

# Analysis of Socio-Economic Characteristics and Mapping TKI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) in Juntinyuat Subdistrict

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**Abstract**— Indonesia has been known as the second country with the largest sending of labor abroad after the Philippines. Juntinyuat Subdistrict is one of the districts with the highest number of TKI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) shipments in Indramayu Regency. To facilitate the presentation of information about the distribution of Indonesian migrant workers in Juntinyuat Subdistrict, GIS (Geospatial Information System) technology is used. The use of this technology is used to make a map of the distribution of Indonesian migrant workers in the Juntinyuat subdistrict. This study uses data collection techniques by interview, observation, documentation and literature. While for data analysis using quantitative descriptive method. From the results of the study, it was found that the reason why the community decided to become migrant workers was because of the economically disadvantaged to meet their daily needs, the lack of employment in the surrounding environment and being migrant workers was a common practice for women in Juntinyuat Subdistrict. There are 12 villages in Juntinyuat Subdistrict, where the village with the highest number of TKI shipments is Dadap Village and the village with the least number of TKI is Segerankidul Village.

**Keywords**— TKI, main reason, economic conditions, distribution map

## I. INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis and the impact of globalization in Indonesia have caused workers not to have decent jobs. Inequality of employment is one of the main problems in Indonesia's development process. Workforce growth takes place more rapidly than labor absorption. This problem is one of the motives for people to migrate. In this case, economic factors can be said to be one of the factors in migration (Mas'udah in Novianti, 2010). The basic motives of individuals or groups for international migration include the problem of unemployment and poverty (Syarifulloh, 2015)

The definition of Indonesian Workers (TKI) according to article 1 number 1 of Act Number 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad, Indonesian Workers (TKI) are every Indonesian citizen who is qualified to work abroad in an

employment relationship for a certain period by receiving wages.

According to Wawa in Dibyontoro (2014) that when the government has not succeeded in finding a solution to the problem of unemployment, the phenomenon of Indonesian Workers (TKI) appears as an alternative that many demand. Several reasons to complain about their fate abroad are due to the imbalance between the country of origin and the destination country.

This condition shows how important the phenomenon of international migration, especially in the field of employment. International migration has become part of Indonesia's economic and social life. In the international world, Indonesia is known as the second country after the Philippines with the amount of labor migration that works outside the country among ASEAN countries (International Labor Organization (ILO) in Raharto (2017)). Economic factors are one of the most important reasons for labor migration and the average TKI is female.

One of the successes of being a TKI working abroad is the number of remittances that are taken home or sent to their hometown. Remittance brought by TKI from abroad is not always in the form of money but it can also be like experience and knowledge and insights that they learned when working abroad. Mantra in Dibyontoro (2014) explains that in addition to remittances in the form of money and goods of economic value remittances are also in the form of ideas or ideas of knowledge, new experiences and those obtained while working in other countries.

There are differences in the use of remittance between poor villages and developed villages. In poor villages, the dependence on remittance money sent by family members who work as migrant workers will be greater than the more developed villages. Advanced villages have been able to meet their own needs and make remittance money from migrant workers only as an addition to income and investment.

Juntinyuat Subdistrict is one of the sub-districts in Indramayu Regency which is located at the eastern end of Indramayu. The area is 5,003.8 Ha consisting of land/yard 967.2 Ha and paddy field 4,036,6 Ha. Juntinyuat District

consists of 12 villages, namely; SegeranKidul Village, Segeran Village, Juntiweden Village, Juntikebon Village, Dadap Village, Juntinyuat Village, Juntikedokan Village, Pondoh Village, Sambimaya Village, Tinumpuk Village, Lombang Village, and Limbangan Village. Of the 12 villages mentioned above, they are divided into Local Environment Units (SLS) 84 Citizen Associations (RW) and 295 Neighborhood Associations (RT), which are inhabited by 76,758 people consisting of 40,386 men 36,372 women (Juntinyuat in Figures 2018).

Juntinyuat subdistrict has a large number of the productive population. Based on BPS Indramayu 2018 data, the number of productive population, namely those aged 15-64 years is 67% of the total population (Indramayu in Figures 2018). This means that the number of dependents is relatively low. For business matters, Indramayu Regency is the second district with the highest number of TKI shipments in Indonesia. One of them is Juntinyuat District. In 2017, 6.686 TKIs were departing from this subdistrict with 6.389 of whom were women (Juntinyuat in Figures 2018). Some of the countries that have become TKI placements are Malaysia, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Information in the form of mapping is currently very much needed in various fields of science. Information that is converted into a map will be more likely to be easily understood than just numbers. To facilitate the presentation of information in the form of maps, GIS (Geospatial Information System) technology is used. In this study, mapping of the socio-economic geography of Juntinyuat Subdistrict is very much needed to analyze the socio-economic life of the community so that the results can be used as a consideration for the local government to formulate better policies.

## II. METHODOLOGY

In this study, researchers used a snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is an approach to finding key informants who have a lot of information. Using this approach, several potential respondents were contacted and asked if they knew other people with characteristics as intended for research purposes (Patton (1990); Salganik (2007); Suhardjo (2008); in Nurdiani (2014)).

Data collection techniques are by interview, observation, and documentation. There were five villages that were the object of our research, namely Dadap Village, Pondoh Village, Segarakidul Village, Segeran Village, Dadap Village Village, Junti Kedokan Village, Junti Kebon Village, Pondoh Village Village and Segeran Kidul Village. The respondents were migrant workers who were working abroad where information was obtained from family members in Juntinyuat Subdistrict as well as people who had previously been migrant workers.

Respondents were TKI who were working abroad where information was obtained from family members in Juntinyuat Sub-district and people who had previously been TKI. Data is considered sufficient if it reaches the saturation point, meaning the answers given by respondents are generally the same. Because of the closed community

characteristics, the respondents obtained in this study were 37 respondents and were considered sufficient to represent the Juntinyuat Sub-district TKI. In analyzing data, researchers used quantitative descriptive analysis techniques.

To test the validity of the data, this study uses a credibility test specifically using reference material. Reference material here means supporting evidence to prove that the data was indeed discovered by researchers. Reference material can be in the form of video interviews or photographs of field conditions of research taken by direct researchers. The conclusion of the research results is based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out by researchers by looking at the facts in the field and the relationship between the research variables.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

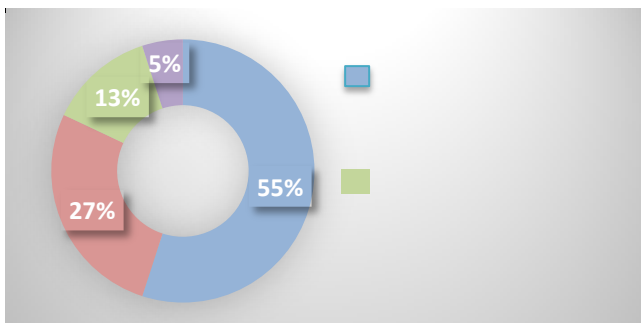
### A. *Reasons for Society to Become TKI*

Many things must be considered to decide to become a TKI and work abroad. One of them is about cases of persecution or others that endanger the safety of migrant workers. Apart from these considerations, there were several main reasons for the residents of Juntinyuat Subdistrict to decide to work abroad and from their families also allowed them to become migrant workers. Of the 37 respondents who have been interviewed, as many as 20 respondents said the main reason for being migrant workers was because they wanted to help the family economy. Most of the respondents before becoming TKI came from families who had limitations in fulfilling their needs. With such conditions, they hope that by becoming a TKI, the necessities of life can be fulfilled and can be even more than a decent life (can invest).

One of the causes of unemployment is the imbalance between the number of the labor force and available employment. The lack of jobs in the residential area is also the main reason for becoming migrant workers. A total of 10 respondents or 27% made this the main reason they decided to work abroad. Most of the migrant workers are female. If it is associated with employment in the District of Juntinyuat, employment for women is indeed limited. The jobs available are mostly for men such as farmers and fishermen.

The results of research conducted by Mulyana and Oktavianti (2017) show one of the cultural problems associated with Indramayu, is the culture or tradition of 'luruh duit'. This tradition finally made Indramayu is known as the sending area of female migrant workers and prostitutes (CSWs) in Indonesia. Lung money (making money easily), which can also be roughly interpreted as prostitution, accessing the majority of Indramayu people as a solution, a way of saving, to get out of poverty. This phenomenon can be seen especially in Bongas, Karangampel, Juntinyuat, or Sliyeg Subdistricts. 5 respondents or 13% of the total respondents answered the reason for becoming migrant workers who had become their habit to work abroad and increase their insight. The rest is reasonable because they want to find new experiences or pay off their debts.

When in the field, some reasons are interrelated and continuous with each other. Because of the limitations of the family economy While the old needs are increasingly complicated, a sufficient future is needed according to daily needs. Income earned from working in the neighborhood around the residence is not available for work. The choice to become migrant workers arises because the community has considered becoming migrant workers a common and common practice in the Juntinyuat subdistrict community. Therefore, the problematic population is interested in becoming migrant workers because they see their neighbors or relatives can live as 'success' in their development after becoming migrant workers.



**Diagram 1.** Percentage of the main reasons for residents to become migrant worker

**B. Conditions and Characteristics of Juntinyuat Sub-District TKIs**

**1. Migrant workers according to gender**

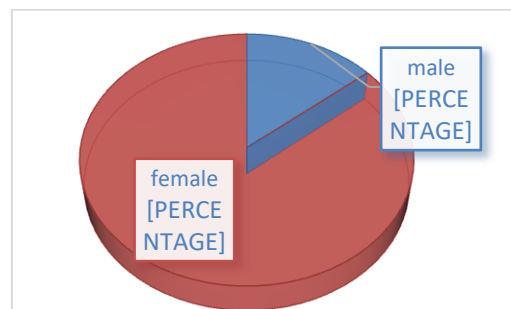
The results of the study with 37 respondents in as many as 32 respondents or 86% of them were women while the remaining 5 or 14% were men. The percentage of respondents is comparable to population data obtained from the Juntinyuat District Central Bureau of Statistics. According to statistical data in Juntinyuat Subdistrict In Figures 2018, it shows that as many as 6,389 TKI or 96% of all TKI are women and the rest are 297 TKI or 4% of them are men. The total community members who became migrant workers in the district of Juntinyuat Subdistrict were 6,686 people.

The data above shows that women exist more than men to become migrant workers and migrate abroad. In the study, 29 respondents were found or 78% of them worked as household assistants while 8 respondents or 22% worked as factory workers and hotel employees and hospitals in the country where they worked. The job of being a Household Assistant is only suitable if done by women. Socially, the researchers also found that women who became TKIs also put themselves down as the backbone of the family. In some cases, the TKIs were separated from their husbands and became single parents for their children. Existing income has not been able to meet the needs of his family's life. Then additional income is needed to meet family needs.

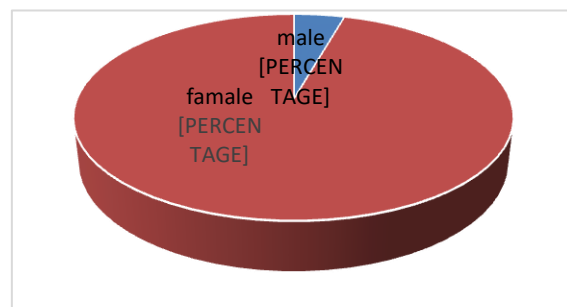
The social conditions of the community also influence the desire of women to go abroad to become TKI. The condition of the surrounding neighbors, the community, and other relatives who have succeeded in fulfilling their living

needs from the results of being migrant workers make women interested in becoming migrant workers rather than looking for work around the neighborhood. Interaction between women makes information disseminate about opportunities to work abroad more intensively among women. This is evidenced from the observations of researchers at the research site wherein the afternoon, at some point many housewives gather and share information among others, including about opportunities to work abroad. That is the reason why women work more abroad than men.

Judging from its natural physical condition, Juntinyuat District is a coastal area bordering the Java Sea in the north and has extensive agricultural land. Geographically, Juntinyuat Subdistrict has an agricultural land area of 4,021 ha or 79% of the entire Juntinyuat Subdistrict area is rice fields (Indramayu in Figures 2018). This vast land, of course, requires a small amount of farm labor. The profession as a farmer is suitable for men and few need a female workforce. Therefore, men in Juntinyuat Subdistrict prefer to be farmers rather than migrant workers. The northern part of Juntinyuat Subdistrict also borders the Java Sea where residents search as fishermen. Fishermen are also generally carried out by men. So the cause of at least men being migrant workers is because there is still a large number of jobs in Juntinyuat Subdistrict.



**Diagram 2.** The ratio of Indonesian Migrant Workers by sex in the 5 study villages



Source: Juntinyuat in Figures 2018.

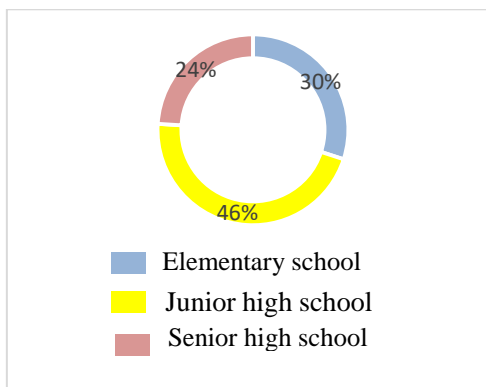
**Diagram 3.** The ratio of Indonesian Migrant Workers by sex of Juntinyuat Subdistrict

**2. The latest education conditions that were completed by TKI**

Education is one of the main indicators that determine a person's type of work. Being a migrant worker in many

occupations such as a Household Assistant needs training in advance so that the last education completed is not so much a problem. In this study, the highest education achieved by TKI was high school and the lowest was an elementary school. Respondents who had the last high school education were 9 respondents or 42%, while the junior high school graduates had the highest number, 17 respondents or 46% and the last graduated from elementary school 11 respondents or 30%. High school / equivalent graduates can get a job as factory workers and private employees, while those under the high school level only get jobs as Household Assistants.

In Government Regulation No. 4 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Implementing Placement of Indonesian Overseas Workers by the Government does not limit the level of education of prospective TKIs it means that all levels of education have the opportunity to become TKI. Although there is no minimum education limit, the government through National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI) held a selection as a requirement for citizens to become TKI. Tests carried out in the form of written tests, interview tests and/or practice tests.



**Diagram 4.** Percentage of Indonesian migrant workers according to the last education completed

### 3. Salaries obtained and remittance sent by TKI

The amount of wage/salary received is different in each country. In this study, salaries received by migrant workers who work in Asian countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore have an average salary above five million rupiahs per month. Meanwhile, migrant workers who work in the Middle East such as the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Qatar, and Kuwait receive an average salary of 1 - 5 million per month. Judging from the percentage of respondents, 23 respondents or 62% had worked or were working in the Middle East region while the remaining 18 people or 38% had worked or were working in Asian countries. The community claimed that before they knew Taiwan as the destination country for Indonesian migrant workers, Middle Eastern countries were the main goal of getting jobs. However, the current trend or trend of the destination country for Indonesian migrant workers in the Asian region especially in Taiwan because they are considered to get higher salaries. Also, in Taiwan, the

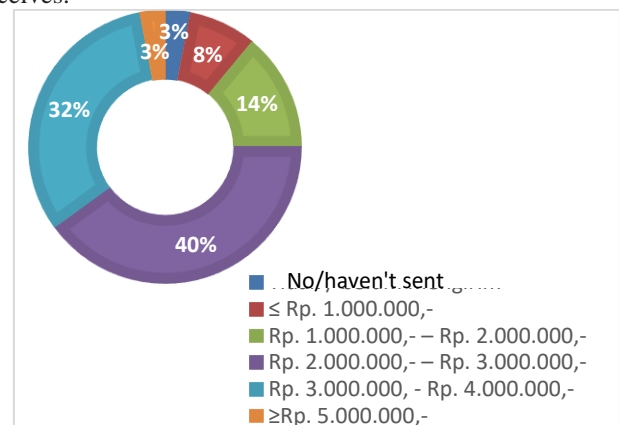
migrant workers also get one day off work in a week and are more free in socializing and socializing.

The salaries received by respondents also vary. Starting from 1 million rupiahs to more than 5 million rupiahs. As many as 62% or 23 respondents received a salary of more than 5 million rupiahs, while remittent money sent was 2 - 4 million per month. For more details, see diagrams 5 and 6. Not all salary money is sent home but also used by TKI for the cost of living in the country where they work. The cost of living in each country is also different but for Household Assistants they will usually live together in the home of the employer where they work, so the cost of living and daily meals is borne by the employer.



**Diagram 5.** Percentage of TKI according to the amount of salary received

Remittances received by families in Indonesia depends on the salary received by TKI. If the salary received is large, the remittances sent to his family is also greater. This is because most migrant workers use remittances to fulfill their family's daily needs. Also, the exchange rates of the currencies where they work with the rupiah and the number of shipping costs also affect how much money the family receives.



**Diagram 6.** Percentage of migrant workers according to the amount of remittance sent.

Families in Indonesia are responsible for managing remittances or remittances of family members who are migrant workers. The main use of remittances according to family conditions at that time. According to existing data, most of the use of money is to meet the daily needs of the family as many as 54%. A total of 24% used remittances for

investments in the form of buying or repairing houses, buying motorbikes, as a business capital going forward, and buying electronic goods. There are also family members who are funded by Indonesian migrant workers who are still in school, including relatives and children from the TKI themselves. Then the remittance money is also used as an education fee for your siblings or their children. As many as 16% of respondents use remittances for education costs. And the remaining 6% use remittances money for other purposes such as paying debts and others. The data is taken from the most dominant use of remittance money.

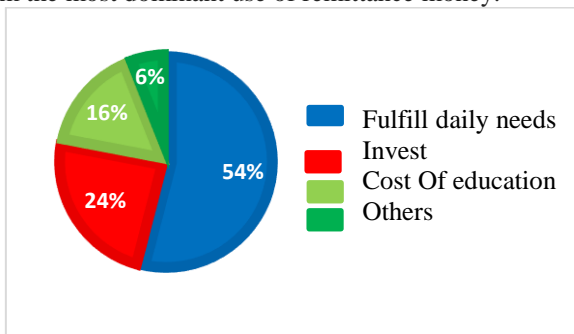


Diagram 7. The most dominant percentage of remittance money usage

In the use of remittances, the families of migrant workers are not purely using their money for one purpose only because in one family there are two or more situations that need financing. For example, in addition to meeting the daily needs of the family, there are also family members who are attending school so that the money is also used to finance the education of their siblings or children.

One of the factors that influence the diversity of the number of family members financed is the marital status of TKI. Unmarried migrant workers will only finance their parents and siblings who are still the responsibility of their parents, while those who are married will bear the needs of their children, husband/wife, parents, and even their siblings. For migrant workers who are widows or widowers, those who are funded by remuneration are children, parents or siblings who are still small. Respondents according to their marital status in a row from unmarried 9 respondents, already married 23 respondents and 5 respondents were widows or widowers.

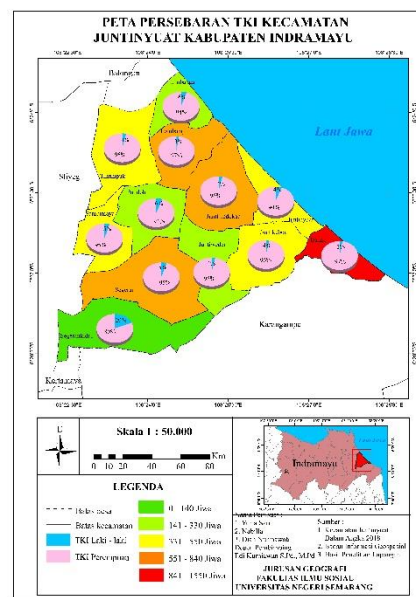
In the use of remittance money, the families of migrant workers are not purely using their money for one purpose because in one family there are two or more situations that need financing. For example, in addition to meeting the daily needs of the family, there are also family members who are attending school so that the money is also used to finance the education of their siblings or children.

The number of family members financed is in the range of 1 to 5 people. Almost all respondents claimed that the money they worked for was able to provide for their living needs and could prosper their families financially. The fewer the number of family members being financed, the more likely it is to invest but it must also be balanced by behavior that is not too consumptive both by TKI and their families.

In general, the respondents in this study have worked as migrant workers for more than one year so most migrant workers already have investments. The investment in question is in the form of goods which at any time they can sell if in the future they experience economic difficulties or something they can use to continue the family's economic wheel if they do not work as TKI again. There were 76% had investment while the remaining 24% had no investment. Respondents who do not have investment are caused by remittance money which is only enough to be used to meet their daily needs or to pay off debts, and respondents who have recently worked as migrant workers.

C. Distribution of TKI in Juntinyuat Subdistrict with GIS

A map of the distribution of Indonesian migrant workers in Juntinyuat sub-district is based on data in Juntinyuat Subdistrict in Figures 2018 obtained from the official website of the BPS Indramayu Regency. The map uses quantitative symbols where each color shows a different number of migrant workers and in each village has the sex ratio of migrant workers in a pie chart. The color gradations on the map are red, yellow and green. The red color represents the village with the most TKIs and the green color indicates the villages that have a small number of TKIs. Whereas the pie chart shows the percentage of female workers in pink and blue for the percentage of male migrant workers.



Source: processed field data

Figure 1. Map of distribution TKIs IN Juntinyuat Subdistrict, indramayu regency (ex: original map sized A3)

Based on the map, the villages that have the highest number of migrant workers are in Dadap Village. Geographically, the Dadap Village area directly faces the Java Sea so that most of the population work as fishermen. In this village, there are also several TPI (Fish Auction places). This proves that the fisheries sector in this village is a superior sector.

Dadap village has a total of 1,549 migrant workers in 2018, of which 1,501 migrant workers are female TKIs and

the remaining 48 are male TKIs. A large number of TKIs in Dadap village is caused by the village of Dadap which is the village with the highest population density in Juntinyuat Subdistrict. The number of dadap villagers is 13,174 people with a population density per km<sup>2</sup> of 5,988 people. The number of migrant workers in Dadap Village is dominated by women, which is 97% while men are only 3%. Men prefer to be fishermen and farmers in their villages.

The village has the smallest number of TKIs, namely Segerankidul Village which has 132 TKIs and consists of 106 women and 26 men. When viewed from the sex ratio, the number of female migrant workers with the number of male migrant workers in this village is the largest among other village villages. If the percentage, female migrant workers the percentage is 80% while male migrant workers are 20%. Compared to other villages, the ratio between female migrant workers and male migrant workers in Segerankidul village is far greater than in other villages where the percentage of male migrant workers does not reach 10%. The population of Segerankidul Village is 8,384 people with a population density per km<sup>2</sup> of 1,233 people.

**Table 1.** The number of TKI according to villages in Juntinyuat District.

No.	village	Male TKI	Female TKI	Total TKI	Population
1.	Dadap	48	1.501	1.549	13.174
2.	Juntikedokan	34	806	840	8.046
3.	Lombang	19	719	738	6.210
4.	Segeran	37	650	687	9.848
5.	Juntikebon	19	529	548	6.423
6.	Tinumpuk	20	454	474	4.703
7.	Juntinyuat	28	429	457	5.439
8.	Sambimaya	21	376	397	3.904
9.	Juntiweden	12	309	321	3.834
10.	Limbangan	16	261	277	3.412
11.	Pondoh	17	249	266	3.381
12.	Segerankidul	26	106	132	8.384
	Total	297	6.389	6.686	76.758

Source: Juntinyuat Subdistrict in figures 2018

Regional development can be based on the potential or problems faced. If the potential can be developed to the maximum or the problems faced can be overcome then the region can be developed properly. The government as a stakeholder must be able to see these two things. The results of this study indicate that the quality of migrant workers is still low with the level of education mostly only reaching basic education. Procurement of counseling and training for the community about entrepreneurship can be done by the government so that the money earned from working abroad is not used for consumption alone. TKIs can build their areas by building their businesses so that the family economy continues even though they have not worked as migrant workers.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, most people who became TKIs were women. The reason why the community decided to become TKIs was due to 3 factors, namely the economic condition of the family that had limitations, lack of employment and the culture of the local community. The three reasons are related to each other. Most of the TKIs are elementary and junior high school graduates, so that they affect their occupation, namely as a household assistant. Some of the destination countries for TKIs are Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, and Taiwan. In terms of the economic condition of the community, the families of migrant workers in Juntinyuat Subdistrict have been able to meet their daily needs and their economic level has also increased. There are 12 villages in Juntinyuat Subdistrict, where the number of TKI in each village also varies. The village with the largest number of TKI shipments is Dadap Village while the village with the least number of TKI is Segerankidul Village. Procurement of counseling and training for the community about entrepreneurship can be done by the government so that the money earned from working abroad is not used for consumption alone and can strengthen the economy of the region itself.

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