



## DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WOMEN LABOR (TKW) PRE AND POST WORK OVERSEAS AREA OF ORIGIN CITY AND VILLAGE

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### Abstract:

Low income and job opportunity brings some women in Kecamatan Sendang to carry mobility to overseas to be TKW. Each mobility is done because characteristics demographic, social and economic of TKW. Every migrant who has worked in migration abroad has the characteristics and conditions as a whole can provide information about motivation of TKW to be a employee woman in other country. The aims of this study are describe the characteristics of demographic, social, economic of TKW. This research is descriptive research using survey method. The population in this study is the TKW in the Kecamatan Pagerwojo who had been worked abroad and its amount about 85 respondents and from Kecamatan Pesantren Kota Kediri about 74 respondents. The sample which is taken as many as all respondents because under 100 respondents. Analysis of the data that is used single-tabulation analysis and percentage to obtain the general description of each variable. This research shows that the demographic characteristics, social and economic of TKW are evenly they have an productive age in marital status, having an education at least junior high school or equivalent for TKW from Pagerwojo and senior high school for TKW from Kecamatan Pesantren Kota Kediri, type of preliminary work as housewives without personal income and family income is low that is Rp.500.000,00-<Rp.1.000.000,00 and family burden was 1-3 person,

**Keywords:** Profile Of Demographic-Social-Economic, Employee Women (TKW)

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a relatively large population. In 2017, Indonesia is still ranked fourth in the world where this ranking has been owned by Indonesia in previous years. In 2017, the population of Indonesia based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) was 261,890,900 people, while in 2016 the population of Indonesia was less than 257,912,349 people. Based on these figures, it shows a significant increase within one year. Based on this data presentation, an average figure is obtained which shows the growth rate of Indonesia's population of 1.30% per year (BPS Tulungagung, 2018). This shows an increase of 3 to 4 million people from the total population of Indonesia each year.

Indonesia's population, which is increasing every year, has a very close impact on the employment opportunities of its residents. Indonesia's territory which is fixed and the number of jobs that are not balanced with the work needs of the Indonesian population will certainly bring problems that can lead to social problems, namely poverty. The total population in East Java which was calculated in mid-September 2018 shows a poverty rate of 11.20% or as many as 4,405,27 thousand people (BPS Tulungagung, 2018). Among several provinces on the island of Java, East Java Province ranks first in terms of poverty. Of course, this poverty phenomenon can be found both in various areas, both in urban and rural areas.

Based on the above phenomena, the competitiveness to get a decent job in

Indonesia will be tighter and more difficult. This will also have an impact on the condition of the female population who want to help the family economy (Ilham, 2019). Some of the population with the female gender will find it increasingly difficult to get employment opportunities in the country, especially in their own region. So, to overcome this problem, some of them are trying to find a way out, one of which is by deciding to work abroad as female workers (TKW). (Anggraini et al., 2020).

The participation of women in addition to the welfare of the family economy also helps to increase foreign exchange for the country so that there is a term that those who work abroad are foreign exchange heroes. Apart from playing an important role for the family, TKW also plays an important role in nation building. So, women have many abilities. Apart from generally educating children and accompanying their husbands, women also have the ability to grow a prosperous family and build a career.

According to the concept of women's gender in pursuing a career, women's position is equal to men and has equal opportunities. Indonesia is a country that has implemented the concept of female gender. This is evidenced by data which states that the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) in East Java in 2005 was 53.20% while in 2010 it was 59.20%. So, the data concludes that within five years, IDG in the area has increased by 6%. This IDG is an indicator that can show whether women are able to have an active role in aspects of economic life. In addition to using the IDG, to find out the dimensions and variables that can describe the inconsistency of achieving the rights and roles of men and women, calculations are used with the Gender Development Index (IPG). Based on data from BPS, Indonesia's GPA is 89.42% and for East Java Province it is 88.80% (BPS Tulungagung, 2018).

The involvement of women in the development process is not only due to humane considerations, but is also considered as an alternative or an efficient and rational choice of action. The participation of women is also seen as an effort to take advantage of the high potential of Human Resources (HR). The effect of the level of participation of women in the workforce will usually be associated with changes in economic conditions in the development process (Kumalasari, 2011).

The problem is that competition is quite tight where the number of available jobs is not balanced with the rate of population growth and the poor economic situation of the family, which has resulted in some Indonesian women choosing to migrate by becoming migrant workers abroad. The following is data related to the number of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) working abroad in the period 2011 to 2014.

**JUMLAH PENEMPATAN TKI  
BERDASARKAN PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR , KAB-KOTA DAN JENIS KELAMIN  
Tahun 2012 s/d 2014)**

NO	KAB-KOTA	2012			2013			2014		
		Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Total
1	BANGKALAN	4,631	864	5,495	4,749	866	5,615	3,789	753	4,542
2	BANYUWANGI	2,351	7,071	9,422	2,379	5,578	7,957	1,887	5,384	7,271
3	BATU	38	99	137	31	53	84	20	33	53
4	BUTAR	2,195	8,134	10,329	2,895	6,985	9,880	1,944	6,029	7,973
5	BUTAR (KOTA)	30	108	138	43	134	177	33	116	149
6	BOJONEGORO	925	609	1,534	824	586	1,410	668	489	1,157
7	BONDOWOSO	201	246	447	249	215	464	230	208	438
8	GRESIK	1,539	185	1,724	1,189	134	1,323	909	98	1,007
9	JEMBER	970	2,413	3,383	1,079	2,214	3,293	737	1,863	2,600
10	JOMBANG	501	629	1,124	496	513	1,009	386	477	863
11	KEDIRI	1,656	4,152	5,808	1,910	3,523	5,433	1,462	3,108	4,570
12	KEDIRI (KOTA)	13	60	73	35	76	111	35	97	132
13	LAMONGAN	1,409	285	1,694	1,131	245	1,376	829	148	977
14	LUMAJANG	343	906	1,249	331	658	989	229	572	801
15	MADIUN	1,569	4,738	6,307	1,669	4,415	6,084	1,471	3,714	5,185
16	MADULU (KOTA)	33	91	124	28	130	158	28	102	130
17	MAGETAN	843	2,943	3,786	940	2,583	3,523	846	2,212	3,058
18	MALANG	2,004	9,653	11,657	2,190	8,028	10,218	1,681	6,433	8,114
19	MALANG (KOTA)	32	120	152	89	190	279	63	115	178
20	MOJOKERTO	134	144	278	143	142	285	105	109	214
21	MOJOKERTO (KOTA)	4	7	11	8	3	11	4	5	9
22	NGANJUK	731	1,069	1,800	678	947	1,625	515	910	1,425
23	NGAWI	693	2,244	2,937	723	1,950	2,673	683	1,740	2,423
24	PACITAN	346	185	531	323	136	459	216	127	343
25	PAMEKASAN	682	523	1,205	848	485	1,333	629	415	1,044
26	PASURUAN	229	439	668	225	358	583	185	327	512
27	PASURUAN (KOTA)	4	15	19	7	13	20	6	13	19
28	PONOROGO	2,678	8,262	10,940	3,260	7,234	10,494	2,526	6,343	8,869
29	PROBOLINGGO	303	245	548	313	248	561	229	168	397
30	PROBOLINGGO (KOTA)	4	6	10	11	9	20	4	10	14
31	SAMPANG	1,156	628	1,784	1,238	614	1,852	997	556	1,553
32	SIDOARJO	382	265	647	363	224	587	278	178	456
33	SITUBONDO	98	205	303	136	215	351	73	171	244
34	SUMENEP	402	163	565	541	195	736	474	146	620
35	SURABAYA	1,071	578	1,649	1,030	490	1,520	674	374	1,048
36	TRENGGALEK	877	2,253	3,130	1,044	1,885	2,929	946	1,716	2,662
37	TURAN	529	312	841	487	260	747	370	163	533
38	TULUNGAGUNG	3,016	4,923	7,939	3,370	4,337	7,707	2,563	4,160	6,723
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,622</b>	<b>65,746</b>	<b>100,368</b>	<b>37,015</b>	<b>56,828</b>	<b>93,843</b>	<b>28,724</b>	<b>49,582</b>	<b>78,306</b>

Sumber data: Subbid Pengolahan Data , Bidang Pengolahan dan Penyajian Data (PUSLITFO BNP2TKI)

From the presentation of the data above, it can be seen that the number of TKW

is greater than that of male TKI. Every TKW who carries out their profession in a foreign country, has demographic, social and economic characteristics or profiles that are different from one another which makes them reasons to migrate abroad as workers.(Raharto, 2017; Rahayuningsih, 2018). Even though TKW lives abroad, legally they are still registered as residents in their area of origin. This condition will lead to intensive relations with families in their hometown. This is because their main goal of becoming migrant workers abroad is to work in order to earn a more decent income. The form of this hard work can then be brought back to the place of origin or can be sent (remittance). The form of remittances is not only in the form of money but can also be in the form of goods, ideas or exchange of information(Djuwitaningsih, 2018).Therefore, remittances can be interpreted as contributions from overseas workers who have great value for physical, social, cultural and economic development in the areas of origin of migrant workers. Remittances will also have an impact on the lives of TKW after working abroad(Hamidah, 2016).

Based on BNP2TKI data, all districts in East Java, both urban and non-urban areas, have migrant workers carrying out their work roles abroad. The number of TKW from 2012 to 2014 in Kediri City totaled 134 people. Meanwhile in Tulungagung the number of TKW for the same year period was 6,723 people(BNP2TKI, 2019). The City of Kediri is known as an industrial area where there are well-known cigarette industries that are able to employ a large number of female workers. However, in reality, the available data shows that there are still residents who prefer to try their luck by working as migrant workers abroad. Based on data presented by BPS East Java in 2013 there were 109 large and medium industrial companies in Kediri Regency and in 2014 that number rose to 121 companies. While in the city area in 2013 the company numbered 38 and in 2014 there were 35(BPS Kota Kediri, 2018).

The Kediri region is directly adjacent to Tulungagung Regency which has a variety of natural features. The southern region with the topography of the karst mountain plateau and in the northwestern region with the highland topography of the Wilis mountains. The Tulungagung region is very rich in agricultural areas. The number of residents who became TKW from 2012 to 2014 from this district was far more than TKW from Kediri City. The Tulungagung area in rural areas is a contributor to Indonesian migrant workers, such as in Pagerwojo District. Even though it is a sub-district located in a mountainous area which is rich in agricultural land and extensive plantations, it is not uncommon for the female population there to try their luck as TKW migrant workers abroad.

After TKW returns to their area of origin and ends their working period abroad, they will experience a transformation of their pre- and post-work life as TKW. This applies to all former TKW both from urban and rural areas. The analysis in an effort to find answers to the various problems above is based on the basic assumption that every mobility always has certain characteristics or profiles, is carried out with various special considerations and after work will bring changes to the family.

## METHOD

This research when viewed from the nature of the problem shows that this research is in the form of descriptive research. This research is in the form of descriptive using survey method. The population used in this study is families where there are former or former migrant workers who worked abroad in the 2015-2018 period and have returned to their areas of origin and have not worked or are no longer working as migrant workers abroad in 2018-2019. The number that entered the criteria in the population was 74 people from the Islamic Boarding School District and 273 people from the Pagerwojo District. From the total population in the Pesantren District, the entire population that is less than 100 is the sample. As for the Pagerwojo area, out of 273 sample populations, 85 people were taken or approximately 30% of the existing sample. The sampling technique used is proportional random sampling. The sampling formula for each sub-population is as follows:

$$S_n = \frac{P_n}{P_o} \times S_o$$

Information:

- Sn: Number of samples per sub-population
- So: The desired number of samples
- Pn: Total population of each sub-population
- Po: Total number of study population

Questionnaire is an instrument used in data collection. So, the data collection process was carried out by way of structured interviews based on the questionnaire. The types of questionnaires used are open and closed questionnaires. The contents of the questionnaire included various data regarding education level, income level, type of work, marital status, age and income of the head of the family

The use of data in this study includes primary data and secondary data. The primary data includes data obtained by the researcher directly from the interview process in the form of education level, income level, type of work, marital status, age, income of the head of the family and remittances of TKW before and after working abroad. While secondary data were obtained from various documents or archives from institutions or agencies related to this research theme. Data from secondary data includes various data about the condition of the research area, the number of TKW, the destination countries of the TKW who come from PagerwojoTulungagung District and Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City.

Collecting data in this study using three techniques. The data collection technique uses observation techniques, interview techniques, and documentation techniques. This research is a type of descriptive research so as to obtain an overview of a large sample and to answer the problems of each variable, analysis is used in the form of quantitative descriptive analysis or descriptive statistics. Quantitative descriptive analysis used is by using a single tabulation and percentage. The percentage formula used is as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Information:

P = Percentage

f = frequency of occurrence of each answer

n = the number of respondents

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Age of TKW Pre and Post Departure to Work Abroad

Age is one of the factors that dominates a person's attitude in thinking, behaving and making decisions. Of course, a person's age will affect behavior related to demographic conditions, such as in terms of marital status, fertility, mortality and population growth. In addition, age also influences a person's behavior in the social and economic fields. Obtaining data in the demographic data field regarding the age or ages of the migrants is as follows.

**Table 3.1 Age of female workers when going abroad from Pagerwojo sub-district**

No	Age	f	%
1	<21	5	5,882353
2	21-40	80	94,11765
3	<40	0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 3.2 Age of female workers when going abroad from Islamic boarding school sub-district, Kediri city**

No	Age	f	%
1	<21	9	12,16216
2	21-40	65	87,83784
3	<40	0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The table above shows that the age of the respondents when going abroad from Pagerwojo District was mostly around the age of 21-40 years, namely 80 respondents (94.1%) and no one was over 40 years old when traveling abroad. Meanwhile, for the Kediri City Islamic Boarding School District, the age group for migrating abroad was also the age group of 21 to 40 years, namely 65 people or 87.84%. So, from the distribution of age data it is known that the majority of respondents are of productive age. This is because at that age most of the respondents are already married which has an impact on increasing the fulfillment of living needs that must be met. Thus the possibility of the potential to carry out economic activities at this vulnerable age is also getting bigger.

### 3.1.1.2 Age of TKW after Departure to Work Abroad

The following is the age of TKW after working abroad from Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency and Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City

**Table 3.3 Age of Female Workers After Departing Abroad From Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency**

No	Age	F	%
1	<21	1	1,176471
2	21-40	84	98,82353
3	<40	0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 3.4 Age of female workers after going abroad from the Pesantren sub-district, Kediri City**

No	Age	F	%
1	<21	2	2,702703
2	21-40	70	94,59459
3	<40	2	2,702703
<b>Amount</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The two tables above, namely the data on the age of TKW after working abroad, explain that the age of the respondents when they returned abroad from Pagerwojo Sub-District was at most 21-40 years, namely 73 respondents (85.88%) and no one was 40 years old more when traveling abroad. Meanwhile, for the Kediri City Islamic Boarding School District, the age group for migrating abroad was also the age group of 21 to 40 years, namely 59 people or 79.73%. The age grouping shows that most of the respondents are still of productive age when they return to their place of origin. With the physical condition and age that are still in the productive category, it will affect several other conditions, such as the main one, namely the type of work after TKW goes abroad.

**Table 3.5 Marital Status of Pre-TKW Working Abroad in Pagerwojo District**

No	Marital status	F	%
1	Not married yet	15	17,64706
2	Marry	61	71,76471
3	Widow	9	10,58824
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 3.6 Marital Status After TKW Work Abroad in Pagerwojo District**

No	Marital status	F	%
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1	Not married yet	0	0
2	Marry	70	82,35294
3	Widow	15	17,64706
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

If seen from the table above, it can be seen that the marital status of TKW before working abroad was mostly married, namely 61 respondents (71.76%), while the least were widows, namely 9 respondents (17.0%). However, after working abroad, some of them have different circumstances where they are no longer single and the number of widows has increased to 15 people from only 9 people before. Meanwhile, the marital status of the respondents from the Kediri City Islamic Boarding School District is as follows:

**Table 3.7 Marital Status of Pre-TKW Working Abroad in the Islamic Boarding School District**

No	Marital status	F	%
1	Not married yet	17	22,97297
2	Marry	46	62,16216
3	Widow	11	14,86486
<b>Amount</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.8 Marital Status After TKW Work Abroad in Pesantren District**

No	Marital status	F	%
1	Not married yet	1	1,351351
2	Marry	56	75,67568
3	Widow	17	22,97297
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the explanation of the data above, it can be seen that before the TKW worked abroad, most of them were married, namely 46 respondents (42%), while the least were those who were widows, namely 11 respondents (14%). However, the same is the case with the marital status of former TKW after working abroad from rural areas, some have different circumstances where 1 person is still unmarried and TKW who holds the status of a widow has increased to 17 people (22%). A person's marital status is of course very closely related to the responsibility of fulfilling all basic needs and other needs in the TKW family.

### Social Characteristics

One of the social characteristics of a person can be seen from education and type of work. This is because education plays an important role for the progress of various fields of life. The level and quality of one's education will affect the type of work and one's income level. The higher a person's education level, the higher the opportunity to get a job and income. Of course, TKW who have worked abroad have various levels of education as follows:

#### Education Level From Pagerwojo District

No	Pendidikan Terakhir	f	%
1	SD/Sederajat	4	4,705882
2	SMP/Sederajat	65	76,47059
3	SMA/Sederajat	16	18,82353
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Additional Education Level of Pre-Working TKW Overseas From Kec. Pagerwojo

No	Pendidikan Tambahan	f	%
1	Ya	3	3,529412

2	tidak	82	96,47059
<b>Amount</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the table it can be seen that the highest educational level of pre-TKW who had worked abroad was junior high school/equivalent, totaling 65 respondents (76.47%) and the least education level was elementary school/equivalent with 4 respondents (4.7 %). So it can be concluded that the level of education before TKW worked abroad in Pagerwojo District was still low and this of course greatly influenced the type of work and their income. After working abroad some of them received additional education in the form of courses or training as many as 3 people (3.5%). Providing additional education will affect a person's skills and of course will also affect the type of work and income of TKW after working abroad.

### **Educational Level Origin of Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City**

No	Pendidikan Terakhir	f	%
1	SD/Sederajat	0	0
2	SMP/Sederajat	18	24,32432
3	SMA/Sederajat	56	75,67568
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **Tingkat Pendidikan Tambahan TKW Pra Bekerja di Luar Negeri Asal Kota Kediri**

No	Pendidikan Tambahan	F	%
1	ya	5	6,756757
2	tidak	69	93,24324
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The two tables above show that the majority of TKW's education level before working abroad was SMA/equivalent with a total of 56 respondents (75.68%) and none of the TKW had a final level of SD/equivalent education. So it can be said that the education level before the TKW worked abroad in the Islamic Boarding School District, the majority had completed the 9-year compulsory education and this of course greatly influenced the type of work and their income. After working abroad some of them received additional education in the form of courses or training as many as 5 people (6.7%). Providing additional education will affect a person's skills and of course will also affect the type of work and income of TKW in the country of origin after working abroad.

### **Type of Work Before Becoming TKW Abroad**

The type of work is everything that is done, both main job and side job, which aims to make ends meet. It doesn't rule out the possibility if before and after becoming a migrant worker in another's country, they had a certain type of job. They work to get a salary to meet the needs of the family. In addition, the type of work a person can show the social level in society. The following is data on the types of work of pre- and post-employed migrant workers abroad:

### **Type of Work Before Becoming TKW Overseas from Kec. Pagerwojo**

	Jenis Pekerjaan Sebelum Menjadi TKW di Luar Negeri	F	%
1	Tidak bekerja	11	12,94118
2	ART Luarkota	6	7,058824
3	Buruh	18	21,17647
4	MRT	30	35,29412

5	Penjahit	2	23,5294
		0	1
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		<b>5</b>	

**Tabel 3.14 Jenis Pekerjaan Sesudah TKW Bekerja di Luar Negeri asal Kec. Pagerwojo**

No	Jenis Pekerjaan Sebelum Menjadi TKW di Luar Negeri	f	%
1	tidak bekerja	3	3,529412
2	pengusaha	27	31,76471
3	petani sapi perah	34	40
4	MRT	12	14,11765
5	buruh	9	10,58824
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Tabel 3.15 Jenis Pekerjaan Sebelum Menjadi TKW di Luar Negeri asal Kec. Pesantren Kediri**

No	Jenis Pekerjaan Sebelum Menjadi TKW di Luar Negeri	f	%
1	tidak bekerja	5	6,756757
2	ART Luar kota	2	2,702703
3	buruh	32	43,24324
4	MRT	12	16,21622
5	PKL	23	31,08108
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Tabel 3.16 Jenis Pekerjaan Sesudah TKW Bekerja di Luar Negeri asal Kec. Pagerwojo**

No	Jenis Pekerjaan Sebelum Menjadi TKW di Luar Negeri	f	%
1	tidak bekerja	2	2,702703
2	pengusaha	31	41,89189
3	Industri Rumahan	17	22,97297
4	MRT	12	16,21622
5	buruh	12	16,21622
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The majority of respondents in the Pesantren Subdistrict, Kediri City, before going abroad as migrant workers, had an income of between Rp. 500.000,- up to Rp. 1,000,000, - that is as many as 30 people out of the total number of respondents, namely 74 people. Meanwhile, after working abroad there was a very significant change where 44 respondents or more than half of the respondents had income above Rp. 2,000,000, - every month. Changes in the amount of pre- and post-employment TKW income are of course closely related to the type of work and remittances managed by the TKW..

#### **Utilization of Remittances**

Remittances are goods, money or information that have been obtained while working as a TKW sent or brought by the worker to their area of origin.

The use of remittances in this study includes the use of money by TKW families in their

areas of origin that are sent by TKW while working abroad. As for the use of remittances, respondents chose the main priority for the allocation of remittances. It can be seen that the main priority of the respondent is used by the respondent's family in utilizing remittances. In both rural and urban areas, respondents were encouraged to use remittances for business capital. 43% of respondents from Pagerwojo District and 52.7% of respondents from the Islamic Boarding School District placed their business capital in the main use of remittances. Even so, we can see the other main allocations from the use of remittances, namely for buildings and education. Of the two regions that differ physically in their territory, they have the same condition regarding the utilization of remittances which places remuneration for buildings at number two and education as third.

## RESULTS

The socio-economic demographic profile of the migrants from this study is a special characteristic of TKW who have worked abroad in Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency and Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City. Each TKW will have a different level of success from one another and this depends on and is in accordance with several circumstances. In fact, these differences are largely determined by the characteristics or profile of the migrant itself (Bandiyono, 1983 in Astuti, 2008:79). For those who have low abilities and levels of education, have few skills, they will tend to work in the informal sector (Rahayuningsih, 2018).

The profile of TKW based on age level according to Shaw (1976) and White and Woods (1980) in Astuti (2008: 80) concludes that there is a tendency for mobility agents to generally be in the young age group, especially under thirty years. In general, the mobility actors are still in the productive age group. Based on the results of research on the age of the respondents while working abroad in both rural and urban areas, it was shown that some respondents were aged 21 to 40 years. So the age of the respondent when going abroad based on age classification in population science is classified as productive age. The vulnerable aged 0 to less than 21 years are classified as the young age group and those over 40 years are classified as the old age group. Both age groups are included in the unproductive age group. However, this study also found discrepancies with government regulations where respondents were found to be under the age of 21 when they went abroad.

From this research it can also be seen that a person's motives for migrating abroad at a relatively young age. Most of them experience economic and social problems in their lives and they think that by becoming migrant workers abroad their lives will get better. However, from this it can also be seen that there has been an act of violating the applicable law that the minimum age limit for a person to become a migrant worker abroad is at least 21 years. Due to binding regulations, the act of falsifying data was carried out by the TKW or by the labor distribution bureau.

In addition to the age limit between 21 to 35 years, before becoming workers abroad they must meet other requirements. Requirements put forward by the government that are usually obliged to be fulfilled by PJTKI for prospective TKI are Indonesian citizens and have a minimum education of SMP/equivalent, physically and mentally healthy, pass a medical test, be willing to take part in orientation at the Vocational Training Center (BLK) and have complete documents -Original documents, namely Identity Card (KTP), Family Composition Card (KSK), Certificate of Status, Family Permit, Last Diploma, SKCK, and Birth Certificate.

Dalam that the level of one's productivity in carrying out activities or work with a person's age level is very influential. Potential residents are residents who are less than forty years old. Based on research in the field, it is known that when traveling overseas, the participants were less than forty years old, and most of them were forty years at maximum after returning from abroad as migrant workers. Based on marital status, migrants generally have a marriage profile with currently married status. A person's marital status will be related to the size of the dependents in the family. In several studies, the marital status of migrant workers is also used as a basis for understanding the fulfillment of family responsibilities left behind in their area of origin. Based on the opinion of Munir and Budiarto (1985:45) it is known that not a few

people who work are affected by several conditions of their marriage which include age at marriage and not being married or having a broken marriage. This is because the condition of the marriage will later have an influence on meeting the needs of family life.

From the marital status in this study, there were 9 people from Pagerwojo Tulungagung District and 11 people from the Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City who were widows. Most of them experienced a change in status where before leaving to work abroad they had marital status. This was shown from the initial 9 widows for TKW from Pagerwojo District, which increased to 15 people and 11 TKW with widow status from the Kediri Islamic Boarding School District, which increased to 17 people. As is rife in the news that TKI families are a contributor to high divorce rates. This is also written in the Ministry of Social Affairs journal under the title Government Efforts in Handling Divorce in TKI Families ([ejournal.kemensos.go.id](http://ejournal.kemensos.go.id)) which shows the number of divorces dominated by TKI families. This condition will certainly have an influence on other conditions such as meeting the needs of family life, work and the psychological conditions of other family members.

The change in marital status from married to widow is certainly influenced by various factors, both internal and external. From the results of follow-up interviews in the field, they chose to become a widow because of a mismatch with their previous partner after the TKW returned to their place of origin, which leads to a lifestyle that is still carried over from the country of work and this is unacceptable to the partner. In addition, internal factors from within, namely a high ego where they feel they are able to provide for their own household needs, are also a triggering factor for rifts in the household of the TKW family. Apart from the TKW personal, the trigger for the rift in the TKW household was also triggered by the TKW family where the husband could not maintain loyalty and could not properly utilize the remittances that had been sent by the TKW.

In addition to being married and widowed, in this study we encountered some respondents who were not married. Those who are not married are in a relatively young age group. However, after they returned to their place of origin, the number of those who were previously unmarried decreased. The economic stability factor is also a motivator for someone to build a household. So, this situation is inversely proportional to the status of widows who have experienced an increase after working abroad. Like the existing data for the Kediri City Islamic Boarding School area, there were 17 respondents who were unmarried and only 1 person who was not married when this research was conducted. In Pagerwojo sub-district, it was even shown that all respondents whose status was not previously married became 0% for this status after working abroad. This shows that the level of the economy also has an influence on one's marital status. In addition, the location factor also plays a role in changing status from single to married. In rural communities, it is considered that a woman of mature age is more appropriate to get married soon than celibacy. Women who are still single at a mature age are looked down upon by people who live in rural areas. However, such an assumption is starting to fade in people who live in urban areas because kinship ties in urban areas are not as close as those in rural communities and the thinking of urban communities can be said to be more advanced than rural communities who are still thick with customs and traditions.

Mobility studies in rural areas conducted by Connel (1978) in Astuti (2008: 80) revealed differences in a person's level of education and work where someone with a good level of education has a tendency to work in other areas. On the other hand, those who are uneducated, uneducated and illiterate have a tendency to remain in their area of origin. This is reinforced by Mantra's research (1985) in Astuti (2008:80) that the factors behind a decision in carrying out mobility are determined by educational factors. In addition to the level of education being able to make a correlation with work, the higher the level of education, the greater the chances of a person getting a job opportunity. So, the educational factor has a strong causal influence in the continuity of a process of one's mobility in the world of work.

The results of the study regarding the education level of the respondents, the majority of respondents in the Pagerwojo District area had a junior high school

education level/equivalent and in the Islamic Boarding School District area the last education level was high school/equivalent. This illustrates that the education level of the female workforce (TKW) in Pagerwojo Sub-District has mostly graduated from junior high school according to the government's program, namely nine-year compulsory education, although we know that there were 4 respondents from Pagerwojo Sub-District who had a final level of elementary school/equivalent education. This is also influenced by the existence of educational facilities in Pagerwojo District where school facilities are available up to the junior high school level. However, for the senior high school level and so on, the people of Pagerwojo have to travel quite a distance with winding roads outside the sub-district to pursue further education.

The majority of TKW who became research respondents from the Islamic Boarding School District had at least a high school equivalent. The Islamic Boarding School District area with a flat topography, strategically located, and supported by many community service facilities supports the level of education of the local community. Educational facilities ranging from Early Childhood Education to the tertiary level are located within or close to the Kediri City Islamic Boarding School District. So, most of the respondents in the two regions have met the requirements regarding the final formal education limit for TKW working abroad, which is a minimum of junior high school level education/equivalent.

There are two types of education namely formal and non-formal. Several TKW after working abroad, both from Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung or Islamic Boarding School District, Kediri City, received non-formal education. The form of non-formal education is in the form of courses or training. In Pagerwojo sub-district, training was held in the skills of making doormats and sewing. In this activity there were 3 respondents who took part in the activity. The courses or training are organized by various parties, namely the village government, MSMEs or the Tulungagung Regency Social Service. Skills development is highly emphasized by the government in this area because the morphology of the area which is in the highlands makes the majority of women in the area only become farm laborers or housewives.

Other forms of courses and training were also taken by several respondents from the Kediri District Islamic Boarding School, which included beauty, cooking and skills in making eco-friendly handicrafts. Similar to Pagerwojo District, training or courses are provided by the government in order to increase the skills of residents which if these skills are used as a business sector can impact changes in the economic situation of the family and be able to add added value to the area.

A person's level of education will generally also affect the type of work a person does. Data on the type of work of respondents before working abroad, the majority worked as housewives (IRT) and laborers. The high data acquisition rate is due to the fact that these respondents do not have a high enough level of education. This condition will certainly impact on the opportunities for those who cannot get a more socially appropriate type of job in their country of origin. After finishing working abroad, most of the respondents experienced a shift in the type of work. This is also due to the success of allocating remittances for business capital and from the additional education they get and then turn them into businesses. The findings of research in the field show that there are types of jobs that are much more feasible than before, namely entrepreneurs and dairy farmers. The existence of this type of work shows that there is an increase in the social status of the type of work after the TKW returns to their place of origin. Pagerwojo sub-district is a sub-district that is famous for its unspoiled area and is suitable for dairy farming. The quality of cow's milk from this area is no longer in doubt and has a higher sales value than cow's milk from other sub-districts. Therefore, after working overseas, several TKW allocate more of their remittances for businesses in the dairy farming sector than for construction. This is because also, the Pagerwojo District area is an area prone to landslides and floods, so the majority of the houses there are the same, namely not too luxurious but decent to live in.

After working abroad, most of the former TKW from the Islamic Boarding School District established hairdressing salons, handicrafts, and some became entrepreneurs. Work skills or work skills that have been carried out in the country of work destination are adopted in the country of origin by opening beauty salons and

other businesses. This is in accordance with the condition of the Islamic Boarding School Subdistrict which is in an urban area where the people behave more consumptively and care about appearance than the village community. An increase in a person's social status for the type of work will impact the economic level of the family and affect the level of family welfare.

Job transformation, namely the transfer of the type of work of TKW from the overseas labor sector to other sectors in the country of origin of the workforce. The relationship between utilization of post-employment work abroad and income is very closely related because TKW who return to their respective areas of origin bring money that is used for various things which will also affect the type of TKW work after working abroad, post-employment income, work abroad, ownership of another residence and ownership of a place of business.

The type of a person's work will certainly affect the person's nominal income. Data in the field shows that the income of TKW before working abroad, the majority earned Rp. 500.000,- up to Rp. 1,000,000, - and there are even respondents who have no income. Someone who carries out the profession of being a housewife, even though it appears they work in managing the household but does not receive income from that role. The level of income of respondents before they decided to work abroad became one of the bases for their decision to become migrant workers in other countries. The state of one's opinion certainly influences work motivation because it is very closely related to one's responsibilities in meeting the needs of his family.

After TKW returns to their area of origin and performs a different job role than before, being a TKW will certainly affect the economic conditions of the family. This is in accordance with the presentation of data obtained from respondents where the monthly income of TKW after working abroad is the majority above Rp. 2,000,000,-. The amount of TKW's income while working abroad will indirectly affect the use of remittances by the TKW itself and the TKW's family in the country of origin.

The amount of money, services, ideas, goods obtained by workers abroad and sent to their families of origin is referred to as remittances. While the use of remittances is the use of remittances. According to Budiyanoto (in Taryana, 2000:274) remittances are not only in the form of money but also in the form of goods, ideas and even the exchange of information. Remittances obtained by these workers have good value because they are able to make a significant contribution to the physical, economic, social and cultural development in the areas of origin of migrant families.

A reflection of the close relationship between migrant workers and their families can be seen from the fulfillment of obligations and responsibilities in the form of sending remittances to husbands, children and other family members. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia number: PER-01/MEN/1986 concerning inter-country work in chapter seven article 23 paragraph two regulates how the obligations of migrant workers are that each worker must set aside at least 50% of the wages he receives to be sent later for his family through the state bank.

The reality on the ground is that families in the area of origin use remittances to fulfill various needs. According to existing data, they prioritize the use of the first remittance for business capital, the second for buildings and the third for family education. From this it can be seen that most of the TKW families have used remittances for the educational activities of their family members. This means that they are starting to realize the importance of education. Haris in Budijanto (2009: 74) says that the use of remittances varies widely, in general, apart from being allocated for consumption needs, it seems that remittances are also allocated for physical development, education, agriculture, trade and are invested in the form of savings or valuable differences.

## **CONCLUSION**

In general, the demographic characteristics of TKW before and after working abroad, both in villages and cities, are dominated by the productive age group, namely the age range of 21 to 40 years and the majority of their marital status is married. The young age group who go abroad to become migrant workers, namely those under 21 years of age, are still found in villages. For marital status after finishing working

abroad, there was a reduction in the previous status, namely not being married but also experiencing an increase in marital status as a widow.

Social characteristics of TKW before working abroad for those from rural areas the majority have jobs as housewives and farm laborers, while in urban areas they work as housewives and factory workers. After working overseas, the majority of TKW from villages work as dairy farmers and entrepreneurs, while TKW from cities after working abroad work as entrepreneurs and have home industries.

The economic characteristics of pre-employed TKW abroad, both in villages and cities, have relatively low income levels, namely the majority have an income of Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000,- per month. The situation of pre-employed migrant workers abroad who have no income is also found in these two areas. After returning from work abroad, the former TKW experienced an increase in income, which was around Rp. 2,000,000, - and above. Most of the allocation for the use of remittances chose to use the first as business capital, the second for building needs and the third for the benefit of family education.

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