

## ABSTRACT

### **The Influence of Socio-Economic and Work Motivation as well as Family Welfare of Being Out migrant of Indonesian's Labor Force to Go Abroad Again**

Population mobility both inter-areas and inter-countries has nowadays indicates the increased frequency (Hugo, 1996; Mantra, 1989) because it is considered to be able to boost the standard of living. Therefore, a great number of productive aging people has tended to decide to leave their hometowns and migrate to the higher-income countries. This fact has happened in almost all the developing countries including Indonesia.

The main problem has been the existence of unbalance between the jobless people and the job opportunity in their home countries. It means, that the fast growth of job seekers is not balanced by the availability of job opportunities. As a result, the jobless people are annually accumulated.

Such problem has more seriously been damaged by the monetary and economic crisis in Asia since 1997. Several countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand has succeeded in solving it, but Indonesia has not shown the indications to end it due to the fact that the economic condition of Indonesia has increasingly worsened. The foreign exchange reserve and export activities have also weakened. The job discharging in various factories has widely been happened. The business sector in Indonesia is nearly stagnant. These caused the booming of joblessness in Indonesia.

One of the alternatives to solve the problem of joblessness was to send the Indonesian's labor overseas respectively the Middle-East countries such as Saudi Arabia, Irak, Kuwait, United Emirate Arab, Jordan and other Asian : Malaysia and Singapore since 1975. However, other Asian countries such as Thailand, the Philipines, and South Korea have sent their labor force overseas much earlier (Hugo, 1996).

This study is aimed at conveying whether the Indonesian's labor who have returned home from working overseas still have motivation to retake job overseas. The result showed that the average score was low (3.44). In other word that the wealthier the Indonesian's labor family, would become less their motivation to retake job overseas.

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