Life of Indonesian Migrant Workers Family in Lalabata District Soppeng Regency

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Abstract. The aims of this study is to identify and explain the contribution of Indonesian migrant workers income families, and how families cope with Indonesian migrant workers in the social and economic life in the District Lalabata Soppeng Regency. This type of research is qualitative descriptive. Electoral research informant is done deliberately in the 10 family workers. Namely data collection techniques of observation, interviews, and documentation. Analysis of the data is qualitative analysis through the stages of reduction, presentation and conclusion. The results showed that the contribution of Indonesian migrant Workers in the family shown on the type of work performed Indonesia migrant workers, salary aside for savings, and concern for migrant workers as the head of the family at the family's needs. This is evident from the amount of remittances workers to make ends meet for their family is Indonesia migrant worker and her regular routine and not the workers send money to their families back home. Then, in order to meet the daily needs of Indonesia migrant workers and families send children then generally the wives of Indonesia migrant workers helped by the children looking for a second job as an active strategy for sustainable socio-economic life of the family caused by a lack of inadequate remittances of their husbands as workers to meet the needs of family life.

1. Introduction

Working abroad as Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) is the most promising option, with the hope that the income to be obtained is relatively large and can improve the family welfare. Although there are many bad news about the life of TKI in mass media.

The limited domestic workforce and the large number of unskilled workers in the domestic business world, as well as the economic demands of the family, are increasingly pushing some Indonesians, especially in Lalabata Sub-district, Soppeng District to seek employment abroad. Not to mention the many stories of the success of the workers so that the community and prospective Indonesian workers interested in trying to follow in the footsteps of their colleagues or relatives. Thus, this study aims to find out and explain the contribution of the income of Indonesian Workers to the family (TKI), and the way the families of TKI in overcoming the socio-economic life in the District Lalabata Soppeng District.

2. Research Methods

This research is a descriptive research using qualitative approach. The selection of research informants was done intentionally on 10 families of migrant workers in Lalabata sub-district, Soppeng, and
informant family selection based on the criteria that the research informant was the wife and child of the TKI's family. Data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Analysis of research data using qualitative analysis through the steps of reduction, presentation, and conclusions. The data validation technique uses source triangulation.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Contribution of TKI's Revenue to the Family

The result of the interview shows that the education level of Indonesian Workers' family coming from Lalabata sub-district is generally low. This is evident from the educational background of Indonesian Migrant Workers who only graduated from elementary school, and 1 of them have very low educational background, the husband of informant MA, and 1 of them have high school education background that is NN informant husband. Limited education of migrant workers originating from this region is possible because most of the workers who work in Malaysia are background of farmers or farm laborers.

The above conditions must have encouraged them to become migrant workers in the neighboring country to pit their fate due to poverty and socio-economic needs that are increasingly increasing. Low levels of education make it impossible for them to enter in jobs that require special skills while being a result of farming or farm labor can not promise to fulfill family life. Similarly, when they become peasants or other laborers, it also does not promise because the work only promises low wages so that poverty always surrounds their families.

The above condition is one of the factors triggering the husbands of their families to become migrant workers in Malaysia. The desire to work for a decent income by the heads of the migrant workers by Weber is called a rational act in order to improve the welfare of his family to escape the surrounding poverty [1]. The rationalization of the actions of the workers is certainly a rational choice based on the fulfillment of the needs of their family life [2].

Poverty is another factor that motivates families of migrant workers to seek a better job in Malaysia. This is according to Scott in [3] because villagers are willing to sacrifice whatever they have for the sake of their survival. The results of the study inform that in general the families of the workers are not living properly so that by becoming migrant workers is one solution. This condition can be seen from the condition of the families of the labor migrants before working as migrant workers but after their income is sufficient, some of the families of migrant workers have their own homes and are habitable. This is evident from the shape of the renovated house and their home furnishings. Although there are informants from the Indonesian Workers' Family who are still living in their families like the families of informants A who still live in their parents' homes.

The increase of family welfare of migrant workers certainly can not be separated from income from husband as TKI in Malaysia and also from income of wife and child who work or looking for additional work. The results showed that the husband's income from the TKI family can be said to vary depending on the work of the husband as a migrant worker in Malaysia. Although most of the labor migrants are working as farm laborers in the oil palm area but there are also working as a driver or planter foreman.

TKI employment above causes their wages are sometimes not timely payment and also if they are sick that automatically they can not be a daily wage or deductions for monthly wages. Not to mention the cost of living in Malaysia. This resulted in remittances from the income of the Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI), which was routine and generally not routine to his family in his hometown. The data is seen from the narrative of some informants that sometimes 3 or 4 times a year and 1 times a year and there are every month. The amount of course varies depending on the savings from employment income made in Malaysia. Generally, the sending of income for labor migrants to meet the needs of life, ranging from food needs, clothing, boards, and various other needs are not regularly large enough to be around the range of Rp2,500,000, - s.d. $10,000. while the routine is usually below Rp2,500,000, - and sometimes under Rp1,000,000, -, shipping is generally through the Bank so it is safe and can
reach their families in the yard. The sending of migrant workers' diverse income to their families in their villages is of course related to the burden of various dependents that affect the expenses of each family.

3.2. How Family Workers TKI Overcome Social Economic Life

The results of the study indicate that it is not the routine of remittances from the income of the husband as the migrant worker so that the wives and assisted by their children are looking for a side job or additional to be able to overcome the socio-economic problems of the family during the abandonment of their husbands working in the neighboring country. It is seen that the wives and children of migrant families do additional work to meet the needs of their families, such as S family, family I, family P, family MA. Similarly the M family who work as farmers and also sell cakes, and other families who work as cooks, tailors, and traders, and family K where to supplement his income he worked as a cook at an event. This is according to Chambers in [4] that some ways used by households in the framework of survival one of them is doing special work (cooks, tailors, traders).

On the other hand, the involvement of the wives of the labor migrants in the work of the sideline is not routinely sent by their husbands, indicating that the wives of the migrant workers while abandoned by their husbands leave the domestic sector in which not only serve as housewives but also as workers in the public sector to meet the socio-economic needs everyday family [5].

The condition of the migrant workers' families according to [6], indicates that there is an active coping strategy (Coping Strategy) that poor families in the economy do to optimize the potential of families to overcome economic shocks (eg doing their own activities, extending working hours, plants in the neighborhood and so on).

The results of the study also showed that in maintaining the life of the Indonesian Workers' family made savings. The savings or reductions in family expenditures are done by the families of TKIs so that their family's income can cover all the needs. This strategy is successful enough to reduce family expenditure. The usual form of savings they make is to buy cheaper food and save for urgent needs and more important needs.

The Indonesian Workers' Family makes savings by changing the quality and quantity of their food. As explained by informant I that their families who usually consume fresh fish to save their family eat dried fish so family families can be controlled and can keep it for longer. This is in line with Devereux's views in [4] that in the conditions of income and food crisis for consumption, households will perform coping actions in two ways: first, keeping the food supply to be consumed and secondly, modifying the food consumed.

Savings are also made by the Indonesian Manpower family by purchasing food supplies when the price is cheap. As explained by informant A that to frugality he buys fish for consumption the next few days if the price of fish is cheap. In addition to frugality, saving is also one of the usual business done by the Indonesian Tenaga Kerja family in order to meet the urgent and more important needs such as the narrative of the child informant P.

The strategy of survival or coping strategy of the migrant workers' families by [6] is called a passive strategy, in which a strategy is done by reducing family expenses (eg reducing the cost of clothing, food, education, etc.).

The results of the study also show that the Indonesian Workers Family also conducted a network strategy in sustaining their families' lives in the form of borrowing money to relatives and family of Indonesian Workers also receiving assistance from the government. Although not many Indonesian Workers' families are employing borrowing strategies due to several reasons families consider them to be only a burden to their families. This is seen in the families of informant A who sometimes borrow money to his brother to cover the cost of daily needs if her husband is late to send money.
Network strategy is a very helpful strategy of the Indonesian Workforce family. Generally, Indonesian Workers family informants receive assistance from the government, especially RASKIN. Rice received is very lighten the burden of the family of Indonesian Workers who have less and mediocre lives. Although the amount of rice received is not much but that amount can reduce the amount of money that must be spent by the family. Another aid received by family informants from the government is health insurance so the families of migrant workers do not need to pay for their treatment. The strategy of persisting or coping strategies through the network according to [6], is one strategy in establishing relations both formally and informally with social environment and institutional environment, such as borrowing money to neighbors, owing to the stalls, using anti-poverty program, money to loan shark or bank and so on).

The tendency of Indonesian Workers' families that not only use one strategy alone proves the fact that with very high life demands, it is not enough to have only one strategy.

4. Conclusion
Based on analysis and discussion, we can conclude that:
1. Contribution of income of Indonesian Workers to the family is indicated by the type of work performed by TKI, the salary set aside for savings, and the concern of the migrant workers as the head of the family on the family's needs. This is evident from the amount of money sent by TKI to meet the needs of family life as long as they become migrant workers and routine and not routine the workers to send money to their families in the hometown.
2. In order to meet the daily needs and send their children to the families of migrant workers, the wives of TKI are generally assisted by the children looking for additional or side jobs as an active strategy to maintain the family's economic and social life. This is due to the insufficient amount of money sent their husbands as migrant workers to meet the needs of family life.

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