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Social migration and environmental change in Lampung Indonesia

Pargito*

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lampung University, Indonesia.

*Pargito.1959@fkip.unila.ac.id

Abstract. Migration of people in Lampung Province occurs due to various social, humanitarian, and environmental reasons in the area of origin not allowing for self-development, as well as opportunities in new places. This study aims to 1) how does the social migration of the population occur in Lampung province. 2) How is the social change, economic and environmental transmigration in Lampung? The study was conducted by a qualitative research method of case study type. The research subject is imposed on respondents in snowballs. Research data collected by researcher using tools such as observation, in-depth interview and FGD (focus group discussion) and equipped with the document data. The results showed that transmigration programs were a form of a better population migration. In general, social migration programs have an impact on changes in physical development progress and changes in the social economic status of society. The process of interaction and integration of migrants and the old population (Lampung ethnic) encourages the development of the culture of society, although in the process there are still differences in views and conflicts. The migration of people in Lampung has also changed the environment in a better way, such as modern rural buildings, such as the center of government, Social activities Center, industry, business and trade.

1. Introduction

Migration occurs for two reasons; different locations are the origin and the destination area regardless of the distance whether near or far. Determining the migration depends on the administrative boundary or political boundary used. Migration in the broadest sense is a permanent change of residence, there are no restrictions on both the displacement and the nature of whether the act is voluntary or forced, and there is no difference between displacements domestically and or abroad. In this publication the migration was the displacement of residents with the purpose of settling from one place to another past the administrative boundaries of the province or district-city (internal migration). Migration is a movement of the population from one area to another, which is a region that has no life-carrying capacity towards a better area of the original area. Migration is part of a horizontal resident mobility or often called geographic mobility, is a movement of people who cross the boundary into another region within a certain period of time. To get a description of the migration required a concept that can be used to capture the removals information from someone. The concept of migration is also related to the concept of population, where one must be clearly counted as a resident in which region, so it will be a reference in a person as migrant or non-migrant.

Lampung province is still a fascination for migrant residents or transmigrat to improve their lives. There are also residents migrate out Lampung area because something. Therefore, the transfer of population between provinces and in provinces (between districts) is relatively high. It is demonstrated by Data BPS Lampung [1] mentions that many population (48%) Where their birthplace is different from where they lived now. The Data is based on the lifetime migration of Lampung province from 1971 – 2015 which shows the high incoming migration (1.5 million) per year compared to outbound migration (741,000) annually. It can be said that the Lampung province population migration numbers are still high and Lampung is still the destination of incoming migration.

The total area of Lampung province is 34,623.80 km², with a population of 2017 as much as approximately 9,549,079 inhabitants. Population density = population: area = 9,549,079:34,623.80 = 276.79 people/km². We rounded the population density of Lampung, approximately 277 people/km².



Lampung has included a dense area of the population [2]. Since 1980 Lampung province has been closed to public transmigration means Lampung province is not as a public receiver of transmigration area again, but spontaneous migration flows Continuous movement between the districts of the city and the island of Java to Lampung province.

The high number of migrations in Lampung province is not separated from the history of the population displacement that has occurred since the Dutch colonial period called by colonization, then since Indonesia became independent called the term transmigration, and now the transfer of the population between the districts and cities in Lampung province known local transmigration. That is social due to the move of population in Lampung province that has been happening in several generations become social and family ties that make the migration of people in Lampung province relatively high. Residents make displacement of residence with the intention of settling (more than 6 months) because it is driven by the need and speculation seeking a better source of livelihood by wandering to other areas that have to do with relatives or relatives nearby. Hopefully they make the move or migration can increase the revenue, change the fate of changing the social economic status better explains that the motif of people making displacement is mainly because of the socio-economic aspect, namely that they make the displacement because it wants to increase the income to improve the quality of life. The socio-economic condition of a society that is low in origin and there is better opportunity in the destination to be the motive of the community to migrate or move places. Especially with the decentralization and development of infrastructure and transportation progress, greatly facilitate the population to migrate. Socially the migration of the population in the army because of the social bonds of the family and other facilities, as well as reasons for improving the degree of better, therefore the displacement of the population is one of the features found in Development of human civilization.

The number of social migrations in Lampung is strongly influenced by the information of past migrants. The centripetal force of migrants can attract the population to migrate. In this case the Pioneer predecessor migrants play an important role in the increasing number of migration to self-reliance. Because in addition to the success of the information, new migrants were also accommodated and covered their food needs by old migrants, and assisted to acquire a plot of agriculture (buying and selling). Sometimes even make use of land that is not clear status so it can pose a conflict. As an area that has the history of migration of the longest population and the most in Indonesia, then the factor of the attraction of family ties and relatives become the main reason people migrate to Lampung. Many people migrate from ethnic and ethnic regions, both in an organized and individual basis. Therefore, Lampung is now a multicultural and multi-ethnic province with a population of five large people in Indonesia, namely the provinces of West Java, East Java, Central Java, Banten, South Sulawesi, and Lampung.

The Lampung migration number with the main destination of rural area is higher than urban. The low proportion of migrants living in urban areas are still large proportions of the rural area compared to urban areas. The migrants in rural areas relates to the population policy in the past. In the transmigration program, many people from Java who moved to Lampung province and for the movement were placed in rural areas. The displacement is a move from village to village or from city to village[1].

However, the displacement of the population is not only because it wants to increase prosperity, but the migration is done by migrants because it has a problem of deficiency (poor) or because of defeat or failure of life, people say the movement of Java The population is usually because it is lacking (poor) and also because of the lost competing/failed to live. Thus, population displacement is generally done by migrants who have a poor socio-economic background, such as low education, poverty, environmental conditions that are not possible for the development of Social status that is less profitable, loses competitive, limited life insight or low skill and poor creativity. Such displacement or migration is not all successful due to the many factors of limitation so that what is hoped for can not necessarily be fulfilled or realized. There is a low or less profitable qualification factor, and the result of increasing the number of people with high competition, and the limited environmental resources for its survival can lead to a loss of competition back. The process of social integration that happened in a forced, not even a little that happened prolonged social conflicts, consequently re-migrate. The presence of various pressures and conflicts sometimes caused the change of societal behavior of the

diverging people, the occurrence of violence and excessive use of environmental damage, such as the failure of environmental decline and damage Forest [8,9].

This is consistent with the result of research conducted by showing that the individual characteristic factors consisting of gender, age, and marital status significantly influence the tendency of internal migration in Indonesia, while social economic factor including, the level of education, meeting economic needs, and the status of home ownership. Research by Refiani[5] found that they work in the city because they have the hope to able to improve the level of welfare of their families to be better. This is consistent with the theory of Todaro[7] which suggest that the decision to migrate depends on the difference between the expected level of income in the cities and the actual level of income in the country side. The income factor is the main reason that villagers to migrate.

Please note that the problem of deficiency or poverty, whether economic poverty and social poverty is demonstrated by low proficiency and the quality of social status competing in the community. For migrants who have social poverty is difficult to be immediately normal because it has become the behavior and the way of life and the concept of a lot of limitations, so that the rapidly experiencing a cycle of poverty, so low in competing, consequently social and economic problems will continue to repeat in a shorter cycle. For examples first migrating from a poor family, then in a generation there is a poverty back and again knocked out so try to migrate back.

Considering the background, the problem is 1) how does the social migration of the population occur in Lampung province. 2) How is the social change, economic and environmental transmigration in Lampung?

2. Methods

This study used a qualitative research approach to case study types [3]. Case studies are a research strategy, empirical study that investigates a symptom in a real-life setting. Case study research aims to understand the objects it is studied on. However, unlike other studies, a case study aimed specifically to explain and understand the object it specifically studied as a 'case'. The research subject is imposed on a snowball-set respondent. Research data is collected using in-depth observation and In-depth interview and focus group discussion (FGD) with document data. The collected data is processed and done by the validation and triangulation process, then to get the data-convincing construction described and analyzed using the Huberman interactive analysis model.

3. Results and Discussion

A Migration is actually a regular event with regard to population displacement. Ever since humans have always moved places in order to find a better livelihood. Proof of evidence that the human first migrates is the similarity of language, culture, customs, relics of historical artifacts between one right and different places. Knowing the migration is very important relation to the state of population with the development of an area Migration greatly affects the composition of the inhabitants of a region either as an enhancer or deduction, in addition to birth and death. By knowing the migration of the population is very helpful planning the development of a region, either national, provincial, and district, city). Policy-making in an area will be heavily influenced by population migrations, population, growth, distribution, and population density in the region [1]. Migration also affects the economic progress of the region, which is reinforced by the World Bank's report [10] stating that migration, density and distance are factors that support the economic advancement of the region. Indeed, the migration of residents has a very important role for the development of the region, where through this mechanism differences in the composition of the inhabitants of the region are formed. The regions that become the migration destination area have different population structures when compared to the sender area.

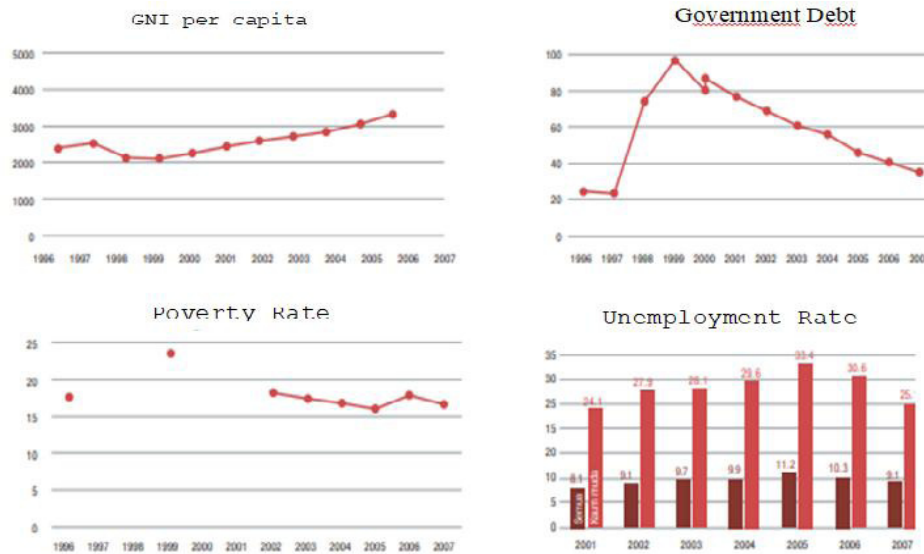


Figure 1. Indonesian: Income per capita, GovernmentDebt, Poverty Rate, Unemployment
Data source: World Bank, BPS (Survey Tenaga Kerja SAKERNAS)

Lampung is a province in Indonesia which has a very high migration rate, and even nearly 90% of its population is migrant families. Lampung Province is located on the southern island of Sumatra. The north is bordered by the province of southern Sumatra; the east by the Java Sea, to the south by the Banten, and to the West is bordered by the Indian Ocean. The location of Lampung that is adjacent to Java Island, only 27 km across the Sunda Strait (1hour long Crossing), makes Lampung has a strategic position for residents to migrate from Java to Lampung. Moreover, today Lampung can be reach with a 24-hour ferry crossing, and toll road transportation facilities and other very easy and smooth. The development of infrastructure, transportation and communication, as well as equitable development in the region also become the support of internal migration process both between the cities in the provinces and between the inter-provincial cities.

Lampung is an agrarian region that developed because of population migration; Lampung is the oldest transmigration area (since 1905) and the longest in Indonesia. Lampung became the destination of transmigration because the territory is very wide and the population at that time was only 150 thousand natives of Lampung. In fact, North Sumatra has reached 1 million inhabitants. Transmigration is a government program about the transfer of the population between the inter-island administrations of the populated areas to the area that is still sparsely populated within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Lampung is a destination area of transmigration since colonial Dutch era, and Japan which then continued in the period of independence during the reign of the old order Ir. Sukarno-Hatta until the year 1970, and there was a massive transmigration of the Suharto's New Order government until 1990 an aimed at the equality of population, provision of employment, improving the standards of living and welfare, equitable development, and the fulfillment of the workforce of agrarian sector, namely The fulfillment of plantation workers and the creation of paddy farms to improve rice. Various transmigration programs from Java Island and other dense areas such as own will transmigration, rural transmigration literally, social transmigration (tuna works, homeless), Army transmigration, Naval Transmigration/Naval Settlement Project, transmigration of Air Force/Air Force Settlement Project.

The initial transmigration organizers were also varied ranging from Police and army, social service with unemployment transmigration and Trans natural disasters and scoot transmigration program. The move was not only the civilians, but also the retired Indonesian Army (TNI). That is why now in Lampung there is a village that is mostly former members of the TNI. In the period 1950-1969 the displacement of residents to Lampung reached 53,263 families or as many as 221,035 inhabitants. Entering the era of five years Development, Lampung received additional population of 22,362 family heads from Java, Madura, and Bali. The movement of the population has affected the

population explosion, which is a high population increase due to migration into Lampung. Lampung now has grown the population of various ethnic groups in Indonesia, especially from ethnic Java about 67%, while the other 33% is a resident of various ethnic groups such as Lampung, Sundanish, Balinish, Bugisians, Minangish, Batakish, Palembangish etc.

The migration journey in Lampung that has been running long enough, making this region as a province outside the island of Java that has a large population, with a composition of highly heterogeneous tribes, religions, and cultures. This condition makes the people of Lampung accustomed to interact with the migrant population. Many people who migrated to Lampung province make this region more developed, both in terms of development and population density. At this time Lampung became a province in Sumatra that many visited by migrants. The mass displacement was not easeless to Lampung. Almost every time Lampung province receives new citizens, both guests who are then settled, and residents who come directly with the aim of finding a livelihood, the condition is caused because Lampung has considerable potential economic resources [6]

Lampung migration figures are still relatively high because of the displacement of residents in the province of Lampung with the main purpose of urban rural areas. The low proportion of migrants living in urban areas is still large proportions of the rural area compared to urban areas. In Lampung Province, migrants in rural areas relates to the population policy in the past. In the transmigration program, many people from Java who moved to Lampung province and for the movement were placed in rural areas. The displacement is a move from village to village or from city to village. [1] The movement of the population in the past that was programmed by the Government through transmigration and displacement because of its own self (SWAKARSA) is done in mass many cause the social jealousy of indigenous peoples, because the settlers Obtain free land and directed from the government or obtained easily, while the indigenous people because they do not participate in the transmigration program, do not get land or directed. They often interfere with security and frequent disputes.

Realizing the situation, the provincial government since 1980 does not accept entry transmigration program, but for the distribution of the people of Lampung is carried out local transmigration and own will transmigration. Through local transmigration means they have conducted the process of learning about the cultural, environmental, and psychological conditions of the Community's regional goals. They can make the displacement of the population in the province of Lampung legally through a natural process such as, because it follows family or relatives and close friends so that they have been through the process of adapting the traditions and culture of society Between immigrants and indigenous peoples. They get farmland or Garapan by buying it cheap or facilitated by relatives or close relatives who have settled early. If they think they don't match or they can't succeed they can move elsewhere or cancel. The process of moving the population that has been selected naturally in the life of the people, the process of interaction and integration occurs peacefully, there is no compulsion so that no social jealousy. So that local transmigration and transmigration are becoming a better form of social migration than in other bulk transmigration forms, for examples, local transmigration in the Regency District, Pakuwonratu, Negararatu, BlambanganUmpu, Banjit, and area Palas, Pematangpasir in South of Lampung and East Lampung. There are several areas of local integration that often occur conflicts such as local transmigration and own will Mesuji, especially the area around the forest Register 45 Mesuji because of the struggle for illegal agricultural land, both among migrants, residents Migrants with companies, between citizens and forestry services, etc.

The displacement of residents in Lampung is done by job seekers for livelihoods. Most of them are productive or working age with the purpose of rural areas. They work as farmers or garden workers. They come from underprivileged families and the level of education and social status that are disadvantaged, so they pit fate by wandering that later after succeeding or feeling ready to settle. The next process exists as well after feeling successful with a new family and moving his new family to settle in the new area. The migrants are not only ethnic Javanese, but can be from any ethnic population who is important to have information, access or relationship with the community that comes early, including migrants originating from ethnic indigenous people Lampung.

Population or migration movements generally occur in working age groups. They are migrating because they want to find work according to their background and competence or proficiency. The displacement of this population can be done from village to village, from village to city and from city to city, both within the administrative boundary between the provinces of the province and between

the inter-provincial districts. Migration consisting of age groups of job seekers of agrarian sector is much carried out from village to village, and the transfer of job seekers sector industry, trade and offices are conducted many migration of village to city or city to city. Javanese colonists and first-generation of transmigrates were difficult to find because they were generally deceased. However, the results of their hard work are now apparent. Among other things are lush farming area, village and new towns are neatly arranged, and their posterity is successful in various areas of life. Although fluent in Javanese, the children of the colonists who were born in Lampung admitted that Lampung as his hometown. In fact, there are not rare hereditary colonists who are also fluent in Lampung because their daily associating with the indigenous people of Lampung. The descendants of Transmigrates have now carried out the process of re-migration by moving looking for a location that is not too far away with his hometown and allows for better livelihoods by conducting local transmigration.

CITIZENS "original " float scattered in Kalianda, Liwa, Kotabumi, Kotaagung, Waykanan, Menggala, Sukadana, Abung, and Jabung, also the local ethnic building settlements in Bahuga, Sungkai, Terbanggi Besar, Gunungsugih, Blambangan Pagar, and Bandar Lampung. While the trans-Balinese people are settled in the Seputih Surabaya, Seputih Mataram, Seputih Banyak, as well as on the coast Krui. They built a village with architectural houses and the House did not leave regional characteristics in Bali. Majority immigrants, namely Javanese, spread evenly throughout the corners and places in Lampung, which have been administratively now Divided into 10 regencies and cities. Javanese people are easily known from the type of house, village name or his observation. Kalirejo, Pringsewu, Sidodadi, Sukoharjo, Purworejo, Sidomulyo, and Wates, are examples of the names of villages and sub-districts that became the center of Javanese settlements. They are migrant who are already having children, born and then died in Lampung. Although Javanese ethnic dominate the population of Lampung, but they never show a majority of arrogant behavior. Likewise, the indigenous people of Lampung never closed to the inclusion of the outside population. Javanese people are the majority group in Lampung. However, they never dominated or controlled the indigenous people of Lampung in every way. All existing community groups are able to maintain a balance in interacting.

The number of migration and population in Lampung strongly affects the policy of Lampung development. Now, after the local transmigration and transmigration program, Lampung has evolved and has undergone physical and social change. Many areas that were formerly transmigration areas have now turned into centers of government, business, commerce, social, and education. For examples, in Kota Agung area (the old area) which is now developing into a center of government, business, commerce, social, and education are migration areas such as Wonosobo and Gisting. Neither the Tegineneg areas as an old area, the developing area is the Metro City area. Furthermore, the Sukadana (East Lampung) area that developed was Sribawono but the government center was located in Sukadana. This is a form of togetherness and mutual tolerance between Lampung ethnic and migrants. Now almost all transmigration areas have evolved into a thriving village supported by a transportation system that has been well connected with other areas around it. Moreover, nowadays, almost 100% of villages in Lampung have been electrically electrical and telecommunication signal range. Support for autonomy and transportation infrastructure, communication and other facilities including Sumatra's toll road makes the Lampung move forward and well developed.

However, based on the results of the investigation and monitoring of Walhi and environmental activists related to the magnitude of the population with a lot of environmental damage occurred in Lampung, such as:

- a. The existences of migration can cause forest encroachment and social conflict. For example, in the Mesuji area Register 45 there was a conflict between several interest between squatters, indigenous people, PT and Perhutani plantation.
- b. Illegal logging that occurs in the district of Tanggamus and West Coast which causes the decline in the functioning of the forest area there is community involvement in forest management with social forestry schemes.
- c. Sand mining in East Lampung conducted by PT Sejati 555 Nuswantara, sand mining in the district of Pasir Sakti East Lampung and sand mining in Way Seputih region.
- d. Reclamation
- e. Illegal Fishing.
- f. Large-scale plantation conflicts occurring in the right Way District, Tulang Bawang, and Mesuji.

- g. Change over the functions such as logging mangrove forest that turned into mining area, housing, tourism etc.
- h. Violation of regional spatial plan (RTRW) such as housing development by PT Patala in Sukadana Ham, Bandar Lampung.
- i. Environmental pollution.
- j. Licensing violations such as the implementation of development prior to environmental permits.

The interactions that continued between migrants for a long time give their own influence, residents and villages in the region have begun to under various changes. Changes that arise include:

- a. Rapid population growth with many migrants, and experienced a high density [1].
- b. Villages in Lampung province currently have heterogeneous ethnicity, no longer only ethnic Lampung occupying this region, even ethnic Lampung itself become a minor ethnic and dominated by ethnic immigrants [1].
- c. Parents in the family of Lampung have chosen to use Bahasa Indonesia when communicating with their children at home.
- d. Many Lampung girls (Muli) are married to young man who is not a Lampung tribe, and vice versa young man (Mekhanai) is married to a girl who is not a tribe of Lampung [4].

4. Conclusions

The form of local transmigration programs were a form of a better population migration. The migration of people who are social from the family environment is low qualifications, less profitable for themselves and their environment. They are with their various, mostly living in rural areas and inner villages (forest enclave). In general, transmigration and other social migration programs have an impact on changes in physical development progress and changes in the social economic status of society. The process of interaction and integration of migrants and the old population (Lampung) encourages the development of the culture of society, although in the process there are still differences in views and conflicts. The migration of people in Lampung has also changed the environment in a better way, such as modern rural buildings, such as the center of government, Social activities Center, industry, business and trade.

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