



UTILIZATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS REVENUES (REMITTANCE) FOR THE FAMILY ECONOMY

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Abstract

It is undeniable that the high unemployment caused by the imbalance between the number of employment and labor force encourages people to work as migrant workers. In 2016, East Java province was the third largest supplier of migrants in Indonesia and Tulungagung contributed 4,962 inhabitants. This phenomenon is interesting to analyze the utilization of income sent to families in their country. The data used was a primary data conducted by the survey method to 100 respondents. The selection of research sites (sub-district and village) was carried out by simple random sampling while the respondent selection was done by systematic random sampling technique. To deepen the findings of data conducted indepth interviews with 10 informants. Moreover, the results revealed that remittances were used by the family for daily consumption needs, investment in children's education, religious ceremonies, home reparation, production activities and others. The authors recommend establishing a "migrant family community" comprising: (1). Rehabilitation of the social culture of migrant workers' families and the provision of "business motivation training", (2). Entrepreneurship training, (3). Development of business networks.

Keywords : *Migrant Workers, Remittances Use, Welfare.*

Abstrak

Tidak dapat dipungkiri, tingginya angka pengangguran akibat ketimpangan jumlah lapangan kerja dan angkatan kerja mendorong masyarakat untuk bekerja sebagai buruh migran. Pada tahun 2016, Provinsi Jawa Timur menjadi pemasok migran terbesar ketiga di Indonesia dan Tulungagung menyumbang 4.962 jiwa. Fenomena ini menarik untuk dianalisa terutama pemanfaatan pendapatan yang dikirim untuk keluarga di negaranya. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer yang dilakukan dengan metode survei kepada 100 responden. Pemilihan lokasi penelitian (kelurahan dan desa) dilakukan dengan random sampling, sedangkan pemilihan responden dilakukan dengan teknik random sampling sistematis. Untuk memperdalam temuan data dilakukan wawancara mendalam dengan 10



informan. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa remitansi digunakan oleh keluarga untuk kebutuhan konsumsi sehari-hari, investasi pendidikan anak, upacara keagamaan, reparasi rumah, kegiatan produksi dan lain-lain. Penulis merekomendasikan pembentukan "komunitas keluarga migran" yang terdiri dari: (1). Rehabilitasi sosial budaya keluarga pekerja migran dan pemberian "pelatihan motivasi bisnis", (2). Pelatihan kewirausahaan, (3). Pengembangan jaringan bisnis.

Kata Kunci : *Pekerja Migran, Penggunaan Remitansi, Kesejahteraan.*



INTRODUCTION

Generally, the phenomenon of international migration is closely related to the number of occupation and employment issues that are not comparable. Later, this leads some people to work as migrant workers. As (Kaur, et al, 2011:1) uneven development in India was the main reason for migrating due to the factors such as system of landholdings, fragmentations of land, lack of employment, large family-size, poverty, and natural disasters. In addition, the high-land man ratio, caste, lawlessness, and exploitation influenced some people to migrate to more prosperous regions to search better life. Then, the poor education also strengthened the desire to be migrant (Puspitasari, et al, 2017)

Furthermore, In Indonesia, the developing country, the phenomena of migrant workers is common issue. In fact, in 2016, the number of Indonesian of migrant workers according to National Agency for Placement and Protection of Labor (BNP2TKI) was 234,451 people which consisted of 38% of man and the remainder was women (BNP2TKI, 2016). Obviously, this number had huge implications for the state. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM), migrant workers has a potential aspect for countries at both ends of the migration scale where particularly origin countries receive development support mainly through remittances, transfer of know-how, business creation, and trade network (IOM,2004:9).

Although the job of migrant is dualisme because it will influence bad and good effects particularly in children, but people still want it. Likewise, the children leaved by their fathers in abroad gave better life, whereas if their mother was going abroad to get a job, it would inflict bad children's conditions. Moreover, if both of father and mother leaved them alone, the condition would be worst to child (Purwatiningsih, 2016).

Later, the other phenomena that faced migrants was the harassment (Tan, and Sharullah, 2017) but people still prefer to be a migrant.

Historically, migrant workers has contributed in remittance. Remittance is a migrant effort in maintaining the continuity of socio-economic ties with the regions of origin, although they are geographically far apart (Primawati, 2011). In macroeconomic levels, remittances have a great source of exchange, migrant workers can increase national income, and contribute to the balance of payments. Similarly, Quartey's research, in Ghana, the remittance of migrant workers was an important source of Ghanaian, especially in times of economic shocks. This study showed that remittances improved household welfare even though not all of them could cover the needs wholly (Quartey, 2006). Moreover, in Uzbekistan, people had realized that the large amount of money received through transfers from migrants could provide significant benefits to the development prospects of sending countries (Bekzodjon, 2015). Then, in Cikedung, the income of migrants helped the economic family that increased significantly (Karlina, Arif, and Sodikin, 2017).

In fact, the occurrence of migration and globalization has changed human activities especially the inclusion of remittances toward in origin country like in 1991, in Egypt, remittances had had positive impacts on family prosperity although they received very small (Adams,Jr., Richard H, 1991:71). Moreover, In 2002, Caribbean and Latin America received remittances from migrant workers of USD 32 billion (Vargas, and Lundius, 2004).

In 2016, Indonesia received remittances as much US\$ 8,856,809,505 or equivalent to Rp119.000.092.504.121 (BNP2TKI, 2016). With the great value, remittances have bestowed contribution to the country's foreign exchange and regional needs. As the research of Primawati (2011) explained the remittance use in Purwodadi,



Central Java, where it utilized by their family for more productive activities such as 34% of buying land, 25,7% of saving in bank, 23,2% of home improvement, and 17,6% of daily consumption (Primawati, 2011). Indeed, it cannot be denied that the factor of needs and users are extremely important. For example, in Jangkarán village, Jogjakarta (Astuti, and Giyarsih, 2013) 81,9% of remittances were allocated for improving the quality of settlement while 19,1% of remittances were utilized for other needs such as education.

In addition, the number of workforce in Indonesia will always increase, so it cannot be refused the total of migrant workers will increase too or vice versa. As foreseen, Indonesia will face demographic bonus where the sum of productive population is more than those who are not productive. It is assumed the projection of Indonesian population in 2035 that 69,9% of people will be productive population (15-64 years) while 31,1% of inhabitants will be nonproductive (CPM,2013).

The existence of demographic bonus can be seen from two sides that are opportunity and challenge, especially if seen from the element of day laborer who provide remittance to the origin area. Do the remittance contribute to the demographic bonus, how to use of remittance, and clearly how to appropriate measure to use remittances. As this study conduct in Tulungagung which was the third largest supplier of migrant workers in East Java in 2016 i.e 4,692 inhabitants.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the results of previous research conducted by Tadjuddin Noer Effendi entitled "Workers Mobility, Remittances and Opportunities in Rural Areas" (Effendi, 2004), explaining that the phenomenon of migrant workers was able to give positive things for the original region.

Migrant workers who came from rural areas and worked in urban environments, were considered capable of stimulating the growth of new business opportunities in the countryside. The business opportunity could grow due to the migrants sending the stimulation of remittances to their rural families. In addition, the phenomenon of inequality of development as well as social change is a condition that forces people to work as workers in overseas. The community's decision to work as casual laborer abroad is one of the strategies to maintain family survival. In the early stages, remittances tend to be used to meet the needs of family food. However, later, the accumulation of remittances is seen as able to increase the purchasing power of community which strengthens the economy of rural communities. The strong rural economy, then, is considered capable of stimulating the growth of new business opportunities, especially in trade and services sectors.

The next research was conducted by Paul Rudolf Y entitled "Defensive Persuasion, Remittance Management Model, and Micro Business of Migrant Worker (Yuniarto, 2015). Briefly, the central focus of this study is to highlight the awareness of migrant worker's families to the issues that the family must face during one of its family member working as migrant workers. Whereas, the families's migrant workers had a different awareness beyond the issues as well as the family needs. During the family members worked as migrant workers, the home-based family took remittances according to their consciousness in solving the problems the family that had to face.

The family issues that must be solved by using remittances usually are the cost of child education, family members treatment, child care, the traditional and religious ceremonies (such as circumcision, marriage and death), the increase in the price of basic necessities and the financial difficulties of



the family (poverty). The awareness of the necessities of the family led to distinctness in the utilization of remittances in each family. Noted there were 11 kinds of utilization of remittances by the family of the results of this study; (1) Making and renovating the house, (2) paying off the debt, (3) financing the children's school, (4) meeting the daily family needs, (5) as business capital, (6) pawning farmland, (7) buying motorcycle, (8) saving money for marriage, (9) helping the family economy, (10) "ngaro" capital or working the fields, and (11) tobacco planting capital. From the various uses of remittances found, the results of this study further explained that remittances posted by migrants were used to support relatives/families of migrants in the scope of origin, especially for the cost of daily living of relatives and their families, particularly for children and parents

Then, the third research was done by Endah Dwi Astuti and Sri Rum Giyarsih entitled "The Role of Remittance of TKI on Improving the Quality of Settlements in Jangkaran Village of Temon Subdistrict of Kulonprogo Regency" (Astuti and Sri, 2013). The summary of this research explained the impact of remittance utilization on the quality of community settlements. From the results of the survey, it was found that 81.9% of remittances used by the community to repair the quality of the settlements. Moreover, the results of this study also found that before the community work as migrant workers there were 31.94% of the settlement into the category of high quality, but after many people who worked as migrant workers the number of houses included in the high-quality category to 55.56%. The conclusion that could be depicted from the results of this study was an explanation of the important role of remittances in terms of development, especially the construction of higher quality community settlements.

The latest research results were conducted by Siti Rahmawati under the title "The Impact of Worker Mobility to Malaysian Sabah on Migrant Households in the Origin" (Rahmawati, 2001). This research showed that the existence of the phenomenon of society to work as migrant worker abroad gave positive impact and negative for the area of origin. The positive impact was an increase in family income from remittances. The number of remittances from migrant workers was diverse, but they all had a positive meaning for the economic situation of the family. Due to remittances, the welfare of the families in the regions of origin had increased and poverty and unemployment declined. The negative impact of the phenomenon of migrant workers was the increasing rate of divorce and family conflict.

Based on the four research results presented above, it can be concluded that temporary remittances sent by overseas migrant workers can improve the living standard of families living in the origin of the area. The standards are mainly related to the needs of clothing, food, and place. After the basic needs are met, then remittance is used for future investment like tuition fees for children and business capital. According to the explanation, then it is used as an early description in doing this research paper.

METHODS

This research was begun in January-March 2016. The data used was a primary data from the results of research conducted by the survey method to 100 respondents. The selection of research sites (sub-district and village) was carried out by simple random sampling while the respondent selection was done by systematic random sampling technique. The simple random sampling technique is taking samples by giving



equal opportunity to each member of the population to be a member of the sample. So, the selecting proses of a sample (n) of the population (N) is done randomly. The sample obviously was the family that they have relationship with the migrant workers in Tulungagung. In addition, to deepen the findings of data conducted interviews with 10 informants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS MIGRANT WORKER, REMITTANCE, AND FAMILY CONDITION

In many areas, the phenomenon of migrant workers is an interesting study, including migrant workers from Tulungagung. Moreover, the use of money from the migrant workers has contributed greatly to the economic and social conditions of the family. This condition certainly has a beneficial impact on the condition of families left behind, with remittance money they can manage activities. However, it will be more useful if it looks the characteristics of migrant workers and migrant worker's families.

CHARACTERISTIC OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILY MIGRANT-WORKER AGES

The government of Indonesia has enacted legislation (article 39, paragraph 2/MEN/2002) on the minimum age of Indonesian worker seeking to work as migrant workers which aim to ensure that the candidate of a migrant worker is mature both in attitude and in moral. In this study, some respondents also provided information that the destination country had also applied the minimum age of prospective workers who desired to work in their country.

Tabel 1 : The Age of Migrant Workers

Age	Percentage of Total
>29	23
24-29	41
18-23	34
<18	2
Total	100

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

In this case, there were two respondents who departed as migrant worker but their age were not qualified (<18). Both of them were manipulative their documents in order that they could be legitimately allowed to work abroad. They did it because of the urgent economic condition of their family.

The Age of Family

Tabel 2 : The age of migrant-worker family and their relationship

Age	Percentage of total	Relationship with migrant worker	
Productive age (15-64)	87%	57,47%	Husband/wife
		34,48%	Parent
		5,75%	Children
		1,15%	Brother/sister
Non productive (<15->64)	13%	Parent	
Total	100		

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

In addition, the respondents who were productive age claimed 100% having a good health condition and allowed to perform normal activities.

Sex of Migrant Worker

In Tulungagung, men were still regarded as the chief of the household who were obliged to earn income to support the family. However, there were a quite number of women deciding to work



as migrant workers to replace the men’s position as the main family backbone in economic terms although the number of men was still more than a woman. In the detail, the number of men as migrant workers was 61% and women were 39%.

Sex of Family From Migrant Workers

The sex of family was more woman but the difference was not too big. Specifically, 58% of them were women and 42% was a man. This figure could not truly describe the condition of the sex of the family inasmuch as 98% of subjects consisted of more than 1 family member. 58% was the depiction of the sex of a family member who was considered the leader of the household when migrants worked abroad.

MARRIAGE STATUS

Marriage Legal Status of Migrant Workers

This study showed that 76% of respondents were married and 75% of them had have children. Hence, it can be understood that marriage actually encourages people to think a new job that generates higher income than before. Because family must think about the fulfillment of everyday life including the needs for children such as nutritional needs and education. Surely, the needs of daily life felt by the married migrant workers is much higher than before marriage. Thus working as migrant workers is the best opportunity to be able to economically prosper the family.

Meanwhile, as many as 24% of unmarried migrant workers chose to work overseas for reasons to help their parents who had been living in financial backdrops. Simultaneously, other reasons were to prepare the wedding capital for instance building a house, buying a vehicle, holding a wedding party, and providing a dowry.

Family Marriage Status

96% of family respondents were married and only 4% of them were unmarried. In this study, the family members were parents or spouses or children or siblings of migrant workers. They were a head of household who was responsible for the stewardship of family conditions when migrant worker worked abroad.

LEVEL EDUCATION

Education Level of Migrant Workers

Tabel 3 : The education of level of migrant workers

Education level	Category Level	Percentage of total
Do not complete primary school and Graduate from Elementary School	Low	64
Do not complete Junior High School, Graduate from JHS, and Graduate Senior High School	Middle	32
Graduate from Diploma 3 and bachelor	High	4
Total		100

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2017

Although some of the educational level of foreign migrant workers was low, they worked hard to try their fate abroad with the desire to make their children better in education level.

Education Level of Family

Tabel 4 : The Education level of Family

Education level	Category Level	Percentage of total
Do not complete primary school and Graduate from Elementary School	Low	74



Do not complete Junior High School and graduate from JHS	Middle	7
Graduate from Senior High School	High	19
Total		100

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2017

The Former of Economic Status

The majority of the economic status of families was previously in a deficient economic. Thus, this is the summary of previous job of migrant worker.

Tabel 5 : The Previous Job of Migrant Worker

Previous job	Percentage of Total	Income	Additional note
Manual farmworker (<i>Buruh tani serabutan</i>)	51	Rp 60,000/day	Used to eat 2 meals per day
Seasonal farmworker (<i>Buruh tani borongan</i>)	7	was ¼ of the harvested fields of their landlords.	-
Manual livestock laborer (<i>Buruh peternakan serabutan</i>)	16	Rp 100,000/day	Every day cannot work
Seasonal livestock laborer (<i>Buruh peternakan borongan</i>)	6	Rp 1,500,000/40 days	Every harvest of chicken
Honorary teacher	4	Rp 600,000-800,000 /month	-
Unemployment	11	-	-
Land owner went bankrupt	3		
The son of a rancher who is bankrupt and has a lot of debt	2		
Total	100		

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

The number of dependents of migrant workers

The number of family dependents was family

members (children, spouse, and parents) who depended on their income from migrant workers. 68% of migrants had family dependents of 2-3 people, then 23% of them had dependent of more than 3 people and 9% of migrant workers family dependents of 0-1 person.

Country of Destination and Length of Work

Migrant workers from Tulungagung had various destination countries, but the majority were still in Asia. Most of them worked with the period between 0-4 years with a percentage of 65%, then 28% of respondents worked with the period of 5-9 years and 7% of workers worked during at 10-14 years. Below is the table of destination countries of migrant workers from Tulungagung Regency.

Tabel 6 : Country Destination of Migrant Worker

No.	Country Destination	Percentage of Total
1	Taiwan	28
2	Malaysia	22
3	Singapore	12
4	Hongkong	30
5	South Korea	4
6	Saudi Arabia	3
7	Kuwait	1
Total		100

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

Income

Migrant workers generally experienced system of salary cut in specific time in accordance with the contract or agreement that had been made with the company (PT) to help dispatch migrant workers. During the salary cut, the informants of a family of migrant workers claimed to earn minimal income until they relied on additional income from over-time pay. The salary cut that they had to pay was also high and one of the informants admitted that the salary cut of migrant workers reached 5 million per month. Other gave information that



their family members who worked in Hongkong when they got salary cut only earning Rp. 3,000,000 per month during 9 months. However, after the salary cut end, he/she earned an average of 8 million rupiahs each month. Below is a table of income of migrant workers from Tulungagung.

Tabel 7 : The income of migrant worker per month (on rupiah)

No.	Income	Frequent	Percentage of Total
1.	2.000.000 – 4.000.000 (Low)	17	17
2.	4.100.000 – 6.000.000 (Middle)	44	44
3.	6.100.000 – 8.000.000 (High)	31	31
4.	> 8.000.000 (So high)	8	8
Total		100	100

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

From the above can be seen that the income of migrant worker from Tulungagung mostly located at the middle level of income between 4,1 million to 6 million rupiahs. This income if viewed in the area of Tulungagung’ society it was high category because the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) in 2016 that was 1,420,000 rupiahs. The income approximately 4 million upward sent by the migrant worker to relatives in Tulungagung was obviously more than a sufficient financial incentive to fulfill the needs of family-life because the families lived in the village in which all needs were still cheap. This condition caused the family to have a much better life than before. Moreover, many families had finally built luxury homes, bought a private vehicle like motorcycles and car, and managed their children to go to school. The high income of migrant workers actually is a great potential to change the economic condition of a family on an ongoing basis. Because the high income generated

by the migrant worker can actually be continued effort to maintain the family’s established life.

Cause Factors of Working as Migrant Worker

In Push-Pull Theory of Lee (1984), linked to the context of the problem of the migrant worker, explained that the main factor causing people to choose as the migrant worker was the driving factor from the origin region, while the pull factor was only as seconder. In this study, it was also cleared that economic factors were a very common factor as a booster of people to be a migrant worker. Furthermore, the result of Raharto’s research (1999) also described that the economic factor was the main reasons such as the lack of employment and income. Moreover, the pull factor from outside like the lure of wages greatly contributed to support the motives of people to pit their destiny overseas (Raharto, 1999).

From the result of the survey that had been done, there was the encouragement that caused the Tulungagung people to be migrant workers. 88% of people worked as migrant worker claimed because they had not agricultural land and their work as laborers in the village felt less to fill the needs of everyday life. The communities who had not the majority agricultural land worked as farmworker and livestock laborer. The work that they were wrestling was mostly odd jobs with minimal income so they had to live in a mediocre condition.

The wage rate of working in livestock sector was low. The people who worked in the livestock sector such as picking up chicken manure in the cage for sale as fertilizer obtained a wage of Rp 100,000 per day, but the income did not receive every day. Meanwhile, jobber (Pekerja borongan) that took care of chicken farms from small to harvest for 40 days earned Rp 1,500,000 with an average care of 10,000 to 15,000 chickens.

In this case, People who decided to be migrant worker indeed worked in crude jobs such as farm-



worker and other unskilled manual workers. However, it was found that people who previously worked as an honorary teacher with the undergraduate education to be a migrant worker. The reason was due to the minimum salary ie Rp 800,000 per month.

Later, from the survey result, the factors pushing the people was due to economic factor mainly the inadequate income in the original region. Then, other reasons were unemployed and had to pay the debt. People who were still unemployed claimed their home areas did not provide enough jobs for them and they had no special skills that could be used for entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, people who were impelled migration because of debt for the cost the treatment of family members, debt for business and bankruptcy, and debt after the celebration of traditional ceremonies (wedding/ ceremonial meal).

When there are driving factors, absolutely there are also pulls of a factor. 100% of respondent admitted that the withdrawal factor was the lure of the big wages that they would earn. In addition, besides the drivers and pullers, there were also inhibiting factors in the selection to be a migrant worker. The Inhibiting factor was the fear or worry about the situation of work abroad as getting a fierce employer, obtaining heavy work, experiencing a depiction, concerning a legal low of the country destination, and seeing the survival family mainly children.

Remittance Utilization of Migrant Worker's Family

For the migrant worker, the prosperity of the family economy is the main objective. It was not surprising that 76% of migrant workers remained their income to the needs of their families at home. Meanwhile, 24% of others remitted to their families to fill the common goods of everyday life, but the remnant was used to build houses,

bought a land yard, bought a car and saved in the bank. This case is actually same as migrant workers in Lombok Timur. They shared in clothes mode, consumption style, and entertainment needs (Tajuddin, 2015). For the case, it explains that the life style is not just about fullfilment the food and drink but it is about the expression what they wear will point out their identity also. They will be consumtif because of the trend of the society and it is not tendency on the main needs. In fact, life style is not static but is about the social and cultural implications (Suyanto, 2013).

In the first few months, almost all families claimed not to receive regular remittances from migrant workers because of the times of salary cut. In this period, migrant workers usually sent money with the duration of 2-4 months inasmuch as most of the salary was still deducted for the cost of departure to work abroad. But once the paycheck period was over, they gave their salary to the family on a regular basis. Furthermore, the remittances were allocated in various forms.

Tabel 8 : The utilization of remittances

Percentage (%)	Utilization for
100	The daily needs (food, electricity, clothing, toiletries, and mobility)
94	Buiding house or repairing old house
91	Purchasing motor vehicles (motorcycles or cars)
88	Buying furniture (television, refigerator, cabinet, table, chair, etc)
96	Holding event activities (wedding, traditional ceremonies)
86	Paying children's education
34	Using various business

Source: Primary data, January-March, 2016

For paying children's education and using various business, it is essential to deepen more related to continued effort for migrant workers and families to change the economic condition in the future. Many respondents used remittances for their family education investments, both for children



and other family members such as siblings. As much as 86% of remittances were manipulated for family school expenses. Utilization of remittance for family education according to the respondent was to improve the financial condition of the family in the future. Family members who were given a fee to attend school were expected to be able to find decent work and improve their family's financial condition. Then, As many as 50% of respondents admitted that they would only send their families to Senior High School graduates because they felt they could not be able to go to university. Meanwhile, 23.26% admitted after graduating Elementary School would send to Muslim boarding school and did not continue to formal education with reason to chase afterlife and improve morality in order to become noble human being in the world and in the hereafter. Then another 26.74% of respondents intended to their children to pass a University in the hope that later would get a better life beyond their current parents.

Later, there were also some respondents who had been aware to manage remittance into a sustainable business. A total of 34% of respondents claimed to have used remittances for various businesses. The business that was involved mostly in farming, especially the maintenance of laying chickens. One of the informants claimed to have been quite successful in developing his chicken egg business and now he already had 10,000 laying chickens.

The profit was partly retained to purchase a car and also build a house. In addition to laying chicken farming, there was also a struggle in the field of farming ducks, cows and goats. Meanwhile, other informants were using remittance to buy paddy fields which were managed by their own family and some others then rent the rice fields that had been purchased. In addition to livestock and agriculture, there were also informants who used remittance to open a grocery store by selling various kinds of

household needs such as rice, sugar, soap, snacks and so forth. Of the various types of businesses that had been selected, it was seen a laying chicken business that until now proved to produce high profits.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the research presented in the above, it can be said that there is the great potential that can be developed in the family of migrant workers. Most families of migrants belong to the productive age group of people who are theoretically able to work and build a productive enterprise. The majority of the migrant workers' families receive a large remittance so it is possible to be used as venture capital. Until now, there are still a few families of migrant labors abroad in Tulunagging who practice remittance for business capital, but there are already some people who have used remittances for venture capital and proved successful.

From the survey results, most people claimed not to use remittance as business capital because they felt unable to run the business due to the inexperience before. Furthermore, 75,76% of people had cold feet to open a business, then 1,5% of remitters not thought to open a business because they were the fatalist, and 7,57% of family of employee did not attract to use in a business because they wanted to focus to be housewives to care children and families at home.

Seeing the enormous potential that existed within the migrant's family to use remittances as business capital, substantively it was sad if not empowered to the fullest. The handling of remittances as venture capital is a very important thing absolutely because migrant workers are not always working abroad. With the business in hometown, it is hoped that after migrant workers come to the home, the family economy condition will be prosperous



they can maintain in good economic condition.

The empowerment that the authors recommend for the family of immigrant workers in Tulungagung is appropriate to consider the condition of natural resources, the education level of family, the age of family, and also the capital sourced from remittance is the business of laying chicken farm. This has proven successful 73.51% of families of migrant workers. However, since most of the community feels that they are not yet able and have no experience in doing this business, it is necessary to have interference from outside parties either from government side through related offices or from community or organization outside government.

First of all, it is necessary to establish a migrant worker family community that will unite the whole family of migrant workers in a village that is willing to be guided to open laying chickens. After this community is formed, it needs to be held a kind of training to provide business motivation for the community and to awaken the great potential that exists within their family. Then, the community is guided and given assistance in running the business from choosing the location of the land, making chickenrun, choosing chicken seeds, feeding chickens, managing cage environment, maintaining the health of chickens, harvesting eggs, distributing and selling the eggs. All of these processes need to get assistance to run smoothly and curtail the risk of failure. This process of mentoring also introduces the business networks toward sellers of laying chickens, the seller of chickenrun (*penjual baterai-kandang ayam petelur*), and distributor of eggs.

In addition to the business of laying chickens, actually this area is also the potential for agricultural business. But from the results of this study, the public admitted that they often experienced failure of the harvest due to various diseases of plants, plant pests, and the uncertain weather. Furthermore, the cost to cultivate agricultural land is very high like buying seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and water.

Meanwhile, the selling price of agricultural products is uncertain and tend to be cheap. As a result of agriculture business can be said is very minimal profit. However, people who do have an interest in agriculture should also be provided assistance farming agricultural land that is able to overcome many problems that have been experienced by farmers. For instance, how to choose the good fertilizers and eco-friendly technology. The steps of community empowerment in the field of agriculture is actually the same as the empowerment of the community in chicken farming, which starts from the formation of farmer groups, the introduction of technology and the latest agricultural materials environmentally friendly to the stage of distribution and sales. With this empowerment and business assistance in agriculture field, it is expected to produce more advanced agriculture and reduce the risk of sustainable crop failure. Absolutely, the development of business network is the important thing to accelerate the business activities of migrant worker's families.

CONCLUSION

The utilization of remittances is one of high income and contributes economic and social conditions of family. In Tulungagung, families received more beneficial to accomplish the daily consumption, building a house, shopping motor vehicles, buying furniture, holding event activities like wedding, paying school fee, and using various business. Furthermore, It is essential to highlight the remittances utility in business because it will assist the family to be autonomous and aid the migrant workers when they come back in the village. However, based on the study, the family who utilizes the remittance to business is only 34%. It is comprising of chicken eggs, laying chicken, and farming ducks, goats, and cows. It is



clearly seen that the percentage is not good enough mainly for developing their careers in order to not being a migrant worker forever. Yet, it is just the stage to path the new career. Based on the problems, thus, the our reccommendations; 1) Rehabilitation of the social culture of migrant worker's families and the provision of business motivation training from the government, 2) Etrepreneurship training like making chickenrun, choosing chicken seeds, feeding chickens, etc, 3) Development of business network.

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