

The Social Transformation and Migration Study on the Migrants' Perspective in Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Wahyu

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University
Jl. Brigjen H. Hasan Basry Kayu Tangi, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to explore the migrants' motivation, aspirations, and expectations to move in Banjarmasin. The method used is qualitative approach in which the findings are described in words. The sample is purposive in which they are the formal and informal employees from outside South Kalimantan. The results from the findings show that those working in Banjarmasin have intention to have the better life, create the new life in more civilized manner, and contributes for their family in thier home town by struggling for better life.

Keywords: migrant, life change, and struggle for

1. Introduction

Modernization is one way to make the city safe and comfortable place to live. Modernization can be seen as an advanced level of life in human civilization. Modernization can be seen from the high level of education, integration of science and technology in everyday human life, as well as the rational human mindset. The modernization has swept many urban communities over rural communities. It is believed to be the characteristic of urban people who respond to changes that can anticipate such changes to themselves. Besides this, the urban modernization is seen from the wide range of features of the city composing various public facilities that can easily be found in cities such as school, health, recreation, shopping center, and others.

The development of urban areas leads to disparity of life quality between a city and another city and between a town and a village. The city considered as center of growth will be categorized the ideal city to occupy and Banjarmasin is one of the city center that grows progressively. The location that is close to Java island makes Banjarmasin a place of transit and exchange of goods and services. In addition, Banjarmasin is a transit point for migrants who will come to other places in Kalimantan, precisely cities in South, Central, and East Kalimantan. Consequently, this pushes Banjarmasin as a promising city of many jobs that can be obtained (Chotim et al., 2005). Based on this background, this study has the objective to explore the migrants' motivation, aspirations, and expectations to move in Banjarmasin.

2. Review of Related Literature

The paradigm of neoclassical theory stems from the paradigm of the study of economic perspective and has an important role in migratory studies explaining that people move from rare backward areas to densely developed areas, from low to higher income areas. This approach is also known as the "push-pull" theory. The driving factor is the condition in the area that forces people to move. The driving factors include demographic growth, lack of social services, low standards of living, lack of economic opportunity, and political oppression. The triggering factors can be explained as factors that attract migrants to move and include labor demand, land availability, good economic opportunities, and high standards of living, improving social services and political freedom. The nonclassical theory assumes that migrants have enough knowledge of the destination country to pursue their migration decisions (Massey et al., 1993; Massey, 1990; Ager and Strang, 2008).

Migration (Lee, 1966: 49) is an act of permanent or temporary change. Migration cannot be restricted from the migrant's restrictions and motives as long as people move from place to place. Lee describes four factors describing the migration process as follows:

1. It relates to the area of origin;
2. It relates to the destination;
3. It deals with interventions of obstacles;
4. It talks about personal factors.

There are factors that attract migrants to come to other places. There is an important difference between factors relating to the area of origin and associating with the destination area. The area of origin has several factors in which the people pursue to migrate: the educational life cycle, and job vacancy can be the factors that people are forced to migrate while people can find better conditions in the destination. However, the migrants' motivation to migrate is sometimes irrational. Transient emotions, mental disorders, and accidents are also factors that drive people to migrate. Wives and children following their husbands are irrational factors in which it plays an important factor for migrants to move from home country to destination country. The rational factors are the factors that directly affect the migrants' efforts to gain their prosperity while the irrational factors have an indirect effect on their prosperity. Children, wives, and husbands are associated with irrationality because they

have an indirect effect on migrant reasons for their prosperity.

Glaeser et al (2000) identifies trust as the main capital for survival on how they believe among others. Furthermore (Newton 2001: 202) argues that this belief is known as an actor how belief will not damage the attitude. He also noted that in trust, one can make the possibility to maintain peace and stability in social relationships. The social relationship has the collective behavior and productive cooperation. The individual social trust will help to build cooperative social relationships in developing social organization.

Herreros and Criado (2009) define social belief in punishing the people's attitudes who do not have the close relationship. Trust implies that it has the implications for foreigners. In the context of migrants, trust influences the level of acceptance of migrants in the destination country. In addition, it will emphasize on the social integration among migrants. The integration among migrants is easier for those in high social countries than in low one.

In association work, Newton (2001) divides social trust at the individual and community level. At an individual level, the association teaches the trust and social understanding for members as they will allow different people to follow their association. By bringing members together, they will influence people to become aware of each other thorough mutual understanding developed by the association. Trust can be developed by empathy, cooperation, compromise, and tolerance.

At the community level, the association will create cross-cutting relationships that lead to connect communities together. The association develop social ties within the members of the association and bridges them with different social groups. Social trust will entertain those who are surrounded by trusted people. At the community level, the process will succeed when trust has been implemented.

Sztompka (1999: 27-28) defines trust as the future contingent action. It means that trust has two main components, namely trust and commitment. Sztompka notes that belief is not enough to overcome the belief because it is more of a contemplative consideration of possibilities. Meanwhile trust is more involved in action called commitment.

Sztompka notes that there are three types of commitments.

1. Anticipatory trust
The actors believe that their actions with other actors will give them benefit towards their interests, needs, and expectations.
2. Responsive trust
Trust is motivated by the expectation's response from other actors in placing the trust itself. Trust lets other actors take care of something they trust.
3. Mutual trust
The actor's belief towards the others will respond with confidence. This trust is useful to encourage trust. This belief is important in close relationship such as, family members, friends, and other intimate relationships.

According to Sztompka, the commitment strength depends on six circumstances as described below:

1. The consequences of this action will provide benefits for themselves;
2. The duration of the relationship will affect the base of trust. The longer the commitment is, the stronger the commitment is;
3. The possible action to withdraw with the opposing commitments is in the irrevocable decision;
4. There is relationship between the strength of commitment and the amount of risk;
5. The strength of commitment depends on the presence or absence of insurance;
6. Sometimes, the object effect values is how we entrust something.

Furthermore, the different reasons of migration and motivation factors among migrants to others determine how migrants engage in social interactions and relationships. Economics, urban areas, poor areas and educational differences have the effect on migration rates (Schuerkens, 2005: 536). Wallerstein in his world system theory believes that the world is a set of distribution and redistribution of resources from the periphery and core. Core is an industrial country and the periphery is underdeveloped. The core is a country that is specifically in North America and the periphery is a country that is specifically in the South. Wallenstein underlies that since the colonization of Europe takes place, the Southern States are more included in the global system within the term of social, economic, and political systems. The Southern Countries follow the concept of development of Northern Countries (Schuerkens, 2005: 538). Since the South has distinct social, cultural, and political systems with the North, the Southern States are sometimes left behind in the development process with the Northern State. Countries like Japan, Korea and China can follow the path of capitalism from the North so that they are excepted from the difference between the North and South. The differences between Southern and Northern States can be seen in the availability of economic opportunities, such as employment, education, and better health education. This condition makes people migrate from Southern Countries to Northern Countries. Through migration, migrants from poor countries try to reduce the situation in origin with the effort to earn higher salaries in the destination country.

The migration process changes both the origin country and the destination country. In destination countries, migrants' agreements in new environment are confronted with new social, economic and political conditions in which they will face challenges, especially with indigenous people to get the quality work. The migrants sometimes get a precarious job in no time. In order to deal with employment opportunities, social groups are prosecuted. Social groups are important to get social links in new destination countries. In social groups, they will share their experiences to get better work, the environment, and their adaptation in the new destination country. In addition, large nets of adaptation strategies through social groups are needed (Schuerkens, 2005: 542).

Social groups are one form of social networking. In social groups, people can share their knowledge, experiences, and ideas easily with others. For migrants, social networking is very important as one of survival strategies in new destination countries. Social networking is an important source for new migrants in order to gain social support. According to Coleman (1990), social capital can focus on local institutions, communities and the environment easily. The three groups provide responsibility for managing the sustainability of migrants' lives. It is also important to highlight the relationship between bonding and bridging. Some migrants build broader groups and communities as horizontal bonds. However, once a horizontal bond has been established, high-level cultural migrants will be more advanced in developing their existence and establishing more horizontal and vertical relationships (Ryan et al., 2008: 686). Groups can bridge migrants to engage in culture in the home country and also increase in income generation. Social capital is the ability to mobilize the migrant resources such as money, employment, housing, information, documents, and also couple from their ethnic and family networks (Leerkes et al., 2007: 1439).

Social networks have the prominent analysis of social movements of international migration. There are four types of migration, namely solitaries, chains, recruits, and trusties. Networking and recruiting are the most common migratory currents found in Southern Europe. The employees and chains tend to develop their social networks in home countries such as, remittances, visiting home countries and facilitate migrants from upcoming country of origin and maintaining interpersonal relationships (Poros, 2008: 1618-1620).

Balderrama and Molina li (2009: 192) use the long social network than social network to involve the need for solid theoretical constructs. They prefer to use long social networks because they will not only contact the ethnic or relative, but also a combination of self-interest and shared obligations. Social network is created; the members of the bond with various moral commitments and self-interest share resources and build the trust. The process of network formation will produce different combinations and the results depend on the dominant direction of the relationship, the number of members, and the geographic sphere.

3. Research Method

The research conducted is qualitative so that the data collected is analyzed descriptively. The reason for choosing qualitative approach is because the data collected contains an in-depth view of the knowledge that migrants have in Banjarmasin. The use of qualitative approach influences the choice of location determination of research, determination of informant, type and source of data and technique of collecting and analyzing data to be studied. This research is conducted in Banjarmasin. The consideration of the selection of the location of this research is because Banjarmasin is considered the most rapid progress area compared to other cities in South Kalimantan.

The informant was determined by purposively with two main considerations. First, the informants are migrants both working in the formal and informal sectors. Second, the informants have experience about the migration process. The types of data collected include primary and secondary data. The primary data deals with the views of migrants in Banjarmasin on the reasons of migration's migration, ideals, and expectations. The primary data was obtained from interviews with a number of informants. While the secondary data deals with the geography of Banjarmasin, the population, migrants, and so forth.

The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative data analysis used by Miles and Huberman. The qualitative research activities is conducted interactively and lasted continuously until thoroughly so that the data is saturated. After the data is obtained either through observation or interview, the data is summarized to obtain the main points and strategic issues that arise. In data reduction, the researcher team seek to find the an alien or uncommon to note in order to find the pattern.

Furthermore, the data is presented and organized systematically so that it is more easily understood. In this qualitative research, the presentation of data is conducted through a brief description. After the data is organized, the conclusion and verification are made. The preliminary conclusions raised are temporary and change when there is strong evidence to support the next stage of data collection. If the data is obtained in accordance with the objectives of the study and in accordance with the theoretical framework that is useful as a point of departure, it can be concluded that the conclusion is credible.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1 Finding

Banjarmasin city is one of the cities in South Kalimantan Province, geographically located between 3 ° 16 46 -

3 ° 22 54 South Latitude and between 114 ° 31 40 - 114 ° 39 55 East Barat. It is adjacent to Barito Kuala in the north and west, Banjar regency in the east and south. The total area of Banjarmasin City is 72 Km². Administratively, this area is divided into five districts and 51 sub-districts. This area also has great potential to be developed in the plantation sector with its main commodities in the form of palm oil, rubber, and coconut from these plantations. There are several industries with their raw materials derived from plantation products. One of them is PT. Sinar Mas Group that process oil palm into cooking oil.

Banjarmasin is strategically located near the mouth of the Barito River, which makes this small kampong (Kampung Banjar) a gateway for ships sailing inland in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.

Table 1. Total Width of Banjarmasin

No.	Subdistrict	Width (Km) ²
1.	South Banjarmasin	20,18
2	East Banjarmasin	11,54
3	West Banjarmasin	13,37
4	Central Banjarmasin	11,66
5	North Banjarmasin	15,25
	Total	72,00

Source: BPS Kota Banjarmasin, 2016

4.1.1 Formal Worker

The definition of formal worker used in this study is a person who works as an employee in other people or agency/office/company on a regular basis to receive wages/salary in the form of money or goods. The revenue earned by them are fixed with various benefits and remuneration packages provided by both the company and the agency where they work. The formal sector workers typically have a set of skills and skills at work derived from specific educational and training institution. Such education and training become the main capital that can be used to compete in the work field.

The extensive job opportunity in Banjarmasin makes many people from outside Banjarmasin migrate to south Kalimantan, especially in Banjarmasin. They work not only in the informal sector, but also work in other sectors such as civil servant, teacher, private employee, bank employee, and so on.

4.1.2 Migration Process of Formal Workers

One of the respondents interviewed come from Central Java named M. Umar worked as an administrative officer of mining section at a company in Sungai Danau. He migrated to Banjarmasin after graduating from school.

The transportation he used to go to Banjarmasin is a marine vessel. When he arrived in Banjarmasin, he immediately got a place to live because before coming to Kalimantan he had got a call to work in Kalimantan so that he did not feel confused to find a place to live. Arriving in Banjarmasin, Umar lived in Batulicin, Batu Ampar, but has moved to Tanah Laut near the lake. Umar migrated without bringing any relatives.

One of the other respondent was Jamrani. He is a 63-year-old and a civil servant. Jamrani comes from Amuntai, Hulu Sungai Utara, South Kalimantan. His migration to Banjarmasin is done through an educational process after completing junior high school (SMP) in his native place and he continued his senior high school education in Banjarmasin.

Based on the above narration, Jamrani uses education as the main reason for migrating to Banjarmasin. It is based on the fact that only with education, Jamrani can perform the vertical social mobility for himself. After finishing his education, he works as a civil servant and has been living in Banjarmasin.

Rohingi who come from Cirebon and worked as an employee of Drinking Water Company is one of the other respondents who came Banjarmasin for learning. The first time he got information from his family about the education Mualim Pelayaran Terbatas (MPT) in Banjarmasin. He thought that education as MPT graduation can be a capital to be able to compete in the labor market. It is based on experience who first worked as a crew on a shipping company.

“Actually, I have got the information about the school, but it is very difficult to find the detail information about the movable school location. Based on that, for getting the better job, I should study for increasing life quality.”(Source: Interview)

In 1989 Rohingi first came to Banjarmasin by airplane. After finishing his school at MPT while waiting for the diploma certificate, he got the offer to work temporarily in drinking water company project. However, the work that was initially only used to fill the time precisely became the main job after marriage.

One of other respondent named Yos Yuwono coming from Lampung. Before migration, he worked on a CV in various projects relating to the pipeline. In1991, Yowono went to Banjarmasin to work on a pipeline project.

“I come to Banjarmasin because of instruction from the consultant office in Jakarta to manage the pipeline project. Finally, my friends and I wandered about getting the better life in Banjarmasin.”(Source: Interview)

He migrated to Banjarmasin by bus, then crossed through the Bakauheni port in Lampung, and transitted in Jakarta. After in Jakarta, he continued the journey to Banjarmasin by airplane. Yuwono said that

"At first I came here 19 July tahun 1991 with my friends from hometown" (Source: Interview)

After arriving in Banjarmasin, he developed the network and eventually was accepted as the employee of drinking water Bandarmasih. Previously, he got the position as a designer of pipeline construction in clean water project. Since 1995 he worked in the Clean Water Treatment Production. Yuwono said:

"Alhamdulillah, the job runs well. While in Lampung, I work for contract and it is different form in Banjarmasin in which I work as the permanent worker in a company." (Source: Interview)

According to Yuwono, the job gained is not solely because of own effort, but there are other factors that support, such as parents who encourage, friends, and relatives. By developing the social capital, he has enough information about the job market as well as adequate employment opportunities. However, the formal job is not good enough to fulfill the needs of life that is being done by him. Therefore, Yuwono develop his talent by opening a side business, which is to open his own motorcycle repairation. In addition to developing himself in Banjarmasin, he also dilivers the employment information to all relatives so that his relatives have the same success in terms of having jobs.

4.2 Discussion

According to Sjaastad (1962: 17), migration is an investment of human capital by preparing in advance, such as human capital investment, consideration of abandoned relatives as well as psychic costs that can not be calculated by money.

Migration is a way for an individual to find a job and to change his destiny for the better life. One of the factors that causes a person to migrate is because in an area where his or her work land is getting less and does not allow a person to get a job. Anyone who works but graduated from college will and can get a fixed job, but it is still in a job in low income.

In general, migration is also caused by several factors and among them is due to the factor of origin which is no longer possible to accommodate the capacity of the population creating the number of unemployed. On the other hand, there is hope from the society to obtain the employment or employment status, the desire to increase income and improve the welfare of life, and make changes to the status both from job and in life. Generally, migration occurs due to factor of economy, psychology, social, politics, and so on.

According to Standing and Marta, migration is a change of residence that transcends regional boundaries established for one or two years from one region to another in order to settle in the destination area. Todaro mentions that migration has 4 characteristics as follows:

1. Migration is primarily stimulated by rational economic considerations, such as benefits and costs, especially financially but also psychologically;
2. The decision to migrate is more dependent on "expected" outcomes than "what happen" between rural and urban areas where the "expected" difference is determined by the interaction of two variables, namely the rural-urban wage differences;
3. The possibility of getting job in urban area deals best with urban unemployment;
4. The migration rate that exceed the growth rate of employment in urban area probably happen. Therefore, the high unemployment rate in urban area probably happen. The high unemployment rate in urban area is inevitable because of the severe imbalance between economic opportunity in urban and rural area. Based on the interview results, the motivation to migrate to Banjarmasin comes from within internal drive without any encouragement from anyone.

According to Hasibuan (2002), motivation is the desire incentive (want) and the driving force of one's willingness to work. He added that every motive has the specific goal what to achieve. Motivational theory is consistent with the fact that anyone who migrates because of the drive and want to achieve a goal has the objective to seek experience and to earn income.

All kinds of work in addition to requiring personal skill also requires the adequate motivation on the person to carry out the job successfully. Without motivation, anyone will not do anything and will not move. In fact, the job often can be done well by those who are strongly motivated and mediocre whereas a high-motivated person without sufficient motivation will not complete the task.

4.2.1 Informal Worker

The informal job is identical to that done with non-fixed and unregulated pay. This type of job is usually obtained through work that sells goods and offers services. Most jobs in Banjarmasin are the sellers of goods and services by using a tent or cart.

The informal job is a division of the business sector that is usually described by the scale of small or medium enterprise. The informal job is identical to some characteristics such as production activities, goods and services with the use of labor still using simple machinery or technology.

In Banjarmasin, there are many people who work in the informal sector, such as fruit ice merchant, fried noodle merchant, meatballs merchant, empek-empek merchant, hair cutlery, watch repairs to traders who build tents on the roadside.

Almost all areas in Banjarmasin city, there are informal workers. The respondent named Anto is 23 years old and works as a seller of empek-empek who has a family with two children. He come from Sumatra and makes Banjarmasin as a place to earn a living for the family economy. Before migrating to Banjarmasin, he also sold empek-empek in Sumatra.

He chose Banjarmasin with information from his relatives who have migrated. By one million rupiah, he went to Banjarmasin by ship with his children and wife. Migrating to Banjarmasin is done because there is a sense of desire that motivates to improve family life and to add work experience.

- 1) The reasons for migrating is influenced by several factors that affect the following:
- 2) To fulfil the family's needs;
- 3) To increase the work experience; and 3. To change the fate to be better than before.

Those are what cause the number of informal workers in Banjarmasin including Anto, the seller of empek-empek. Before migrating to Banjarmasin, he did not undergo any obstacles in which everything runs smoothly, except for traffic jam in Banjarmasin. When arriving in Banjarmasin, he rented a house for staying. However, after several years being a seller, Anto has had his own home.

One of the other respondent named Waluyo is the who migrated from Cilacap, Central Java to Banjarmasin. He has finished the elementary school in Cilacap, junior high school SLTP Negeri 1 Cilacap and senior high school SLTA in SMK 1 Cilacap majoring in fishery graduated in 1998. Waluyo comes from a simple family. Waluyo had worked in motor repair shop and he said that:

"When I was in Cilacap, I worked in Motor Repair Shop." (Source: Interview)

Because of the difficulty of getting a job and the desire to find a better job, Waluyo choose another alternative by migrating in order to fulfill the needs of life and the better job. By getting support from from his family, he finally migrated to Banjarmasin. For him, migrating to Banjarmasin is a unique culture because Banjerese people are known as traders. Waluyo said that:

"The diffirent culture is necessity in which Banjerese communication is based on cooperation and it is different from Java emphasizing the family ties." (Source: Interview)

He migrated to Banjarmasin by plane. In the first time stepping in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, he stayed in Pelaihari. Furthermore, Waluyo migrated to Banjarmasin to find a new job and lived in Pangkalanbun, Central Kalimantan. He worked in an expeditionary agency. Waluyo said that:

"I am happy of leaving for South Kalimantan dan it is the new experience for me to struggle for better life. My father who worked in expedition agency before in Central Kalimantan in 2000 becomes my spirit to work outside my country." (Source: Interview)

After that, he changed his profession and lived in Kuripan Banjarmasin by renting a rented ith his family. Waluyo did the business as a street vendor in Banjarmasin. Waluyo said that:

"I have just come, starting since November 2012". (Source: Interview)

As a street vendor, he sold pie cake and Terang Bulan in order to make the necessities of everyday family life. According to him, there is a significant difference of income between that obtained in Java and after migrating to Banjarmasin.

"In Java, the average income I get is uncertain while in Banjarmasin the income better than in Java." (Source: Interview)

5. Conclusion

Formal employment is a profession that has a regulation where the wage the employees receive is recorded along with various occupational protections, such as insurance and other benefits. While the informal employment is a division of the business sector that is usually described by the scale of small or medium business. The work in informal sector is synonymous with several characteristics, such as production, goods and services, and much use of labor that uses the simple machine or technology.

The migrants' life in Banjarmasin both with formal status as well as informal workers undergo the good economy being compared with their lives when living in their original place. One of the factor is that the work in Banjarmasin generates more income along compeleted with experience and skill that migrants have outside their area of residence.

Some migrants who come to Banjarmasin have the available living place according to the work they have done. These factors cause some migrants rarely return to their home town because they already feels comfortable and peaceful in Banjarmasin. The migrants plan to develop their skills so that the business they run can grow and become successful people in order to get more income. When they return to their hometown, many other people in their hometown will follow thier traces to do the better than their previous life.

References

Ager A and Strang A. (2008). Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21, p. 166-191.

- Balderrama R and Molina li H. (2009). How Good Are Networks for Migrant Job Seekers? Ethnographic Evidence from North Carolina Farm labor* Camps. *Sociological Inquiry*, 79, p.190-218.
- Chotim EE, Humaidah LN, Krisnawati T, et al. (2005). *Migrasi tanpa Dokumen: Strategi Perempuan Mempertahankan Kehidupan: Studi Kasus Lima Buruh Migran Perempuan Indonesia yang bekerja di Malaysia*: Komnas Perempuan bekerja sama dengan FOBMI.
- Coleman, J. (1990) *Foundations of Social Theory*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
- Glaeser EL, Laibson DI, Scheinkman JA, et al. (2000). Measuring Trust. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 115, p. 811-846.
- Herreros F and Criado H. (2009). Social Trust, Social Capital, and Perceptions of Immigration. *Political Studies*, 57, p.337-355.
- Hasibuan, M. S. P. (2002). *Human Resources Management*. Revised edition. Jakarta. Alfabeta.
- Lee ES. (1996). A Theory of Migration. *Demography*, 3.
- Leekers A, Engbersen G and van San M. (2007). Shadow Places: Patterns of Spatial Concentration and Incorporation of Irregular Immigrants in the Netherlands. *Urban Studies*, 44, p.1491-1516.
- Massey DS. (1990). Social Structure, Household Strategies, and Cumulative Causation of Migration. *Population Index*, 56, p. 3-26.
- Massey DS, Arango J, Huga G, et al. (1993) Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review* 19: 431-466.
- Newton K. (2001) Trust, Social Capital, Civil Society, and Democracy. *International Political Science Review* 22: 201-214.
- Ryan L, Sales R, Tilki M, et al. (2008) Social Networks, Social Support and Social Capital: The Experience of Recent Polish Migrants in London. *Sociology* 42: 672-690.
- Schuerkens U. (2005) Transnational Migrations and Social Transformations: A Theoretical Perspective. *Current Sociology* 53: 535-553.
- Sjaastad, Larry. (1962). The Cost and Returns of Human Migration. *J. Pol. Eco. Supplement*. 80-89.
- Sztompka P. (1999) *Trust: A Sociological Theory*: Cambridge University Press.