

**EX-MIGRANT WORKER: AN ASSESSMENT PROBLEM  
(STUDY IN THE DISTRICT TULUNG AGUNG)**

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The problem in this research is to compare the life of a ex-migrant worker in before, and after a migrant worker. The aims of this study include: (1) to compare the lives of migrant workers before and after a migrant worker, (2) to identify and assess the problems faced by a ex-migrant worker, (3) to discover how a ex-migrant worker and the district government Tulung Agung in overcoming problems MIGRANT WORKERS. The method used is the FGDs, in-depth surveys and interviews. The results of this study include: (1) the economic condition of the ex-migrant worker after no longer a shortage of migrant workers economic conditions as much as 62.56%, just as much as 12.16%, well as much as 4.25% and better as much as 21.62% of all respondents. (2) problems faced by ex-migrant workers, among others: (a) Conditions ekonomig back to the period before a migrant worker. (B) There is no concern of the government against the workers who are no longer a migrant worker, (c) Difficulty in finding employment or field of business, (d) the high cost of a migrant worker. (3.1) How to troubleshoot a ex-migrant worker, among others opened their own businesses, work in agriculture, maids and so on. (3.2) The way the Government to address the problem of ex-migrant workers, among others, provide venture capital and empowerment in the economic sector. Conclusions and research, among others: (1) Data on migrant workers and former workers who have not owned by the district government Tulung Agung, (2) yet orderly use of the rules on migrant workers, (3) unclear status of Company Services MIGRANT WORKERS, (recruitment agency) which in the district Tulung Agung (4) the absence of a policy of regional and central government which are directly related to the former workers.

*Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, ex-migrant workers and Empowerment*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The number of poor people nationwide in 2003 was 37.3 million people or 17.42% of the total Indonesian population reached 214.37 million people, the population density 133 people per km<sup>2</sup> (census in February 2003). Judging from the percentage of poor by Head Count Index, poor people in rural areas (20.23%) higher than in urban areas (13.57%). When compared with 2002, the growth of poverty nationwide in the 2002-2003 period decreased by 2.75%, but if the terms according to regions, the decline only occurred in urban areas, amounting to 7.92%, while in rural areas can be said relatively unchanged (BPS, 2003).

Poverty is closely related to a family income to meet their basic needs. The income earned through employment in both the formal and informal sectors. In fact, the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still showing a worrying speed. BPS data states that in 2003 amounted to 60.43% of the Indonesian population and 6.88% of the labor force is unemployed (BPS, 2003). Although statistics show a decline from 2001, amounting to 3.20% (BPS, 2002), but this is still in need of considerable attention from the government.

Many of the problem of migrant poverty are rooted in a complexity of resource and capacity constrains, inadequate Government policies at both the central and local level, and a lack of planning for migrant growth and management. (Susilowati, Indah et al., 2012). Currently an estimated one third of all urban residents are poor, which represents one quarter of the of the world's total poor (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula, 2007 dalam Susilowati, Indah et al., 2012). Many of these are in small cities and towns where the incidence of poverty trends to be higher than in big cities (Baker and Lall, 2003). While these proportions have not changed dramatically in the last ten years, with continued urbanization, the numbers of the urban poor are predicated to rise and poverty will increasingly be an urban phenomenon.

Inequality of employment opportunities is a big problem that until now there is still no way out that can be provided by the government to overcome these problems. Inequality is evident in the development of the labor force that lasts much more rapidly compared with employability. Nationally, in urban areas the number of people working full time is greater than in the countryside, which is 79.70% (in urban areas) and 57.84% in rural areas. While employment is the most major population in the agricultural sector (47.67%), trade (17.90%) and industry (11.80%) (BPS, 2003).

Although the percentage of people who work full greater in urban areas, but for the main sectors of employment is more dominant in pedesaan (this is when viewed from geographical). With the entry of agricultural and non-agricultural technology that is modern in rural areas has resulted in reduced employment, due to modern technology resulted in replacement of human capital into working capital machinery. If the views of sex work in the agricultural sector are mostly women (69.32%) compared to men who simply equal to (68.03%).

The influx of modern equipment that causes the marginalization of women, whereas women also bear the burden of the household. BPS data showed that in 2001 as much as 12.73% of women are heads of households (BPS, 2002). The influx of modern equipment in the agricultural sector also caused a decline in the income of the farm workers (mostly women). By the decline in revenues, causing peasants have to seek additional revenue. This was done to increase the power that works

within a family or try other fields outside agriculture. Research conducted by Kodwo Ewusie in China (1971) concluded that the social situation is too menacing that encourages people to move. The possibility of what is happening in Ghana also occurred in Indonesia. Land conditions increasingly narrow, the influx of modern equipment in the agricultural sector that took over the role of humans in the work into the role of the engine and the wage gap between urban and rural for working outside the agricultural sector, more pressure on the rural population to migrate to urban areas.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Judy L. Baker (2008) in Susilowati, Indah et al.,(2012) indicated that the strategy of poverty alleviation in Vietnam is an example that stand out for its success in growth and poverty reduction. The programs aimed at the urban poor can be categorized as three types (Besly and Cord, 2007): (1) those aimed at improving living conditions mainly through slum upgrading but also through public housing schemes, sites and services scheme, providing access to credit and housing finance, rent control, land titling, infrastructure improvements and utility subsidies; (2) programs aimed at improving the income of the poor such as job training, micro-enterprise development, and the provision of childcare; and (3) safety net programs targeted to the most vulnerable such as cash transfers, food stamps, feeding programs, fee waivers, subsidies, and public works programs. This study relate to the second aim mentioned aboved. Clark dan Drinkwater (2014) said that Stocks and flows of migrant workers from EaP countries in the UK are relatively small, and flows have declined recently following changes to UK immigration policy and the onset of recession. The demographic profile of migrants from EaP countries is similar to that of EUA8 migrants but employment rates have been much lower. A large proportion of migrants to the UK from EaP countries are highly educated but this has not led to such high levels of occupational attainment as groups such as EU14 migrants. Despite the potential for increased migration to fill skill gaps, immigration policies and attitudes to immigrants are likely to restrict future flows.

The population of the District of Besuki at the end of 2010 as many as 36 374 people divided over men - as many as 18 239 men and women's lives as much as 18 135 inhabitants. Average population density - average 1,509 /. Population distribution in the District of Besuki has occurred. Tanggulturus village is one of the villages located in District of Besuki, with a population of 8469 inhabitants in 2010. The number of male population - as many as 4,277 of his soul, the number of female population senyak 4,191 inhabitants. The level of population density in the village Tanggulturus as many as 2,462 people. The number of households as many as 3,154 people. Population Tanggulturus The village is at the age of 5 to 9 years as many as 706 people. Numbers of workers Indonesia (migrant workers) Tanggulturus villages were 97 people in 2010 with an area of 3.44. District Tulung Agung become the largest exporter of migrant workers in East Java, which is about 4000-5000 people per year (<http://www.pikiran rakyat.com/12 Desemeber 2004>).

Zulfa (2013) the result is their socio-economic impact is felt by the family of migrant workers, among others, increased knowledge and education of family members of migrant workers, increasing the family income, as well as the improvement of the status of ownership of valuables owned by the workers. While the factors that cause migration of workers from districts Babadan Ponorogo become migrant workers abroad due to several factors driving from areas of origin, namely a low income, the narrowness of jobs. While the pull factor that comes from the area of interest is the high salaries, and employment opportunities in destination countries are still at large. Natasudian and Subrata (2014), found that the majority of low-educated migrant workers, ie 13.33% of primary school graduates, 46.67% junior high school education/equivalent, and the rest of high school/equivalent as much as 40%. Empowerment ex-migrant worker education directed at the appropriate skills with the ability to explore the potential that exists in the area of origin of migrant workers, such as agriculture, plantations, herding, grocery and other business enterprises. Indah Susilowati, Indah et al., (2012) found that the young people targeted were interested to create their new employment, among others mostly are as mechanic in the workshop of motor or car, operator or worker in garment and/or other industry; and opening small restaurant business.

The problems in this research are: (1) How would you compare the lives of migrant workers before, during and after a migrant worker. (2) The problems faced by any ex-migrants. (3) How does a ex-migrant worker and local governments cope with these problems. The purpose of this research are: (1) to compare the lives of migrant workers before and after a migrant worker, (2) to identify and assess the problems faced by a ex-migrant worker, (3) to discover how a ex-migrant worker and the district government Tulung Agung Agung in addressing the problems of migrant workers. Data on the number of former workers who earned an estimated 150 people (because it has not been recorded in a village or district). From these data the number of randomly selected 75 people (50% of 150). The condition of respondent data is as follows: Age group: 21-30 (years) as much as 9 (nine) person and percentage 12.16 (%), age group: 31-40 (years) as much as 20 person and percentage 27.03 (%), age group: 41-50 (years) as much as 26 person and percentage 35.13 (%), age group: 51-60 (years) as much as 20 person and percentage 26.67 (%), total of responden is 75 person and the most responden is age group between a 41-50 years (primary data of responden ex-migrant workers. This study use to Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and necessary in depth interview had also been done with 75 persons. FGD is aimed to explore the problem encountered in the field and to grasp idea of empowerment strategy should be designed. Mixed-method of quantitative and qualitative has been employed to develop the strategy posed. This research is a quetioner to answer responden.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### **Profile of Tanggulturus Village District of Besuki**

District Tulung Agung Agung located in the Southern area of East Java Province astronomically located at position 1110 43 ' - 1120 07' East longitude and 70 51 ' - 80 18' latitude south and bordering the Kediri regency in the north, Blitar in the East, Samodra Indonesia in the south and Trenggalek in the West. District Tulung Agung

Agung have 1150.41 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of land, mountainous areas and coastal areas. These conditions give rise to a variety of potential available resources such as food crops, plantations and fisheries. Tulung Agung district administratively divided into 19 districts, 271 villages / wards, with the largest number of villages in the district Gondang many as 20 villages and the number of the smallest village in the district Tanggungnung 7 (seven) villages. District Tulung Agung plains are divided into three high, medium and low. Lowland covers all villages / wards except in part the District Pagerwojo (4 villages) and partly Spring (4 villages). Plains covering most districts Pagerwojo (6 villages) and some districts Spring (five villages). Plateau covering most districts Pagerwojo (1 village) and some districts Spring (2 villages).

### Profile of Responden

Profile of respondents viewed from several sides, among others: age, marital status, level of education, group work and family members. Profile of respondents from the village Tanggulturus District of Besuki shown in Table 1.

Table 1  
 Profil of Responden  
 In Tanggulturus Village in District of Besuki

| No | Description                  | Amount | Percentage (%) |
|----|------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| 1  | Age                          |        |                |
|    | 21-30 years                  | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | 31-40 years                  | 20     | 26.67          |
|    | 41-50 years                  | 26     | 34.67          |
|    | 51-60 years                  | 20     | 26,67          |
| 2  | Marital status               |        |                |
|    | Married                      | 68     | 90.67          |
|    | Widow                        | 7      | 9.33           |
| 3  | Education Level              |        |                |
|    | Elementary (SD)              | 35     | 46.67          |
|    | Junior High School (SMP)     | 28     | 37.33          |
|    | Senior High School (SMA/SMK) | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | Diploma                      | 1      | 1.33           |
|    | Bachelor                     | 2      | 2.67           |
| 4  | Group of Working             |        |                |
|    | Housewife                    | 35     | 46.67          |
|    | Farmer                       | 23     | 30.67          |
|    | Trader                       | 4      | 5.33           |
|    | Private                      | 11     | 14.67          |
|    | Etc                          | 2      | 2.67           |
| 5  | Family members               |        |                |
|    | < 2 person                   | 2      | 2.67           |
|    | 2 – 3 person                 | 22     | 29.33          |
|    | 4 – 5 person                 | 43     | 57.33          |
|    | > 5 person                   | 8      | 10.67          |

Source: primary data, processed, September 2012.

## Pattern of Respondents' the departure years, the reason is a migrant workers and etc

Of those 75 people that they leave a migrant worker in various countries by using Manpower Services Indonesia (PJMIGRANT WORKERS) spread across Indonesia. The respondents have set out with the departure of which differ from one another, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2  
Pattern of respondents the Departure Years,  
the Reason is a Migrant Workers and etc

| No | Description                     | Amount | Percentage (%) |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| 1  | Departure years                 |        |                |
|    | 1985 – 1990                     | 5      | 6.67           |
|    | 1991 – 1995                     | 17     | 22.67          |
|    | 1996 – 2000                     | 20     | 26.67          |
|    | 2001 – 2005                     | 19     | 25.33          |
|    | 2006 – 2010                     | 14     | 18.67          |
| 2  | the Reason is a Migrant Workers |        |                |
|    | Change the fate of (economic)   | 72     | 96.00          |
|    | Adding experience               | 1      | 1.33           |
|    | Have own alone                  | 2      | 2.67           |
| 3  | number of departures            |        |                |
|    | 1 kali                          | 37     | 49.33          |
|    | 2 kali                          | 25     | 33.33          |
|    | 3 kali                          | 13     | 17.33          |
| 4  | Country of destination          |        |                |
|    | Arab Saudi                      | 30     | 40.00          |
|    | Malaysia                        | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | Singapura                       | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | Taiwan                          | 12     | 16.00          |
|    | Hongkong                        | 8      | 10.67          |
|    | Brunei Darusalam                | 5      | 6.67           |
| 5  | Departures of agencies          |        |                |
|    | Private                         | 57     | 76.00          |
|    | Government                      | 18     | 24.00          |
| 6  | Cost incurred                   |        |                |
|    | < 2 juta                        | 32     | 42.67          |
|    | 2 juta – 3 juta                 | 25     | 33.33          |
|    | > 3 juta                        | 18     | 24.00          |
| 7  | How you pay departure fees      |        |                |
|    | Monthly installments            | 70     | 93.33          |
|    | Times on come in                | 5      | 6.67           |

Source: primary data, processed, September 2012.

## Pattern of Respondent ' Income and Expenditure

43.24% migrant workers have income less than Rp 2 million, 32.43% have income between Rp 2-3 million and 24.32% have income more than Rp 3 million. This shows that the income of workers abroad is still relatively low, because the income received divided by the number of dependents results are still low. This is shown in Table 3:

Table 3  
Pattern of Respondent ' Income and Expenditure

| No | Description                     | Amount | Percentage (%) |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| 1  | Departure years                 |        |                |
|    | 1985 – 1990                     | 5      | 6.67           |
|    | 1991 – 1995                     | 17     | 22.67          |
|    | 1996 – 2000                     | 20     | 26.67          |
|    | 2001 – 2005                     | 19     | 25.33          |
|    | 2006 – 2010                     | 14     | 18.67          |
| 2  | the Reason is a Migrant Workers |        |                |
|    | Change the fate of (economic)   | 72     | 96.00          |
|    | Adding experience               | 1      | 1.33           |
|    | Have own alone                  | 2      | 2.67           |
| 3  | number of departures            |        |                |
|    | 1 kali                          | 37     | 49.33          |
|    | 2 kali                          | 25     | 33.33          |
|    | 3 kali                          | 13     | 17.33          |
| 4  | Country of destination          |        |                |
|    | Arab Saudi                      | 30     | 40.00          |
|    | Malaysia                        | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | Singapura                       | 9      | 12.00          |
|    | Taiwan                          | 12     | 16.00          |
|    | Hongkong                        | 8      | 10.67          |
|    | Brunei Darusalam                | 5      | 6.67           |
| 5  | Departures of agencies          |        |                |
|    | Private                         | 57     | 76.00          |
|    | Government                      | 18     | 24.00          |
| 6  | Cost incurred                   |        |                |
|    | < 2 juta                        | 32     | 42.67          |
|    | 2 juta – 3 juta                 | 25     | 33.33          |
|    | > 3 juta                        | 18     | 24.00          |
| 7  | Way to pay departure fees       |        |                |
|    | Monthly installments            | 70     | 93.33          |
|    | Times on come in                | 5      | 6.67           |
| 8  | Years of work                   |        |                |
|    | 1 year                          | 2      | 2.67           |
|    | 2 year                          | 45     | 60.00          |
|    | 3 year                          | 18     | 24.00          |
|    | 4 year                          | 4      | 5.33           |
|    | >4 year                         | 6      | 8.33           |
| 9  | Use to Income                   |        |                |
|    | For Family                      | 63     | 84.00          |
|    | Not Families                    | 12     | 16.00          |
|    | Adequate needs                  | 53     | 70.67          |
|    | Build a house                   | 19     | 25.33          |
|    | buying a boat                   | 1      | 1.33           |
|    | buying land                     | 2      | 2.67           |
|    | Saving                          | 22     | 29.33          |
|    | Others                          | 53     | 70.67          |

Source: Primary Data, processed, September 2012

### **Reasons respondents did not become migrant workers again**

Reasons respondents did not become migrant workers again, among others: (A) Because the family as much as 42 people (56.76%), (b) Because tired four (4) people (5.40%), (c) Since the elderly as many as 21 people (28.38%), ( d) Due to marry as many as 1 (one) person (1.35%), (d) For reasons of others as much as six (6) people (8.10%). The data explains that the majority of migrant workers are no longer interested to work as migrant workers for family reasons in the sense that they do not want more away from the family, they no longer want to leave her husband, children and their parents.

A total of 4 (four) respondents (5.40%) grounded because was tired, and the cruel mistress that cause them unwilling or unable to work anymore as migrant workers. A total of 21 people (28.38%) justified because the elderly that causes them no longer interested in working abroad. A total of one (1) person or 1.35% justified as married and was not given permission by her husband, so they no longer work as migrant workers, and as many as six (6) persons or 8.10% gave other reasons, partly because salaries that is not paid by the employer, employer fierce, often tortured employer.

### **Pattern of Respondents' desired job after no become migrant workers and income after not become migrant workers.**

Respondents desired job after they no longer become migrant workers, among others: (a) As a trader as many as 19 people (25.67%), (b) As a farmer as many as 19 people (25.67%), (c) As a farm worker as much as six (6) people (8.11%), ( d) As a housewife as many as 24 people (32.43%), (e) As the baby sister of 1 (one) person (1.35%), (f) As an educator as much as 1 (one) person (1.35 %), (g) As a self-employed as many as 1 (one) person (1.35%), (h) other 3 (three) people (4.05%). The data showed that after they are no longer a migrant worker, then they are also eager to work and most of them chose to work as a housewife (24 people or 32.43%). This means that they want to get back to nature as a housewife or taking care of their families because families rely more important to them even though they tetep use proverbs in the land of the golden rain hail more preferably in their own country or Javanese term eating ndak eat as long as togethers.

The amount of income earned after the respondent no longer a migrant worker as follows: (a) The income generated by rudimentary means not keep as many as 17 people (22.97%). (b) Income earned less or not be able to make ends meet every day as many as 17 people (22.97%). (c) Income earned enough to make ends meet every day as many as 17 people (22.97%). (d) Income earned less than when a migrant worker for three (3) persons (4.05%). (e) Income earned better than when a migrant worker for three (3) persons (4.05%), (f) Income earned satisfy as many as 17 people (22.97%). This pattern of respondents shows in Table 4.



Table 4  
 Pattern of Respondents' desired job after no become migrant workers  
 and income after not become migrant workers.

| No                     | Description  | Amount  | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1                      | Jobs needed  |   |                |
|                        | Trader       | 19  | 25.33          |
|                        | Farmer       | 19  | 25.33          |
|                        | Farm workers | 6   | 8.00           |
|                        | Housewife    | 24  | 32.00          |
|                        | baby Sitter  | 1   | 1.33           |
|                        | Educator     | 2   | 2.67           |
|                        | Entrepreneur | 1   | 1.33           |
|                        | Etc          | 3   | 4.00           |
|                        | 2            | income after not become migrant workers       |                |
| Available              |              | 17  | 22.67          |
| Deficiency             |              | 17  | 22.67          |
| Enough                 |              | 17  | 22.67          |
| Bigger migrant workers |              | 4   | 5.33           |
| Better                 |              | 3   | 4.00           |
| Satisfy                |              | 17  | 22.67          |
| 3                      |              | Job prospects after no become migrant workers |                |
|                        | Deficiency   | 25  | 33.33          |
|                        | Not better   | 21  | 28.00          |
|                        | Ordinary     | 8   | 10.67          |
|                        | Goodly       | 2   | 2.67           |
|                        | Good         | 3   | 4.00           |
|                        | Better       | 16  | 21.33          |

Source: primary data, processed, September 2012

### **Government Interference Currently being migrant workers**

75 respondents who made the object of research to provide answers to the question how the government's intervention after them as a migrant worker, the answer is as follows: (1) There is a government intervention as many as 21 people (28.00%), (2) There is no government interference as many as 54 people (72.00%). Sedangkan jawaban responden tentang pertanyaan bagaimana campur tangan pemerintah terhadap nasib para MIGRANT WORKERS yang sudah memilih untuk tidak lagi menjadi pemerintah adalah sebagai berikut: (a) Ada campur tangan pemerintah sebanyak 6 (enam) orang (8.00%), (b) Tidak ada campur tangan pemerintah sebanyak 61 orang (81,33%), (c) Tidak menjawab sebanyak 8 (delapan) orang (10.67%).

**Comparison of life before being migrant workers, currently being migrant worker and after become migrant worker.**

Most of the workers who came from the village Tanggulturus are women, this can be seen from the number of workers who seek respondents as many as 75 people were women. economic comparisons that after falling 62.56% of respondents migrant worker shortage economic conditions, 12.16% of respondents sufficient economic conditions, 4.05% of respondents good economic conditions and 21.62% of respondents better off economically. The comparison economic conditions showed that respondents who use the money from the operation abroad partly to save money, then the economic situation will be better after they made a choice not to be a migrant worker, but if respondents were subjected to experiments at the time worked as a migrant worker is using most of his wages to save money, then after they no longer work as migrant workers economic conditions would be worse than when they become workers. Therefore, it needs guidance and government intervention against the ex-migrant workers so that their life increased to a decent life. This intervention one form of government attention to the former workers who when they work as migrant workers have provided sizeable foreign exchange for the government, especially government Tulung Agung Agung District Court.

Economic conditions experienced by them before, during and after no longer a migrant worker can be seen in the following Table 5:

Table 5  
Work Before, During and After Not Being Migrant Workers

| No  | Description   | Percentage (%) |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 1   | Work before, during and after not being migrant workers |                |
| 1.1 | Before  |                |
|     | IRT   | 47,29          |
|     | Farmer  | 31,08          |
|     | Trader  | 4,05           |
|     | Private   | 14,86          |
|     | Etc   | 2,70           |
| 1.2 | During  |                |
|     | baby Sitter   | 0,00           |
|     | PRT   | 91,89          |
|     | Driver  | 0,00           |
|     | Etc   | 8,11           |
| 1.3 | After   |                |
|     | Trader  | 25,67          |
|     | Farmer  | 25,67          |
|     | Farm workers  | 8,11           |
|     | PRT   | 32,43          |
|     | baby Sitter   | 1,35           |

|     |                     |       |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
|     | Educator            | 1,35  |
|     | Entrepreneur        | 1,35  |
|     | Etc                 | 4,05  |
| 2   | Economic Conduction |       |
| 2.1 | Before              |       |
|     | Deficiency          | 97,29 |
|     | Enough              | 1,35  |
|     | Good                | 1,35  |
|     | Better              | -     |
| 2.2 | During              |       |
|     | Deficiency          | -     |
|     | Enough              | 91,89 |
|     | Good                | 8.11  |
|     | Better              | -     |
| 2.3 | After               |       |
|     | Deficiency          | 62,56 |
|     | Enough              | 12,16 |
|     | Good                | 4,05  |
|     | Better              | 21,62 |

Source: primary data, processed, September 2012

### **Problems faced by the ex-migrant workers**

Tulung Agung Regency is one of regencies in East Java province which contributed most to the regional income, which is derived from foreign exchange sent by the workers who work abroad. The foreign exchange earner is an asset of the local government while they are still working. However, the problems that arise when they are no longer the workers, namely: (1) The condition of the economy back to its pre leave a migrant worker. (2) There is no concern of the government against the workers who are no longer a migrant worker, (3) Difficulty in finding employment or field of business in their own country, (4) Physical no longer guarantee them to keep working as migrant workers. (5) The absence of an award given by the government after they are no longer a migrant worker. (6) A taste of their trauma to become migrant workers again. (7) The economic conditions in the State Indonesia erratic. (8) The quality of human resources is still low. (9) The high costs or fees to become migrant workers. (10) Often being the object of the dispute by the government in the country and abroad. (11) ineffectiveness of protection for workers who work abroad in getting a sense of safety and comfort in work.

### **The way ex-migrant worker facing that problems**

The ex-migrant worker in the village Tanggulturus has its own way to deal with or resolve these problems, among others: (1) Return to work in accordance with before they become migrant workers, (2) Being self-employed using a portion of the wages that have been saved when a migrant worker, ( 3) Being a housekeeper, (4) Following the trainings organized by pemerintah local and central government. (5) Open your own business, (5) Becoming farmers and farm workers, (6) Being a baby

sister, (7) Being tailors, (8) Opens a beauty salon, (9) Opening the bridal business, (10) Being a trader, (11) Being an educator or teacher.

### **How a way the Government of problem solving facing or ex-migrant worker**

The problem faced by the district government Tulung Agung especially village government Tanggulturus is no data on the number of migrant workers and ex-migrant workers, it is because there are workers who leave the work was not through the village government Tanggulturus but through villages and other districts. Likewise with migrant worker service company used by workers to go to work abroad is not entirely in Tulung Agung District Court, so as to record on the number of migrant workers who come from districts Tulung Agung validly very difficult. Moreover, data on the number of former workers who no longer work as migrant workers, there are no data. Therefore, with this research actually help the district and village administrations Tanggulturus in particular to obtain data on the number of migrant workers and former workers who really are (valid). From this study, the number of former workers who are already registered as many as 75 of the 97 workers who came from the village Tanggulturus (based on BPS data in 2011). Of the 75 respondents ex-migrants are on average they give the same answer that they never get the attention of the local government after they are no longer a migrant worker. From the results of this research data showed that the ex-migrant workers are not getting the attention of the government for reasons as follows: (1) The Government does not have data on the number of ex-migrant workers, (2) The workers who are not working as migrant workers never reported to the RT / RW or local village government, (3) RT / RW and village government never collected data on the number of migrant workers and ex-migrants. Because of this condition, then the ex-migrant worker is never touched by the policies of the central government and local government. How ironic that the fate of the workers. On one side when a migrant worker is the largest revenue contributor but after no longer a migrant worker their fate is very alarming.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

From the results of this study can be summed up some of the following: (1) There irregular data on migrant workers, (2) yet orderly use of the rules on migrant workers, (3) Many unclear status of Company Services migrant worker, (recruitment agency) in the district Tulung Agung Court specifically or other districts in Indonesia. (4) Due to the absence of a clear status of the recruitment agency, it caused some of the things that appear, among others: (a) The fate of the workers who are less clear after being sent abroad. (b) protection of the health, safety and comfort for workers abroad less or even none at all, (c) Data on migrant workers stranded outside the country less transparent or hard to find if not all agents / recruitment agency. (5) Data on migrant workers and former workers who are not found. (6) The absence of a policy of regional and central government which are directly related to the former migrant worker.

This research is in line or supporting with research that has been done by Susilowati, Indah et al (2012), Clark and Drinkwater (2014) and Baker (2008). Also supports the theory of Besly poverty and Cord (2007).

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