

THE 6<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JABODETABEK STUDY FORUM



# PROGRAM BOOK

**"Urban-Rural and Upland-Coastal Connectivities  
in Managing Sustainable Urbanizing World"**

**August 29-30, 2018**

IPB International Convention Center (IICC)  
Bogor, Indonesia

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## **"URBAN-RURAL AND UPLAND-COASTAL CONNECTIVITIES IN MANAGING SUSTAINABLE URBANIZING WORLD"**



**IPB International Convention Center (IICC)  
Bogor, Indonesia. 29 - 30 August 2018**

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## Foreword

The development of megacities, particularly in Asia, has come to new challenges as population growth and physical expansion have occurred at unprecedented scale. Besides urban population which is predicted surpassing the rural population in the near future (UNDP, 2014), the expansion of urban fabric has been extended toward small-middle cities, towns, rural zones, and even natural protected areas over coastal, lowland, and upland areas (Elmqvist et al., 2013). This leads to number of consequences that never been faced before either at the local or global level.

At the global level, the expanding megacities has escalated emission, pollutant, waste, land use changes, etc. that considerably contribute to global climate change. On the other hand, continuing accumulation of people, infrastructures, and investment have risked regional and global economy as nowadays they are getting exposed to rising natural hazards such as flood, drought, landslides, etc. At the local level, common urban issues such as rural-urban migration, urban poverty, urban informality, congestion, gentrification, criminality, and environmental degradation are getting harder to be handled due to their increasing magnitude.

To dealing with this problem, defining urban as a distinguished region from rural and natural protected areas is no longer appropriate. Expanding megacities has covered urban and rural areas as well as coastal to upland areas and it shows no sign of stopping yet. Therefore, there is a need to develop new planning and management approaches based on recent developed data and technology to enhance urban-rural as well as upland-coastal connectivities in areas that experiencing expanded urbanization.

Amid the global concern on the lack of governance in managing the continuing megacities' growth on global environment, the Center for Regional System Analysis Planning and Development (CRESTPENT/P4W), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) has established Jabodetabek Study Forum since 2001. This Study Forum has conducted biennial

international seminar on complex mega-urban issues on Asian megacities as well as urbanization and urban-rural linkages in Asian countries. This biennial conference has a tradition of organizing two types of paper presentations, namely scientific papers and community papers.

We hope that this conference will be able reach its aims: to recognize multi-dimensional aspects, perspectives and knowledges on megacities; to communicate and facilitate experiences, policies, and studies related to challenges of continuing development of Jabodetabek and Asian Megacities, as well as solutions to address these challenges; and to bring up common understanding on the development of Jabodetabek and Asian Megacities.

Bogor, August 2018

Committee

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# Factors Affecting Urbanization Patterns In Kebonagung Village

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**Abstract.** Rural residents often urbanize due to a desire to gain increased knowledge, income and experience. This study aims to determine the characteristics of villagers along with the factors that influence them to urbanize. The research location is located in Kebonagung Village, Malang Regency East Java, which is directly adjacent to Malang City. Data analysis technique used is quantitative analysis method and qualitative analysis method. The result of the research shows that most of  $\pm 90\%$  of the immigrant are residents coming from some areas such as Malang City / Regency itself, and outside Malang City / District, the education level of the immigrant is quite good because 50% last education to high school. source of livelihoods of the immigrant is mostly private sector with a percentage of 60%. The main factor affecting the immigrant because in Kebonagung Village has industrial sector that is Kebonagung Sugar Factory.

## 1. Introduction

The migration of the resident from the village to settle in the city we always meet in the world and throughout the history of human life. Closely related to the urbanization process itself is the increase in industrial capacity, the intensity of capital use, technology, innovation, and further specialization all of which are essential elements of industrialization. Therefore, urbanization can be seen as a positive element in the development of industrialization in one place or country. In the end, the process of urbanization and industrialization is interdependent in a good sense.

One of the areas experiencing the process of urbanization of the resident is the Village Kebonagung Malang. The village is administratively adjacent to the City of West Malang so get a direct influence of the development of Malang with all the activities and development activities therein. Among these influences is the migration or movement of the resident from Malang to Kebonagung Village to work in two major industries in this village (Sugar Industry Kebonagung and Cigarette Industry Penamas) or to stay, with a high enough frequency, in addition to the migration from the other regions outside Malang City. With the direct influence of making Kebonagung Village functionally said as a city or part of the urban region of Malang Raya although not included in the administrative region of Malang.

The goal to be achieved in this research is to know the factors that influence them from the origin and destination so as to do the migration or urbanization to the Village Kebonagung.

The benefit of this research is to know the characteristics of the immigrant and the factors that influence them from the origin and destination so as to do the migration or urbanization to Kebonagung Village.

## 2. Research Methodology

Approach method is deductive is a method of thinking that demands substantiation apriori. Through this approach it is expected that the results of this research can be accounted scientifically and useful in the development of the research area. The method of approach to be used in the preparation of this research can be classified into two data collection methods and methods of analysis.

### 2.1. Method Of Collecting Data

The data collection methods used are survey, observation and area sampling. Sampling method by using purposive sampling technique (*Purposive sampling*).

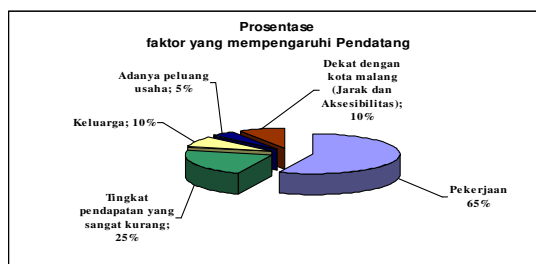
### 2.2. Method Data analysis

Data analysis was done by descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive method is conducted to describe the characteristics of the region and its potentials, describing the availability of existing facilities and infrastructure. Furthermore, conducted qualitative analysis in order to know the cause and effect relationship between several variables affecting the immigrant to urbanize to the destination area, with this analysis can be explained about the interrelationship between the variables in more depth so as to avoid looking at something simple problem.

## 3. Analysis and Interpretation

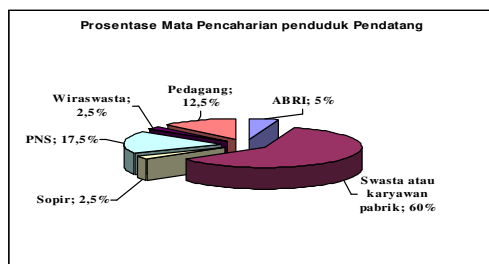
### 3.1. Characteristic Analysis of Migrants

The Immigrant, are people who come from outside the village of Kebonagung who came to this region with different goals and motivations. The Immigrant are there permanently settled, temporarily settled and not settled at all. The characteristics of immigrant from the results of quioner analysis that has been disseminated to the immigrant in the Village Kebonagung, that is:



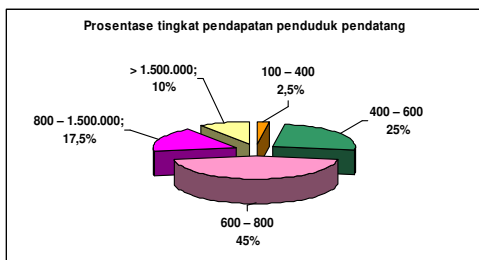
Graph 1  
Percentage of factors affecting the immigrant  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

Immigrants that the urbanization through some process of migration, factor to get a new job in order to increase revenue become a main factor in influencing migrants to come to the Village Kebonagung especially for immigrant that are not willing to settle in this region, with the percentage of both factors amounted to 65% and 25%. As for those the wish to stay forever the distance factor and accessibility is quite close to the city of Malang became an important factor affecting them to live and build houses in Kebonagung Village, especially with the sense of security away from the crime as it often happens in the City of Malang.



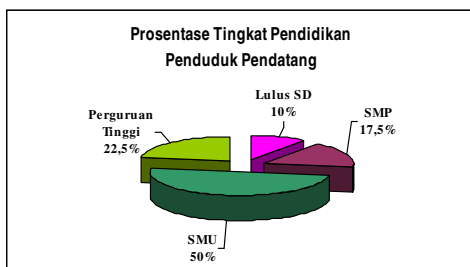
Graph 2.  
Percentage of livelihoods of migrant communities  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

The livelihood immigrant that the urbanization to Kebonagung Village, most of work in the private sector such as industrial employees, consultant / contractor, trader, driver, restaurant owners, workshop services, telecommunication services, etc. In addition to livelihoods in the private sector there are also working in the government sector among others as Teachers, ABRI, Midwives / doctors, Lecturers. as well as Government employees.



Graph 3.  
Percentage of income level of immigrant  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

The income of immigrant in Kebonagung village is on average between 600 thousand to 1 million more, it is seen from the livelihood of immigrant mostly in private sector such as factory employees and traders. The immigrant who work in the government sector generally income level above 1 million. the with take a look at the income level can be said that the immigrant in the Village Kebonagung generally have a fairly good level of wellbeing.



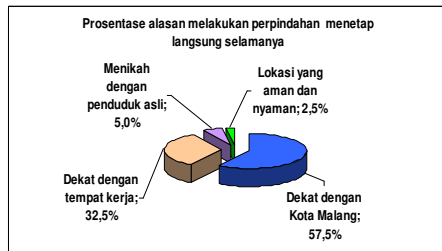
Graph 4.  
Percentage of education level of the immigrant  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

Based on the results of the questionnaire which further analyzed, it is known that the education level of the immigrant has largely finished junior high school and Senior High School. In addition there is also a high education (PT), especially for residents who settle temporarily and permanently in this region, good that is working in willayah Village Kebonagung or working in the City of Malang.

### 3.2. Analysis of migration Process

The resident who do urbanization to the Village Kebonagung is divided into three processes of migration that is permanent, settled temporarily and did not settle at all. there are several reasons for the resident to perform a different process of migration.

#### 1. The Migration That Settle Permanently



Graph 5  
The Reason to do The Migration That Settle Permanently  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

For those who moved to settle permanently in Kebonagung Village the most important reason is the proximity of this region with the city of Malang which is only 6 Km from Kebonagung Village to the center of Malang City. Where can be reached by some public transport if it does not have a private vehicle. In addition, the reason is, to be close to the location of the workplace especially working in available industrial facilities, as well as because of marriage with genuine resident who require the immigrants to stay for the sake of maintaining kinship.

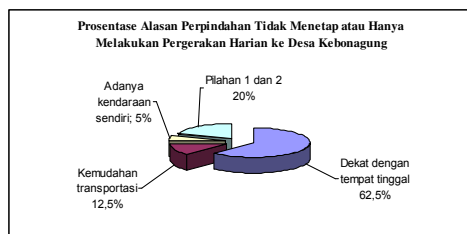
## 2. The Migration That Temporarily Settle (Seasonal)



Graph 6  
The Reasons to do Migration That Temporarily Settle  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

The reason for immigrant to stay temporarily in the destination region or Kebonagung Village is more due to two things: because it is very far from their place of residence and close to their work place, if not stay temporarily it will take time, cost and effort to come and go every day.

## 3. The Migration That Did Not Settle At Alls (Commuter)



Graph 7  
The Reasons to do Migration That Did Not Settle At Alls  
*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

For the immigrant who do not settled at all or only do daily movements, that is coming and going every day. The main reasons most of the as to proximity to their residence that be around of Kebonagung Village (Wagir Subdistrict, Malang City, Genengan Village, and other areas) and also because of the ease means of transportation that toward this area or otherwise.

### 3.3. Character Analysis and The Pattern Settled of Immigrant

By analysis the displacement of immigrants to Kebonagung Village, with the reasons for this can then be analyzed for the character and pattern of immigrant settlers in Kebonagung Village.

#### 1. Character The Election of Residences And Work

Every the immigrant who wishes to stay and work in Kebonagung Village has its own character in the election of residences and work, from the results of characteristic analysis and the process of the



migration, with the reason that it can know the four main dimensions in choosing to live and work in Kebonagung Village.

**Table 1**  
**Percentage of Election of Residence and Worked**  
**Dimensions of Election of Residence and Worked**

No	Main dimension	The immigrants %	Analysis
1	Dimensions of accessibility, distance and location		
	a. Ease of transportation	22,5%	For the selection of immigrant residences tend to be influenced by the ease of transportation, proximity to the workplace and the City of Malang, sources of livelihood, as well as security and comfort. Whereas in the selection of workplaces, especially immigrants who only carry out daily movements, the aspect of their proximity to their original place of residence in the vicinity of Kebonagung Village (Wagir and Malang City) has become a separate factor in the selection of work locations in Kebonagung Village in addition to these sources of livelihood.
	b. Close to residence	62,5%	
	c. Close to workplace	100%	
	d. Close to Malang City	57,5%	
	e. Livelihood	67,5%	
	f. Work location outside Kebonagung Village	35%	
	g. Work location In Kebonagung Village	65%	
	h. Safety and comfort	2,5%	
2	Dimension of Mastery of residence		
	a. Buying a new home	35%	In the mastery of the residence of the immigrant who either it is permanently settled and temporarily settled, most of it is acquired through new home ownership by buying and building and by contracting genuine resident homes. however are also immigrants who work in Kebonagung Sugar Factory the mastery of the residence obtained through the provision of residential facilities by party the factory, especially for employees who settled temporarily..
	b. Build a house	50%	
	c. Contract a house	62,5%	
	d. Staying with friend who have a home in this region	2,5%	
	e. Stay temporarily with family	7,5%	
	f. Provided by the manufacturer	32,5%	
3	Dimension of Kinship		
	a. Married with genuine resident	5%	For dimensions of kinship, the Election of Residence tends to be influenced by the existence of families who have long settled in this area and existence the marital ties immigrant with genuine resident who require to live in Kebonagung Village.
	b. There is the family	10%	
4	Income Dimensions		
	a. 100 – 400	2,5%	In the Election of Residence and work, ( trade, work in the company, etc.) the income dimension becomes an important aspect in obtaining a place of residence especially for entrants wishing to settled permanently, because it must adjust to the level of income ability that exists. As for those who want to settled temporarily the income dimension becomes a factor that influences in choosing to stay and work in this region, within a certain period of time in accordance with the terms of employment.
	b. 400 – 600	25%	
	c. 600 – 800	45%	
	d. 800 – 1.500.000	17,5%	
	e. 1.500.000	10%	

*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

## 2. Character tendency in Getting and Owning Residence

In obtaining and owning Residence, the immigrant in the village of Kebonagung is divided into two, namely immigrants who directly get a reside and at the same time have it (permanently settled) and immigrants who directly get a place to live but do not have it (settled temporarily).

No	Getting a Residence	Percentage of Getting a Residence		Total (%)	Analysis
		Menetap Selamanya	Menetap Sementara		
1	Buying a new home	35%		35%	Generally immigrants who permanently settled get a residence by way of buying a house and build a new house with a percentage of 85%, whereas for migrants temporarily is most live by the way contracting genuine resident homes, with a percentage of 62.5, and there are also already provided a residence by the manufacturer for the employees of factories Kebonagung Sugar factory who will settle temporarily in this region with a percentage of 32,5%
2	Build a house	50%		50%	
3	Contract a house	12,5%	50%	62,5%	
4	Staying with friend who have a house in Kebonagung Village		2,5%	2,5%	
5	Stay temporarily with family		7,5%	7,5%	
6	Provided by the manufacturer		32,5%	32,5%	

*Source: Results of Qusioner Analysis*

#### 4. Conclusions

##### 4.1 Characteristics of The Immigrants

Based on the results of the analysis of the characteristics of the Immigrant that in Kebonagung Village who either permanently settled, settled temporarily and not settled at all, it can be concluded that most /  $\pm$  90% of the Immigrant are inhabitants coming from several areas within the scope of East Java such as Malang City itself, Wagir District, Kepanjen Sub-district, Blitar District, Tulunagung District of Banyuwangi Regency, and so on, the education level of the Immigrant is quite good because as much as 50% have been educated last until high school especially immigrants who have settled in this region. As for The immigrant class is divided into three, namely the upper classes, especially those who have settled permanently and have their own homes, middle class, especially those who are temporary settled, and lower middle class who are generally factory workers in this case factory workers, and traders, the source of livelihoods of the immigrant most at private sector with a percentage of as big as 60% in-between such as factory employees and traders, the level of income of immigrants generally between 600,000 to 1,500,000 with a percentage of 87.5% because most immigrants work in Kebonagung Sugar Factory and Cigarette Factory Penamas, civil servants, as well as traders.

##### 4.2 Factors Influencing Immigrants to do Urbanization

The main factor affecting the immigrant to doing process the migration that settled temporary and not settled at all in the destination area in this case Kebonagung Village, that is because it is influenced by the livelihoods factors or works, where there at area of origin is no permanent work so that it urbanizes to Kebonagung Village that there are jobs, especially in the industrial sector and business opportunities in the trade sector, with a percentager 65%. While the immigrant who settled permanently in this region are generally factor influencing that is because the distance from Malang is quite close, the ease of facilities and transportation infrastructure, and the location is quite safe, as a place to live with the percentage of 10%.

##### 4.3 Formulation of the migrations Pattern

The pattern referred to here is a form of relationship that occurs repeatedly from the results activities or of human activity. As for the pattern studied and formulated in this research is a pattern that occurs repeatedly from the process of migration from the region of origin to the destination.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out can be determined the pattern of resident urbanization that occurred in the village of Kebonagung. There are several patterns that occur based on the process of the migrations migrants to this region as follows:

1. The Patterns of Migration That Settle Direct in Kebonagung Village
  - a. The first pattern, they come by buying or building new homes in some strategic location which according to him is suitable as a residence location with motivation to work or just residing in Kebonagung Village. This pattern will be repeated or re-occurs for those who have the same ability and have a desire to stay in this region, this pattern also tends to occur for those who do not have relatives in Kebonagung Village.
  - b. The second pattern that originally be came to work by contracting genuine homes resident within a certain period of time, then married to the genuine resident so that requisite the new immigrant to settle permanently in Kebonagung Village, this pattern will be repeated to the immigrant married to the genuine resident. and work in this area or area around Kebonagung Village one of them Malang City.
2. The Patterns of Migration That Who Settle Within a Certain Time Period (Settle Temporarily)
  - a. The first pattern is that they come by contracting a house or facility a place to live belongs to the genuine resident also occupying existing housing facilities (Especially for Sugar Factory employees), with the main motivation just to work so there is no desire to settle permanently because in the place of origin it already has its own permanent home. At certain times amongst religious holidays , offices holidays or companies , as well as other holidays they return back to place of origin and will come back in a way by contracting the genuine resident homes again as when it first came to this region. the Patterns of migration it will be repeated for those who come not to want the residences in permanently but only to work.
  - b. The second pattern is that immigrant who come by contracting trade facilities owned by genuine resident and directly used as a temporary residence in the village of Kebonagung because the place of residence is quite far one of them in Kalipare, so that intend to temporarily settle at their trading locations. On certain days, in-between once a month, they return to their genuine area and then return to trade at the origin location. This pattern will return happen to immigrants who work as traders and temporarily settle in Kebonagung Village.
  - c. The third pattern is that they come to stay with relatives or family who have long lived in the destination, within a certain period of time depending on the type of motivation that will be carried out in the destination area among others as a contract teacher or contract worker during the work period when the work contract has been completed will return to its place of origin. This pattern will be repeated for those who have a family in the destination, the pattern in the research area is only a small part because generally immigrants who settle temporarily do not have a family in Kebonagung Village.

#### 4.3 *The Patterns Migration That Did Not Settle At Alls In The Destination Region Or Called Commuting*

1. The first pattern is that immigrant are only motivated to work in this region; The pattern is that they come to the destination location only for certain activities in the morning around 07.00 then in the afternoon around 3:00 p.m. they return to the place of origin, with a distance that is not too far away and available transportation facilities that goes to the place of origin. This pattern will continue repeatedly for them the place of residence are not far from this the activities.
2. The second pattern is that immigrant who come with motivation are only for to trade; The pattern of movement is that they come from their place of origin to their destination in the morning along with the commencement of company or the offices activities to open their trading business. Around 4:00 p.m. that is when the company activities and other public facilities in this region are

completed, they return to their place of origin. This pattern will be repeated the next day which only occurs for those who that the residences in the around regions of Kebonagung Village.

Of the several the migrations pattern above, it can be concluded that, generally immigrant who that do the migration to Kebonagung Village with some of these patterns are influenced by four main factors, namely:

1. Factors of work or livelihood, that is, most of the immigrants do migration to Kebonagung Village caused of the source of livelihood it self. This can be seen from the percentage of factors that influence the immigrant, which is generally due to a factor in livelihoods or employment of 70%, especially for immigrants who are settle temporarily and do not settle at all.
2. Factor of distance or location of residence, where the immigrant that do the Patterns migration settle and did not settled tend to be influenced by the distance factor from their place of residence. For the immigrant with are the distance very far away, prefer to settle in Kebonagung Village, while for the immigrant with of distance the residence who are close enough more to choose to return to their place of residence.
3. Accessibility factors, namely with the ease of transportation that headed to Kebonagung Village or vice versa, affecting immigrant especially that only temporarily settle and do not settle at all, to do the pattern of migration these among others came by contracting the home of a genuine resident / temporary stay with a family that had long since settled, or come just to work there is no desire to stay and settled permanently.
4. Income Factor, that is generally of immigrant who do the migration pattern mentioned influenced by existence the level of income earned by working or trading in Kebonagung Village, so that more choose to permanent do the migration pattern settled temporarily and not settle at all. Whereas for immigrant who to do the migration pattern settled permanently, the income factor to be one of the determining factors in doing the pattern of migration mentioned, to get and have the residence (buy a house or build a house in Kebonagung Village).

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