




# Reconstruction of MUI Fatwa No. 7 of 2000 on the Dispatch of Female Migrant Workers: A Psychological Perspective

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## Abstract

*Women working abroad have become a significant phenomenon in Indonesia, prompting the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) to issue a fatwa that regulates and provides guidance for those pursuing it. This study aims to analyze the positive and negative psychological impacts of women working abroad and propose solutions to address these challenges. Additionally, this study also analyzes the MUI fatwa regarding delivering female workers abroad. This article is a literature review using content analysis as a data analysis method. The results of this paper show that psychologically women who work abroad have a positive impact such as supporting their family's economic needs and contributing to the national economy. Meanwhile, the negative impacts include higher rates of divorce, mental health issues, neglect of childcare responsibilities, and the development of consumerist behavior and poor financial management. The way to overcome these negative impacts include establishing joint commitments, choosing legal and authorized agents, setting specific time targets for employment, and maintaining regular communication with family members. Therefore, the MUI fatwa regarding this matter is relevant, it is suggested that a clause on joint commitments, particularly for married women, be included to enhance its effectiveness.*

Wanita yang bekerja di luar negeri menjadi fenomenal di negara Indonesia, sehingga Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) perlu mengemukakan fatwa yang mengatur dan memberikan pertimbangan bagi mereka yang ingin menggelutinya. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak psikologis baik positif maupun negatif perempuan yang bekerja di luar negeri dan solusi dalam mengatasinya. Selain itu, juga menganalisis fatwa MUI tentang pengiriman tenaga kerja Wanita ke luar negeri. Tulisan ini merupakan kajian pustaka dengan menjadikan

analisis isi sebagai metode analisis data. Hasil tulisan ini menunjukkan bahwa secara psikologis perempuan yang bekerja di luar negeri mempunyai dampak positif seperti terpenuhinya ekonomi keluarga dan meningkatkan perekonomian negara. Sementara dampak negatifnya adalah terjadinya perceraian, terganggunya kesehatan mental, terabaikannya pengasuhan anak dan munculnya gaya konsumtif serta buruknya manajemen keuangan. Cara mengatasi dampak negatif tersebut adalah dengan membuat komitmen bersama, memilih agen yang legal dan resmi, menentukan target waktu tertentu ketika bekerja dan menjalin komunikasi yang intens dengan keluarga yang ditinggal. Oleh karena itu, fatwa MUI berkaitan dengan hal ini sudah relevan namun perlu penambahan pada klausul komitmen bersama bagi wanita yang sudah berkeluarga.

## Introduction

According to data from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) in 2022, the number of Indonesian migrant workers reached 200,761 people. This number increased by 176% from the previous year which was only 72,624 people. Of that number, the number of female migrants is nearly twice the number of male migrants, where female migrants are 122,147 people (Mustajab, 2023). One of the primary motivations of most female migrants is to be able to generate a lot of income in a short time (Syamsudin, 2017). Recognizing this trend, the Indonesian Ulema Council itself issued Fatwa No. 7 of 2020 which allows women to work abroad with several requirements (Fatwa on Delivering Female Migrant Workers (TKW) Abroad or *Fatwa MUI Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) Ke Luar Negeri*, 2000). A fatwa is a formal legal opinion or ruling issued by a qualified Islamic scholar (known as a *mufti*) on matters related to Islamic law. However, in reality, women who choose to work abroad have a dilemma. On the one hand, they need additional income to meet the needs of their families which are not sufficiently supported by their husbands; on the other hand, she must be willing to sacrifice to leave her main role as a mother for her children (Amalia, 2011; Syamsudin, 2017).

Studies on the impact of female migrant workers has primarily focused on three key areas. *First*, the psychological effects on children left behind by mothers working abroad, including issues such as negative self-esteem (Amalia, 2011), academic and social challenges (Fajar & Brata, 2019), low emotional intelligence (Aini et al., 2019), socio-emotional development problems (Widodo et al., 2017) and declining academic performance (Suharto & Humaedi, 2019). However, studies also

suggest that if children receive adequate substitute care at home, the absence of their mother does not necessarily lead to negative personality development (Syamsudin, 2017; Wulan et al., 2018). *Second*, the psychological impact experienced by female migrants themselves, such as experiencing trauma, emotional disturbances and anxiety resulting from mistreatment while working abroad (Rahmadani, 2021) as well as behavioral changes related to personality and lifestyle (Irpan, 2018). *Third*, the impact on family relationships, such as reduced harmony within the family, often culminates in divorce (Anggraini et al., 2020; Putriana, 2019). Based on these challenges, it is necessary to critically examine the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). This analysis explores how women can support their family economy while maintaining harmony and prioritizing childcare responsibilities.

This paper aims to critically examine MUI Fatwa No. 7 of 2020 concerning the delivery of female workers abroad where the MUI allows women to work as migrant workers. This is because the MUI fatwas are used as a basis for the majority of Indonesian society. The majority of the society are Muslim, so, the MUI Fatwa is considered a representation of religious legality. Specifically, this article aims to examine the fatwa from a psychological perspective, including the psychological impact of female migrants and how to overcome it. The findings of this study are expected to help women make informed decisions before choosing to work abroad.

This article is grounded in the view that being a career woman, even one who works abroad, is not a simple matter, in this case involving psychological and sociological aspects. In terms of psychology, working women often face dual burdens, namely the burden of domestic work at home, education for children and also the burden of work at work. Meanwhile, from a sociological aspect, working women have less harmonious social relationships with their husbands and children (Muamar, 2019). On the other hand, based on Abraham H. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, women also feel called to fulfill their needs, both physiological needs such as supporting their families, and self-actualization needs, such as personal and professional growth. From these opinions, it is necessary to investigate in more depth how much interest women have in working abroad and if conditions force them, then the best solution needs to be found so that their departure does not have a negative impact on themselves, their children and their household.

## MUI Fatwa No. 7 of 2000 on Sending Women to Work Abroad

MUI Fatwa No. 7 of 2000 allows women to work outside the city or abroad as long as they are accompanied by a *mahram* (a male family member), family or a trusted women's institution/group. However, if these conditions are not met, then the law becomes *haram* (prohibited) except in an emergency that can be accounted for (*Fatwa MUI Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) Ke Luar Negeri*, 2000, p. 390). This MUI decision is based on several considerations, namely that the need for women to work outside the city or abroad is a forced condition due to meeting the needs of life and the limited job market in Indonesia, especially in the regions. Although in the practice of women going abroad to work without a *mahram* is not in line with Islamic teachings. Therefore, the MUI decided to continue to allow women to work abroad as long as they are accompanied by a *mahram* or other trusted party.

The evidence used by the MUI in its fatwa is QS. An-Nur (24) verse 31 states that women must maintain their honor and are prohibited from showing the beauty of their bodies except to their *mahram* or certain people. Apart from that, the argument used is the hadith of Rasulullah SAW which means: "a man cannot be alone with a woman unless accompanied by her *mahram* and a woman may not travel unless accompanied by her *mahram*" (HR. Bukhari and Muslim). Another proposition is the *fiqhiyyah* rule which states: "rejecting or avoiding damage takes priority over bringing benefit," as well as another *fiqhiyyah* rule which means: "well-known needs (secondary needs) and emergency conditions allow something that is prohibited" (*Fatwa MUI Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) Ke Luar Negeri*, 2000: 386–390). Based on the evidence of the Qur'an and the hadith of the Prophet and the rules of *fiqh* above, the MUI issued a fatwa on the sending of female workers as above.

## Working Women from a Psychological Perspective

Working women are adult women who do a job in order to earn income. In this case, women can work as career women or Female Migrant Workers (*Tenaga Kerja Wanita or TKW*), but both have different meanings. A career woman actively works in a specialized field to achieve progress and professional growth (Muamar, 2019). In contrast, Female Migrant Workers (TKW) are adult women who engage in labor—either within or outside formal employment relationships—to produce goods or services for community needs (Putriana, 2019). However, both choices are

generally the same, namely both generate income and their work is done outside the home.

Nowadays, women work for various reasons. There are at least three main reasons why women choose to work outside the home (Muamar, 2019). *First*, economic needs. Economic necessity is one of the physiological needs or basic needs that must be met by every human being. If in a family it turns out that the husband's income is considered insufficient to meet the needs of his family's life, then this is what drives women to work to help the family's economy. *Second*, social-relational needs. For some women, they have a need for recognition and social identity so that they are recognized by others. If she just stays at home as a housewife without establishing social relationships or not joining a particular community, it will cause her to easily become stressed and potentially disrupt her mental health because she only struggles with routine activities and faces various behaviors of her children. It is different if she works outside, where she can gather with her co-workers and it becomes something fun for her. So, by working outside, women feel that their social-relational needs are met.

*Third*, the need for self-actualization. Employment allows them to develop their abilities, express themselves, create, develop their potential so that they get awards, achievements or recognition for their efforts.

In terms of fulfilling needs, according to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Bari' & Hidayat, 2022) every human being has needs that must be met and these needs are tiered from the most basic needs to the highest needs. Basic needs must be met first before fulfilling the needs above it. These needs are: 1) Physiological needs, namely basic human needs to survive; such as eating, drinking, water, air, clothing, and so on; 2) The need for security, namely the need for protection for the human body and psyche; for example, not being pressured, not being terrorized, not being disturbed so that they can live safely and comfortably; 3) Social needs, namely the need to feel belonging and owned in order to be accepted by the people around them. This is because humans are social beings who cannot stand alone and need the help of others; 4) Self-esteem needs, namely the need to be appreciated by others and to be recognized for their existence; 5) Self-actualization needs, namely the need to make themselves the best person according to their potential. So, when a woman is working, she feels more confident and has high self-esteem because she feels that her existence means something to others. Even though women are married and have children, they will continue to work to fulfill their self-actualization needs

and this will make them proud. Even for some women, working provides a sense of life satisfaction (Muamar, 2019) compared to women who do not work.

In the reality, women who work to meet their needs; both economic, social and self-actualization needs, they face the dual burden of balancing professional and domestic responsibilities. As a housewife, it is inevitable that women have the task of taking care of the household, educating and providing attention to their children and family (Sahrah, 2014). Meanwhile, as a worker, a woman also has a great responsibility for her work so that it can be completed properly. In contrast to the role of a father who seems to only have the task of earning a living to meet the needs of his family, while domestic tasks at home and taking care of children are considered not to be the duties of a father. So, the dual role of working women is very dilemmatic, when she only focuses on her work, then family harmony, children's education seems neglected, especially if the woman works abroad far from her family. On the other hand, if the woman wants to focus on her family, then she cannot expect a large additional income to meet her family's needs.

From the perspective of Bowlby's attachment theory, if a child who does not get enough affection, especially from his mother, the child will suffer from maternal deprivation. Maternal deprivation is the impact that will be experienced by children who are separated from their parents, especially their mother at an early age. The impact can be in the form of obstacles in their health and also their emotions (Abror, 2009). If the mother works for a certain period of time or even leaves her child for years, then the emotional attachment of the child and mother will be disturbed, and this will have an impact on the child's health, mentality and behavior. Moreover, if the child does not get a replacement figure who can provide affection and attention to the child, then the potential for the child to fall into juvenile delinquency is even greater.

## **Psychological Impact of Women Working Abroad**

### **Positive Impacts**

Like any human activity, working abroad has both positive and negative effects. Among the most significant positive impacts of women working abroad is the improvement in family economic stability (Jafar & Mutiarin, 2017). Based on a research by Anggraini et al. (2020), the income of female workers in Tanjung Raja sub-district in 2020 ranged from IDR 3,500,000 to IDR 8,500,000 and this amount

is included in the high income category. Even this year, the average salary of female workers ranges from IDR 8,000,000 to IDR 10,000,000 (Ramadhaningtyas, 2023). This amount of income can certainly improve the welfare of female migrant workers' families. So that the families left behind can meet their living needs such as daily living expenses, children's school fees, building a house, even other secondary and tertiary needs. When her family's economy is fulfilled, this makes women feel proud and appreciated by their extended family and environment (Muhaemin, 2019).

According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory (Bari' & Hidayat, 2022), improving the quality of the family's economy is one of the basic needs that must be met, if not met properly, then a person cannot meet the needs above it. By meeting their basic needs, women who work abroad can also meet the needs above it, namely the need for security and social needs. When women work abroad, they are not trapped in routine activities with their children but can establish social relationships with their friends who work abroad. This social relationship is very necessary, especially for those who are far from family who can be relied on as a substitute for family. When the woman is already paid, of course this will increase her self-esteem so that she feels that her extended family is not underestimated and makes her more confident. Thus, in essence, women work abroad not only to meet physiological needs but also to fulfill their self-esteem needs as well.

In addition, the positive impact obtained when women work abroad is to increase the country's foreign exchange. How can this happen? Remittances made by female workers working abroad are one of the largest sources of cash flow, especially for developing countries such as Indonesia. In fact, based on research by Bank Indonesia, remittances are the second largest contributor to APBN revenue after income from the oil and gas sector, which is 10%. Although the level of remittances in Indonesia is still below Asian countries such as India, China and the Philippines, this has had quite an impact on Indonesia's economic growth (Afriska et al., 2018).

Based on the positive impact of sending female workers abroad, the author supports the MUI fatwa which allows women to work abroad in emergency conditions, where if they no longer find jobs that are expected to provide adequate income so that they can meet their basic needs. In addition, if seen from the increasing number of productive Indonesian people and not supported by adequate employment, then working abroad can be the right alternative choice, especially since the salary obtained is also very tempting. By working abroad, in addition to being able to improve the family economy, both for consumption and investment

purposes, it turns out that working abroad also helps improve the country's economy on a macro scale. This is certainly a consideration for the MUI to allow women to work abroad as migrant workers.

## **Negative Impacts**

Women who work abroad also have negative impacts, namely 1) disruption of family harmony leading to divorce, 2) disturbed mental health, 3) neglected education and supervision of children, and 4) consumerism and poor financial management for the family left behind.

*First*, it is undeniable that women who work abroad are definitely far from their families. When husband and wife are far apart and there is no strong commitment between the two, it can cause disharmony between the husband and wife. Based on research by Ningrum & Lestarinigrum (2022), there are several factors that cause divorce in married couples, one of which works abroad, namely a sense of loneliness from both parties and changes in lifestyle. Where in the past in her village the wife was able to take care of herself well, but when she went abroad, she had changed and was eroded by bad relationships. In addition, there is a lack of communication between the two partners, the lack of channeling of sexual desires, loss of responsibility and loss of trust between the two partners. Not only that, Putriana (2019) added that the factors that cause divorce among female workers are the presence of a third person and domestic violence (KDRT). These factors cause divorce among both female and male workers.

Although, women who are married and decide to work abroad, of course, have considered the pros and cons when they leave and have a strong commitment to maintain the integrity of their household by communicating with their family left behind. However, over time and differences in environment and work, the commitment that was initially held strongly, becomes loose and is no longer held. If this condition continues to occur, it is what causes divorce.

*Second*, mental health is disturbed. In this case, a couple where one of them works abroad will experience loneliness. Sometimes, one of them feels depressed by the conditions experienced but is not understood by their partner who is far away. They experience prolonged stress so that they cannot control their emotions and actions so that they are always angry for no clear reason. This is what causes mental health to be disturbed. Even based on research by Ningrum & Lestarinigrum



(2022) there was an Indonesian worker who deliberately demolished his own house because he found out that his wife was having an affair with the village head. This shows that the mental health of the worker has been disturbed so that he did things that were beyond logic and did not think about the interests of his children when he demolished his house.

The impact of disturbed mental health also occurs in female workers who experience certain cases such as sexual harassment, salaries that have not been paid by their employers and so on (Rahmadani, 2021) which brings down the worker's mentality. Even though their goal of working abroad is to get a better life, what they get is the opposite and has a bad impact on their mental health. In this case, the mental health disturbance occurs in the female workers themselves.

The causes of conditions such as those above include the low level of education and skills of female workers working abroad. As a result, they only have minimal skills and expertise so that they can only work in the domestic sector or as domestic helpers (Rahmadani, 2021). When becoming a domestic helper, the condition of this female worker is very dependent on her employer, if she gets a good and responsible employer, then the employer will fulfill her worker's rights, and vice versa.

In addition, the cause of certain cases for female workers is when the worker works abroad without going through safe channels and procedures or she works abroad illegally. For female migrant workers who go illegally, they cannot work with a calm heart because there is concern that their identity will be known by the authorities and the risk is going to prison. This also happens when female workers work abroad without going through an official agent or individual so that sometimes they have to spend a lot of money to be able to work abroad. However, when they arrive there, they do not get the job they expected. If conditions like this are experienced, of course it will have an impact on the mental health of workers.

Rahmadani stated that Indonesia actually has a law that provides protection against violations that occur to workers abroad since 2018, but in the following year, there were still many complaints received by the Service and Referral Unit (UPR) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women related to violence against female migrant workers. The violence experienced by them includes physical, sexual and psychological violence such as sexual harassment, rape, forced prostitution, debt bondage, terror and extortion, document manipulation, workloads exceeding time limits, breach of contract, being prohibited from worshipping, being prohibited

from communicating with family in the country to being prohibited from returning to Indonesia (Rahmadani, 2021).

In response to this, the author supports the MUI fatwa which allows female workers to go abroad on the condition that the female workers receive guarantees of their security and honor. The MUI even requires the government and institutions related to sending workers abroad to provide protection and guarantees of the security and honor of female workers (*Fatwa MUI Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) Ke Luar Negeri*, 2000). If the relevant parties work together well to provide security guarantees to female migrant workers, then their goal to work abroad in improving the economy will be achieved as expected without having to sacrifice their psychological condition or mental health.

*Third*, supervision and education of children are neglected. An intact family is a dream for anyone; both wife, husband and children. The existence of parents for their children is very urgent because it determines the future of the child in all aspects of their development including social, emotional, cognitive, moral and religious development (Wasito & Budisaputro, 2022). However, for families whose wives go to work abroad, the family has lost its mother. Moreover, for children, the existence of the mother is everything for them, the mother acts as a figure who is always alert in meeting the basic needs of the child. Even in Islam, the mother is the first *madrasah* for children (the first and most important educator for her children) so that the role of the mother is not only to give birth, but also to care for and even guide children to become the best generation. Fulfilled by the figure of a loving mother, pouring out her attention and affection to her child, so that sometimes the position of a mother cannot be replaced by anyone, even the father. If the mother leaves her child, then there is no more guidance, attention and affection as sincere as her mother to the child and this will have an impact on the child's development.

Based on research conducted by Wasito and colleagues, there was a change in children whose mothers worked as migrant workers in Malaysia. When the child was still with his mother, the child was known as a smart, meticulous and cooperative child. However, when the mother left the child to work in Malaysia, the child's attitude changed; such as becoming a naughty child, not wanting to listen to advice and his achievements declined. In the child's feelings, there is a sense of missing their mother's love, and some even rebel against such situation (Wasito & Budisaputro, 2022).

Not only did behavioral changes occur, Fajar and colleagues identified problems that occurred in children who were left by their parents or mothers to work abroad, such as: 1) Difficulties in communication due to limited vocabulary caused by lack of stimulus from their caregivers; 2) Feeling inferior and gloomy. Children who were left by their mothers became insecure and had low self-esteem in their relationships because they did not know what to tell their friends; 3) Not getting appropriate attention. In this case, children whose mothers left them to work abroad were materially quite fulfilled, such as food, drink and pocket money, but they did not get any attention in any form, either attention to academics, personality, behavior or other developments; 4) Hyperactive, where the child's behavior is too active, difficult to control and the activities carried out are unclear; 5) Truancy; 6) Stealing which is done by a migrant worker child who is not cared for by her family so she steals to fill her stomach; 7) Threatening the mother to be given money immediately otherwise the child will commit suicide; 8) Drunk and unemployed because she is only waiting for money sent from her mother; and 9) Sexuality, including cases where teenagers become pregnant out of wedlock, with some even being impregnated by their own father due to feelings of loneliness. (Fajar & Brata, 2019).

According to Bowlby, the above problems are referred to as maternal deprivation, which occurs when a child is separated from their mother at an early age (Abror, 2009). However, if a child whose mother works abroad receives proper substitute care from a father or grandmother, along with consistent and meaningful communication with the mother, maternal deprivation can be mitigated (Putriana, 2019).

*Fourth*, a consumptive lifestyle and poor financial management for the family left behind. A consumptive lifestyle is a tendency for someone to be excessive in buying something or buying something that is not based on need or planning which results in them spending money blindly to get goods that are considered symbols of privilege (Irpan, 2018). The reality is that when women who are married work abroad, sometimes they completely break off relations with the family they leave behind, both by breaking off communication and also by cutting off money transfers. So that the mother's departure does not provide any benefit to the family she leaves behind. However, there are also many female workers who routinely send money to their families left behind. However, the use of this money is sometimes used for consumptive needs without good financial management. Sometimes the remittances are even used as a source of income for the family left behind without

having to work anymore. What is also unfortunate is when the remittances generated from wives or mothers who work abroad are used for detrimental things such as getting drunk (Fajar & Brata, 2019). Of course, the sacrifices made by these female workers are very in vain and disappointing.

Among the several negative impacts mentioned above, women considering working abroad must give serious thought to the integrity of their household and the future of their children. While the primary goal is often to improve the family's financial situation and achieve happiness, the reality can sometimes backfire (leading to divorce and jeopardizing their children's future). This outcome is undoubtedly far from what was initially intended.

However, in reality, there are still many women who are already married but still have a strong desire to work abroad and they do not consider the impact that far. One of the causes is the level of education of the woman. Married women with a low level of education often pay less attention to optimal parenting and educational practices for their children. They think that the most important task of parents is to be able to feed their children and fulfill their material needs, that is more than enough. Meanwhile, attention, affection, guidance and attachment are not their main concerns and because this is not an important issue. In contrast to women who have a high level of education, then their focus on parenting is not only to fulfill their children's primary needs, but also to academic achievement and not ignoring affective needs. Even though they are career women, they can still maintain their attachment to their children and pay attention to their children's education.

From the several negative impacts above, there needs to be additional requirements in MUI fatwa related to the sending of female migrant workers, especially for those who are married to make a written commitment between the two parties, namely husband and wife to work together as hard as possible to maintain the integrity of the household and raise their children well, even though they are far apart. In addition, it is expected that the relevant parties will provide direction and an overview of the positive and negative impacts that may occur when they work abroad so that women who intend to work abroad can make the right decision and not harm themselves and their families.

### **Strategies to overcome the negative impacts of women working abroad**

Psychologically, when women are married, they have a role not only as a wife to their husband but also a mother to their children. That role is inherent in women.

Even society gives a stereotype that women's area is domestic household affairs while men's area is in the public area and this certainly cannot be avoided (Sahrah, 2014). Thus, when women decide to work outside their homes, then they get a new role as workers and cannot leave their previous roles. Therefore, women have a dual role.

By considering the dual role of women and the negative impacts that women will experience when they decide to work abroad, then the way to overcome the negative impacts is: *The first*, to make sure to choose the right and legal overseas labor sending institution to avoid unwanted things and to guarantee their safety. In this case, prospective workers must be proactive in seeking detailed information starting from the requirements to their placement abroad. Prospective female workers can also seek information from other former migrant workers to find out the conditions and worst possibilities that they will get if they work abroad.

*The second*, to make an initial agreement between prospective female workers and their husbands to jointly commit to maintaining the integrity of their families. This commitment must continue to be built together, not one-sidedly, after the wife gets permission from her husband. If a husband and wife, despite being far apart, have a strong commitment to maintaining the integrity of their household, they will remain loyal and resist temptation. Both partners should consistently remind each other of their commitment to ensure it is upheld

*The third*, there is a certain time period. It is expected that female workers have a certain time target for how long they will work abroad which must sacrifice leaving their beloved families. If she has a certain time target, of course she will focus when working there and try to manage her economy as much as possible. In other words, she will use her income to meet her primary needs only and the rest is saved as capital when she returns home. With a certain time target, she should have a good financial management plan and the children left behind also have the hope of meeting their mothers again.

*The fourth*, to establish intense communication. Communication is very important, especially for families who are far apart. The urgency of communication for husband and wife to maintain loyalty and avoid suspicion towards their partner while the urgency of communication for children is so that children feel cared for, their complaints are heard, and mothers can also provide guidance and direction even though they are far apart. With intense communication, it is hoped that the household will be kept away from divorce and child care will still be monitored. In

addition, through this intense communication, the mother's dual role as an educator is still carried out even though she is not physically with her child.

## Conclusion

Every human being certainly hopes to get a decent living to meet their needs, especially when they have built a family. In reality, women are often compelled to support their husbands in meeting the family's needs by working abroad. So, there are psychological impacts that women who work abroad get, both positive and negative. The positive impact is to help improve the family's economy which can also improve the country's economy. While the negative impacts that will be obtained are divorce in the household, disturbed mental health, neglected education and child development as well as a consumptive lifestyle and poor financial management. The solution that can be done is to make a joint commitment between husband and wife, find an official and legal work agency, determine a specific time target, and establish intense communication.

In essence, MUI fatwa on sending female migrant workers abroad is relevant and comprehensive, but there needs to be additional requirements that must be considered by women, especially those who are married to work abroad to consider carefully and make a joint commitment by making family their main priority.

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