Social interaction within the village migrant circular pins town of Banda Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract. The research was conducted in Peuniti Banda Aceh, with the objective of identifying and assessing the realization of social integration and social conflicts that occurred among migrants, and among migrant populations "original" Peuniti which is urban slum village (slum areas). To find and assess the influence of regional origin of heterogeneous circular migrants to the possibility of social integration and social conflicts that took place in the process of social interaction. The aim of this study is to know and study the process of adaptation among migrants and between migrants with local residents, furthermore, to know and assess the social and demographic characteristics, education and economic migrants circular. Social and demographic characteristics include: age, sex, marital status and religion. Educational characteristics include: education and skills. Economic characteristics include: type of job, income, working hours and work location. Another important reason for conducting this research is to find and examine the reasons for living in Peuniti circular migrant. The selected respondents are 107 people. Methods of data analysis used method of frequency tabulation and cross tabulation. In addition, to the use of cross tabulation method is to determine the size of the effect caused by the size of the frequency and percentage. The results allegedly embodiment of social interaction is more dominant than the conflict social have a positive relationship between fellow migrants from the same area. There is also a positive relationship between bonds of different areas. Most migrants have education and low skills, age and productive work in the sector informal. Migrant prefers residing in Peuniti for reasons closer to the workplace and ease of transportation and the rent is relatively cheap hostels.

Keywords: Migration; interaction, conflict, region of origin; outskirts of town; livelihood; social relations; temporary resident; social and economic activities

Introduction

Aceh is one of the destinations of migrants, this is caused by two main factors; high rate of labor absorption and labor wages. Post-conflict and the tsunami cause the opportunity to work in Aceh is
greater, because of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process, whether conducted by the NGO (Non Governmental Organization), and government. This situation has led to increasingly large waves of migrants in Aceh. According to Mantra (1995), the migration of people from rural to urban areas is due in to the economic needs which can not be met in the village. Therefore, many villagers migrate to the city to meet most needs that they can not obtain in the village, so that the city becomes a place to get a job and a place to look for additional income. Migrants assume that between rural and urban areas there are differences in utility values (place utility). This is because the city has a utility to seek additional income higher than the region of origin, namely the village. In case of Peuniti’s migrant, the migrants will interact with the local residents, and in the process of interaction, the social changes will occur in them. As a human being who lives and socializes, migrants who live in Peuniti will be interconnected and need each other. That can lead to a process of social interaction and also will be intergrated with indigenous communities in Peuniti.

Circular migrants living in Peuniti originated from different regions (Pidie, Bireuen, Lhokseumawe, Calang), and some other areas on the outskirts of Banda Aceh. Judging from the percentage of migrants in Aceh is at 2.2 percent, smaller than compared with migrants in Jakarta Capital Region as much as 18.1 percent. In general, circular migrants who settled in Peuniti rented small houses from the natives in the area. One room measuring 3x4 square meters on average is occupied by two people, and there are even three people, and every migrant has a different pattern of interaction with each other, this is caused by differences in demographics of their home regions.

Social interaction between circular migrants and indigenous people of Peuniti in everyday life is interesting to be explored in more depth, because usually between settlers and the natives, there have a form of interaction, social integration and conflict. Then, the influence of immigrant origin on the pattern of interaction that is built, social characteristics, and demographic, economic, and education, and the reasons migrants choose a residence in Peuniti will also be interesting to study.

Based on the above background some problems can be formulated as follows; (a) What is the form of social integration and social conflicts between circular migrants and indigenous Peuniti residents? (b) What is in the influence the origin of the heterogeneous regions of circular migrants against that possible social integration and social conflict that takes place in the process of social interaction? (c) What social and demographic characteristic, education and economic conditions do the circular migrants in Peuniti have? (d) Why did circular migrants choose to reside in Peuniti?
Materials and Methods

This research is conducted in Peuniti village, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. The survey method was used in this study by using semi-structural questionnaire. According to Singarimbun (1986), survey method is a research that serves to collect information from respondents using a list of questionnaire.

Collecting the selected sample is done by cohort system, because there are no specific data written on circular migrants who work and live in Peuniti. The existing data list found is only KIPEM (Seasonal Resident Identity Card), which does not separate between the circular migrants who work, study, merely lodge for certain purposes and other reasons. The number respondents selected was 107 limited to 15-49 years of age, which is consider to be productive working age. There are two sources of data in this study; the secondary data and primary data. The collected data were presented in the tables and figures then analyzed descriptively.

Results

Social Interaction and Social Conflict Between Circular Migrants and the Natives.

Materialization of social interaction can lead to social integration, accommodation and assimilation. In the discussion of the social integration that occurs among circular migrants will be seen from the area bond that includes the origin and kinship among the circular migrants. Social interaction that occurs among circular migrants in Peuniti leads to the process of social integration, especially among migrants originating from the same area and live in the same house. This is due to migrants who have previous ties from the same area, play a role in the process of social integration, especially leading to the form of cooperation. The form of social integration that occurs among migrants is more directed to the accommodation and cooperation. At this stage of accommodation there will occur tolerance or compromise within the migrant and cooperation, proven by the theory of chain migration. Cooperation is more dominant among the migrants originating from the same area. Especially in the matters of work, new migrants will get help in getting job. This study proves that social interaction in the relationship is more dominant based on the bond of the same area, which is seen as a source of information about Peuniti 86 people (80.4%), relationships with people who invite to Peuniti 78 people (72.9%) and the relationship with the people who help find employment when first came to Peuniti 71 people (66.4%).

Influence of The Origin of Circular Migrants Against Regional Integration and Social Conflict.
Their origin is based on the area of birth, namely district or city. Circular migrants in Peuniti mostly come from Pidie, 35 people (32.7%). From the research, it is known that 78 people (72.9%) of respondents stated that they are invited to stay in Peuniti by the people of the same origin. The 71 people (66.4%) stated that friends from the same area assist them when they first came to Peuniti. Sources of information about Peuniti, are from people of the same area as many as 86 people (80.4%), and the relationship with the people who help find employment at the first time coming to Peuniti is 71 people (66.4%).

Social and Demographic Characteristics, Education And Economy of Migrants in Peuniti.

Characteristics of migrants are divided into several sections: social and demographic characteristics with include: age, sex, marital status and religion. Characteristics of education include formal education and skills, and economic characteristics include type of job, income, location and working hours. Age, Marital Status, Sex and Religion.

This study indicates that most of the circular migrants in Peuniti of 20-29 years, of ages, 51 people (48.6%), whereas the oldest age is 50 years above is 13 people (8.4%), (Table 5.2), and those under 20-29 years, as many as 8 people (7.5%). The 51 people (48.6%) of sample are married. The results showed that there are more male migrants than women, as many as 98 (91.5%). The number of male migrants as many as while female migrants is 9 (8.5%), with the scope of age is 20-29 years that is 49 people, and above 50 years old is only 2 people. From 9 female migrants; 5 are married, of 98 age male migrants, 48 people are married. From 9 circular women migrants, only 3 of them live with their family in Peuniti, i.e husband, mature-children, and brother. Mostly circular migrants do not bring their family to live in the city, due to cost reasons.

Formal and Non Formal Education (skills)

Education here includes both formal educatn held by the government or private. From the results of research on circular migrants’ education in Peuniti, most are dominated by high school-educated migrants, as many as 48 people (44.9%). They are undergraduates (S1). From 107 circular migrants in 2010 who had skills course are only 34 people (31.8%). The rest as many as 73 people (68.2%) claimed that they never attended vocational education.

Work Location and Income of Migrants
A total of 107 circular migrants were interviewed where 65 people (60.7%) work in the informal sector, while in the formal sector 42 people (39.3%). Migrants work in the informal sector as vegetable merchants, cigarette vendors, market coolies, and construction labors, rice stalls owners and clothing traders. Some work in the informal sector, mostly in private rather than government, as waiters at Pante Perak, Barata, Cosmetics firms, and Unilever Indonesia. Their work sites are as follows: vegetable market, Pasar Aceh, Lambaro market and Peunayong. There are also traveling salesmen of certain products, but little in number, only 4 people. The average working hours is not regular, they leave early and come home in the afternoon or do not come home at night, and they would sleep at their workplace, for example cigarette vendors around Aceh market and Peunayong. Since circular migrants are mostly working as laborers in the informal sector, then their income is also low, at an average of between Rp. 500,000 - Rp.700,000, of (95) people (88.79%), while only 1 person earns between Rp. -Rp 1.71 million - 2.000.00, (0.93%).

Reasons for Circular Migrants Choosing to Live in Peuniti

Main Reason to Live in Peuniti

Of the 107 respondents, 63 people (58.9%) stated that the main reason they stay in Peuniti is because it is close to their workplace and consider as the cheapest cost respectively. Rental rates in Peuniti houses in 2010, range between Rp. 150,000. Up to Rp. 200,000 per month.

Other Reasons for Living in Peuniti.

Another reason to stay in Peuniti, because Peuniti is only a temporary place, in the sense that migrants can anytime move to another place, back to the village or town of origin if deemed no longer profitable. However, there are also a long-lived people (in terms of renting houses) over 6 years. The length of stay of circular migrants in Peuniti for 0.5 month - 2 years is 47 respondent; 43.9%, and more than 10 years is 7 people (6.5%).

Discussion

Circular migrants in Peuniti mostly come from Pidie and Pidie Jaya because these areas of origin are located relatively close. This is in line with the opinion of Mabogunje (1995), who explains that the role of the former migrants in the city is very great in helping new migrants originating from the same area with them, especially in the early stages of self-adjustment mechanism in the goal area. Apart from the information from the destination, the social interaction that occurs among circular migrants can be seen from the relationship that invites people to stay in Peuniti. The role of friends who come from the same area is significant enough in helping to find jobs in new
areas. Thus it is not surprising that in a house we will find people who come from the same area with the same type of work. Capital usually belongs to the new comers. Earlier migrants only guide on ways how to get merchandise at a low price, as well as give clues to the location where to do business. Social interaction that occurs between circular migrants in Peuniti leads in the process of social integration, especially among migrants originating from the same area and lived in the same place. This is due to the migrants who have previous ties and come from the same area, play a role in the process of social integration, especially leading in the form of cooperation. At this stage of accommodation among migrants, there will occur tolerance or compromise among the migrant and cooperation. Cooperation is more dominant among migrants originating form the same area, especially in matters of work.

The number of married migrants that go to town is small. Formal and non formal education of circular migrants in Peuniti is very diverse. This is in line with the thinking of Dickenson (1992) that "circular migrants living in urban slums are mostly lower-middle economic groups and are often referred to as the marginalized". Therefore, most of them have less education and skills and work in the urban informal sector. The migrants who were educated in primary school or having no education at all mostly work in the informal sector as laborers or self-employed that do not require a specific requirement.

Most of the circular migrant work is close to their residence and places of economic activities in the DPK. DPK is working as main activities in the social and economic development in urban areas, which does not rule out as a place of growing urban informal sector. Clarifying the differences in formal and informal sectors, the following is the opinion of Everest Dieters. According to Everest in Rachbini Dieters (1994), the formal sector is the government and private economic sector that is legally recognized and regulated by the government through parameters such as licenses, subsidies and forth. Informal sector is a form of economic activity that unrecognized sectors that not be ruled by the government and it moves on small units, its product is a valuable economic subsistence for the fulfillment of daily needs, especially for people who are in the informal sector. Informal sector is an employment opportunity that they create themselves in limited conditions, that is to earn income for himself and his family in the village. Those conditions generate the phenomenon that the average income of the circular migrants is low. With little income they must minimize the expenditure in town to take home to their village. Circular migrants usually stay close to their workplace and set the schedule back to the village meaning not to go home every week. So these circular migrants seek residence close to their workplace. This is in line with the opinion of Charm (1995), that the
distance factor can influence the form of migration. Low-income migrants, will hire affordable houses, so that they can bring home some of their income for their families. The location of Peuniti is quite strategic, which is close to the TPF, an agglomeration of several functions, especially in the economic sector activities, thus enabling a growing place in the urban informal sector, which serves as a place of work for migrants.

Although the number of occupancy per room/house is big, but they sometimes do not work same time, meaning some work in the day and at night, but there are also some who work at night (sleeping in the station, or any other hangout places), so their rest time not simultaneous. By the time they are all together, we can find some sleep outside. Cities or regions that are far from a village or area of origin of the migration, tend to cause permanent migration. Circular migrants will stay in the goal area by way of lodging. In this case according to Mitchell (1995), factors other than distance and cost, another reason that causes a person to perform circular migration is the existence of forces: centripetal force and centrifugal force. Strength is the centripetal force that binds the people to live in the region of origin, while the centrifugal force is the force that drives a person to leave the village or region. To overcome this problem, therefore quite a few migrants perform circular migration, by staying in the goal area (destination).

Conclusions
From the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. Social integration that occurs among migrants and between migrants and indigenous people is not quite satisfactory. Social integration occurs only in activities in fulfilling the needs of everyday life. Forms of social integration is accommodation / tolerance or compromise. And the potential for the possible emergence of social conflict between migrants and between migrants with natives is the turn to use of public toilet facilities, especially when they get ready to work, cultural differences in values and norms. Because they are a lot of rented houses, the migrants are less controlled in the process of coming and going which can disturb the peace.

2. The influence of local origin is to the occurrence of social interaction opportunities are more prevalent among migrants in a house especially because of kinship ties or the same place of origin. This is due to circular migrants who come from the same area search for lodging by approaching a local friend who has earlier arrived in the village Peuniti. These events are often called “chain migration”, migrants are more easily engaged with the people who come from
the same region. First information which helps find work and lodging in the Peuniti is from a friend who comes from the same area. In the later stages of, migrants will cluster in a house, so the possibility of social interaction can more easily occur. Form of social integration that occurs in these condition leads to the form of cooperation.

3. They choose Peuniti as a second residence after leaving the village because it is close to where they work every day. In addition, rents are also relatively affordable compared to other places.

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