The Affecting Factors to the Level of Achievements of Value-Expectancy The Household Workers of the Area of Origin District Tulungagung Indonesia

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Abstract: Study area about 2 decades ago is an area that most of the people are poor but in just a decade, remittances make the area turned into a center of diverse economic activities, neighborhood conditions which are arranged and luxurious impression. However how far are the factors capable to reaching into the 7 determinants from the level of achievement of the value-expectancy of household workers in the area of origin. The purposes of research as well as to obtain the level achievements of value-expectancy also want to discover and uncover the factors that affect the level of achievement of the value-expectancy of household workers in the area of origin. This study uses quantitative approach through survey methods. Sample areas are determined by purposive that is districts/villages which have the largest number of household workers. Total sample are 250 household workers were simple randomly selected (simple random sampling). The analysis data is descriptive and analysis statistical of Partial Least Square (PLS). The findings research showed that remittances have a significant effect on the level of achievement of all 7 determinants of value-expectancy. Meaning that remittances have increased prosperity, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality, the household workers in the area of origin. Thus remittances who sent to households of origin area has maximize the actual revenues economic that is expected, social mobility and social status that is achieved, resident satisfaction, affiliation with household and friends and life-style preferences that is achieved.

Key words: Remittances, achievements value-expectancy, significant, randomly, autonomy

INTRODUCTION

International migration is one of the alternative options for employment in the ASEAN Region (Haris, 2001; Harris, 2016) especially Indonesia which is currently evident that international migration of Indonesian workers (TKI) has made a miracle to the change of the living conditions of the people because in just one period of a decade the area appears no longer a household of poverty region where the workers originated but has turned into an area with a center of economic activity in a diverse community with neighborhood conditions that are arranged and with the luxurious impression, the growing flow of transport and communications have make the economic wheels has spun seen in the bustle of economic activities. Thus, it is not a mistake for those who perform international migration is to improve the economic life of families with income earned in the region where he desires (Salladien, 1999). This was confirmed by Setiadi (2001) that there is a relationship between international migration with socio-economic changes.

The form of economic aspects from foreign migrant workers are in the form of money or goods shipment (remittances) to the origin area. In general with the presence of remittances, it is expected that through the utilization can achieve changes in the socio-economic improvement of households (Goma, 1993). The amount of remittances to the region of origin vary widely and depending on the circulation. Remittances sent overseas migrant workers to their families in the area of origin is the primary source of revenue. Remittances by Indonesian workers abroad constitute a material impact that the utilization by family in the area of origin in general vary among others include the fulfillment of their daily needs, the purchase of land or rice fields, payment of debt, the cost of children's education, small business capital and savings (Tamtiari, 1999). The results of a study conducted by Setiadi (1999) mentioned that the contribution of remittances to the ownership of goods are not as the source of everything. For example homeownership only 13.3% said that the funding comes from remittances and the remaining 37.5% said funding ownership (manufacture) of house are partly the result of remittances and 49.2% said that the funding would not come from remittances. This variation also occurs in the ownership of household items such as motorcycles, televisions, land, cattle and other.

Relatively rapid economic growth in some countries are generally do not only affect the level of prosperity but has also caused turmoil of influx (Nasution, 1998). So, it is not surprising that the migrant in addition to economic reasons put aside any risks that occur either in the country of destination and family at his hometown there is a concept of a new model in decision making to migrate (Jong *et al.*, 1981) about applying motives as a major cause (proximate causes) from his intention to migrate. Subjectively, when individuals take into account the cost-benefit ratio the level of stress and satisfaction as well as the values and expectations. Human capital approach accepts as a key motivation for migration is to maximize 'lifetime real income' but this real income concept can be extended to cover non-economic elements covered in models of decision making. Jong *et al.* (1981) implemented an expectancy-value model is the latest variant of the decision-making approach. They found that the motivation to migrate depends on the sum of the product of the values of hope; namely whether an individual will be motivated to migrate will be affected by the hope that the migration will realize certain goals that are personally valuable.

Individual's decision to migrate is influenced by a complex problems the current of macro may easily be predicted by some economic index from various regions. In the end, all this complex individual decision is likely to cause a mass migration from territories with little economic opportunities to areas with greater economic opportunity. The dimensions of the main values of individuals associated with migration are identified by Jong and Fawcett consisted of prosperity, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation and morality. Therefore, what factors that influence from the 7 determinant mentioned which can be achieved by domestic migrant workers in the area of origin but so far there is no clarity to what factors affecting the level of achievement of the expected value of household of migrant workers in the area of origin. Thus, the study tries to reveal and explain the factors that affect the level of achievement of the expected value (the value-expectancy) is very important. Therefore, this study is intended to reveal the factors that affect the level of achievement of the expected value in the form of wealth, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation and morality. Household of migrant workers in the area of origin.

The purpose of this study is to uncover factors that influence the level of achievement of objectives of expected value in the form of wealth, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation and morality household of migrant workers in the area of origin in the District of Tulungagung.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research on the role of remittances on the level of achievement of the expected value (the value-expectancy) of domestic migrant workers in the area of origin was designed with the approach of "eksplanatory research. The research design uses quantitative approach. Sample of area was determined in purposive namely subdistricts/villages with family member as the largest number of migrant workers. The total sample was 250 households of migrant workers were simple random. The results of the survey in the form of quantitative data were analyzed by means of descriptive and statistical analysis Partial Least Square (PLS).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research objective, results and discussion in addition to obtaining description of the seven determinants of the level of expectancy value achievement, it also wanted to find and uncover factors influencing the level of households expectancy value achievement of migrant workers in the area of origin.

Leve of expectancy value achievement: The level of achievement of the expected value consisted of 7 determinants including welfare, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation and morality in migrant households in the area of origin as follows.

Welfare: Migrant families are categorized to be at prosperity if all of their material needs can be met with best possible way and the level of welfare can be measured by the number of goods and services produced and the goods and services used to meet the needs of family life, especially on migrant workers in the area of origin. Prosperity level includes obtaining a high income, it has a fixed income, obtain economic security in old age, able to produce basic needs, other goods, obtain social security and other economic for benefits. Distribution of respondents by the level of prosperity in the area of origin as in Table 1.

Table 1: Achievement of expectancy value based on the level of prosperity in the area of origin in the district of Tulungagung

Level of prosperity (%)	Frequency	%
<25	153	61.2
25 to <50	45	18.0
50 to <75	38	15.2
75 to <100	9	3.6
100	5	2.0
Total	250	100.0

Primary data, processed

Table 2: Achievement of expectancy value based on status in the region of origin of Tulungagung district

Status (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	133	53.2
50 to <75	60	24.0
75 to <100	54	21.6
100	3	1.2
Total	250	100.0

Primary data, processed

Based on Table 2, it can be explained that the largest percentage is respondents who are achieving a level of prosperity of >25% (one indicator is to obtain a high income) as much as 61.2% Then respondents who admitted to reach the level of prosperity 25 to <50% (2 indicators are earning a high income by already obtaining a fixed income as much as 18.0%. Then respondents who admitted to achieve a level of prosperity 50 to <75% (three indicators are earning a high income; already obtaining fixed income and earning economic security in old age) as much as 15.2%. While respondents claimed to achieve a level of prosperity 75 to <100% (4 indicators is to obtain a high income; already obtaining fixed income; and earning economic security in old age and are able to produce basic needs; other goods) as much as 3.6% Furthermore, respondents who reach the level of prosperity of 100% (all indicators is to obtain a high income; already obtaining fixed income and earning economic security in old age are able to produce basic necessities; other goods; social security and other economic benefits amounted to 2%. Other things that need to be observed that 48.8% of respondents as a whole already has a high income with a fixed income this condition is very important because it would reduce unemployment.

Variable of expectancy value, largest loading ($\lambda = 0.981$) contained in the first indicator. Related to the level of achievement of prosperity. It means that the achievement of the goals of values and expectations of migrant worker households in the area of origin are much more determined by the indicator of prosperity (earning a high income and in the form of fixed income, earning economic security in old age, able to produce basic necessities and other goods and social security and other economic benefits) on the household of migrant workers in the area of origin. It can be understood that the achievement of prosperity of household of migrant workers in the area of origin that have the potential to the achievement of objectives and expectations of value of households in the area of origin. When compared with indicators of achievement of objectives of value and other expectations such as status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality. If the attainment of the household prosperity of households in the area of origin is achieved then there is a tendency to have an impact on the level of achievement of the goals of value and expectations of migrant workers in their households in the area of origin. Therefore, a household is suggested to achieve values and expectations goals is when they also achieve the level of prosperity, compared with other indicators such as indicators of status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality. Thus the indication of achievement of goals of values and expectations on the value of household of migrant workers in the area of origin can be explained if the household's wealth is achieved.

Status (comfort): The diversity of people in an environment will bring distinction of status. The status mentioned is social status which is a set of rights and obligations of a person in the community, especially the family of migrant workers in the area of origin. People who have a high social status will be placed higher in the structure of society than people whose social status is low according to Gardner the differentiator of a status is after the households in the area of origin: getting an autorative job, respected in society, getting a good education, has power and influence. The distribution of respondents by its status such as on Table 3.

Based on the above Table, it can be explained that the largest percentage in the respondents who admitted to have status level 25-50% as much as 53.2% it means that all of the migrant workers have obtained an authoritative job however from the migrant worker mentioned, it has only one indicator. As for the respondents who admitted that they are on 50 to <75% as much as 24.0%, it means that they besides obtaining an authoritative job they are also respected in the society.

Then the respondents who admitted the level of status in the group of 75 to <100 as much as 21.6% which means in addition to have obtained the 2 things mentioned above they have also been obtaining good level of education. Whereas the smallest percentage of respondents who claimed the status level on 100.0% it means that this respondent has already obtained the whole indicators meaning that in addition to the 3 indicators namely authoritative job respected in the community as well as obtaining good education they also have power and influence.

Comfort: Comfort is a delight, freedom from pain, needs or anxiety or anything related to something unpleasant in migrant worker families in the area of origin. According to Gardner comfort level indicators include: getting lightweight job, living in a pleasant society, have a lot of spare time, having a comfortable home. The distribution of respondents based on the level of comfort as in Table 4. Based on Table 5, it can be explained that

Table 3: Achievement of expectancy value based on affiliate of migrant worker family in the area of origin in Tulungagung district

Affiliation (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	95	38.1
50 to <75	60	28.9
75 to <100	54	21.6
100	41	16.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 4: Achievement of expectancy value based on status in the region of origin of Tulungagung district

Comfort (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	106	42.4
50 to <75	65	26.1
75 to <100	49	19.4
100	30	11.9
Total	250	100.0

Table 5: Achievement of expectancy value based on stimulus in the region of origin of Tulungagung district

Stimulation (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	101	40.3
50 to <75	78	31.3
75 to <100	47	18.6
100	24	9.7
Total	250	100.0

Primary data, processed

the largest percentage of respondents who admitted the comfort level of 25 to <50% as much as 42.4% it means that respondents have obtained lightweight job.

Then respondents who admitted to have a comfort level of 50 to <75% as much as 26.1% which means that this respondent group besides having light work they also live in a pleasant society however they do not have the spare time for comfortable home. Then respondents who admitted to have a comfort level 75 to <100% as much as 19.4% it means that migrant worker family in the area of origin have light work; live in a pleasant society also have the time to spare however do not yet to have a comfortable home.

Furthermore, the smallest percentage of respondents who admitted to have the perfect level of comfort by 100% as much as 11.9% it means that measured from the comfort level expected, the respondents already have light work; live in a pleasant society have the spare time as well as to have a comfortable home. Thus, 57.6% of migrant worker families in the area of origin have psychologically the remittance has created a sense of comfort.

Stimulation: Stimulation is the stimulation that comes from the environment outside the individual of migrant workers. The form of environmental stimulant outside of individual there are four indicators of stimulants. The stimulation are: the desire to obtain things that are encouraging, the desire to do new things, the desire to

Table 6: Achievement of expectancy value based on migrant workers family autonomy in the area of origin district of Tulungagung

Autonomy (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	119	47.8
50 to <75	69	27.6
75 to <100	54	21.6
100	8	3.0
Total	250	100.0

Primary data, processed

meet many people, the desire to stay active and busy. The distribution of the respondents based on the expectations and objectives based on the stimulation as shown in Table 5. Based on Table 4, it can be explained that the largest percentage are respondents who admitted stimulation level on 25 to <50% as much as 40.3% it means that respondents have obtained encouraging things however they are not able to do new things; not able to meet many people and have not been able to be active and busy. Then respondents who admitted to have stimulation level on 50 to <75% as much as 31.3%, it means that this respondent group besides obtaining encouraging things they have also been able to do new things however they have not been able to meet many people and have not been able to be active and busy. Then respondents admitted to have stimulation level on 75 to <100% as much as 18.6% it means that migrant workers families in the area of origin beside to have been done new things and able to meet many people they have also been able to be active and busy.

Then the smallest percentage is the respondents who admitted to have perfect stimulation level on 100% as much as 9.7% it means that measured from the level of stimulation expected respondents have obtained encouraging things; perform new things; able to meet many people and always active and busy.

Autonomy: Autonomy is a public/individual with rights and authority to organize themselves independently and be responsible without external intervention. Autonomy in question is an autonomy containing the right and authority of migrant worker families organizing themselves independently and be responsible without external intervention it means that with the autonomy, the family of migrant worker: are not dependent economically, free to express and do what they want, not disturbed, indifferent. The distribution of respondents based on the value of expectations and objectives based on the stimulation such as the following Table 6.

Based on Table above it can be explained that the largest percentage is the respondents who claimed the degree of autonomy is 25 to <50% as much as 47.8% of

respondents to have not been economically dependent but have not been able to freely express opinions and do what they want; still disturbed and could not act perfunctory. Then respondents who admitted the degree of autonomy is 50 to <75% as much as 27.6% which means that this respondent besides it does not depend economically they can freely express opinions and do what they want; still disturbed and could not be perfunctory. Then respondents who admitted the degree of autonomy is 75 to <100% as much as 21.6% it means that migrant worker family in in the area of origin is not dependent economically and they can freely express their opinions; do what they want and not disturbed however they are not disturbed however they cannot be indifferent. Then, the smallest percentage is the respondents who claimed to have the perfect level of autonomy by 100% as much as 3.0% it means that measured from the autonomy level expected the respondents are not dependent economically; they are able to freely express their opinions; do what they want; not disturbed and can be indifferent.

Affiliation: Affiliate which means; to join, bond or as a bond expected after one or more family members working as migrant workers abroad. The affiliation bond are in the form of living close to the family or friends, become part of one group/society have many friends, the chance to obtain couple to share things. The distribution of respondents based on the value of expectancy and objective based on the stimulation such as the following Table 3.

Based on table above it can be explained that the largest percentage is the respondents who claimed the degree of autonomy is 25 to <50% as much as 38.1% it means that the respondent have already lived close to family or friends; however has not become part of a group/community; do not have many friends; do not obtain the opportunity to get a couple to various destiny. Then the respondents admitted to have affiliation 50 to <75% as much as 28.9% which means that this group of respondents is in addition to already live near family or friends have become part of a group/community; however do not have many friends have not obtained the opportunity to get a couple to share things. Then respondents who admitted to have affiliation 75 to <100% as much as 21.6% it means that migrant worker family in the area of origin in addition to have already lived near family or friends and has become part of a group/community; they have already obtained a lot of friends; however they have not obtained the opportunity to get a couple to share fate. Then, the smallest percentage is the respondents who claimed to have the

Table 7: Achievement of expectancy value based on migrant worker family morality in the area of origin Tulungagung district

Morality (%)	Frequency	%
25 to <50	86	34.4
50 to <75	72	28.8
75 to <100	58	23.2
100	34	13.6
Total	250	100.0

Primary data, processed

perfect affiliation level by 100% as much as 16.4% it means that measured from the level of affiliation expected, respondents have lived close to family or friends has become part of a group/community and they already obtaining a lot of friends and have got the opportunity to get a partner to share fate.

Morality: Morality is a way of thinking and acting based on the character or the overall principles and values on migrant worker family in the area of origin with regard to the expected value of interest after one or more working as migrant workers abroad. Morality is intended to achieve a better life, able to execute worship, provide good influences for children, lived in an area with a favorable moral climate. The distribution of respondents by the level of achievement of the expectancy value goals based on morality such as on Table 3. Based on the table it can be explained that the largest percentage is the respondents who claimed the level of morality is 25 to <50% as much as 34.4% it means that the respondent has already reached a good life, however still unable to worship, cannot provide influences that are good for children and do not reside in a society with a favorable moral climate. Then respondents who admitted to have morality rate of 50 to <75% as much as 28.8% which means that this group of respondents is in addition to already achieve a good life and be able to run a synagogue, however they have not been able to give good influences for children and do not live in a society with a favorable moral climate. Then respondents who admitted.

That the morality level is 75 to <100% as much as 23.2% it means that migrant worker family in the area of origin besides the respondents have already reached a good life; able to run synagogue and able to provide a good influence for children but have not lived in an area with pleasant society with a favorable moral climate. Then the smallest percentage are respondents who admitted to have the perfect level of morality by 100% as much as 13.6% it means that measured from the level of morality expected the respondents have reached a good life; able to run synagogue and able to provide a good influence for children but have not lived in an area with pleasant society with a favorable moral climate (Table 7).

Factors influencing the achievement of expectancy value: There are three variables influential towards the level of expectancy value achievement, levels of migration, remittances, socio-economic changes in migrant workers household.

Influence of the level of migration toward achievement of expectancy value: The research findings showed that migration level variable is significantly influencing achievement of the goals and the expected value. The results of analysis showed that the path coefficient from the construct of migration level to the objective construct and the expected value is as much as 0.231 and T as much as 3.856. By using significance level of 0.05 obtained T table amounted to 1.96 and this shows that the significant value of T count is greater than T table, it means that the path coefficient is significant. These results provide the decision that the path coefficients obtained have shown a significant influence on the construct of migration to the purpose and value of expectations (Triantoro, 1999). Thus, the research hypothesis which states that the rate of migration influence objectives and the expected value is acceptable. It means that the rate of migration increases property, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality which becomes a hope for all migrants. It is characterized by the improved family relationships increasingly closer. The family are respected by people around, more concerned with the education of children, family life becomes more harmonious, ideas/knowledge brought about are beneficial for rural development, satisfaction where he resides, affiliate with family and friends and lifestyle preferences achieved.

Influence of remittance towards the achievement of expected value: The research findings show that the variable of remittance is significantly influencing the achievement of objectives and the expected value. The results of analysis showed that the path coefficient from the construct of remittances to the construct of the expected value of 0.335 and T amounted to 3.156. By using a significance level of 0.05 obtained T table by 1.96 and this can be explained that the value of T count is greater than T table, it means that the path coefficient is significant. This result provides decision that the path coefficients obtained have shown a significant influence on the construct of remittances to the expected value. Thus, the research hypothesis which states that remittances influence objectives and the expected value is acceptable. It means that remittances have increased property, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality, on the household of migrant workers in the area of origin.

Thus, remittances sent to households of origin area maximize the acceptance of expected actual economic, social mobility and social status achieved, satisfaction where he resides, affiliation with household and friends and lifestyle preferences achieved. Clearly, that some of these motives have linkages with environmental factors and socioeconomic structure of household and immaterial aspects (behavior changes) carried by migrant workers after returning to their home area will have an impact on socio-economic culture of the area of origin. In addition, the form of indirect remittances such as changes in knowledge orientation, attitude and skills (behavior) of migrant workers after returning to their home area will contaminate the behavior of rural communities in the area of origin. Thus in a certain time it will affect the social and cultural life of society in the area of origin.

Influence of socio-economic changes towards the achievement of expected value: The study's findings indicate that socioeconomic changes variable is significantly influencing the achievement of expected value. The analysis showed that the path coefficient from the construct of social change to the construct of the expected value of 0.426 and T amounted to 4.524. By using a significance level of 0.05 obtained T table by 1.96 and this indicates that the value of T is bigger than table T, it means that the path coefficient is significant. This result provides decision that the path coefficients obtained have shown a significant influence from the construct of social change to the purpose and value of expectations. Thus, the research hypothesis which states that the social changes affect the value of the expectations is acceptable. It means that changes in socioeconomic conditions in areas of origin has increased property, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, afilliasi and morality, on domestic migrant workers in the area of origin.

Socio-economic changes that occurred in the area of origin and takes place simultaneously due to the continued flow of remittances and the occurrence of social contact between former migrant worker with rural communities of origin. The form of remittances indirectly as changes in knowledge orientation, attitude and skills (behavior) of migrant workers after returning to their home area will contaminate the behavior of rural communities in the area of origin, resulting in a certain time will affect the socio-economic life of society culture in the area of origin. Through struggle living in other countries will result in a change in the quality of life for the household and socio-cultural communities in the area of origin significantly. If the struggles of life is done collectively by a number of residents from one village and each labor

sending remittances to households in the area of origin, certainly such action will have an impact on the improvement of social welfare and community culture. With the support of other form of remittances such as orientation, knowledge, experience and skills acquired during working abroad is implemented in the area of origin would generate economic welfare of socio-cultural in which case it is in the form of 7 indicators of objectives of values and expectations on households of migrant workers in the area of origin.

CONCLUSION

Influence of migration on the level of achievement of determinant of migration/objective of the expected value shows that migration has increased prosperity, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality on households in migrant workers in the area of origin. It is characterized by the improved family relationships that are closer, the family are respected by people around, more concerned with the education of children, family life becomes more harmonious, ideas/knowledge brought about are beneficial for rural development, satisfaction where he resides, affiliate with family and friends and lifestyle preferences achieved. The influence of remittances to the achievement of the determinants of migration/destination of the expected value indicates that remittances have increased prosperity, status, comfort, stimulants, autonomy, affiliation and morality on households in migrant workers in the area of origin. It is characterized by the increase of income, changes in status and social stratification, a shift in the status and role of women, a shift in the structure and function of the family, changes in people's lifestyles although the 7 determinants of migration are not absolute.

The influence of changes in socio-economic conditions in the area of origin to the level of achievement of the determinants of migration shows that the flow of remittances and the social contact between former migrant worker with the public will have an impact on the improvement of welfare and social culture with the support of the form of other remittances such as orientation, knowledge, experience and skills acquired during working abroad is implemented in the regions of origin would generate economic, social and cultural prosperity which in this case are in the form of 7 indicators of value objectives and expectations on households of TKIT in the area of origin.

SUGGESTIONS

The level of achievement of the determinants of migration/destination of the expected value has not been maximized thus it needs to be improved. An increase in the level of achievement of objectives and expected value through the utilization of remittances oriented to investments and production while also utilizing social remittances in the form of ideas, knowledge and skills.

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