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Role of Remittance Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad in Improving Children Education in Indonesia

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The large number of unemployed, the limited employment opportunities, the low wages in the village, and the low skills possessed by most workers have caused them to work abroad. The purpose of this study is to describe the role of remittances in improving children's education. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data is sourced from secondary data available on-line at official sites owned by government agencies so that their validity and reliability are guaranteed. The study was conducted in Besuki District, Tulung Agung Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. Based on the results of research and discussion can be concluded as follows. First, the remittances sent by migrant workers to their families in the village are numerous. The majority of remittances are used to build houses, buy motor vehicles and cars, buy communication devices such as sophisticated mobile phones, household furniture, fields and rice fields. Second, the allocation of remittances for investment in the form of immovable objects and investment in human resources (children's education), has not been a priority in spending on remittances.

Keywords: remittance, Indonesian migrant workers, women

Introduction

Many Indonesian citizens who become Indonesian migrant workers (TKI) are motivated by the reality of the large number of unemployed people in Indonesia, especially mothers. Those with low levels of education, low skills and limited employment opportunities in Indonesia decided to work abroad. Such conditions are even more attractive for unemployed women, because the income from working abroad is very lucrative. With the current conditions that are economically deprived, and children have to go to school, there is no other choice unless they register to work abroad.

All correspondence for departure, all of which have been borne by the sponsor or broker who will dispatch, and all costs are paid in installments after they have worked abroad. It also motivates a person to become Indonesian workers abroad.

Unemployment has been open in Indonesia for the past four years, according to data from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration which has only been able to reduce 1.5 percent of total unemployment. As shown in Table 1 about the amount of open unemployment based on the level of education completed.

Table 1. Open Unemployment in Indonesia by Highest Education Completed

No	Highest Education completed	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Never / haven't attended school / haven't graduated from	476,302	637 901	606 230	757,807

	9	elementary school				
2.		Primary school	2,143,747	1 531 671	1 522 465	1,402,858
3.		Middle high school	2,054,682	1 770 823	1 657 452	1,661,449
4.		Senior High School	3,471,213	3 879 471	3 448 137	3,344,315
5.		Academy	486,399	441 100	538 186	443,222
6.		University	626,621	701 651	820 020	710,128
20		Total	9.258.964	8 962 617	8 592 490	8.319.779

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) www.bps.go.id.

The data shows that the number of open unemployment in Indonesia is still very large. High open unemployment will lead to various social and economic problems. From a social perspective, unemployment can have a negative impact. When viewed from an economic standpoint, unemployment can harm yourself and your family. That is, the unemployed will be borne by family members who work (the number of dependencies) in order to meet their daily needs.

Unemployment in a long period of time will also result in a person's work skills that will eventually diminish or even disappear, so that they can no longer develop the abilities and skills that they had before if they were going to work, before they were terminated and became unemployed. In addition, the confidence of the unemployed will disappear and there will be a feeling of laziness and pessimism to find work again (Sedarmayanti, 2001).

Many factors cause the migration of Indonesian migrant workers. The pull factor that causes migrant workers abroad is higher wages, so as to improve the standard of living of families, as well as gain valuable experience. Meanwhile, the driving factors that exist in the country are the situation of the domestic labor market that is in excess supply, very limited employment, low labor costs, and low government attention to labor (Nurtjahjanti and Ratnaningsih, 2012).

The placement of workers abroad program is one alternative to reduce unemployment in the country. The placement of workers abroad has a double benefit. For migrant workers, working abroad is a way to get work, income, improve welfare and develop skills. For the government, this program is a strategic alternative to reducing unemployment in the country, expanding employment opportunities and increasing foreign exchange earnings (Iskandar, detik.com 08/15/2012).

In terms of education level, Indonesian migrant workers graduates from elementary and junior high schools are classified as high. This can be seen from the number of Indonesian migrant workers placement in 2014 as many as 429,872 people. Of that number, 138,821 people graduated from elementary school (32.29 percent), 162,731 people (37.86 percent) from junior high schools, 106,830 high school graduates (24.85 percent), 17,355 graduates from Diploma (4.04 percent), graduates 3,956 undergraduate people (0.92 percent), and postgraduate graduates 179 people (0.04 percent).

Table 2. Education Level of Indonesian migrant workers

Education	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Post graduate	819	0.14	440	0.09	352	0.07	0	0
Graduate	6.349	1.08	5.662	1.14	6.340	1.24	3.956	0,92
Diploma	24.276	4.14	26.572	5.37	29.012	5.66	17.355	4,04
Senior High	104.37	17.79	119.714	24.20	124.825	24.37	106.830	24,85

School								
Middle high school	233.775	39.84	195.092	39.44	191.542	37.40	162.731	37,86
elementary school	217.213	37.02	147.129	29.75	160.097	31.26	138.821	32,29
Total	586.802	100	494.609	100	512.168	100	429.872	100

Source: <http://www.bnptki.go.id>

Many migrant workers also suffered a very tragic fate, they were forced to work in the entertainment sector, and even they were forced to become commercial sex workers (Siagian, 2006).

Table 3. Number of TKI Deported and Incomplete Documents

Year	The workers were deported	The number of documents is incomplete
2015	62.393	1.894
2016	46.433	1.454
2017	32.525	696
2018	18.744	1.147
Total	166.105	5.197

Source: Information and Development Research Center (PUSLITFO BNP2TKI)

Faiqoh (2009) explains the effect of remittance fund flows on economic and social activities in the Kedu Residency area, Semarang, Pekalongan, Solo and Pati. Factors affecting remittance funds flow are the number of dependents, last education, country of employment, type of work, income, and expenses while abroad.

Hamid (2014) who said that the main root cause of the problems of migrant workers is the state paradigm for migrant workers. He pinned the status of foreign exchange heroes - not national heroes for example - more because they were considered to be credited with "printing" money for the country. The state views sending migrant workers as a business industry, rather than what we imagine from the meaning of "hero." (Mas Ken. 2009; Marwa. 2014)

According to Astuti (2012) social awards given to Indonesian migrant workers are only pseudo awards, not because of their existence, social role, or because of their aspirations but rather to the attributes needed today, that Indonesian migrant workers are always praised as the largest foreign exchange earner for the country, a hero for families and communities that enhance the social status of family and community life. They are praised and valued for their economic role, because remittances have an extraordinary impact on the social life of the people in their village (Pratiwi, 2014; Geovanie. 2012).

The same thing was also stated by Denielt (2010) which stated that the mention of Indonesian migrant workers as 'Foreign Exchange Heroes' was only a camouflage trick from the Government to cover up the inability to manage and protect Indonesian migrant workers abroad. Meanwhile, Indonesian migrant workers is actually an export commodity that is only enjoyed by its foreign exchange (sweat-squeezed) without protection being followed to it.

The number of migrant workers in more than 178 countries is around 6 million people. Around 4.3 million Indonesian migrant workers have official documents, the remaining 1.7 million are not official documents. The wages of Indonesian labor migrants are indeed very

diverse. At present, the lowest wage is equivalent to IDR3 million per month. However, not a few Indonesian migrant workers who get wages of tens of millions per month. If the average salary of Indonesian migrant workers is IDR 4 million per month, there are IDR 24 trillion per month or around IDR 244 trillion per year. If 50 percent of the funds were sent to the country, there would be a cash remittance of around IDR 122 trillion. As one Indonesian migrant workers said, "After receiving my salary, I immediately sent 700 ringgit (approximately 2 Million Rupiah) to the village. 300 spent for my life a month! "

For factory workers, manufacturers, the average base salary is RM 650 (2 million rupiah), but if they take extra hours (overtime) their monthly opinion can reach an average of RM 1200-1450. With this amount 80% of workers can save, especially those who are not married. Salaries of domestic workers after the minimum wage increase of RM 600 can also be saved. Salary for construction workers is an average of RM 1,300, it is also possible to save (Kusmanto, 2012). Thus, it is true what Hidayat (2014) said that, "Indonesian migrant workers go abroad with sweat, with blood, with tears, are expected to have an impact on their welfare in the village."

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher intends to conduct research on the use of remittances for children's education.

Theoretical framework

The main purpose of migrant workers to go abroad is basically to optimize income or wages while working abroad. The higher the salary received, the more prosperous the migrant workers and their family members. So, the higher the value of wages received by migrant workers, the greater the prosperity or welfare that will be received by migrant workers. The level of welfare can be reflected through the amount of investment that has been planted by migrant workers in the form of savings (deposits), land / rice fields, cattle / buffalo cattle, gold, houses, or vehicles (Soepomo, 2003: 76).

Nagla (2011) in conducting research concluded that migrant workers occur because of unemployment in the country of origin. Unemployment that is not accommodated will encourage someone to work outside their area, including abroad. Being a migrant is expected to be able to increase the level of welfare that has been coveted. Nagla (2011) also explains that the economic crisis, economic uncertainty, the absence of permanent economic resources, the hope for prosperity, the lack of dependency with others, has led to international migration.

According to Mafruhah, Saroso, and Gravitiani, (2013) explained that, "The main reason of Indonesian migrant workers to go abroad is to find a better job for higher income. Besides that, the success story of their friends makes them willing to go abroad for work. BNP2TKI announces Indonesian migrant workers is a safeguard. After they return home, they could become entrepreneurs. But, it would depend on how they use their remittances in their origin area in Indonesia. The success of Indonesian migrant workers in their future life would depend on the placement, life pattern, and the environment around where they live."

Here it can be seen that the main purpose of migrant workers going abroad is to want to get a job and higher income. They want to work abroad because they are influenced by the success stories of their friends. After they return to their villages after becoming migrant workers, they must be able to become entrepreneurs, by saving money, sending their salaries to the area of origin to have various productive assets.

Lee²² & Leung, (2012) said that welfare is related to income, and demographic factors such as age, gender, marital status, employment / income level, and education. However, the welfare of life that is born is closely related to the level of income and the number of assets owned.

Sander and Maimbo (2003) in conducting their research also concluded⁸ that remittances sent by migrant workers to their home countries in Africa were able to turn the wheels of the economy in the area of origin and were able to advance the country of origin. Economic circulation in the area of origin became smooth, and the economic sector at the grassroots level became even more excited. With the vibrant economic sector in the regions will also be able to drive the rate of economic growth at the State level

According to Tarique & Schuler, (2010) the level of economic prosperity can be seen from the strength of recession and economic uncertainty. When someone is able to survive well, and does not fall into poverty despite recession and economic uncertainty, he can be said to be prosperous and vice versa. When someone is unable to survive well and is directly poor even though there is only a recession and economic uncertainty that is not much, then he is called less prosperous.

Lee and Wong (2006: 11) explain that the welfare program determined by the company is an important situational factor in influencing employee performance. Employee welfare programs will be useful if they can provide a sense of security and can be enjoyed by all employees.

The level of well-being of migrant workers is very dependent on the utilization of remittances they send. According to the results of research conducted by Ma²uhah, Sarsito & Gravitiani, (2013) that Indonesian migrant workers remittances are used for (1) consumption, (2) personal saving in gold and banks, (3) personal or collective investment. The greater the remittance is used to save money in the bank and gold or investment, the greater the level of welfare of migrant workers. Conversely, the greater the remittances used for consumption, the smaller the level of welfare after migrant workers.

Research Hugo (2005) in conducting research on the relationship between international⁸ migration and socioeconomic changes in the family concluded some interesting results. First, the role of the family in the migration process for both male and female migrants plays a crucial role. Second, there is a significant impact of women's migration to Middle Eastern countries and abroad on improving family welfare

Various kinds of experiences gained by migrants and their families from international migration, including remittance flows and their use, mastery of economic assets, such as land, houses, business and fa⁵ily education as well as the use of skills and work experience of migrants for businesses in the area of origin have been able to increase the level of migrant economic welfare (Setiadi, 2001)⁵

Setiadi (2001) concluded that migrant workers have a very large impact on the socio-economic changes of migrant households. They are able to change their social status after they have succeeded in working abroad, because they are able to save based on the results obtained for investment, children's education, business, building houses, buying various productive assets that can be developed to increase good income while they work abroad. and after they come home.

In addition, according to Primawati (2011) migrants also have the desire to live more prosperously. If they have enough money when they become migrants, they will return to their area of origin. This is closely related to the investment function, they will build a house

or buy land in the area of origin as a symbol of prosperity, prestige and success in the overseas area.

3

Methods

This research is a qualitative study by combining secondary data from official sources that can be obtained through the internet and archives at the research location in this case Tanggul Turus Village and Kebo Ireng Village, Besuki District, Tulung Agung Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. The data that has been collected is done by reducing the data to get valid and reliable data. Data were analyzed using theme analysis, then concluded based on existing themes (Ferdinand, 2006).

Research result

Description of Research Locations

Besuki District is one of the sub-districts in the south of Tulungagung Regency. The area of the Besuki subdistrict is 83.87 Km², with the boundaries of the northern part being Bandung District, east of Campurdarat District, south of the Indonesian Ocean, and west of Trenggalek Regency. Besuki subdistrict is divided into 10 villages, namely: Besuki, Besole, Keboireng, Sedayugunung, Sitoyobagus, Tulungrejo, Wateskroyo, Tanggulkundung, Tanggulturus, and Tanggulwelahan (Arif, 2017).

In the village of Tanggul Turus, as the migrant workers' village, the migrant workers' granary is seen sloping high-walled houses, with a bright iron fence with various colors of bright paint. Of a population of approximately 3,300 people with 1,300 households, 400 of them choose livelihoods as migrant workers. In fact, twice the minister of labor in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) visited there (Arif, 2017).

Data from the Tulungagung Manpower and Transmigration Office noted that currently there are around 1,300 Besuki District residents who work as migrant workers. As many as 40 percent of them came from the Tanggul Turus Village (Yaqin and Sumirat, 2012).

Tanggul Turus village is in the southern area approximately 40 kilometers from the Tulungagung District Government Office. The village is fenced in nature, there is a marble hill on its east side. Sporadically, the rock rocks also clustered in the west of the village. Reddish village land. Typical clay, dry, barren and poor humus content. In the afternoon the air feels hot, hot and windy. Thin dust billowing every time the wind blows (Arif, 2017).

Not a few residents who fight the contents of the stomach by becoming a farm laborer. Some of them are farming in the forest where suitable planting processes are completely dependent on rainwater. To make a living the residents also become coolies. Because the nature of the village does not provide many choices. In the past, cassava or what people called cassava, was an idol food. Cooking cassava as a substitute for rice is a common sight there. Understandably, rice grains are still a luxury food commodity (Arif, 2017).

In 1995, the number of palm-roofed bamboo roofs was still found, but, at the moment everything was in very good condition. Poor life, become a bitter joke as well as the spirit of citizens to clean up. Motivated by high income they abandoned the work of farm workers and turned to migrant workers. The first destination is the country of Saudi Arabia. The majority of women leave and become domestic helpers. Residents are also attracted to Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, to Greece. At a time when the Minimum Wage in Tulungagung District was still Rp1 million, migrant workers had pocketed an income of Rp6-7 million per month. In Tulungagung culture, home has its own prestige. Not a few houses stand with two floors complete with luxury iron fences. Migrant workers also complete their contents. Starting from the furniture to other furniture. It is not uncommon for bathrooms in many

migrant workers' houses to have cold and hot water facilities (Arif, 2017). In addition, each house must have at least one four-wheeled vehicle. Not infrequently they have luxury category vehicles. Not to mention buying land everywhere. They suddenly become landlords (Arif, 2017)

People in the Tanggul Turus Village, Besuki Subdistrict, Tulungagung Regency, East Java, prefer to have a "career" abroad than to work at Tanggul Turus. The reason is, the income of working abroad is far greater than farming or working in the village. In addition, finding a job in Tulungagung is also not an easy matter.

Many people from Tanggul Turus village became illegal migrant workers. Village officials cannot control the departure of their citizens. The reason, residents who intend to go abroad only take care of the travel permit from his office. While the process of departure to the job site is mostly managed by brokers (Yaqin and Sumirat, 2012)

The majority of children in Tanggul Kundung Village who ride motorbikes are the children of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) whose parents have left overseas to migrate. Everyday these children live with their grandparents. Motorcycle, is one of the traces of migrant workers left at home. The availability of motorbikes at home is what makes TKI children encouraged to learn to ride. Weak supervision of grandparents who tend to be busy in the fields or sickly makes these children freely drive motorcycles outside the home. Throughout the afternoon, children hang out by the roadside. They just sit on a standard motor while joking. Giving a motorbike to their children is a form of parental love for leaving home (Wasono, 2016)

The role of Remittance for education of migrant worker children

Migrant worker children tend to and do not have rules. Living with grandparents or families with a low educational background in the midst of heavy remittances from abroad is a major factor in the delinquency of migrant worker children. The large amount of remittances triggers children to become lazy in learning, so their academic ability declines, their behavior tends to be sloppy and unfamiliar with karma (Wasono, 2016).

They have nothing to supervise and teach at home. Delinquency formed is the fruit of the situation they receive at home, when it grows and develops without the assistance of parents. The only fulfillment of the needs received is material sent by parents from abroad as compensation for leaving home (Wasono, 2016).

Aside from motorbikes, migrant worker children also have sophisticated cellphones and pocket money. If the average allowance for elementary school students is IDR 2,000, these migrant worker children can bring IDR 6,000-10,000 every time they go to school. Activities outside their school are barely controlled. The number of students who have good academic records can be counted on the fingers. This delinquency usually becomes more and more when stepping on into junior high school (Wasono, 2016).

14 There are also many children of Indonesian migrant workers who have to bear the effects of the divorce of parents which is very common among foreign workers. The low intensity of meeting a partner at home, whether a husband who wanders or a wife, not a few that end in divorce. There was even one RT (neighbor unit) in this village who divorced 17 couples at a time. The average husband or wife is entangled in a love affair with fellow migrant workers abroad to leave their spouses and children at home. Not even a few other ideal men or women who become cheating couples are neighbors of the village itself (Wasono, 2016).

Manpower suppliers who work for agents abroad or commonly called sponsors admitted that they often deal with their divorce. For this need, the distributors have acquaintances with

lawyers who can take care of divorce administration to proceedings in the Religious Courts (Wasono, 2016).

All the men left by their wives are unemployed TKIs. They work odd jobs or to the fields while managing remittances for their daily needs. A smart husband can usually arrange for remittances to fix a house, buy a car, or buy rice and land. Children who are victims of divorce. Even though they receive more attention from school teachers, the influence of the environment at home and relationships often does not protect them from being good children (Wasono, 2016).

TKI children in school experience a deep sense of longing towards their parents. They sometimes vent their longings by being spoiled with female teachers or other figures in the home environment. Many children suddenly ask for a lap when I sit in school (Wasono, 2016).

Unfortunately, not all children complete formal education up to the tertiary level. On average they will look for work or follow in the footsteps of their parents becoming migrant workers after completing high school education (Wasono, 2016)

Everyday practically only accompanied by grandparents or nieces in the house. With the sophistication of communication technology, the distance between countries separating children from their parents can be connected to cell phones. Nearly twice a week his father called his son just to ask how he was doing. Sending money from abroad regularly to children to meet their daily needs including education costs (Purnawasari, 2015).

The community hopes that the government will provide a special assistance program for the children of migrant workers. During this time, the assistance program was limited to discourse from the Social Service or official visits to his village. The government is only interested in exposing the region as foreign exchange reserves without regard to the psychological and social impacts of the children of Indonesian migrant workers (Purnawasari, 2015).

Read the description above, basically the role of remittance has not been able to improve children's education level. Evidently, remittances sent to families are not to be saved in the context of tuition fees, but are more widely used to buy motor vehicles, mobile phones, repair houses, buy household appliances, home furnishings, and to buy land.

With a lot of remittance, not make children study hard, but on the contrary, children become lazy to learn, because it is facilitated by motorbikes and mobile phones. Sophisticated mobile phones bought from remittance money are not to support the learning process at home, but are used more for playing. Likewise, motorbikes bought from remittances are not for school needs, but more for things that have nothing to do with school.

The number of remittances sent by parents, is not positively correlated with the level of education of children to reach college in college. The majority of children in the research location actually only graduated from high school / vocational school. Very few can attain bachelor, master, or doctor degrees. Many migrant workers' children also become migrant workers. Thus it can be concluded that remittances sent by migrant workers do not correlate with the level of education of children.

The welfare level of Indonesian migrant workers children has indeed increased, but it is not related to their level of education. So it is true the results of Hidayat's research (2014) which said that, remittances of migrant workers who go abroad have an impact on family welfare, but do not have an impact on children's education.

The results of this study are also in accordance with Soepomo (2003) which states that, the higher the salary received, the greater the remittances sent, and the more prosperous the migrant workers and their family members. It's just not influenced by the education of children.

Likewise, Nagla's (2011) research is consistent with this study. He concluded that migrant workers were able to increase the level of welfare only that it was not directly related to the level of education of their children. The results of this study are also in accordance with the findings of Mafruhah, Sarsito, and Gravitiani, (2013) explaining that migrant workers who go abroad are able to get higher jobs and income. Then they save money and send their salary money to the area of origin to have various productive assets, but no one intends to pay for their children's tuition.

The results of this study also reinforce the findings of Leung & Leung (2012) who said that welfare is related to income. It's just that increased welfare is not accompanied by increased children's education. The results of this study also reinforce the findings of Sander and Maimbo (2003) who concluded that remittances sent by migrant workers to their home countries in Africa were able to turn the wheels of the economy in the area of origin and be able to advance the country of origin. Unfortunately, the amount of remittance is not used to increase children's education level.

The results of this study reinforce the findings of Mafruhah, Sarsito, and Gravitiani, (2013) that remittances of migrant workers are used for (1) consumption, (2) personal saving in gold and banks, (3) no personal or collective investment is used to increase education levels child.

The results of this study are in line with research by Hugo (2005) of international migration causing socio-economic changes in families from poor families to rich families, but does not cause social changes in the field of child education.

The results of this study differ from the findings of Setiadi (2001) who concluded that, remittances are used to control economic assets, such as land, houses, businesses and family education. The results of this study are somewhat different from the findings of Setiadi, (2001) who concluded that migrant workers have a very big impact on the socio-economic changes of migrant households. They are able to save based on the results obtained for investment and education of children.

The results of this study are in accordance with Primawati, (2011) who concluded that, the welfare of migrants is the main goal, not the future of their children with higher levels of education. They are more concerned with investing, building a house or buying land in the area of origin rather than for children's education.

3 Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion can be concluded as follows.

1. Remittances sent by migrant workers to their families in the village are numerous. The majority of remittances are used to build houses, buy motor vehicles and cars, and buy communication devices such as sophisticated mobile phones, household furniture, fields and rice fields.
2. Remittances sent to their family's main purpose is not to prepare the children's education costs at this time or in the future, but more to meet the needs that are more prestigious and consumptive. Remittance allocation for investment in the form of immovable objects and investment in human resources (children's education), has not been a priority in spending on remittances.

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