



IJSRM

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An Official Publication of Human Journals




Human Journals

Research Article


August 2019 Vol.:13, Issue:2

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Migration and Entrepreneurship Driving Factors towards Savunese Street Vendors in Kupang City, Indonesia



IJSRM
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
An Official Publication of Human Journals



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Submission: 21 July 2019
Accepted: 26 July 2019
Published: 30 August 2019



HUMAN JOURNALS

www.ijsrm.humanjournals.com

Keywords: Migration, Entrepreneurship Driving Factors, Savunese Street Vendors, Kupang City, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship of the Savunese people is evidently stronger than that of other ethnicities in the East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia. It is what drives them to venture on small scaled businesses in urban areas and larger cities, most notably as street vendors, aside from other niches such as haberdashers, vegetable sellers, fishmongers, roasted corn sellers, etc. The importance of this research is related to the scarcity or unavailability of studies that focuses on entrepreneurship of Savunese people. A common feature from the Savunese street vendors is the retailing of various daily needs, which is targeted to be traded to local people and those who pass by the kiosks. All goods are easily supplied from local grocers who are accustomed to trading with small scaled business and retailers. Driving factors leading to the selection of Kupang City by the Svunese migrants are among the positive information obtained from previous migrants who have settled in the destination, high employment opportunities, easiness of starting business with low capital, accessible trading locations, and the relatively high population rate which points to large market potential.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background

People of the Savunese ethnicity from the East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia are highly mobile. They are spread in almost all regions of the East Nusa Tenggara Province, particularly within short geographical distances from Savu Island where they originate from. Kupang City is a peculiar geographical destination for Savunese migrants, where they commonly fill in professional positions in the formal sector such as government officials, and that of the informal sector such as entrepreneurs in small, medium and large scaled enterprises. As workers in the informal sector, Savunese migrants generally pursue their livelihood as entrepreneurs such as that of street vendors located near to local settlements and offices.

Studies related to entrepreneurship of Savunese people are very limited. Savu Island is located relatively distant from the other islands in East Nusa Tenggara, and the people do have distinct ethnicity characteristics in terms of language, traditions, customs and strong beliefs across generations. Kana (1983) published "*Buku Dunia Orang Sabu*" (A Book of the World of Savunese People) which explored the social life of Savunese people, among others are the houses, rituals related to the circle of human life, and perspectives relating natural phenomenon to the human life. This particular book could be the only reference on the study of Savunese people. The widespread of Savunese street vendors in urban areas in Indonesia calls for further study towards this phenomenon. Accordingly, this research aims to analyze the migration and entrepreneurship factors that drive Savunese people to leave their place of origin and migrate to Kupang City as a destination for working in the informal sector as street vendors.

A. Research Questions

This research focuses on analyzing the following:

1. What are the physiographical and social environment factors that drive Savunese people to migrate?

2. What are the factors that attract Savunese people to select Kupang City as the destination of migration?
3. Why do Savunese migrants venture on the informal sector as street vendors?
4. How do Savunese migrants develop entrepreneurship?
5. What are the socio-economic conditions of the Savunese street vendor migrants?

B. Aim of Research

This research aims to identify:

1. Physiographical and social environmental factors that drive Savunese people to migrate to Kupang City
2. Factors that attract Savunese people to select Kupang City as the destination of migration
3. The reason why Savunese migrants venture on the informal sector as street vendors
4. How Savunese migrants develop entrepreneurship
5. The socio-economic conditions of the Savunese street vendor migrants

C. Importance of Research

Entrepreneurship of the Savunese people is evidently stronger than that of other ethnicities in the East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia. It is what drives them to venture on small scaled businesses in urban areas and larger cities, most notably as street vendors, aside from other niches such as haberdashers, vegetable sellers, fishmongers, roasted corn sellers, etc. The importance of this research is related to the scarcity or unavailability of studies that focuses on entrepreneurship of Savunese people.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHOD

This research undertook a qualitative study. Accordingly, the analysis will take that of the qualitative method. As pointed by Strauss (1987:3), a qualitative study may utilize a variety

of specialized non-mathematical techniques. Data analysis follows an interactive analysis as introduced by Miles and Huberman (1992).

A. Sampling Method

This research utilizes purposive and snowball sampling techniques in order to select the research sample. Research subjects are Savunese household migrants who have already settled in Kupang City for a minimum of five years, and who pursue their livelihood as street vendors that trade close to community settlements and office or school complexes. The snowballing technique administers the researcher to select samples based on suggestions from other migrants which are based on similar characteristics in terms of livelihood and period of stay in Kupang City.

B. Source of Data

Primary data for this study are extracted through the research subjects which were observed and interviewed, supported by data and other relative information obtained from several notable Savunese figures.

C. Instrument of Research

Data were collected through observation and interview instruments. Observation is a method in which the researcher conducted field examination to capture essential information regarding culture, whereas interviews utilized open ended questions within a small sample (Silverman, 1993:9). The qualitative research assumes a study to be realistic and holistic, one that cannot be separated into research variables. The researcher relies on facts obtained from the field, therefore the researcher himself is regarded as the main instrument in this study.

D. Data Collection Method

Data collection was conducted by the researcher with assistance of a team which consisted of several postgraduate students from the Masters of Social Studies Education Program of Nusa Cendana University which are of Savu ethnicity and are origins from the Savu Raijua District, hence possess knowledge of Savunese culture, tradition, and language. Data were collected through in-depth interviews upon informants, and observation upon the routines of the entrepreneurs in developing and running their businesses. Moreover, additional interviews

were conducted upon several notable Savunese figures. Documentation in the process of data collection added to information and understandings of the research subjects.

E. Validity of Data

A qualitative research confirms its internal validity through credibility and external validity through transferability. Reliability is confirmed through dependability, whereas objectivity is justified in conformability (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). Credibility of this research is strengthened by the lengthiness of the period of data collection employing a triangulation method up to the point of saturation. Reliability of the research data was tested through an audit trial conducted by the team of researchers. Such were carried out through a series of discussions. Other efforts to justify for reliability were through data presentation as detailed, clear, and accurate in such that distortion of interpretation is minimized. Moreover, the use of tools such as recording devices and cameras assisted the researcher in data collection.

F. Data Analysis Technique

A qualitative research undertakes distinct analysis techniques than that of a quantitative research. Strauss (1983: 3) points out that a qualitative analysis may use a variety of specialized non-mathematical techniques. This research employed an interactive model analysis as presented by Miles and Huberman (1992), which arranges the analysis into four stages as data collection, data reduction, data presentation, data verification and conclusion.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Geographical Conditions of Migrants' Place of Origin and Destination

1. Geographical Conditions of Migrants' of Place of Origin

Savu Raijua District is comprised of a cluster of small islands located in the southern areas of East Nusa Tenggara. Savu Raijua was inaugurated as an independent district by Indonesia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mardiyanto, on 29 October 2015 as a division of the region of Kupang District.

a) Physiography Conditions

Astronomically, Savu Raijua District is located at 121° 41' 00" – 122° 00' 30" East Longitude and 10° 25' 00" – 10° 37' 00" South Latitude. Geographically, Savu Raijua is bordered by the Indian Ocean in the East and South, and Savu Sea in the West and North. The total area of Savu is 460.47 km² or approximately 0.97% of the total area of East Nusa Tenggara (information obtained from the Regional Secretariat of Savu Raijua District). In terms of topography, Savu is categorized as narrow lands with relatively low hills surrounded by the Indian Ocean and Savu Sea. Savu Raijua's land elevation is at an average of 0 – 310 meters above sea level. Slopes of 0% - 15% is at the West and East, whilst slopes of 15% - 40% are located in the Central and West Savu, alongside the regions of Liae, Mehara, and Raijua. Savu Raijua is of tropical climate, marked by lengthy summers and low rainfalls. The yearly rainfall in Savu ranges from 14 to 69 days.

b) Sociography Conditions

The population of Savu Raijua amounted to 72,960 people in 2010 and rose to 74,403 people in 2011, which comprise of 38,361 males and 36,687 females with a gender ratio of 107. Households subject to poverty amounts to 17,435 spread in all regions of Savu islands. Human development index of Savu Raijua comprise of four components, namely life expectancy, literacy rate, duration of education, and expenditure per capita for the last three years (2011 to 2013). These figures are as 56.12, 57.12, and 57.74, respectively.

2. Geographical Conditions of Migrants' of Place of Destination

a) Physiographical Conditions

Kupang is astronomically located at 10° 36' 34" – 10° 39' 58" South Longitude and 123° 32' 23" – 123° 37' 01" East Latitude. Geographically, Kupang is bordered by Kupang Bay to the North, Central and West Kupang Sub-District to the East, West Kupang Sub-District, Semau Straight and Kupang District to the West, and West Kupang Sub-District to the South. The total area of Kupang is 260,127 km² which comprise of a land mass of 180.27 km² or 18.207 ha, and sea of 94.79 km² or 9479 ha. The area with the highest density counts up to 17,435 ha, which is led to by the growing number of people in the particular region. Migrants from Savu Raijua alongside those from other regions contribute to the high density in the urban area. A total of 5,090.05 ha of green area is accessible. East Nusa Tenggara Province is

exposed to relatively short periods of rainfall; approximately 100 days a year with an extensive period of dry season. The driest month is July with 99 mm of rainfall, whereas the highest rainfalls occur in February with the intensity of 299 mm. Kupang's climate is that of Af type based on the Koppen-Geiger system, and the average temperature is 26.6 C (id.climate-data.org). The topography of Kupang is formed by karst mountains which is known as the karst of Timor, which were historically formed through uplifting movements of corals. Land overlays stretching from the coastlines to the central areas of the island forms terraces as the manifestation of the uplifting movements. Kupang City is categorized as that of low plains due to being situated below 500 meters above sea level.

b) Sociographical Conditions

The population of Kupang City counts for 174,429 as of 1990, and 235,912 as of 2000 based on the population census. In 2010, the population rose to 336,239 people, which accounts for 7.18% of the whole East Nusa Tenggara population. The population growth from the period of 2000 – 2010 is therefore 2.07%. Such figure points to a relatively high growth, indicating a strong appeal from the particular region for urbanization. The urbanization rate of Kupang City is similar to that of Malaysia (3.9%), Equador (3.7%), The Philippines and El Salvador (3.6%), and Iraq (3.9%). Indonesia itself has a population growth of 4.4%.

Human development index of Kupang City during the last several years has shown an increase. As released by the Central Bureau of Statistics of East Nusa Tenggara in 2014, the figure of 2010 is 77.31, of 2011 is 77.71, of 2012 is 78.37, and of 2013 rose to 78.62. A particular component of the human development index which is life expectancy also shows an increase from 72.623 in 2010 up to 73.46 in 2013.

3. Factors from Place of Origin Leading to Migration

a) Physiographical Conditions

Narrow plains and low mountains topography depicts a relatively undesirable area for settlements and business affairs. Dry climate is marked by extensive periods of dry season, where the rainfalls are only 14 to 69 days a year lead to problematic sources of water. The environment therefore becomes arid with low vegetation coverings. Difficulties in sources of water negatively affects domestic and farming interests.

b) Socio-economic Conditions

The prime commodity of agriculture in Savu is sorghum. In the rainy season, Savunese people plant rice, red onion, and green beans. In terms of plantation, the main commodities are coconut, cashew nut, and papyrus. From papyrus, Savunese people produce “*Gula Sabu*” (Savu sugar), which is traded to Kupang City. Agricultural and plantation commodities are unsubstantial in quantity for trading, yet they are merely for family consumption and customary purposes such as that in funerals and marriages. In terms of livestock, Savunese people raise cows, horses, goats, buffalo, sheep, and pigs. The prospect of such livestock in Savu does not account for commercial value due to being purposed only for customary events. Although Savu is situated in the midst of sea waters, the maritime culture of Savunese people are low hence deterring prospects in the field of fishery and marine. Maritime activities are generally carried out by migrants from the South Sulawesi region. These economy depictions of Savunese migrants point to a strong impression that the Savunese people are subject to low livelihoods, indicated by unstable sources of income. Research informants expressed that there are no sources of stable income in Savu Raijua. Migrants did only rely on agricultural products which are very limited. Motives for trading goods and services are low due to the limited market and low purchasing power of the people in Savu Raijua. These factors do become the drivers for Savunese people to migrate and endeavour Kupang City as street traders. This indicates a strong entrepreneurship mentality within Savu people.

In terms of education, parents of the migrants generally are of low education as of elementary school. A large number of parents were not even engaged in any form of formal education whatsoever. The analysis of Savu Raijua’s human development index underlines this phenomenon. Settlements of the migrants in their place of origin were in provisional housings as custom homes with midrib walls and papyrus roofs. Such housings reflect low economic power, which yet again drives the people to migrate.

4. Factors from Place of Destination Leading to Migration

Kupang City as the capital of East Nusa Tenggara Province functions as the centre for governance, public services such as education and healthcare, economy development, and social and cultural development. The function of public services generally becomes an appeal for migrants. Moreover, the centre of economy indicates higher capital and cash turnovers

hence opportunity for employment. In the context of Asia Pacific region, cities offer better livelihood than that of rural areas (Harmadi & Chotib, 2015).

Specifically, factors of the place of destination which drive people from Savu to migrate are listed in the following:

- a) Migrants from Savu Raijua possess knowledge and information regarding exceptional opportunities in Kupang City from previous migrants who have already settled in the place of destination.
- b) Migrants regard Kupang City as a place of destination with a dense population, which points to considerable quantities of potential customers for their anticipated business ventures. As the migrants see Savu island as less dense. Moreover, they found the people of Savu Island to possess low purchasing power, the East Nusa Tenggara capital offers relatively greater appeal for business.
- c) Migrants recognize that Kupang is a relatively large city with a larger economy base, higher capital and cash turnover, hence open doors for the opportunity to raising capital in order to embark on business ventures such as street vendors.
- d) Migrants perceive that Kupang City is filled with employment opportunities such as shopkeepers, construction workers, workmen, and street vendors. Among these options, street vendor is perceived as the most attractive.
- e) The distance between Savu Raijua and Kupang City is relatively short, with travelling options of sea and air. Sea transport is cheaper, such as that of ferries which takes 12 hours of transport, or speed boats which takes 4 hours. Other options to travel by sea are via motorboats and “*Kapal Motor Awu*” of PT PELNI, which takes up to 8 hours of travel. Previous migrants from Savu Raijua commonly travelled to Kupang City via sea transport due to cheaper prices.
- f) Potential trading locations in Kupang city is relatively accessible. Busy sideroads and traffic intersections, school zones, bus terminals, and office complexes, which are common locations for starting up a trading business, are perceived as that of easy access with high visibility. Location is regarded as an utmost essential factor within the marketing mix of any business, thus high accessibility has its own appeal for the Savunese migrants.

g) Street vendors in Kupang City are not required of legal permits to start up their business ventures. Moreover, such trading activities historically are never evicted by the government. To start up a street trading venture, migrants generally would need to gain permission from the head of the institution in which the business is to be located next to. The street vendors then would generally be functioned as the “guards” or “extra security personnel” of the relating institution. In particular situations, the migrants would help maintain the tidiness of the complex of the institution. The migrants however, notice that their presence should not interfere with traffic.

h) Traded goods are of daily necessities (displayed in Table 5.1.), which suggests easiness of supply. These goods are to be supplied from local wholesalers, which makes it easy for the traders’ operating activities.

5. Entrepreneurship of Migrants as Street Vendors

Entrepreneurship is a manifestation of motivation and competency. Accordingly, one would activate conative and affective features in order to carry out necessary tasks of an entrepreneur. Skills and abilities of the Savunese migrants are the assessment criteria in evaluating the entrepreneurship factor. Specifically, entrepreneurship within the Savunese migrant context is evaluated based on the identified advancement in the conative aspect which drives the Savunese migrants to launch and run a new business while taking the risks that come along with it, in seeking for profit. In launching the new venture, the entrepreneur would identify business opportunities and seize it by managing all necessary resources.

The Performance indicators of Savunese migrants in developing entrepreneurship as street vendors, comprise of the ability to identify, plan, and organize in: a) seizing business opportunities, b) factors of success and failure, c) starting up a new business, d) types of goods to be traded, e) legal procedures in terms of permit, f) carrying out transactional activities, and g) changes in structure and concepts in undergoing trading activities as street vendors.

Several factors that influence Savunese migrants to choose to venture in street vendors are among the small scaled nature of the business, relative low capital, no need for capital leverage hence may utilize owners’ equity, independency incorporating family members, no necessary specific skills required, no requirement for permits, and the accessibility of trading locations.

a) Low capital requirement

Lunching a small street venture does not require significant amounts of capital, which is a peculiar appeal for the Savunese Migrants. They generally do not use leverage in starting up the business; migrants raise capital through their own savings from working in previous, various odd jobs such as that of shopkeepers, construction workers, painters, plumbers, etc. Moreover, aid from family members such as own parents and parents in laws helps for the initial funding. The amount of start-up capital varies, generally based on type of traded goods. Based on data collection, the minimum amount in which a migrant may start up the venture is at Rp. 150,000 (year 1996), with a maximum amount at Rp. 8,000,000 in the current years. The amount of assets varies from Rp. 30,000,000 – Rp. 60,000,000.

b) Labor Circumstances

The Savunese migrants either work on their own or employ family members for the purpose of trading goods and other operational activities. Migrants who are married usually delegate the husband to be directly involved with the trading of goods are the husbands. On the other hand, wives are more likely responsible for in-house activities such as managing household daily needs (cooking, laundry, babysitting). In situations where the husband is temporarily away, such as visiting relatives in Savu Island, all trading duties are delegated to the wife. As for the migrants of the single category, all trading activities are individually managed. On occasional leaves, family members particularly siblings, are generally delegated for trading responsibilities.

c) Traded Products

A common feature from the Savunese street vendors is the retailing of various daily needs, which is targeted to be traded to local people and those who pass by the kiosks. All goods are easily supplied from local grocers who are accustomed to trading with small scaled business and retailers. Aside from trading daily goods, the migrants also offer trading of services. A number of the participants venture on tire repair services, where the main capital required for such feature is a compressor pump machine. Compressor pumps are owned by the street vendors as a means of business expansion to serve aeration for passing vehicles (cars and motorcycles). These compressors are purchased by using the savings from the regular trading activities. Necessary skills for serving on tire repairs are developed through training provided by the local Employment and Transmigration Office. The service venture is favourable to the

migrants as the number of motor vehicles in Kupang City is growing at a high rate, whereas such services are limited. Table 5 displays the variety of products offered by Savunese street vendors in Kupang City.

Table 5.1. Categories of Goods and Services Traded by Savunese Street Vendor Migrants in Kupang City

Sr. No.	Type of Product	Notes
1	Biscuits	Various flavours and brands
2	Instant Noodles	Various flavours and brands
3	Bread	Various flavours local products
4	Cigarettes	Various flavours and brands
5	Mineral Water	Various brands and packaging
6	Soft drinks, sweet drinks	Various flavours, brands and packaging
7	Instant Coffee	Various flavours, brands and packaging
8	Lollies	Various flavours and brands
9	Benzine	Bottled packaging
10	Mobile phone credits	Various providers and price packages
11	Tire repairs	Utilizing skills and pump compressors
12	Taxi bike services	Utilizing motorcycles for those who own
13	Motorbike wash services	Located adjoined with kiosk

Source: Primary Data (2015)

d) Necessary Skills

A strong passion for embracing a better life in Kupang City becomes the foundation for the migrants' endeavour. Work ethos, spirit, discipline, honesty, leading a simple life, and reluctancy to be a burden for others, are the characteristics of the Savunese street vendor migrants. Moreover, the migrants consider hospitality as a main capital in carrying out their trading activities. They believe that the good deeds they provide will return back to them in form of success. The nature of small scaled businesses which require relatively small capital does not require specific set of skills. On the other hand, experience and strong willingness becomes the main leverage for venturing as street vendors.

e) Accessible Location and Easiness of Permits

Location is an important mix in starting up a new business venture; it could determine ones' success or failure. Savunese migrants deliberately chose to launch their businesses among busy intersections and traffic and as close as possible to the street. They generally select sites such as schools, offices, and bus terminals where traffic is mostly busy. Accordingly, they should consider on keeping the site safe and comfortable for any passing pedestrians or vehicles. The Savunese street vendors do not require legal permits from the local government. Procedures in starting up their ventures would generally take on selecting a strategic location and approaching the head of the office or school in which the business will be launched. The traders are oftentimes assigned to be responsible for maintaining the cleanliness of the office or school sites.

6. Socio-Economic Life in Place of Destination

The socio-economic life comprises of a wide range of aspects. The success of Savunese street vendor migrants in terms of economy reflect their socio-economic status in the place of destination.

a) Education

Education in regards to human life and national development has a strong correlation with the business realm. Schweke (2004) argues that education does not only produce human resources of quality with knowledge and skills which includes that of technology. Nevertheless, education can also enforce a healthy and conducive business climate necessary for economic growth. The Savunese migrants in general are of varied educational backgrounds, starting from graduates of elementary school up to high school. This points to an indication that the Savunese people do have the potential to contribute to regional economic development.

b) Number of dependents

The general category of Savunese street vendor migrants in terms of family and marital status are those of singles and families with no children, hence are limited in number of dependents. For those who do have children, the number of children vary between one to three. This indicates that the migrants opt to have smaller sized families, which relates to having no

permanent housing. Renting dorms become the most common option for housing. Several traders even live in their kiosks in compliance to a 24-hour service.

c) Social and Religious Activities

Forms of social and religious activities are among *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation) in cleaning up the environment. Cleaning the environment is a particular program initiated and instructed by the local government which are commonly be carried out each Friday and on national holidays. Moreover, the Savunese migrants are actively involved in religious programs such as Church on Sundays and other Christianity events.

The Savunese migrants sustain the tradition of *Rukat'tu*, which is a ritual in which the remains (*Rukat'tu*) of a recently deceased Savunese who died outside of Savu Island is to be brought home, back to Savu Island. Such event usually takes place between May to June, which marks a calling of Savunese spirits back to their hometown. Other cultural events are that of the Pado'a dances which takes place each June to July as a sign of gratitude (based on the interview on 25 – 8 – 2015).

d) Income and Savings

The initial capital of the traders varies. For those who started business in 1996, the average capital was Rp. 150,000, which rose to Rp. 8,000,000 in recent years. The daily average income of the migrants varies from Rp. 30,000 up to Rp. 200,000, whereas the daily gross income varies from Rp. 100,000 to Rp. 500,000. As being entitled to stable income and responsible to raise a family, migrants are subject to proper financial management. Daily savings are varied from Rp. 10,000 to Rp. 30,000. Remittances are occasionally done for family members back in the place of origin.

e) House Ownership

Migrants generally rent dorms for the purposes of stocking their goods as well as for family members to house. Kiosks are primarily utilized for trading activities, although there are several migrants who chose the particular place to reside in. Lighting and electricity are commonly aided by the offices or schools in which they trade at. Others manage to install their own electricity acquired from the State Electricity Company. Toilet needs are

commonly facilitated by the nearest offices and schools. For this reason, the migrants oftentimes assist the cleaning of the facilities.

f) Vehicle Ownership

Nearly all migrants own motorbikes. Such vehicle is regarded essential for supporting their daily lives and their business. The migrants generally acquire their vehicles through credit agents, which are plentiful in Kupang City. The average down payments for a motorbike would be Rp. 500,000.

g) Other Utilities Ownership

Other assets which are commonly owned by the migrants are refrigerators, which is essential for running their business as to storing beverages such as soft drinks and other liquids best served cold.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Several conclusions can be inferred from this study, which are as follows.

1. Physiographical and social environmental factors that drive Savunese migrants to leave their place of origin are dry climate, low potential of dryland farming production, and limited employment opportunities.
2. Driving factors leading to the selection of Kupang City by the Svunese migrants are among the positive information obtained from previous migrants who have settled in the destination, high employment opportunities, easiness of starting business with low capital, accessible trading locations, and the relatively high population rate which points to large market potential.
3. Savunese migrants venture on entrepreneurship in the informal sector, particularly as street vendors. The motives of such rose from when they were still living in Savu Island. They realize the low capital on starting such venture and the easiness in starting up the

business in regards to permits. Along with high passion, they do possess exceptional working ethos.

4. Savunese migrants develop entrepreneurship by the ability to seize business opportunities, identify key success factors, and plan on new business ventures. Migrants decide on the type of products to be traded and understand the procedures for business permits. Moreover, they possess the basic skills for trading goods and services.

5. In terms of socio-economic life of the Savunese migrants in Kupang City, educational levels vary from elementary to high school. Families are of two to three children, which are relatively small in size. As of religiosity, the migrants are involved in Church services; therefore they choose to close their kiosks on Sunday mornings.

B. Suggestions

Several suggestions related to the study of Savunese migrants are as follows:

1. Addressed for the People and Local Government of Savu Raijua

In order to be a successful migrant, one should have the passion for entrepreneurship for a better life and not be a burden for other family members. Preserving a healthy attitude is deemed important in the place of destination. Remittance may be a particular contribution for the development of Savu Raijua. The local government should enhance its role in empowering its people through adequate infrastructures and public services.

2. Addressed for the People and Local Government Kupang City

The people of Kupang City should realize that the migration phenomenon is a demographical fact that takes place in numerous urban areas. Migration has a positive impact in terms of contribution to a City's development, particularly that of economy and trade. Accordingly, living in harmony alongside migrants should be realized and sustained.

The government of Kupang City should take notice of the accelerating rate of population growth, which is 3.52 % according to the census in 2010. Mannerly population administration is an ongoing necessity. People with no clear identity, no adequate set of skills, and no entrepreneurship or business passion is a burden for the City itself. Such circumstance has the

potential to rise conflicts, slums, and squatters which interfere with the City's infrastructure plans and increase traffic congestion.

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