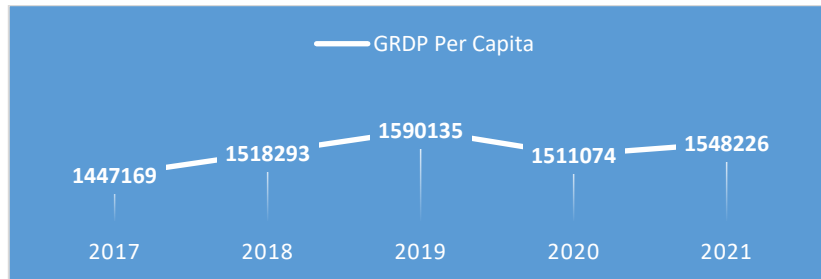


Figure 6. GRDP Per Capita East Java

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022

Figure 6 can see that could prove the well-being of people in deep East Java good condition and realized with exists uptrend chart of GRDP per capita owned. However, as we know that in 2020 there was a tragedy, namely the covid-19 pandemic which caused the economy to experience lethargy. This also has an impact on welfare society which can see in the PDRB per capita value experienced a decline in 2020 (Puspita et al., 2020). However, with strength recovery quickly carried out by East Java, the welfare experienced public started improve in 2021.

According to Drewnoski 1974, to look draft from well-being could be done from three aspects namely; (1) level development physical, like nutrition, health, hope life, and part of it; (2) mental level (mental/educational status) such as education, employment, and so on; (3) integration and social status (Neumann, 2021). Because it is already known that Human Development Index (HDI) has three indicators that are age-long and alive health, knowledge, and standards of life worth. So besides with look at the GRDP per capita you have, you can also look at HDI value. Here in Figure 7, there is East Java HDI value.

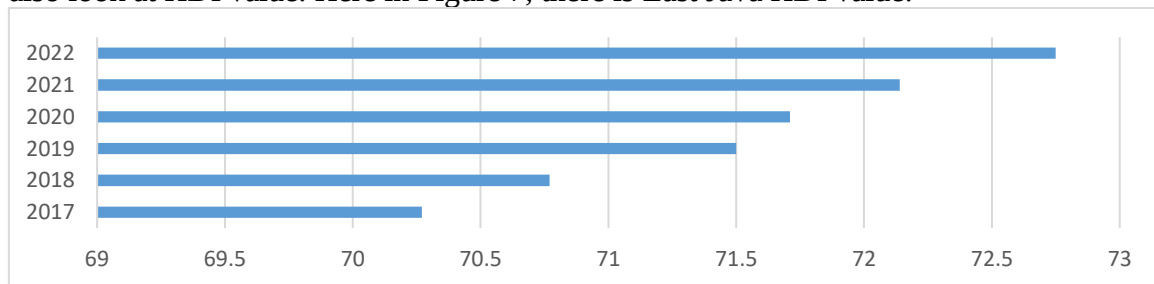


Figure 7. HDI East Java

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022

Figure 7 can see HDI in East Java from 2017 to 2022 continues to experience improvement. This interprets that the welfare experienced by the people in East Java is increasing year the more improving. Although time decreased growth from HDI values in 2020 caused by the covid-19 pandemic, however, decline the no lower HDI value of the year before.

DISCUSSION

Entrepreneurial Role in Economic Growth

Entrepreneurship is related to the activity individual. Draft growth economy level relevant company, region, industry, and country. Hence, connecting entrepreneurship with a growth economy implies linkages between level individual and level aggregate. Need to be

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noted that entrepreneurship no something that works and taking entrepreneur no defined person class with ok. Even clear entrepreneurs could show entrepreneurship only during phase certain in career them and/or refers to the section certain from activity them.

Entrepreneurial role more urgent consequence from dynamics development economy. Specifically related to (1) the growth economy and development business for upgrade power buy society and prosperity, and (2) the ability of government to reach satisfaction in giving service public. In development, entrepreneurship has proven capable give a very real and important contribution for build a growth economy in East Java. The choice for becomes an entrepreneur was caused because of exists strong belief individually that profession as entrepreneur is the 'good way ' to make a change in quality alive, fine in a manner individual and society.

Entrepreneurship in a manner significantly contributes to the development of an economy sustainable, through the creation of field employment, increase in GDP, alleviation of poverty, and well-being the whole public in the long term. At the same time, the growth economy has a great influence on the development of entrepreneurship. Besides that, the correlation between entrepreneurship and the growth economy is possibly not the same in countries with a levels of different development (Ivanović-Djukic et al., 2018). Kindly aggregate, selection process entrepreneur, in the end, leads to development economy area. First, the company's most successful startup reaches a level of high growth and becomes a company with growth height, and secondly, entry company new stimulate existing company to do business better.

The Role of Entrepreneurship and Regional Welfare

The involvement government is very important in the development of innovation and the entrepreneurial process. When investing in innovation, that is government invest in the well-being of people. Foundation and policy key for the growth of new entrepreneurs related center services, business, and training programs. Entrepreneur creates the production process as well as bravely take risk in the effort. New businesses built will open field work, reduce unemployment and increase the well-being of society. Businessman becomes a mover in the economy and growth well-being of society. Society gets various useful and easy stuff life every day. Enhancement convenience that occurs will bring existing satisfaction and participation increase. The choice for doing consumption increases. Society gets diverse methods to reach potency the best. Because of that, welfare will increase in society. Well-being public could increase if businessmen reach three things.

The abundance of goods and services in the middle society. Efficiency production for a lower price. Opening field sustainable business. The businessman is a profession urgent in society. They try to provide diverse goods and services in quantity big. Businessmen try to streamline production orders and price goods and services down. Production scale big and efficient tall could be achieved by manufacturers big. In matter this, for reach that businessman always try for open field work. Therefore, the entrepreneur is one factor urgent in the enhancement well-being of society.

IMPLICATIONS

Entrepreneurship is a very important presence in a dynamic economy. The businessman could upgrade the growing regional economy with create a field profession for

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himself and others. Entrepreneurs also create innovative things from products or services produced. The competition that occurs among entrepreneurs will make other entrepreneurs will more competitive by always giving other innovations to get compete. Improved growth indicates that welfare that occurred in the region also improved. So from that, the policy that was taken by the government must optimize development from there are entrepreneurs alone. Competition innovation that happened must be protected by law about the right important property in the form of innovation created by entrepreneurs. Government must give policies that are friendly to entrepreneurs. This is so that they can easily innovate new things that can compete widely and can make regional economic growth better.

CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship is a factor urgent in a growth economy. Entrepreneurship in a manner significantly contributes to the growing economy in East Java. In addition, entrepreneurship is also one factor important and decisive for creating a well-being economy society. Entrepreneur creates the production process as well as bravely take risk in the effort. New businesses built will open field work, reduce unemployment and increase the well-being of society. The competition that occurs among entrepreneurs will make other entrepreneurs will more competitive by always giving other innovations to get compete. Improved growth indicates that welfare that occurred in the region also improved. So, the policies taken by the government must be able to optimize the development of entrepreneurs.

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