

## ABSTRACT

The existing employment problem in developing countries including Indonesia is the lack of labour market as compared with the existing labour force. The lack of employment opportunity is particularly undergone by the labour force with middle level education upward. It is relatively easier for low educated labour force to get jobs especially in informal sectors in towns.

Generally labour force migrants moving to towns are involved in petty commodity sector. Based on results of a study in six cities in Indonesia conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Population and Environment in cooperation with Centre for Population Studies, Gadjah Mada University, it is found that most of circular migrants in these cities are low educated and work in petty commodity sector.

In view of the above mentioned fact, this study is to know the social economic behaviour of migrants in Gondokusuman subdistrict and the relation of migrants to their places of origin. In this study respondents comprising 150 households were chosen. They consist of migrants working in the petty commodity sector. In the analysis, respondents' occupations are grouped in two parts, traders and non-traders.

From the findings of the study it is revealed that migrants working in trade and non-trade sectors are young, and those who are married largely leave wives and children in their places of origin. Their education is low. Most of them come from Yogyakarta Special Region and Central Java provinces. Capital for their trade is a small and their working tools are simple. Their working hours per day are long, yet their income is merely enough for minimum physical need of

their family, especially for food.

Income of the migrants is influenced by the length of working hours, that is the longer they work the greater the income they earn. Yet as a matter of fact, their productivity per hour is low. Due to the low income earned by the migrants with large families, the family members join in earning their living.

The distance from the migrant's place of origin has a negative correlation to the volume of migrants, that is to say that the farther the migrant's place of origin the smaller the flow of migrants to town are. However, after being statistically tested this correlation is less significant due to the influence of transportation facilities connecting places of origin to Yogyakarta city.

Although migrants feel that the works they engage now give less benefit due to too large number of the same trade, but still the major part of them think not to change the work due to the difficulty in getting other jobs which more profits higher. It is evident from findings of this study that only one fourth of the total number of respondents have ever changed the job in town. They are largely non-trader migrants.

The relation of migrants to places of origin is chiefly in the form of visit and remittance to their family (children and wife). The longer and steadier the migrant live in town, the less the relation of the migrant to his place of origin.

## INTISARI

Di negara-negara yang berkembang termasuk Indonesia, masalah ketenagakerjaan yang ada ialah kurangnya pasaran kerja dibandingkan dengan jumlah angkatan kerja. Kekurangan kesempatan kerja ini terutama dialami oleh angkatan kerja yang berpendidikan menengah keatas. Bagi angkatan kerja berpendidikan rendah relatif lebih mudah mendapatkan pekerjaan terutama pada sektor informal di kota.

Umumnya angkatan kerja migran yang menuju ke kota terjun pada kegiatan sektor ekonomi skala kecil/informal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di enam kota besar Indonesia yang dilaksanakan oleh Menteri Negara KLH bekerja sama dengan FSK-UGM, didapatkan bahwa sebagian besar migran sirkuler yang ada di kota-kota tersebut berpendidikan rendah dan bekerja pada sektor ekonomi skala kecil.

Melihat kenyataan tersebut di atas maka penelitian ini ingin mengetahui perilaku sosial-ekonomi migran di Kecamatan Gondokusuman, tingkat keberhasilan beserta hubungan migran dengan daerah asalnya. Dalam penelitian ini dipilih responden sebanyak 150 kepala keluarga yang terdiri dari migran yang bekerja pada sektor ekonomi skala kecil. Jenis pekerjaan responden, dalam analisa dikelompokkan menjadi dua, yaitu migran pedagang dan non-pedagang.

Dari hasil penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa migran yang bekerja di sektor perdagangan dan luar perdagangan adalah berusia muda, dan bagi mereka yang berkeluarga kebanyakan anak isterinya masih bertempat tinggal di daerah asal. Pendidikan mereka rendah dan kebanyakan berasal dari Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Modal usaha mereka kecil dan perlengkapan bekerja sederhana. Jam kerja per hari lama, namun penghasilan mereka hanya cukup untuk me-



menuhi kebutuhan fisik minimum keluarga, terutama untuk makan.

Penghasilan para migran dipengaruhi oleh lamanya jam bekerja, semakin lama bekerja semakin besar penghasilan. Namun kenyataan produktivitas per jam kerjanya rendah. Karena rendahnya penghasilan bagi migran yang berkeluarga besar, anggota keluarga ikut bantu mencari nafkah.

Jarak asal migran mempunyai korelasi negatif dengan volume migran, semakin jauh asal migran semakin sedikit arus migran ke kota. Tetapi setelah dites dengan statistik korelasi ini kurang signifikan, karena adanya pengaruh kemudahan transportasi yang menghubungkan antara daerah asal ke kota Yogyakarta.

Walaupun para migran merasakan bahwa pekerjaan yang ditekuninya sekarang kurang menguntungkan karena terlalu banyak usaha sejenis, namun kebanyakan mereka menganggap tak perlu berpindah pekerjaan disebabkan karena sulitnya mencari pekerjaan lain yang lebih menguntungkan. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa hanya seperempat dari jumlah responden yang pernah ganti pekerjaan di kota, yakni kebanyakan dari golongan migran non-pedagang.

Hubungan migran dengan daerah asal terutama berupa kunjungan dan kiriman uang pada keluarga (anak-istri) migran. Makin lama dan mantap migran di kota makin kurang hubungan migran dengan daerah asal.