Reasoning Of Inmigrant Living In Slums Area At Palembang City

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ABSTRACT

This study intended to find the problems about the reasons why immigrant settle in Palembang city slums. The purpose of the study is to describe the immigrant distribution and their reason to settle in Palembang city slums. The procedures in this study uses descriptive mix methods design. The samples of quantative method constitute 74 respondents taken using propotional stratified random sampling. Likert scale is applied to measure the respondent answer. The data were tabulated to get the frequencies. The samples of qualitative method constitutes 23 informants taken using purposive sampling analysed by using data reduction, display, and conclusion technique. The result of this study indicate that the migrants who settled Palembang City slum area were originally and not from Palembang city but from Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir, Banyuasin, Lampung, dan Jawa. They choose to live in this area which characteristic is same as their homeland. This study results also identified that most immigrants in Palembang city slum settle there because the settle location is near their expected life-changing working area.

Key words: Immigrant, Migrant, Slum Areas.

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INTRODUCTION

The high level of migration in large cities is a phenomenon that often occurs. Tarmizi (2012) states that migration together with changes in fertility and mortality will affect the amount,composition and population growth. Migration is the movement of people from the place of origin to other destination. Migration can be categorized into two: in-migration: to move or settle into a different part of one's country or home territory and out-migration to move or settle into a different part of one's country or home territory. Push and pull of migration is the main base for increasing urbanization (Todaro and dan Stephen, 2006). This phenomenon provides distinctive increasing number of migration. According to Surtiani, (2006) the main cause of the growth of slum environments include high levels of migration, especially in low-income communities, the difficulty of finding a job,

pattern of change in the region which will form the urban city growing rapidly. Compehensensive and drastic migration in large cities has an impact either positively or negatively. Positive impact of migration is the addition of human resources in the area of destination, but its negative impacts is the stacked and packed residential population.

Slum areas commonly known as slums arises due to the increasing density of population, while the population density itself is caused by the uneven distribution of the population and an

the difficulty of settlement or rent a home, lack of the implementation of legislation, environmental improvements only enjoyed by the owners of the house, disciplined citizens are low, the city as an attractive

Table 1. Slums areas condition per districts in Palembang City, 2010.

No	Districts	Numbers of Location	Numbers of House	Numbers of Family
1	Sukarami	0	0	0
2	Sematang Borang	0	0	0
3	Sako	4	78	80
4	Alang-Alang Lebar	5	200	220
5	Bukit Kecil	25	217	266
6	Kemuning	7	248	317
7	Plaju	16	386	328
8	Ilir Barat I	15	431	427
9	Seberang Ulu I	16	386	497
10	Kalidoni	11	660	669
11	Ilir Barat II	23	461	881
12	Ilir Timur I	17	545	1.044
13	Seberang Ulu II	33	2.071	2.023
14	Ilir Timur II	35	988	2.044
15	Gandus	28	1.014	2.104
16	Kertapati	34	4.037	2.680
	Total	269	11.336	13.579

Source: Central Berau of Statistics Palembang, 2010.

trading center for entrepreneurs, less land settlements and the high price of land. Indonesia has a lot of natural resources and human resources are not evenly distributed in all regions, giving rise to differences in the ability of the economy so that people migrate to other areas.

This is reflected in the distribution of population in Indonesia by a large island that the percentage of people in Sumatra and Kalimantan continues to increase (Bandiyono, 1991). It has been showed significantly that in Sumatra South Sumatra province in particular there is an increase in the population. One of the city that became the center of attention for migrants to migrate to is the city of Palembang in South Sumatra. Based on data from the Population Census of Palembang in 2010 from Central Berau of Statistics (CBS), Palembang which happens to be the capital of the province of South Sumatra has a migration rate of entry of 254.2 per thousand inhabitants, which means every 1,000 inhabitants, 254 to 255 people came into into the city of Palembang as migrants. The figures are very high when compared with the figure of migration of South Sumatra Province that only 220 to 221 people per 1,000 inhabitants. The increasing number of in-migration in the city of Palembang is caused by several reasons: One of them, among others, is a good educational level thanks to a free school program and free medical treatment program.

A large number of migrants entering the city of Palembang add to the amount of the population in the city of Palembang. Published data on the statistics of

Palembang proofed the population density reaches 100 to 101 people each 1km^2 as a benchmark metropolis. It is not the good synchronization between the capacity of the area with population density in each sub-district are supposed to be evenly spread of the population, but the population insightful perspective on the development of both the individual and the government has not been paying attention to this important result in the accumulation of the population of small areas which pose many serious problems, one of which is the problem of the emergence of the term slum areas.

The emergence of slums in the city of Palembang as marked from the 2010 population census is shown in Table 1. In table 1, slums are concentrated in four districts namely Seberang Ulu II, East Ilir II, Gandus and the highest in Sub Kertapati. Immigrant does not want to move from these areas due to the quality of life, both in terms of economic, social and environmental feasibility of occupancy. According to Taqwa a sociologist who wrote in urban sociology (Sukmaniar, 2013), the arrival of migrants outside the area who came to the destination will inhabit urban areas and strategic occupancy. Then it will form a segregation or grouping, the grouping of settlements. Residential segregation of migrant will form a better area, but the indigenous communities whose economy is low will be removed.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested to learn the reason immigrants is living in slums area of Palembang City. If this is not immediately address, a worsen situation could arise leading to the emergence of a variety of health problems and diseases that can cause

death, socio-economic inequality etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Migration

Migration is the geographical migration across the specified limits aimed at either to reside permanently or semi-permanent basis (Haupt and Kane, 2004). Migration are of several types such as in-migration, out-migration, net migration, migration gross, total migration, internal migration, international migration, migration throughout life, partial migration. In-migration is to move or settle into a different part of one's country or home territory. Emalisa, (2003) define immigration as the influx of people into an area of intended destination. With this understanding of migration entered above it can be concluded in-migration is the movement of people coming from an origin to a destination.

Legal Migration

In this study, legal migration of Ravenstein law is used because it is considered the most appropriate in assessing reasons incoming migrants live in an area (slums). Although Ravenstein was made law in 1885, it is still popular and there is no new law reversing the legal migration of Ravenstein. According to Tarmizi, (2013), Ravenstein law of migrantion has eight component, namely 1.Most migrants move only a short distance 2. There is a process of absorption, whereby people immediately surrounding a rapidly growing town move into it and the gaps they leave are filled by migrants from more distant areas, and so on until the attractive force [pull factors] is spent 3 .There is a process of dispersion, which is the inverse of absorption 4. Each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow 5. Long-distance migrants go to one of the great centers of commerce and industry 6. Natives of towns are less migratory than those from rural areas 7.Females are more migratory than males 8.Economic factors are the main cause of migration.

Slums Area

According to CBS, slums are residential environment characterized by many of the homes are uninhabitable,Many sewage are jammed,a lot of people defecating in River, Penggirian rail roads or others). Meanwhile, according to Khomarudin in (Surtiani, 2006), slum was defined in the 1. Physical character, the character in question is less physical infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads 2. Social character, generally people residing in slums are residents with low incomes, as workers/informal sector. Khomarudin in (Surtiani, 2006) gives an overview of slum

as a seedy neighborhood: (a) Overcrowded dwelling place (b) Area were the houses is not proportional to the number of inhabitants (c) House is seen as just a place to shelter from the heat and rain (d) Temporary residence are built on land not belonging to the inhabitants (e) Planning of irregular settlements without approval (f) Less infrastructure (clean water, effluent channel, electricity, roads) (g) Lack of social amenities (schools, places of worship, clinics) (h) Livelihoods are not permanent and non-formal businesses. Seedy neighborhood located in the area has these criteria: (a) Environment with high density, exceeding 500 person per ha) (b) Low socio-economic conditions (c) Homes are very dense and with sub-standard size (d) Infrastructure does not exist or when available they do not meet the required standard (e) Shelter are built on land owned by the state or others, and beyond the applicable legislation Khomarudin in Surtiani, (2006). The main causation according to Khomarudin for the emergence of seedy neighborhood, among others are (a) Urbanization and migration are high, especially for low-income groups (b) the difficulty of finding work (c) lack of traction on the implementation of the legislation (d) The city is as an attractive trading center for entrepreneurs.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted on migrant population living in slums area in four areas namely Palembang, New Ogan village in the District of Kertapati, Village 12 Ulu a sub-district of Seberang Ulu II, 10 Ilir village in the district of East Ilir II and village in the district Gandus Gandus. Study was conducted to describe the distribution of incoming migrants who lived in the slums of Palembang, the reasons for them living in the slums of Palembang which is done by making use of qualitative and quantitative approaches simultaneously. This method harnesses the power of qualitative and quantitative research methods simultaneously,with the benefits of providing a broader understanding of the problems of research (Cresswell, 2012)

Quantitative methods serve to obtain measurable quantitative data that can be descriptive, comparative and associative and qualitative methods serve to prove, deepen, broaden, and abort weaken quantitative data that have been obtained at an early stage (Sugiyono, 2013). This research illustrate the distribution of migrants (Figure 1) who live in the slums of Palembang.

Data Collection and Techniques

In this study, primary and secondary data were used.

Secondary Data

Secondary data in the form of supporting data obtained

Table 2. Research population.

No	Districts	Villages	Numbers of Migrant
1	Kertapati	Ogan Baru	236
2	Seberang Ulu II	12 Ulu	9
3	Ilir Timur II	10 Ilir	4
4	Gandus	Gandus	28
	Jumlah Populasi		277

Source: Central Berau of Statistics, 2010.

Table 3. Research sample.

No	District	Village	Total population	Sample determination	Numbers of sample
1	Kertapati	Ogan Baru	236	(236/277) x 74 = 63	63
2	Seberang Ulu II	12 Ulu	9	(9/277) x 74 = 2,4	2
3	Ilir Timur II	10 Ilir	4	(4/277) x 74 = 1,06	1
4	Gandus	Gandus	28	(28/277) x 74 = 7,5	8
	Total				74

Source: Results of the study sample calculation.

from the study of literatures, which include data from government organizations such as the Village Office in New Ogan, 12 Ulu, 10 Ilir, and Gandus. Books, rules, archives, conference report as well as data and other information that is processed with document review and study of literature related to the research problem.

Primary Data

Primary data in were obtained from respondents by surveying followed by distribution of a questionnaire to the respondents, informanation obtained through observation and in-depth interviews. Informants which consisted of several incoming migrants who lived in the slums of Palembang were interviewed and validity testing

Proportional stratified random sampling was used to determine the sample size. Population sample was divided into several sections (sub-populations) in each district based on the number of migrants coming into the region. In determining the size of sample,the Slovin formula (Setiawan, 2007) was used.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,d^2}$$

Where: n = Numbers of Sample, N = Numbers of Population and d = degree of confidence, 10% .

Research Sample : $n = \frac{N}{1 + Nd^2}$

credible and reliable. Triangulation of data was d one by

of data was done in order to asatain that data were means of triangulation technique.

Population

The population in the study of incoming migrants who live in slums in the Ogan Baru Village in Kertapati District, 12 Ulu in Seberang Ulu II District, 10 Ilir Village in Ilir Timur II District and Gandus Village in Gandus District is shown in Table 2. From table 2, it can be seen the population in this study was two hundred and seventy seven (277) with most of them located in the Kertapati area.

Samples

$$n = \frac{277}{1 + 277.(0.1)^2} = 73.47$$

The four village are selected from four districts namely Ogan Baru Village in Kertapati District, Village 12 Ulu in Seberang Ulu II District, 10 Ilir Village in Ilir Timur District II and Village Gandus Village in Gandus District. From the four villages 277 residents were selested. From the calculation of the number of samples using Slovin formular, 73.47 was arrived out which is rounded to 74 respondents (Table 3). Informants to be interviewed consist of several incoming migrants who live in slums in the city of Palembang. Key informants chosen are leaders of the community who migrated and has lived in the location of objects of research since 2010. Selection of key informants was based on the following criteria:
A. Residing in slums in the city of Palembang since 2010.
B.Serving as an influential public figure in the slum area

C.Understand in detail the pattern of life of migrant communities living in slums.

D.Directly involved in the process and migration flows in the slum area.

To obtain more comprehensive information from local residents living in the location of the object of research for more than 40 years as the indigenous stakeholders to explain the impact and changes in the slums they occupy, the following criteria was used for selection of key informants:

a.   The natives who lived more than 40 years in the slums.

b.   Serving as indigenous stakeholders/community leaders influential in the slum area

c.   Understand in detail the lifestyle of local people who live in slums

d.   Understanding the social values of existing and development of slum area.

To support search and networking information and maturation of this study, interview of government officials in the city of Palembang in the village location of research and through the agency official Department of Public Workers Palembang were done. This was done because the government agency are directly involved in the planning and construction of area of slums in the city of Palembang and conservation of slum. They also serve as a consultant companion in policy planning that occurs due to the reasons for incoming migrants who lived in the slums of Palembang.

Data Analysis Techniques

Likert Scale techniques was used in the data analysis. Likert Scale is one of attitude measurement technique most commonly used in research. Likert scale is self-report techniques for the measurement of the manner in which subjects were asked to indicate the level of agreement or disagreement with them against each statement (Hendri, 2009). SPSS was used in the analysis of the frequency (proportion) to show the percentage of each distribution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview Distribution of Migrant Living in Palembang Slums Areas

Slums are scattered in an area near the city center. The city center is the source of all the needs of the population. Migrant communities tend to choose a location close to the city to look for job. Migrants who live in slums in the city of Palembang have a low level of education,thereby seeking for any work which wage can meet their needs.

Migrants who came and spread in the slum area near the city center, close to the school, and looking for the same area with the characteristics of the destination is in the area along the river were then residing in slums in the city of Palembang is dominated by the pretext of searching for a job which then settle for being married to local residents. In theory Ravenstain where migration is caused by the most influential reasons are economic reasons also. Community outside of Palembang as migrant Ogan Ilir, Ogan Ogan Ulu, Ogan Ogan Ilir, Banyuasin, Lampung, Banyuasin, Java and so on.

The emergence of these migrants lives in slums because of the economic dominance of Palembang in the industrial sector and trade. It is interesting residents outside the city of Palembang to enter an area famous for the weaving industry (songket). Figure 1 shows area inhabited by migrant in Palembang city.

Reasons for immigrant living in slums areas

The results of field data shows that there are 12 reasons for incoming migrants who to live in slums in the city of Palembang. These reasons are: being close to the workplace, provided from the workplace, close to schools, the cost of living is cheap, easy to get a house there, the encouragement of friends, a lot of families who live there, residents of high family values, close to the river, close to the city center, land elsewhere expensive, and the latter is merely a non-permanent living there (Table 4).

All the reasons that exist, then there is a difference obtained in both methods, in which the quantitative method of finding reasons cause of migrants entering the slums of Palembang and explored by qualitative data, but clearly these methods remain based on the theory of Ravenstain where migration is caused economic reasons. In this study combines the two results of quantitative and qualitative research. In the first stage quantitative research method was used then explored through qualitative research in order to obtain chronological sequence of events in a phenomenon in this study.

Location 1: Ogan Baru Village in Kertapati District

Ogan Baru Urban Village is a village that has the largest slum in Kertapati. Topography in this village located on the banks of the River Ogan. Migrants who live in this region are dominated by migrant from Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir, Pegagan, Pedamaran, Tanjung Rajo, and others. Ethnic group that dominate this region is komering. Migrant in Ogan has several dominant reason that causes them to live in slum area of
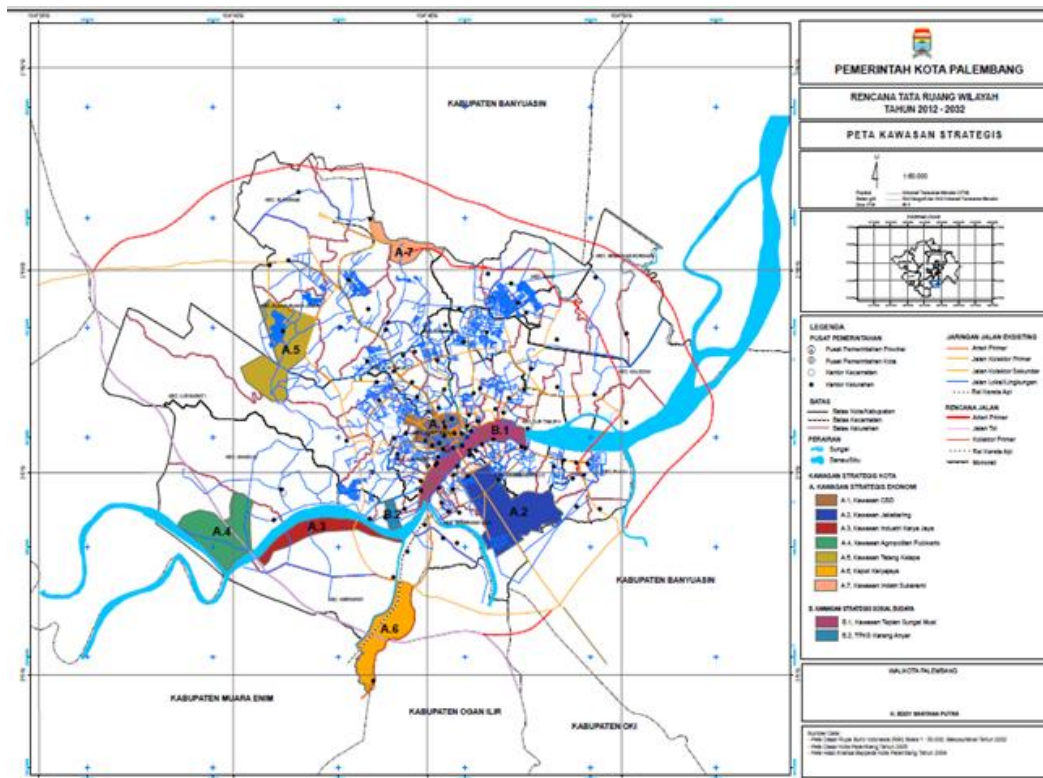
Figure 1. Map of Strategic Area Distribution of Migrants in Palembang. Sources: Planning and Development Berau, 2010.

Table 4. Reasoning of Inmigrant Living in Slums Area at Palembang City.

No	Reasoning of inmigrant living in slums area	Statement					
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
1	Closed to Workplace	66	89.2	4	5.4	4	5.4
2	Supplied by Work	34	45.9	6	8.2	34	45.9
3	Near to School	10	13.5	31	41.9	33	44.6
4	Lower of Living Cost	44	59.5	12	16.2	18	24.3
5	Easy to Get Houses	39	52.7	19	25.7	16	21.6
6	Friend Encouragement	14	18.9	5	6.8	55	74.3
7	Many Families	31	41.9	1	1.3	42	56.8
8	High Value Society Togetherness	61	82.4	7	9.4	6	8.2
9	Near to River	47	63.5	4	5.4	23	31.1
10	In Down Town	50	67.6	12	16.2	12	16.2
11	High price of land Compare Others	57	77	4	5.4	13	17.6
12	Temporary Living	20	27	14	18.9	40	54.1

Souce: Research result, 2014.

Ogan Baru village among wish are: clossenes to the place of work , cost of living is cheap, easy to get home, the residents of high family values, close to the river, located in the city center and they assume that the price of land in other places are more expensive than Ogan Baru slums areas.

Location 2: 12 Ulu Village in Seberang Ulu II District

The second study site is located in the slum area located in the 12 Ulu Villlage, Seberang Ulu II District. This region is located on the banks of river Musi. Musi River is a river that was until recently used as a means of transportation

in the city of Palembang. Many activities are in there, especially economic activity. Market area tends to be on the outskirts of this river because of the distribution of material to be sold from the village is cheaper and easier. Therefore there are major markets in the region. One of them is the market 7 and 10 Ulu which do not furthest from 12 Ulu. It is open pockets in the economy as 12 Ulu surrounding areas. In NELM (The New Economics of Labor Migration) in Nurlina (2013) states that wish to migrate not only aims to maximize income but also minimize risk and pressing constraints of various variables that are created by the market. There are six dominant reason that causes the incoming migrants living in slum village 12 Ulu,they include closeness to work, close to schools, cost of living is cheap, high family values people, located in downtown and they assume that the price of land in other places are more expensive than the slum area of 12 Ulu.

Location 3: 10 Ilir Village in Ilir Timur II District

Region at 10 Ilir slum is one of the locations that are at the heart of the city of Palembang. Slum is crossed by the river Musi, as well as the existing slums in 12 Ulu. Migrant origin residing in slums is derived from Kuningan (West Java), Banyuasin, and Banyuasin. This slum area is dominated by Javanese and Sekayu ethnic group. Migrants who live in this region only argue 7 dominant reason that causes them to live in slums 10 Ilir, reasons are closeness to work place, low living costs, many families, residents of high family values, near the river, located in the city center and they assume that the price of land in other places are more expensive than the slum area of 10 Ilir.

Location 4: Gandus Village in Gandus District

Gandus Urban Village is a vast area compared to other areas. Gandus is located on the outskirts of the city of Palembang with of factories and land for agriculture. This location is has high amount of migrants, especially Javanese migrants. Migrants who have ethnic Ogan has close proximity to the Gandus region, coupled with the Musi River into connecting several regions. Migrant population increase result in Gandus becoming slum area from year to year. Thus the researchers conducted a survey to find out the reason for incoming migrants to live in this region. But implicitly it can be seen that the reason migrants seeks to live in slums in Sub Gandus is that it is close to the place of work, provided from the workplace, cost of living is cheap, high family values of people, near the river, located in the city center and they assume that land prices elsewhere are more expensive than the slums Gandus region.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From this study,it can been seen that migrants who live in slums are people from outside of Palembang and settled as migrant in Ogan Ilir, Ogan Ogan Ulu, Ogan Ogan Ilir, Banyuasin, Lampung, Java and so on. Migrant settles in slum are that has similar characteristics as their homelands with the hope of finding work that is expected to change their fate.

From this study, planning and development is recommended in order to overcome the slums in the city of Palembang, and this can be achieved by

1. Palembang City Planning and Development Berau in the development of a strategic area effort should not centre on areas such as Kertapati, Seberang Ulu II, Ilir Timur II, Gandus, etc., but other areas such as Sukarami, which has a land so that they can be even spread of the population y across the region and the concentration of economic activities, social and cultural rights are not are not concentrated in one point.

2. For Palembang city government to achieve its goal of improving slums, the planning can be started from socialization and deliberation among local governments such as Ogan Baru, 12 Ulu, 10 Ilir, and Gandus with local residents and other stakeholders in an effort to produce a plan that is integrated. With the integrated planning the development plan will easily be realized.

3. In the development such as the department of public works and housing settlements, what to be done should be based on two things: the development pertaining to the population and the development of the environment to intertwined harmonization between development, population and environment.

4. For loca,l health department should be socialized in terms of knowledge in the field of public health that slums in the city of Palembang can realize the importance of health investment. Besides, the government also can provide capital assistance for economic development so as to improve the quality of life.

Incoming migrant communities living in slums should have a open mindset of creating a more livable residential and habitable settlement as "Kampung Series" in Jakarta, and "Kampung Kupang Karajan" in Surabaya which has successfully manage their waste making use of the 3R (Recycle, Reused and Redused) program.

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