

Economic Impact of Migrant Workers' Income on Family Welfare in Home Country

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ABSTRACT Work is a source of income for every citizen to be able to meet the needs of his life. Work is very important and needed by everyone, both for himself and for the needs of his family. Along with the uncertain economic conditions after the onset of Covid-19, employment is increasingly difficult due to the imbalance of prospective workers with the number of jobs so that women participate in improving family welfare, one of which is by terminating work as migrant workers. Most Indonesian migrant workers work in the informal sector. Women work mostly in domestic workers and men work in factories, agriculture, plantations and construction. The objectives of this community service are: To determine the economic impact of migrant workers' income on their families (Families left behind in the Country of Origin) The method used to complete the primary data is through observation, interviews (questionnaires) with migrant families left behind and also using literature studies by collecting journals, books, and reports obtained from the internet and data sources obtained from the Lumajang Regency Manpower Office and also with FGD of Migrant families. The method used to complete the primary data is through observation, interviews (questionnaires) with migrant families left behind and also using literature studies by collecting journals, books, and reports obtained from the internet and data sources obtained from the Lumajang Regency Manpower Office.

Keywords: *Family economy, Migrant Workers, Family welfare, Income.*

1. PENDAHULUAN

The economic growth of an area with an unbalanced surrounding area causes residents to be encouraged to move from one area to another. Regional development that leads to developing and aligning the pace of growth both in cities and in rural areas with the expectations and goals of balancing between cities and villages. Internal migration is the movement of people across administrative boundaries within the same country. While migration between countries is said to be migrant. Factors that encourage someone to choose to work abroad include limited employment opportunities in the area of origin, which is not balanced with prospective workers. And prospective workers do not have the skills needed for job opportunities, low wages or expected income, coupled with the high supply of wages offered by the destination country so that many workers are tempted to go to become migrant workers sometimes without considering the skills possessed by the

workforce and worse the workers leave illegally with mediocre abilities. Along with uncertain economic conditions, women participate in improving family welfare, one of which is by terminating work as migrant workers. The high placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad seems to indicate that working abroad continues to be the dream of some Indonesians. The participation of women migrant workers in improving family welfare comes from money from work sent to families with the aim of meeting the needs and improving the family economy. One of the positive impacts of the economic contribution of women who work as migrants is that it can improve family welfare. The purpose of this community service is : To determine the economic impact of income from migrant workers on their families (Families left behind in the Country of Origin). The decision to become a female migrant worker can have positive consequences for migrant workers and families left behind.

Literature Or Conceptual Review

Gilbert & Gugler (1996) say the majority of the population moves for economic reasons.while Dutsman (2007) says not only economic reasons but there are also those caused by natural disasters (natural disasters) economic factors in question can be in the form of employment status, wage levels, amount of income, home ownership, and ownership of agricultural land. The reason for a person's desire to migrate is to obtain a higher standard of living in the destination area by finding a good job to meet the needs of migrants and their families, so they generally look for jobs that can provide higher income and social status in the destination area. This is due to migrants in the area of origin as unemployed, making it difficult to find a job to earn income to meet the needs of migrants and their families. This is due to the narrowness of employment and agricultural land. Income earned from professional work has more prestige than income tangible wages from menial work. Thus, the type of income of a person gives an idea of the socioeconomic status of a person and his family background.

The participation of women migrant workers in improving family welfare comes from remittances sent to families with the aim of meeting the needs and improving the family economy (Novianti, 2010; Sigiro, 2020; Susilo, 2017; Wafirotn, 2016). The welfare felt cannot be separated from the establishment of good and positive communication so that families feel they have a stronger bond, feel warm, and warmer between family members (Rambe, 2015). Attachment between family members can increase feelings of happiness for individuals (Uchida et al., 2004). Good interaction and healthy communication in the family can be a buffer against stress (Grevenstein et al., 2019), improving one's self-esteem, and psychological well-being (Kavehfarsani et al., 2020) as well as subjective well-being (Aspary et al., 2021; Martinea & Sunarti, 2020). In addition to good interaction within the family, the social support individuals receive has an

influence on well-being (Armstrong et al., 2005; Chen & Feeley, 2014; Garabiles, 2020) both subjectively and objectively (Samputri & Sakti, 2015; Yulfa & Herawati, 2017).

Chib et al. (2013) define social support as a form of interactive communication within social networks to improve individual psychological well-being. Research by Herawati et al. (2018) shows that family interaction is related to social support. Interaction within the family will increase along with the high social support received by the family. Social support obtained by husbands from family and social environment can help minimize the impact caused by the departure of wives (Puspitawati & Setioningsih, 2011). In addition to economic factors, a prosperous family is also determined by the functioning of the family in the community, both in meeting family needs and the ability to adapt to the environment (Dewi & Ginanjar, 2019)

The economic contribution of wives through remittances sent objectively has a positive impact on family welfare (Puspitawati et al., 2018), namely increasing family consumption (Scott & Scott, 2016). But on the other hand, the existence of international migration that causes the departure of one family member has an impact on changing the family structure which was previously an intact family structure into an incomplete family for a while during the departure of the wife (Puspitawati, 2013) and changes in roles in the family (Afriliani et al., 2021; Lam et al., 2013). The results of Puspitawati's research, 2021, which shows that wives' incomes are greater than husbands, is a form of women's contribution in improving the family economy. In addition, according to Sihalo (2022), the length of time a wife works as a migrant worker is related to the amount of remittances sent to the family, which helps change the family economy.

2. METHODS

The data used in this service are primary data and skunder.

The method used to complete the primary data is through observation, interviews (questionnaires) with migrant families left behind and also using literature studies by collecting journals, books, and reports obtained from the internet and data sources obtained from the Lumajang Regency Manpower Office. Data collection was carried out in 2022 with structured interviews using questionnaires and conducting Focus Group Discussion (FDG) of migrant families. The population in this study is intact families, that is, husbands with wives working as migrant workers. The operational definition of women's economic contribution in this study is the amount/percentage of material contributions obtained from the results of wives working as migrant workers to the total family income.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. ANALYSIS RESULTS

Migrant workers who have worked abroad and have earned regular income then they send the results of work in the form of wages in accordance with the initial agreement in the agreement, then the money received is sent to the family left behind in the country of origin, namely Indonesia which is called remittance. The flow of remittances has an impact on strengthening the economy of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) families who work abroad. Strengthening the economy of migrant worker families can be the basis for reducing the poverty level of the community and is also able to drive the economy of migrant worker families. The influx of remittance funds will have a multiplier effect on strengthening social networks that are important in building interactions between social insurance programs, health, education, financial services, provision of village facilities and infrastructure.





Figure 1 . Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI)

The results of data analysis obtained from qualitative data found that:

1. The economic contribution of migrant workers through remittances / transfers through banks / foreign currencies sent objectively has a positive impact on family welfare.
2. The participation of women migrant workers in improving family welfare comes from remittances sent to families with the aim of meeting the needs and improving the family economy.
3. Social support has a great influence on the welfare felt by migrant workers' families. Social support can be from the individual's immediate environment, namely family, friends, and neighbors.
4. The Ministry of Manpower (KEMNAKER) has signed the Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 18 of 2018 which guarantees and protects the rights of migrant workers much better. For example, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan will provide compensation if Indonesian Migrant Workers fail to go abroad or lose goods and if they die, two of their children will receive scholarships until they graduate from college to become graduates or until the age of 23 migrant workers to break the chain of poverty through education.

As a result of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that has been carried out on migrant families who have been left behind, the remittances that have been sent to the country of origin have an effect that can improve the welfare of their families by using them for school purposes and also the needs of family life.



Figure 2. Author Sri Sumarliani at PKM Activities in Aula Hasanuddin KBRI Kuala Lumpur

3.2 DISCUSSION

Achieving prosperity in life is the hope and goal of every family. The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) defines a prosperous family as a family that is able to meet the basic needs of all family members, both clothing, food, shelter, social, and spiritual (Handayani et al., 2018). High or low income of a person will affect the needs of himself and his family, for that income as one of the benchmarks in making a decision for migrant communities to migrate. In addition to economic factors, a prosperous family is also determined by the functioning of the family in the community, both in meeting family needs and adaptability Work is one of the things considered by someone in making a decision to be able to survive or get out of the area they live in, because each individual has needs in the form of economic, social, cultural, and psychological needs.



Figure 3. Flyer Activities



Figure 4. Banner Activities in Aula Hasanuddin KBRI Kuala Lumpur

If these needs cannot be met in the area of origin or where they live, it can cause pressure that encourages the desire to meet these needs elsewhere. Along with uncertain economic conditions, women participate in improving family welfare, one of which is by terminating work as migrant workers. Migrant workers are concerned with the amount of remittances sent to families that help change the family's economy. Improving economic conditions help families provide adequate household facilities. One of the positive impacts of women's economic contribution to the family is that it can improve family welfare.



Figure 5. Feedback From PMI Participants



Figure 6. L PKM Partipants

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from this community service are obtained that the Economic Impact of Migrant Workers' Income on Family Welfare in the Country of Origin shows that the welfare of migrant workers' families is increasing, this has a direct effect on the welfare of their families and is the impact of migrant workers' economic income sent directly to their families for family welfare in their home countries.

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