In 2011—I got a residency opportunity at Seoul Art Space Geumcheon in South Korea; and at that time I was friends with some migrant workers in Seoul and some of them joined a video-making class initiated by a Korean man named Kim Ichan.
Videos created by Indonesian migrant workers that mostly can be viewed on virtual canals became the first inspiration of the establishment of an early work named Indo K-Work TV. They reveal numerous sides of “unknown narration”. The videos make us think furthermore about how the advancement of virtual technology (and video) has open new canals for alternative narrations related to the experience of living and working in South Korea as migrant workers.

High level of accessibility towards digital technology provokes the Indonesian migrant workers to communicate their experiences, story and narration related to spatial context surround them, through simple and various approach.
By that time, me and some of my workers friend decide to make a project together. They made the video articulating their experience about working in South Korea while my job desc is to do the translation and to create special website for their videos.
Video by Nanang Qosim, 2011

Video by Imron Rosyadi, 2011

Video by Wira Saputra, 2011

Video by The Brothers, 2011
In 2016, I had the opportunity to develop Indo K-Work to another level; upon the invitation of Maria Lind, artistic director of Gwangju Biennale at the time.
Main symbol (stands for “workers/ work”)  

Paired with host country initials letter
At that time: I interested to see how migration policy and its program have shaped the reality of migrant workers in South Korea.

Along with the increasing numbers of foreigners: the central government establish various kind of integration programs for this group of people.

So the central government set up the social integration policy, and local government implements by integrating various organizations to also play their roles.
## Major multiethnic support policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Main programs</th>
<th>Budget (billion won)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Gender Equality and Family</td>
<td>• Multicultural family support center</td>
<td>82.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1366 emergency support call center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support career opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Management of international marriage brokering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education, Science and Technology</td>
<td>• After-school education for multicultural family</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Guarantee of education rights of children of illegal immigrants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health and Welfare</td>
<td>• Health care support for married immigrants</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public assistance (basic livelihood security, emergency welfare)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>• Human rights protection for foreign workers</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Social integration program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor</td>
<td>• Support finding jobs</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support companies hiring multicultural family members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism</td>
<td>• Culture center</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Asian culture festival programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>210.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Foreign Residents Policy Committee*
And at the same time to understand the various social networks of migrant workers in South Korea. For example this is the social networks of Illegal workers. I am interested in seeing how the workers have built their very own support system by means of cooperation especially for those who are in trouble.

Chip in culture has become a very common practice among them.
Ecosystem/Various Social Network of Illegal Worker

- **Sajang/Boss/Employer:** jobs and wages
- **Church/Shelters:** unpaid wages, health access, advocacy
- **Brokers/Middleman:** job information, transportation, unpaid wages
- **Paguyuban/Kinship:** information sharing, temporary lodging
On the other hand, I see their experience working as migrant workers in South Korea as knowledge, as something valuable to be shared.

When you migrate: you travel. And when you travel: you see and learn about many things and actually you can transfer them into the form of knowledge.
Migration as knowledge
Form of remittances that we understand always refers to be monetary, whereas there are also cultural (non-monetary) remittances derived from migrating experiences.
Generation of Indonesian workers who come in the future, would benefit from a wide range of knowledge shared by the generation of Indonesian workers that currently exist.

There are so many numbers of Indonesian workers who were on a waiting list, hoping to be immediately depart to South Korea. While at the same time, there are generation of workers who already come earlier and they have experience/knowledge more than those who will come later. The next question is: whether the knowledge distributed?
BASIC IDEAS OF INDO K-WORK

① Collecting new experiences and knowledge gained during workers migrating to South Korea

② Workers can transform their experiences and knowledge to other workers who will come and work in South Korea.

③ Everyone is a learner and a teacher; and that a teacher can share

④ Construct the image of migrant workers as agents who are also actively producing knowledge
Then we cooperate with Organization of migrant workers from Indonesia in Ansan (the area where we could say that 80% of population are migrants). I also had an opportunity to work with a designer, IT engineer, and a film maker to develop this work further.

The big idea is to create a digital barn, where all the experience and knowledge will be collected or dumped here.
The project also aims to construct another possible image: migrant worker as an active agent to produce knowledge that is beneficial to others. The representation of workers that is entirely different from that generally described in mainstream mass media where news about sadness that usually takes precedence.
During our stay, the workers shared the idea about exploring video as a way to share a wide range of “survival-factory vocabulary” that is familiar in their everyday life when they work in the factories.

It relates to the fact that vocabularies they learned during the Korean Language Course (commonly undertaken during the preparation phase before workers departing to Korea) are often different from the reality that they encounter when working directly in the factory, and this often bring problems. So they want to share each of their personal experience.
Harus selesaikan jumlah target

Have to complete all the target
조심히 이거 뜨거워
Hati-hati, ini panas!

Be careful. this is hot!
What's interesting is that upon our return from Korea, workers are creatively continuing their language learning groups through virtual spaces. Where more senior workers from a particular work sector will always be ready to answer questions from junior workers.
JUL 9, 2017 AT 5:37 AM
Dicky
Bahasa koreanya sejak saya tahu tentang korea, Korea memiliki lotus apa begini sdh benar?

JUL 9, 2017 AT 5:30 AM
Alfiana
한국을 알게 된 후에

JUL 9, 2017 AT 9:42 AM
Dicky
Terimakasih mba @Alfiana Raharjo

Dicky
Sya ingin belajar bahasa koreaya tetapi terkendala masalah uang dan waktu

JUL 9, 2017 AT 9:56 AM
Alfiana

JUL 1, 2017 AT 8:32 AM
Samsul
mas/mbak... kalo boleh tnya 부담스러워요 artinya apa ya?

Shabrina
부담스러워요 terbebani

JUL 1, 2017 AT 10:59 AM
Shabrina

Dicky
Mau tanya mba mba 개설 artinya fasilitas benar apa tidak?

Shabrina
setau saya kok membuka, mendirikan ya mas

Dicky
kalo 시설 itu baru fasilitas

Dicky
Ooh iya saya salah ketik mba

Kalau 목국?

Ibu pertiwi itu maksdnya apa yh?

Shabrina
negara asal mas

Dicky
우리 목국이 yaa bahasa Indonesia

Dicky
Q cara dikamus ibu pertiwi
We also find an interesting fact that while working in Korea, the accumulation of workers' financial capital is enormous. Many are eager to use the capital to open up opportunities in the home country. But they are not connected with those who have specific knowledge and experience. Therefore, we hope to be able to facilitate it in the future. To bring together the people who have a need to learn, with people who already have the knowledge.
AHMAD YASIN, A FORMER MIGRANT WORKER WHO DEVELOP ECO-FAMILY SHOES

Products that carry environment-friendly principles, perhaps not so well known in Indonesia. However, a young man from Cilacap, Central Java named Ahmad Yasin proved that environment-friendly products crafted by him capable of reaching the

OPEN REGISTRATION ENTREPRENEURSHIP MENTORING PROGRAM

Registration of entrepreneurship mentoring program is now reopened for ex-migrant workers. Starting from September 5, 2016, the
During our stay in Ansan, Wongok-dong (the area where most of international migrants are living) the workers were also invited to share their knowledge and experience about this place using a variety of icons which is specially designed to be able to tell things that are not represented in conventional digital maps.
PLACES & STORIES

- The heart of the city
- Favorite landmark
- Place that is positive for the community
- Place that needs changes
- Place you live
- Historical event
- Important moment in personal life
- Place you work

- Peaceful place
- Polluted space
- Public space you enjoy
- Communal houses/kinship
- ID inspection zone

- Help desk
- Health facilities
- Job center
- Church/shelters
- Religious life
- Rented room
After the end of our stay we process all of our findings into a design scheme and at that time was presented during Gwangju Biennale.

The design itself is a proposal that if it could be expanded further: we hope to create a digital platform with many features that can be developed within. It is expected to support the social and cultural life of the workers: starting from those who will soon depart, up to those who will return and hope to start their opportunity in their home country; once again by connecting those who need certain knowledge and expertise, with those who have the knowledge and are willing to share.
One of the facilities to be developed in Indo K-Work is the map feature where the workers could share the opinion, memories and feeling by marking significant places, to make visible what normally remains invisible about a place.

**To create a simulation of this feature, during our stay in Ansan—where** most of the international migrants are living: we invited the Indonesian workers to share their knowledge and experience about this place. This simulation is very important for us to prototype ideas, by trying them out and modifying them later.
...suddenly there's a stranger came by and asked,...
To close this document, I invite you all to see Ansan more closely through this video:

https://tinyurl.com/ybjswbc6

Kindly watch it 😊
THANK YOU!