

The Perception of Women Migrant Workers On Agricultural Work In Tanggulturus Village, Besuki District, Tulungagung Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify factors that influence women migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. The total research subjects are 50, and the sampling technique used is simple random sampling. All respondents are Tanggulturus villagers in Besuki district, Tulungagung Regency, who are migrant workers. Research data use questionnaire and is analyzed using SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) with Smartpls program. The tested model has met the SEM analysis standard. Based on the analysis, the results show factors that significantly impact migrant workers' perception of agricultural work as follows: (1) parents' support; (2) education; (3) land area owned; (4) planted agricultural commodities; (5) income. Privilege and prestige variables are proven not the factors that influence the migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. The analysis research results show that 75.4% of the women migrant workers' perception is influenced by parent's support who work as a migrant worker, education, a land area owned, planted agricultural commodities, and perception on income.

Keywords: perception, women migrant, agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

Perception refers to the direct response of a process of how a person perceives the information through its senses. Lack of adequate jobs and the success of Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) are the primary perceptions for Tulungagung residents to become IMW. The women who work abroad are called the Female Migrant Worker (FMW). This job is considered promising because of the higher income earned. Economic demands, low income in agriculture, and the wide-open opportunity to work abroad have attracted the female worker's interest in Tanggulturus village, Besuki district, Tulungagung regency. However, the challenge faced by youth in agriculture is the limited access to land for agricultural purposes (Kidido, Bugri, & Kasanga, 2017).

The absorption of rural labor and increasing land-use efficiency will raise the farmer's income (Tu & Long, 2017). The total residents in Tanggulturus village are

3521 spread to 2 Hamlets, namely 2 RW and 20 RT (22 neighborhoods). They are divided into 1682 men and 1839 women. Most villagers are farmers, farmworkers, and migrant workers; thus, it is so-called *Kampung TKI* (I/MW Village). Young and older women dominate the farmworker because this job does not require high education. However, in adopting innovation, farmers should be motivated through training and demonstration in the field (Mulatmi, Anggraini, Adiyastiti, & Sutawi, 2021).

According to Ibrahim & Mazwan (2020), the agricultural sector is the backbone of most population in East Java. It has a central role in the rural social system, yet there is only a little progress in raising youth incomes and living standards (Auta, Abdullahi, & Nasiru, 2014). The previous research dealing with migrant workers has been conducted by Nurul Aeni (2019), Immamul Insan (2020), Kuncoro (2017). The novelty of female migrant workers has constructed the writer to research entitled The Perception of Women Migrant Workers on Agricultural Work in Tanggulturus village, Besuki district, Tulungagung regency.

II. METHODS

This research was conducted in Tanggulturus village, Besuki district, Tulungagung regency, and comprised women migrant workers in this village as the research subject. The interview and questionnaire were applied to compile the data. The questionnaires were 65; 3 unfilled properly and 8 unreturned. In total, there were 50 samples. The data analysis utilized SEM (*Structural Equation Modelling*) with PLS (*Partial Least Square*) application program. The analysis design has met the outer model test and inner model test standards.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tanggulturus is one of the administrative borough villages in Besuki district, Tulungagung regency. It has an area of 251,009 hectares located in lowlands. The education of the people is intermediate level because most population went to merely junior high schools.

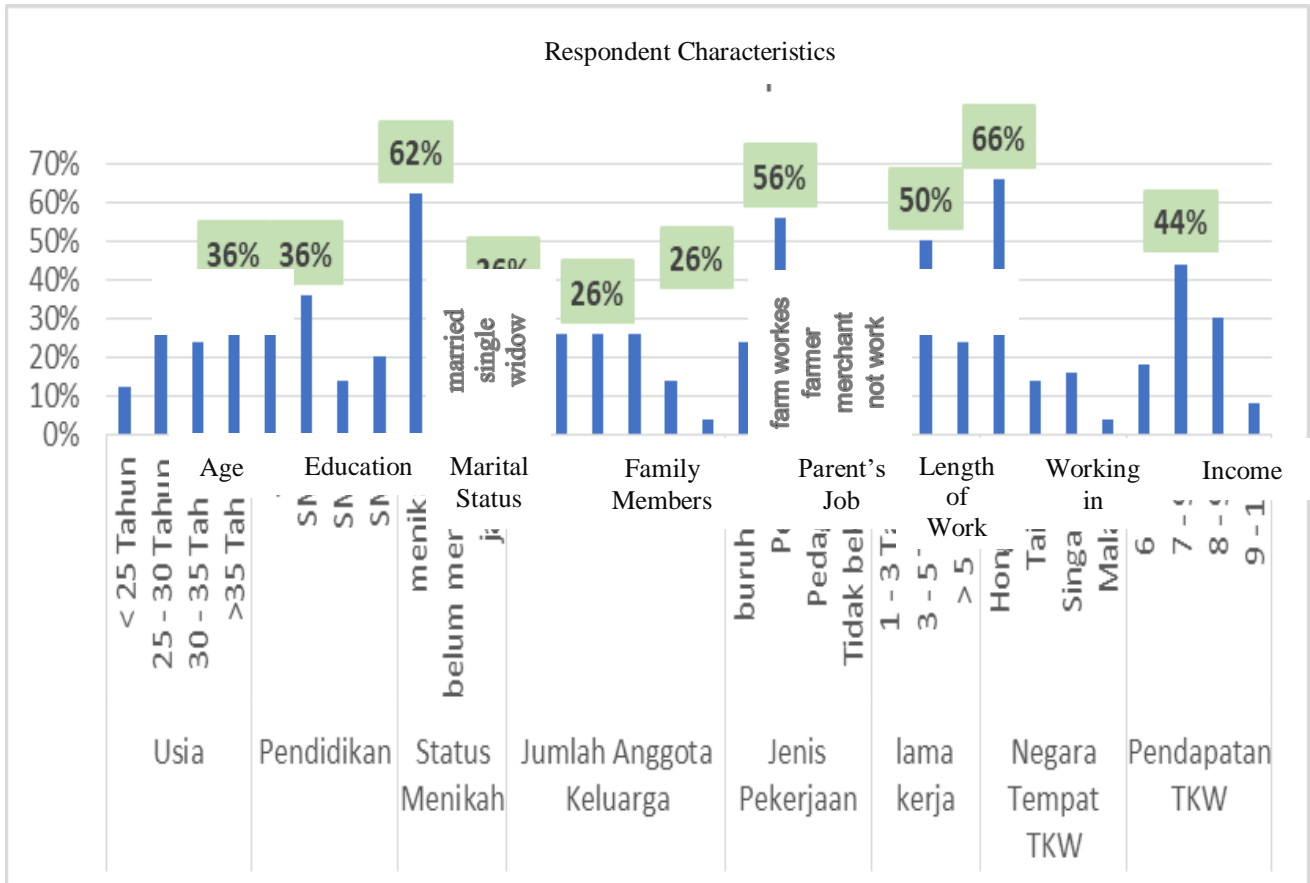


A. Validity and Reliability Tests

The corrected item-total correlation test is used to measure the validity of the assessment. The result shows research variables are valid. The R count number for all questionnaire items is more than the R table (0.279). This assessment is tested using Cronbachs Alpha. The Cronbachs Alpha > 0.7 means reliable instrument. Based on the test, the results of Cronbachs Alpha instrument 0.958 exceeds the cut value (cronbachs alpha >0.7).

B. Description of Respondent's Characteristics

The respondents are dominated by FMW who are more than 35 years old (36%), graduated from junior high school (36%), married (62%), having 2-4 family members (78%), parents as a farmer (56%), working as an FMW for 3-5 years (50%), working in Hongkong (66%), and earning income Rp7,000,000 – 9,000,000 / month as an FMW (44%).



Picture 1. Description of Respondent's Characteristics

C. PLS Analysis

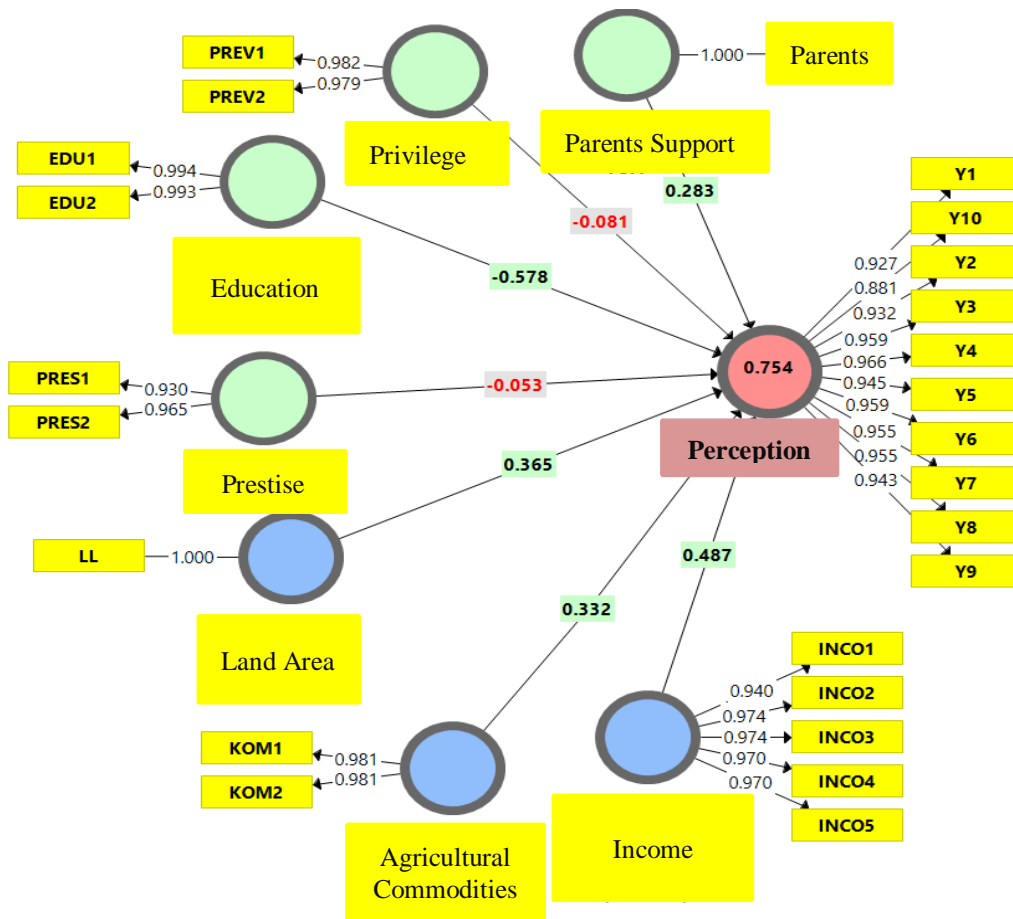
The hypothesis uses Partial Least Square (PLS) with Smartpls program.

a) Outer Model

The PLS analysis can only be conducted if the convergent validity, discriminant validity, and composite reliability meet the standard.

1) Convergent Validity

It is to find out the loading factors of each indicator towards the constructs. This confirmatory step using loading factor limits to 0.7. The results of PLS model estimation as follows:



Picture 2. PLS model estimation using *algorithm* techniques
Source: Data Processing Results (2021)

The picture shows that all indicators in each construct have a loading factor of more than 0.7; thus, it is valid. The convergent validity also measures each AVE construct. It is valid if the AVE > 0.5. The PLS analysis on AVE shows that both dimension and variables of all construct more than 0.5 means that they meet the validity standard.

2) Discriminant Validity

This test determines that all indicators meet the standard. The EDUI indicators produce the highest loading factor on the construct, i.e., education level construct. The EDUI loading factor on the education variables is 0.994, yet on the other constructs, not more than 0.994.

3) Composite Reliability

The composite reliability and croncachs alpha are supposed to be > 0.7. The analysis results on all construct take more than 0.7. It is positively reliable.

b) Inner Model Test

The inner model includes assessing the goodness of fit, path coefficient, significance of the partial effect exogenous variable on endogenous variable, and

calculating the coefficient of determination. Then, the results are used to test the hypothesis.

1) Goodness of fit test for structural model

The feasibility of the R square and Q square models is measured before testing the structural model. The result of the variable R square is 0.754 > 0.67, which means that the PLS model is quite good (strong). However, the Q square 0.657 shows that the PLS model has high predictive relevance, which feasible to test the hypothesis.

2) Coefficient of Determination

The adjusted R square variable is 0.754. As much as 75.4% of women migrant workers' perception of agricultural work is encouraged by their parents, education, land area, planted agricultural commodities and income. There are 24.6% influenced by other factors. Many youths still view agricultural work as a physical occupation (Cheteni, 2016).

c) Hypothesis Testing

Based on PLS analysis, most hypotheses are accepted, yet only two are rejected. The following is a summary of the results:

Table 1. Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Original Sample (O)	Conclusion
<i>Privilege</i> affects the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work.	Path Coef = -0,081 t Statistics = 0,260 p value = 0,795	Rejected
<i>Prestise</i> affects the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work.	Path Coef = -0,053 t Statistics = 0,161 p value = 0,872	Rejected
Education level influences the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work.	Path Coef = 0,578 t Statistics = 3,146 p Value = 0,002	Accepted
Parental encouragement influences the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work.	Path Coef=0,283 t Statistics = 2,077 p Value = 0,038	Accepted
Income influences the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work.	Path Coef = 0,487 t Statistics = 2,887 p Value = 0,004	Accepted
Parent's land area influences the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work	Path Coef = 0,365 t Statistics = 2,393 p Value = 0,017	Accepted
Agricultural commodities influence the perception of women migrant workers on agricultural work	Path Coef = -0,215 t Statistics = 3,113 p Value = 0,001	Accepted

Source: data analysis (2021)

The p-value of the migrant workers' perception towards privilege is 0.795, and the t statistics is 0.260. The path p-value > 0.05 and t statistics < 1.96 make Ho is accepted. Privilege has no significant effect on the migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. Most migrant workers have high privilege, but it is not the reason to choose agricultural work. They prefer fixed income over uncertain agriculture.

Prestige has no significant effect on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. The path p-value > 0.05 and t statistics < 1.96 make Ho is accepted. Social status and honor do not affect the migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. Their main reason is to support their family financially. Thus, they prefer to choose this job. For them, women with limited skills, working abroad is a good choice to increase their income (Azizah, 2018).

Education level has a positive and significant impact on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. The path p-value > 0.05, t statistics < 1.96, and the negative path coefficient -0.587 make Ho is rejected. The migrant workers who graduated from junior high school tend to have a low perception of agricultural work. They prefer to be a migrant worker than a farmer. They apply their education level to earn higher income to live their families. They believe that education is important for the future of the family (Zid, Casmana, & Hijrawadi, 2020).

Parents' support has a positive and significant impact on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. They, with their parent's support, have a low perception of agricultural work. They are more confident deciding to be a migrant worker because of parents' support. Most of the respondent's parents are former migrant workers. According to them, this job is the best choice to help the family economically. However, parents should have a role

in transforming youth to be a farmer and agricultural entrepreneurs (Anwarudin, Satria, & Fatchiya, 2018).

Migrant workers' perception of agricultural work income has a positive and significant impact. The agriculture income only covers daily needs, while the others are uncovered due to uncertain income earned from agriculture. Nevertheless, working as a migrant worker, although there is a pay cut and spending expensive cost living, still can set aside the monthly income for their families. The average of respondents' family used to be a farmer and has experienced crop failures. Consequently, they earned low income. Plant and livestock farmers also concern about the climate because it will affect the crop yields (Ayanlade, Radeny, & Morton, 2017).

Land area owned has a positive and significant impact on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. One of the reasons for choosing to be a migrant worker is narrow farmland owned. Although they have land, the yields still do not cover daily needs. Part of wages is used to rent other people's land. Rural areas have more agricultural land rather than urban areas (Kidido & Bugri, 2020). Factors that influence youth's interest in farming are prestige, future security, and parents' land area (Ibrahim, Mazwan, & Mufriantje, 2021).

Agricultural commodities have a positive and significant impact on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. Its selling value in the respondent's area is relatively small due to limited land area. The agricultural commodities planted are only corn, rice, and soybeans because of the unavailability of other higher selling commodities. These circumstances make the migrant workers get less interest in agricultural work and prefer to work abroad.

IV. CONCLUSION

Privilege and prestige have no significant impact on migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. On the other hand, education level, income, a land area owned, agricultural commodities, and parents' support significantly impact the migrant workers' perception of agricultural work. Moreover, married migrant workers must leave their spouses and children at home while working abroad. Family motivation helps to change the agricultural perception for future aspiration (Inegbedion & Islam, 2020).

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