



## **THE ROLE OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN REDUCING THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN KALIGELANG VILLAGE, TAMAN DISTRICT, PEMALANG DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

*The issue brought up by this study is the contribution of regional business owners to the decline in unemployment. The regional economy frequently suffers from unemployment since it lowers regional output and income, which can lead to poverty and other social issues. Three categories of unemployment have been identified by economists: cyclical, structural, and frictional unemployment. In addition, there are three types of unemployment that are unique to developing nations: underemployment, seasonal unemployment, and hidden unemployment, which is defined as unemployment in which a worker works far less hours than usual. An additional reflection of the unequal distribution of income in society is unemployment. Economic growth capable of reflecting true prosperity can only be achieved through economic equality with fairness and equitable income distribution at all societal levels. The purpose of this study is to explain how local/village entrepreneurs in Kaligelang village, Taman sub-district, Pemalang district, have contributed to a decrease in the unemployment rate. This study takes a descriptive approach while utilizing a qualitative strategy. Data was gathered in Kaligelang village through observation, interviews with local business owners, and a review of the literature. A literature study, also known as library research, gathers data by aggregating information from many literary works. According to the study's findings, local business owners in the craft and culinary industries, like those in Kaligelang village, Taman subdistrict, Pemalang district, can lower the unemployment rate. The study's findings lead to the conclusion that local business owners are crucial in bringing down the unemployment rate in Kaligelang village, Taman sub-district, Pemalang district, making the area a model for other areas trying to combat unemployment.*

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Local Entrepreneurs, Unemployment.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia saw a downturn in its economic growth. When the coronavirus outbreak struck, the economy grew at a slower rate of 2.97% (year over year). Meanwhile, layoffs have led to a rise in unemployment. 212,394 workers in all lost their jobs.

The unemployment rate in Indonesia has gone up in tandem with the slowdown in economic growth (Hartono & Indayani, 2020). A recently identified strain of the corona virus, also known as Covid-19, is the source of this infectious disease and has been present in Indonesia since March 2, 2020. It appears that this virus not only targets people but also the Indonesian economy, exacerbating the country's economic situation. because a significant number of layoffs during the Covid-19 outbreak contributed to an increase in Indonesia's unemployment rate Kasnelly (2020).

There will always be unemployment in the contemporary economic system. This happens as a result of a discrepancy between the labor supply and demand. This gap—which economists refer to as frictional unemployment and structural unemployment—will always exist as a result of numerous demographic, geographical, and technological developments (Harjanto, 2014). Although Indonesia has the potential to improve its human resource base, there are a number of challenges it must overcome, particularly in the job market. the labor force is growing quickly, but there aren't enough job possibilities available. An additional barrier arises from the labor supply not meeting certain demands or qualifications of the job market, despite a high demand that drives up unemployment rates (Andriyanto, 2020).

Three categories of unemployment have been identified by economists: cyclical, structural, and frictional unemployment. In addition, there are three types of unemployment that are unique to developing nations: underemployment, seasonal unemployment, and hidden unemployment, which is defined as unemployment in which a worker works far less hours than usual. One major issue facing contemporary civilization that affects both the economy and society is unemployment. A high unemployment rate results in resource waste and lower income for individuals. Under this situation, household and societal emotions are impacted by the pervasiveness of economic pressure. In actuality, physical and mental health deteriorate while one is unemployed. An additional reflection of the unequal distribution of income in society is unemployment. Economic growth capable of reflecting true prosperity can only be achieved through economic equality with fairness and equitable income distribution at all societal levels (Dahlia, 2020).

Young individuals who experience unemployment are unable to fully participate in development. One way to address the issue of youth unemployment is through youth empowerment. A youth entrepreneurship program can be used as a means of empowerment in order to combat unemployment. The population between the ages of 16 and 30 is considered young Suryadi (2019). It is necessary to decrease unemployment and create jobs in order to boost and quicken this nation's economic growth. The secret to making business easier is to create a labor market. Thus far, Indonesian policies have not made doing business simpler for the private sector or the rest of the globe. Long processing periods, high fees, and complicated permits are some of the challenges that need to be overcome in order to produce high-quality jobs. In 2021, Suhandi et al. You must be able to generate your own work chances in order to sustain your ongoing efforts. This implies that developing an entrepreneurial spirit that is independent of the few and current work options available is one method to combat poverty. We need to do more than just give people access to startup funding in order to do all of this. To awaken and foster the entrepreneurial spirit in society, further training is necessary, but (Mulyana & Ishartono, 2018).

An alternative response to a number of societal issues, including poverty and social injustice, rising rates of unemployment in the working age, and the depletion of energy resources, is the emergence of entrepreneurs. These issues all call for original and creative thinking.

Entrepreneurs are those who have the ability to transform an opportunity into a successful business. They accomplish this by using creativity, innovation, and uniqueness in the creation of a product, as well as by daring to take all associated risks and refusing to give up easily when they fail to meet their goals (Noventri et al., 2022). Young people, especially recent college graduates, must be interested in pursuing entrepreneurship because of its critical role in driving economic growth and lowering unemployment in Indonesia. Therefore, resilience is necessary to develop entrepreneurs who are successful in launching their businesses and who can weather challenging circumstances when managing a company. Particular elements that lead to resilient behavior when launching a business and success in each field are: a) The first research topic comprises understanding the risks involved in launching a business, using spiritual guidance to fortify oneself during trying times, and being indifferent to those who wish to close down one's enterprise.

The second research subject focuses on turning business failures into opportunities for growth and development, including understanding one's own strengths and weaknesses and how to respond positively to competitors in the industry. The third research subject explores learning from business failures and the role of spirituality in overcoming obstacles in the business world. The fourth research subject explores using failure as a means of self-improvement and self-strengthening in the industry, including the ability to understand oneself and control emotions while running a business. Reaching out, exercising impulse control, and using flexible thinking while solving problems are the mechanisms that help young entrepreneurs develop resilience to failure (Maharani, 2019).

Understanding how local and regional entrepreneurs contribute to lowering the unemployment rate is the driving force behind this research. Because it lowers people's productivity and income in the area and can result in poverty and other social issues, unemployment is frequently a challenge for the regional economy.

The aim of this research is to describe the role of local or village entrepreneurs in reducing the unemployment rate in Kaligelang village, Taman subdistrict, Pemalang district.

This research can develop insight into the reality of unemployment, especially for researchers and other students, this research can provide an overview of education from unemployed universities. Appliedly, the research results can be used as a consideration for formulating policies and making decisions in programs to reduce the unemployment rate. It is hoped that it can foster student motivation, attitudes and interest as entrepreneurial drivers to build the wheels of the national economy.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT**

Four domains environment, team or leadership, opportunity, and organizational mechanisms determine the rate of entrepreneurial growth. Regional dominance will arise from entrepreneurship (Nugroho & Negara, 2013).

According to Geoffrey G. Meredith et al. (1995), entrepreneurs are persons who can see and evaluate possibilities, acquire the resources necessary to seize them, and take the necessary steps to achieve success. An entrepreneur is a person who, through the creation of ideas that become reality, takes action to better the welfare of individuals and society (Pangastuti et al., 2012).

Everything that is unique to a given region is considered to be local excellence. This includes elements of the economy, culture, information technology, communication, environment, and so forth. But agricultural goods, artistic endeavors, cultural customs,

services, natural resources, human resources, or anything else that is a benefit of a region can also be included in this concept of local excellence (Budi Hasiholan, n.d.).

A person who is in the labor force and actively searches for work at a particular wage level but is unsuccessful in landing the desired position is said to be unemployed. The issue of a high unemployment rate in a region extends beyond the business sector. However, the social and educational spheres are also intimately linked to the issue of unemployment. In this day and age, many individuals with higher education levels are also unemployed, not just those with lower education levels (Muslim, 2014).

In many nations, unemployment is a major issue for the advancement of their economies. Though every attempt has been made to address the issue of unemployment, there remains little possibility that it will be resolved. An increase in the unemployment rate will negatively impact the pace of economic growth. In addition to losing their source of income, unemployed people must also find other ways to pay for their personal needs as well as those of their families. They will use this information to search for any means of survival (Ghufron et al., 2019).

The younger generation's thinking paradigm (mindset), which generally wants to work when there are very few employment prospects in the formal sector, cannot be isolated from the high number of unemployed people. This is regrettable because the younger generation of today possesses exceptional talent and innovation that can be further developed. Education expert Ivan Illich (1972) foresaw the growth in the number of unemployed educated people long ago. He believes that the day will come when knowledge will have no use in the real world. The results of schooling are subpar despite the excessive cost. Actually, it merely creates inexperienced idlers who want formal, low-skilled employment (Prasetyo, 2013).

The growing interest in entrepreneurship is crucial for economic growth in light of the disparity in labor supply and demand. There is a very large supply of labor compared to a comparatively low demand. In the meantime, there are still not many employers in Indonesia, or entrepreneurs. To handle the excess manpower, new company units must be constructed with an entrepreneurial spirit. One of the economists who developed the theory of economic growth, Schumpeter (1934), claimed that entrepreneurs play a significant role in economic development by fostering innovation, wealth, and employment. The business environment that entrepreneurs create will promote the growth of profitable industries. A nation's economic growth will be higher the more entrepreneurs it has. Five new combinations are created by entrepreneurs: (1) launching a new product or one of higher quality; (2) launching a new production technique; (3) entering a new market; (4) securing a new supply of raw materials or components; and (5) founding a new company in the sector. The relationship between resource combination and entrepreneurial innovation was also explained by Schumpeter. By increasing development output through this productive activity, nations will strive to produce new entrepreneurs who will act as development accelerators (Darwanto, 2012).

Unemployment is a direct or indirect result of employment issues. This will have an impact on other issues like poverty, income inequality, urbanization, slower economic growth, and unstable political environments. Policy makers seem to understand all of this intuitively. In light of the growing number of new workers entering the labor market, the government is therefore continuing to make various attempts to improve employment possibilities in an effort to lower the unemployment rate, which has repercussions for the slow rate of economic growth. In the meantime, the emergence of entrepreneurship offers a different approach to resolving a number of societal issues that call for inventive and creative

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thinking, such as the depletion of energy resources, rising rates of unemployment among the working age population, and poverty and social inequality. The spirit of entrepreneurship is not just associated with intellectual prowess and potential growth (Munthe & M. Nawawi, 2023).

The government is promoting entrepreneurship in this decade. Not to mention Gojek, the local startup phenomenon that has managed to claim the title of decacorn. If deca-corn's valuation rises to more than \$10 billion USD, it will be pinned. Peter F. Drucker described entrepreneurship as the process of producing something novel and distinctive. According to Kao (1993), entrepreneurship is the process of creating value by astute observation of business opportunities, gutsy risk-taking, and sound managerial abilities to secure the supplies, money, and labor required to produce desirable outcomes. Innovation and creativity are frequently understood to signify the same thing. Innovation is the process of putting new ideas into practice, whereas creativity is the generation of fresh (Deanova Chareunnisa et al., 2023).

With the help of local resources, numerous small and medium-sized enterprises are growing in Kaligelang village, Taman subdistrict, Pemalang district. These include the culinary industry, which includes ogel-ogel specialties and craftsmen making wooden toys like cars and trucks, kites, and trumpets, as well as children's toy craftsmen making wooden cars and trucks. This is consistent with research by El Hasanah, L.L.N. (2015), which explains that, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the arts and culture-based creative economy contributed 3.51% of the country's GDP in the 2013 period, totaling growth in the national economy worth 319,518 billion. This number has grown in comparison to 2012, when it grew by 11.24%. The subsector that supports the creative economy the most, crafts and food, had an impact on this growth.

Throughout its growth, the entrepreneurs' participation has been crucial in drawing in local workers to lower the unemployment rate in Kaligelang village, Taman subdistrict, Pemalang district. Here are some earlier studies on the function of entrepreneurs:

The PPK ORMAWA IMATIKA FKIP Jambi University Implementation Team implemented Rumah Srikandi, a local community empowerment program, in 2023 with a focus on women's education. Generally speaking, Rumah Srikandi concentrates on enhancing the entrepreneurial abilities of women in Kasang Pudak Village and has demonstrated that it can significantly contribute to the growth of entrepreneurship in the community, thereby lowering unemployment (Pasaribu, et al. 2023).

The total number of company sectors is growing, particularly those involved in hospitality, restaurants, and wholesale and retail commerce, which is growing at a rate of 0.52% annually but is still unable to address Indonesia's unemployment issue. For a number of reasons, entrepreneurship is thought to be one of the elements that can support economic growth in Indonesia. It can, among other things, improve people's capacity for creativity and for organizing their thoughts and works of art (Mutiarasari, A. 2018).

An essential part of productive activities that promote economic progress in a nation is played by entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs are risk-takers who dare to develop novel production techniques. Entrepreneurs are able to start businesses because they have the guts to introduce innovations within their organizations and the ability to carry them out. The establishment of new companies will boost community welfare, create jobs, and lower unemployment (Darwanto, 2012).Munthe and Nawawi's (2024) research yields the following conclusions: (1) entrepreneurship contributes to national development; (2) digital entrepreneurship

leverages ever-more-advanced technology; (3) digital entrepreneurship is a means of lowering unemployment rates; (4) the number of unemployed in Indonesia; and (5) entrepreneurship is something that Indonesian youth and society must instill. This wraps up the study's discussion of how digitally based entrepreneurship can lower the unemployment rate.

## **METHOD**

The nature of this research, particularly the kind of library research, is literary. Research conducted at libraries involves gathering data by consulting a variety of literary sources. Books are not the only things that can be researched; documentary materials, periodicals, newspapers, and magazines can all be included. Finding different theories, laws, propositions, principles, opinions, ideas, and so on that may be used to examine and solve the problems under study is the main focus of library research. A set of procedures for gathering information from libraries, reading, recording, and processing materials from collections without requiring fieldwork are collectively referred to as library research. Research conducted at libraries involves employing techniques to gather knowledge by utilizing pre-existing resources including books, periodicals, documents, and historical narrative records. This research employs a qualitative methodology, focusing on the investigation of the comparison inference process and the scientific logic-based dynamics of the links between observable events. Qualitative research is a method that generates descriptive data from the people it observes through written words that aren't stated in terms of quantitative research. (Emadwiandr, 2013).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. The impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on unemployment**

Since Covid-19 outbreak, many businesses have ceased operations. Certain things are transient, while others have an undefined duration. Like it or not, workers will experience temporary joblessness. Furthermore, a lot of people are unemployed as a result of the government's restrictions on social distancing, lockdowns, and PSBB for red zone locations, which have restricted people's movement.

The corona virus (Covid-19) outbreak is expected to cause changes in the makeup of the Indonesian labor force. In 2020, it is expected that the number of underemployed and part-time workers would increase significantly. The workforce's makeup according to economic sector classification, business type, and working hours is the subject of this prediction. Based on this composition, there is a significant chance that this simultaneous crisis will result in 3.5 million to 8.5 million more people being unemployed in 2020. This implies that there is a chance that the unemployment rate will rise from its present range of 5.2% to 5.3%, or from 7.7% on a mild scale to 10.3% on a severe scale. 11. The nature and traits of the Covid-19 crisis in 2020 differ from those of the crises in 1998 and 2008. Recovery times will undoubtedly vary depending on the type of crisis. There have been financial and economic consequences to the various attempts to stop the virus's spread.

This effect is the result of three main sources of shocks: supply-side shocks, demand-side shocks, and behavioral shifts, which are basic adjustments in the minds of economic players. We consider the unemployment rate to be in line with Indonesia's 8 percent

definition of open unemployment. The number of part-time and underemployed workers has increased significantly.

This pandemic has numerous effects that are being felt by everyone, including social, political, cultural, and economic ones. From an economic standpoint, it appears that this epidemic has also resulted in a rise in Indonesia's unemployment rate. There are a number of causes for this, including:

- a. A lot of businesses have shut down or ceased operations, which has encouraged these businesses to fire staff members, which is one of the reasons unemployment occurs.
- b. As a result of the lock down and PSBB, there are fewer consumers and users of goods and services, which has led to firm closures and job losses in the economic sector.
- c. Due of the extreme fear and the government's orders to stay at home during the pandemic, people are unable to work or conduct business, which makes them desire to be jobless or even compel them to do so. These three factors may be mostly to blame for the dramatic rise in the unemployment rate during this epidemic (Kasnelly, 2020).

The PSBB, which has restricted people's economic activities, has contributed to a decline in Indonesia's economic growth. The government has also urged the public to adhere to health precautions, such as keeping a safe distance from others, avoiding crowds, and staying at home when there is no need to leave the house. Finally, a policy for work from home and school from home has been issued. Due to their forced stay at home, customers find it difficult to receive their daily necessities, and entrepreneurs find it challenging to make direct sales. Many industries or businesses had to select the last resort, which was layoffs (termination of employment), because they were bankrupt or had no cash flow (no money or income was created to be able to offer wages or allowances to workers). The Industrial Chamber of Commerce (Kadin) reported that 6 million workers have been sent home due to layoffs as of May 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic is reported to have had an impact on a number of sectors, including the tourism industry (which is important to Indonesia's economy), MSME sector, household sector, banking sector, textile sector, retail sector, and so forth.

The industry with the biggest decline in labor absorption was the trade sector (a decline that ranged from 677,000 to 953,200 workers). With 3.2% to 4.5% of its workforce in that sector in February 2020, the construction industry has experienced the greatest reduction in labor absorption. Then, some industries, such education, financial and insurance services, health and social services, information and communication services, and education, would still need labor during the pandemic. In the meantime, trade, manufacturing, construction, services, and lodging are the industries that will lose a significant number of jobs, according to Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency) 2020. Trade, manufacturing, construction, services, and lodging are the industries that will lose a significant number of jobs, according to Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency) 2020. In the meanwhile, 212,394 workers and 1,205,191 workers were put off in the formal sector as of April 13, 2020, according to a study by Indayani and Hartono (2020), which was based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemenaker). Approximately 282,000 individuals work in the non-formal sector and do not receive any remuneration.

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According to Jamsostek data, aside from the Ministry of Manpower, 454 thousand employees from the official sector and 537 thousand employees from the non-formal sector were laid off and sent home. Then, based on data from the Ministry of Manpower as of April 20, 2020, a study by Mardiyah and Nurwati (2020) titled "The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Increasing Unemployment Rates in Indonesia" states that as of that date, 84,926 companies in the formal sector had laid off employees, totaling 241,431 workers and 1,304,777 layoffs. In the meantime, there are 31,444 informal sector businesses, and 538,385 laborers have been laid off and sent home (Krisnandika et al., 2021).

## **2. Unemployment, causal factors and types**

A person who is of working age but does not work or has no income is said to be unemployed. One of the issues Indonesia still needs to deal with is unemployment. There needs to be an immediate response to the rising unemployment rate. Furthermore, one of the things impeding societal welfare is unemployment. In addition, unemployment leads to a number of other issues. For instance, factors that affect economic growth include poverty, inflation, and crime. It is impossible to dispute this as without a cause, there can be no consequence. We can observe and understand the biggest effect of Indonesia's high unemployment rate, which is poverty, which affects social wellbeing.

There are various forms of joblessness. There are two methods for classifying the various forms of unemployment: one method is based on the factors that lead to unemployment, and the other method is based on the traits of unemployed.

- a. Unemployment types according to causes
- b. The following categories of unemployment can be separated based on unemployment:
  - 1) Frictional or typical unemployment it's not that these jobless individuals can't find employment: rather, it's because they are searching for better employment opportunities.
  - 2) Unemployment cycles  
The economy does not always grow in a predictable way. When overall demand is higher, entrepreneurs are sometimes motivated to boost output. Unemployment declines as more new workers find employment. On the other hand, aggregate demand sharply declines at other periods. For instance, a drop in commodity prices may be the cause of this fall in nations that produce agricultural raw materials. Other connected businesses are impacted by this setback and will see a decrease in the market for their products. As a result of businesses cutting staff or closing their doors due to this drop in aggregate demand, unemployment will rise.
  - 3) The Unemployment System not every industry and business in the economy will grow further: some will face difficulties. One or more of the following reasons contribute to this decline: the introduction of new, improved products; the reduction in demand for these products due to technological advancements; the high cost of production making it uncompetitive; and the sharp decline in industrial production exports as a result of increased international competition. The industry's production activities will decrease as a result of this drop, forcing



some employees to take layoffs and lose their jobs. Structural unemployment is the term used to describe current unemployment.

4) Technological unemployment

Unemployment can also be caused by the replacement of human labor by machines and chemicals.

c. Unemployment categories according to their attributes  
The following classifications of unemployment are also possible based on the prevalent characteristics of unemployment:

1) Unemployment that is open

The growth in job openings, which is less than the increase in labor, is what causes this unemployment.

2) Covert joblessness The industries

that are most affected by unemployment are agriculture and services. Labor is needed for every economic activity, and how much labor is used depends on a variety of factors. It is a common occurrence in many developing nations for an economic activity to employ more people than is necessary for it to operate effectively. Overuse of labor is categorized as hidden unemployment. Servants at restaurants who need more juice and huge agricultural families who labor on tiny plots of land are two examples

3) Unemployment during certain seasons.

The agriculture and fishing industries account for the majority of this unemployment. Rubber tappers and fishers are unable to complete their task during the rainy season and are thus rendered jobless. Their land is unusable for rice fields during the dry season. Apart from that, the period following planting and harvesting is often quiet on the rice fields. Rubber tappers, fishers, and rice farmers will be obliged to find alternative employment if they do not find other work throughout the aforementioned period. This type of unemployment is known as seasonal unemployment.

4) Underemployed.

They might merely put in one to two days or one to four hours a day of work. Employees with the aforementioned work durations are categorized as underemployed, or simply underemployed. We refer to this particular form of unemployment as underemployment.

The main reason of unemployment is typically an imbalance between the quantity of workers and available jobs. The economy frequently suffers from unemployment since it lowers people's productivity and income, which can result in poverty and other social issues. Because they are not making any money, unemployed people cut back on their consumption, which lowers prosperity and wellbeing. The unemployed person and their family may have detrimental psychological repercussions from prolonged unemployment. An excessively high unemployment rate might also lead to social, political, and security unrest, which will impede progress. A number of sectors will be impacted by the unemployment rate. The state and local economies are two of them.

Regarding the nation's economics

- 1) A decline in the per capita income;
  - 2) A reduction in the amount of tax-based government revenue.
  - 3) A rise in the social costs that the government is required to bear.
  - 4) May raise the national debt
- d. For the community
- 1) Being unemployed is a psychologically taxing experience.
  - 2) Because abilities aren't used while one isn't employed, unemployment can lead to their elimination.
  - 3) Political and societal instability will result from unemployment. (Sejati, 2020).

### **3. The role of local entrepreneurs in reducing the unemployment rate**

In the social sphere, unemployment can lead to a number of crimes, political and social issues, and poverty. In addition, having unemployed people waste their daily consumption of necessities like rice, oil, water, sugar, clothing, and so on without engaging in activities that generate cash is a burden on society. According to Article 27, Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, "every Indonesian citizen has the right to a decent living, so the government is obliged to provide employment opportunities and protect the rights of workers," every Indonesian has the right to a decent life in daily life. Article 4 of Law No. 13 of 2003 states that employment development is based on the integration and partnership principles and that unemployment is defined as the state in which an individual does not have any income at a productive age, which is between 15 and 65 years old.

- a. Encouraging and compassionately employing labor force;
- b. Ensuring fair job opportunities and supplying workers in line with regional and national development requirements
- c. Protecting employees so they can achieve success
- d. Enhancing the well-being of laborers and their kin.

"To overcome the problem of unemployment, the role of the Manpower and Transmigration Service as a stabilizer is to continue to ensure that every worker and job seekers can get work that is suitable and appropriate for the abilities they have. We also help provide legal protection to all workers so that all of their rights as workers can be fulfilled," stated Mr. Muhammad Nasir Sp.d., Head of the Manpower Division, in an interview with the author about the role of regional government as a stabilizer in overcoming unemployment. Secondly, we help small and medium-sized company players gain technical expertise and knowledge so they may become more autonomous and trustworthy. In addition, the Department of Manpower and Transmigration offers a variety of workforce training programs at BLK with the goal of enhancing knowledge and specialized abilities to make it simpler for job searchers to find employment or launch their own businesses. Then, in order to give job seekers special attention, we also work with different companies to provide information about open positions. Furthermore, we keep up with development, construction, and improvement projects in underprivileged areas as well as data collection. It is hoped that

when people's rights are realized, it will be possible to bring about stability in the political, social, and cultural spheres.

In addition, since the majority of West Aceh's land is made up of rice fields, dense forests, and the sea, the government must develop policies and implement a number of other programs to boost employment opportunities. These include:

- a. Developing community potential in the maritime, agricultural, and plantation sectors. Effective and professional management of this could lead to the creation of worthwhile job prospects.
- b. Simplify business actor licensing immediately in order to draw in most investors from both inside and beyond the region. This will encourage the development of an investment climate that is favorable to employment creation.
- c. To ensure more equal development, use the transmigration system and move dense populations to sparsely populated areas by assisting them in the fields of agriculture, plantations, and animal husbandry.
- d. Expand the tourism and cultural industry in Aceh by promoting the area abroad to draw in visitors from other countries and increase the amount of money that is exchanged.
- e. Carry out cooperative synergies between State-Owned and Private-Owned Enterprises that have employment relationships so that they can increase new job opportunities (Setiawan, 2022).

#### **4. Concept and development of entrepreneurship**

Since Suparman Sumahamidjaya popularized the term "entrepreneur," the general public in our nation has grown aware of entrepreneurship. Since then, the term "entrepreneur" has started to appear in a variety of mass media, including magazines, newspapers, radio, television, and even in later developments, lectures and seminars, as well as courses, which have been held to raise public awareness of the growth of entrepreneurship in the nation. A lot of people and analysts have attempted to explain "what exactly is meant by entrepreneurship." A number of observers who were present in the workshop "In 1976, Indonesia's Entrepreneurship Education and Development System," the definition of entrepreneurship as an activity or person who carries out activities with the characteristics of being inventive, productive, creative, diligent, tenacious, not easily satisfied, and brave enough to take risks with prior calculations was mentioned by a number of people, including Suparman, Moh. Said, W.P. Napitupulu, Rusly Syarif, Taufik Rashid, and Bing P. Lukman. Any anybody with entrepreneurial traits, regardless of their occupation—trader, businessman, employee, soldier, farmer, scientist, or government official—can be classified as an entrepreneur.

The terms "wira" and "private" are the etymological roots of the word "entrepreneur." Hero is a word that connotes bravery, might, dashing, noblesse, example, mighty, or fighter. Swa and sta are combined to form the term private. Swa stands for alone, and sta for standing. Expanding upon this etymological definition, Wasty Soemarno defined entrepreneurship as "entrepreneurship is courage, excellence and courage in meeting needs and solving life's problems with the strength that exists within oneself." The Center for Cooperative Training and Small Entrepreneur Development also made a statement along

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these lines. entrepreneur/entrepreneur means a warrior who is brave, noble, brave, and worthy of being a role model in the business field. In other words, entrepreneurs are people who have entrepreneurial characteristics, namely the courage to take risks, priority, creativity and exemplary handling of a business or company based on their own will and abilities.

If the definition is supplemented by examples and a step-by-step explanation of each concept, it will be simpler to understand. We're confident that your understanding of entrepreneurship has started to take shape, particularly after observing the traits of someone with an entrepreneurial mindset. It is also necessary to note in the description of Learning Activity 1 that a variety of expert-contributed research and publications are currently available to help clarify the conversation about the field of entrepreneurship. We would like to invite you to take a quick look at the history of entrepreneurship as a result.

The idea of entrepreneurship was first presented in France in the eighteenth century by an economist by the name of Richard Cantillon, who made the connection between the government's and entrepreneurs' shared responsibility for taking on risk in order to operate the economy. Several entrepreneurs participated in the industrial revolution that occurred in England over the same time period. They were influential figures in the revolution at the time, particularly in terms of their willingness to take chances and change things. Many economists at the time attempted to define what the term "entrepreneur" meant. The majority of the definitions and references for entrepreneurship that existed before to the 1950s were the result of contributions made by economists. Cantillon (1725), Jean Baptiste Say (1803), a well-known French economist at the time, and Josep Schumpeter (1934), a brilliant 20th-century economist, are a few examples. Each of them has written about how entrepreneurship affects economic growth. Many attempts have been made in the ensuing decades to characterize and define what entrepreneurship actually is. Here are a few examples of the drawbacks of being an entrepreneur.

“... entrepreneurship ... consists in doing things that are not generally done in the ordinary course of business routine; it is essentially a phenomenon that comes under the wider aspect of leadership (Entrepreneurship is all actions that are generally not carried out in routine business activities, but is a phenomenon that appears in aspects of leadership).

A bridge between society as a whole, particularly its economic aspects, and the profit-oriented institutions set up to exploit its economic endowments and stratify, like bees can, its economic desires is provided by entrepreneurship, at least in non-authoritarian societies. (Entrepreneurship is a bridge in society overall, especially when it comes to its economic aspects, and in profit-oriented institutions that were established to take advantage of all sources owned economy and to as closely as possible satisfy the community's economic needs. At least in non-authoritarian societies). There is consensus that when we discuss entrepreneurship, we are referring to a certain type of conduct that comprises: (1) initiative taking, (2) the organizing or reorganizing of social economic mechanisms to turn resources and situations into practical account, and (3) the acceptance of risk of failure (entrepreneurship, there is agreement that we are talking about a behavior that includes (1) taking the initiative, (2) organizing or reorganizing socio-economic mechanisms to change

situations and resources into something profitable, and (3) acceptance of the risk of failure). (Darojat & Sumiyati, n.d.).

## **CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This study suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic has raised Indonesia's unemployment rate because of job losses, company closures, and limits on economic activities based on survey and analysis results. The causes of unemployment are categorized as normal/frictional, cyclical, structural, technical, and open/hidden, seasonal, and underemployment. Unemployment has three effects: lower income, higher social expenses, and instability. Promoting entrepreneurship is the answer to the unemployment problem. According to research, local business owners have a significant impact in lowering unemployment in Kaligelang Village, Pemalang. The development of entrepreneurship is accomplished through business capital provision, mentoring, and training. It is envisaged that this endeavor will lessen joblessness and enhance the country's economy.

A major issue that can have a variety of detrimental effects on people and society is unemployment. A variety of stakeholders, including the local business community and government, must work together to overcome this. To boost employment opportunities, the government can implement a number of policies and programs, including: Creating cooperative synergies between state-owned and privately owned enterprises; streamlining the transmigration system; streamlining business licensing; developing the tourism and culture sector; and developing community potential in the maritime, agricultural, and plantation sectors. By starting new firms, local entrepreneurs can contribute to the growth of the labor force and the income of the populace. The idea of entrepreneurship is about managing a firm with one's own initiative, determination, and inventiveness. Entrepreneurs that are successful possess traits like creativity, daring to take chances, and never giving up.

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