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Research Article
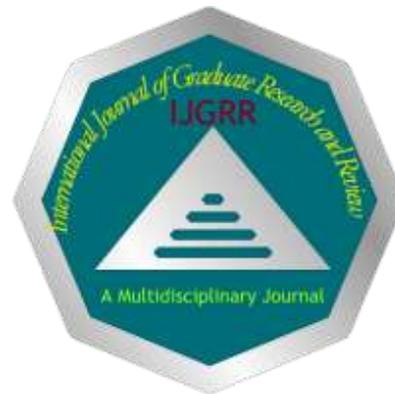
Migrant Torajans in Palu City Central Sulawesi Province in The Perspective of Social Economic and Culture

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the Toraja ethnic migrants in Palu in a socio-economic and cultural perspective. This research is a descriptive exploratory study. The data analysis method used is the qualitative analysis method used to analyze social and cultural aspects and the quantitative analysis method with the logit method analyzes economic aspects in determining the commitment of Toraja migrants to stay in Palu City. The results showed that Torajan ethnic migrants existed in Palu City in the early 1960s, there were five variables that influenced the commitment of Toraja migrants to settle in Palu City namely (1) type of work, (2) income, (3) cultural burden, (4) the availability of information, (5) the level of education and the conclusion that the type of work, cultural burden and availability of information are significant at the five percent confidence level and the income and education level variables are significant at ten percent confidence level.

Keywords: Migration; socio-economic and culture; Logistic Regression; Logit Model

Introduction

Population migration is an integral part of the development process in Indonesia. Tatik (1998), states that migration or displacement is one of the population problems as a result of the process of reciprocal relations between the population and its environment, if the population increases, while the environment or place of residence is not able to meet the needs of the population, then migrating, with migration the population thinks that they will get better conditions in their area of origin.

Conceptually, migration means moving people from one region to another, or from one country to another. The displacement of the population is at least triggered by the presence of driving factors and pull factors in the destination area, for example the theory of needs and pressures see the phenomenon of population displacement triggered by the presence of pressure factors beyond the original boundary to a place of high usefulness (Mantra et al., 1999).

Todaro (1998) argues about migration as a form of temporary change in residence or forever, both near and far, happy and difficult. Migration activities are related to the place of origin, destination, and other things that affect the migration process which are then used as elements in developing the models or characteristics of the migration, as follow:

1. **Demographic characteristics**

   Migrants in developing countries generally consist of youth aged 15 to 24 years, while female migrants can be grouped into two types, namely (a) migration of women as followers, this migrant group consists of wives and children who follow

the main migrants namely men who are their husbands or fathers and (b) migration of women who want to find work.

2. **Characteristics of education**

Some research results indicate a real correlation between the level of education that is solved by the possibility or personal motivation to migrate. Those who are highly educated have a greater tendency to migrate. This condition is caused by the acquisition of employment opportunities largely determined by the level of education, the higher the level of education, the more likely it is to get a job and the stronger the desire to migrate.

3. **Economic Characteristics**

That the move from migrants is influenced by economic conditions, which are generally from the poor (poor) group and do not have land to be used as a source of income, also expressing that migration is a very selective process affecting each individual.

Oishi (2002), in a network theory, which links the migration process through personal relations, culture, and other social relations, in migrant sending countries, information about work and living standards abroad is efficiently conveyed through personal networks such as friends and neighbors who have migrated, whereas in the country or recipient area (destination), migrant communities often help men or women their age (colleagues) to migrate, get jobs and adapt to the new environment.

Tommy (1994), explains that several studies of migration in Indonesia are still oriented towards internal migration which include patterns of inter-provincial or island migration and rural-urban migration or urbanization. The process of urbanization in Indonesia is largely due to rural-urban migration, which is based on the lower growth of the natural population in urban areas, the relatively slow change in status from rural areas to urban areas in a relatively strong "urban biased" economic policy and thus increase attractiveness rural areas (Prijono, 2000).

The human capital theory also predicts that migration will flow from relatively poor regions to regions that have better employment opportunities. The results of several studies on migration state that better job opportunity attractiveness in the destination area is stronger than the driving factor of areas where employment opportunities are small (Ehrenberg and Smith, 2003). The phenomenon of migration is one of the three components in the changing population of the world, including Indonesia, while the other two components are birth and death (Abdullah, 1996).

Harahap and Abustam (1993) stated that the regions in Central Sulawesi Province were more visited by intra-regional migrants. The distance factor and information flow greatly affect migrants from neighboring provinces, such as South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Java, Bali, because Central Sulawesi, especially Palu City as the Provincial Capital, is still open for migrant workers, both in the formal and informal sectors.

Ethnic Toraja is one of the tribes in Palu City and is known as one of the tribes of nomads, this is caused by economic pressure, because of the economic and social demands, namely to improve a better standard of living because of social responsibility that must be done such as the implementation of a death ceremony called "Rambu Solo" "so that wherever the Toraja ethnic group is located or migrated they will work hard and diligently to increase their income.

Another factor that encourages Toraja ethnicity to migrate is the motivation of Protestant ethics where the Toraja region is one of the regions that spread Protestant Christianity which encourages people to work hard as a "vocation" and its doctrine of simplicity and moral obligation, on the other hand the ethics also encouraging people to realize asthetic-simple life, diligent worship, and frugal life and work is a sacred duty from God that must be sought through hard work as stated by Max Weber in Mark Skousen (2005), who is obsessed with the meaning of contemporary industrial society issues This is the power, management, and surplus wealth that is considered to be the Toraja community as a "*dadi tau*" that is success in various ways.

Literature Review

Definition of Migration

The emergence of migration theory was initially understood in an economic context, for example, put forward by Lewis (1955), then renewed by Fei and Ranis in Arsyad (1999), arguing that migration from village to city was seen as beneficial in the study of economic development. Internal migration is considered a natural process in which surplus labor is slowly withdrawn from the rural sector to meet the labor needs of urban industrial growth. The process is considered socially beneficial because human resources are moved from locations where marginal social products are often considered to be zero at places where marginal products are not only positive but also grow rapidly as a result of capital accumulation and technological progress.

Tarigan (2004), states that the factor that drives migration is social networks, according to Mantra (1999), that the presence of migrants returning home periodically. Thomas and Stofer (1940) and Lee (1966) clasified that someone doing mobility or migration is influenced by several considerations as follows:

a. Migrants tend to choose the closest place as the destination

b. The difficulty of getting a job in the place of origin and the possibility of getting a better job and income in the destination

c. News from relatives and friends who have migrated is very important information for those who want to migrate

d. Negative information from the destination area reduces the intention to migrate

e. The higher the urban influence of an area on a person, the greater the level of mobility

f. The higher a person's income, the higher the frequency of mobility.

Everett S. Lee (1980) and Mantra (1985) claimed that there are four factors that need to be considered in population migration studies, include:1) Factors originating from the area of origin;2) Factors at the destination;3) Barriers between;4) Individual factors. The decision to migrate is largely determined by individual factors because individual factors are very determining factors in making decisions, because each individual has needs, aspirations to be fulfilled and if it is not fulfilled in the place of origin it will migrate so that its needs can be fulfilled.

Pattern and Process of Migration in Indonesia

Migrant workers are interpreted as people who move from one place (village) to another (city), which aims to find work. Migrant workers include many types, ranging from those without expertise, half expertise, to those who have expertise (ILO, t.th: 3-4). According to Tonkiss in Syahyuti (2008) argues that the process of labor migration generally takes into account opportunities and employment opportunities at the destination, and one form of guarantee that they use is the use of social networks owned by the community. The economic benefit of social capital will be seen if it is able to help individuals or groups to access financial resources, information, find work, pioneer businesses and minimize transaction costs, so that social capital can act as an adhesive that binds everyone in society. According to Wirawan (2006) and Deans et. Al (2006), that the process of migration carried out by migrants raises a variety of positive and negative impacts which are social costs that are often ignored or not taken into account.

Economic Aspects

Migration is an important determinant of demographics, besides birth and death. In Indonesia nationally, the symptoms of population migration have no effect on population growth and growth, but in the regional scope and in smaller administrative units, population mobility affects the growth and population growth of a region. Kuncoro (2003), said that economic growth which is an indicator of development is often used to measure the quality of human life, so the higher the economic growth, the higher the standard of living of humans.

Arsyad (1999), explains that income per capita is used as an indicator of development, in addition to distinguishing the level of economic progress between developed countries and developing countries, or income per capita can provide a picture of the growth rate of welfare in various countries can also describe changes in level differences community welfare that occurs between various countries. Khaeruddin (2000), stated that urbanization, besides having a positive impact, also has a negative impact, and the positive impact is as follows:

a. It is an important factor in increasing overall economic growth

b. It is a way to absorb existing knowledge and progress

c. It can cause the development of the city.

The negative impact is that it can lead to overpopulation that exceeds the capacity of the city, thus affecting other sectors of life, such as housing, environmental pollution, unemployment, crime, so that it can cause increasingly difficult and interrelated problems with each other.

Social Aspects

The presence of migrants to a new place must definitely involve a number of people in activities of interaction, relations and inter-ethnic processes with diverse socio-cultural backgrounds. According to Soemarwoto (2001), that social problems caused by migration besides biophysical environmental damage, there is also a damage to the socio-cultural environment, rural people who migrate to the city, usually have low education and are not skilled so it is difficult to be accommodated to work with wages feasible so that not a few of them are trapped into unemployment, lack of food and the profession of prostitution which is a fertile medium for the development of crime.

Soerdjono (2007), argues that there are two causes of social change, namely changes caused by society itself (internal) and changes caused by external factors (extern). Social interaction has structural dimensions which consist of (1) social distance that shows the possibility / social relation between certain actors considering how far people can meet, (2) social interaction which shows the size of harmony / harmony in in social processes, (3) social levels which indicate a "lower" position (Sajogyo, 1984).

Cultural Aspects

Culture comes from the word "culture" which comes from Sanskrit namely "buddhaya" which is the plural form of "buddhi" which means mind or reason so that culture can be interpreted as being concerned with reason or reason. According to Koentjaraningrat (1980), that culture is the development of the plural form of "cultivation" means the power of mind, the power of reason, then formulates the definition of culture as "the whole idea and work of man who must be accustomed to learning, and the whole result

of mind and his work "or culture is the whole of what humans have produced because of their thoughts and works.

Abdulkadir (2005), said that the system of cultural values is the result of life experiences that take place over a long period of time, so that it becomes a patterned habit, a patterned pattern of cultural values that covers all aspects of people's lives. Community life is a pattern of life in groups in certain forms because of: (1) marital and bloodline ties, such as family, (2) geographical unity, such as villages and clans, (3) similarities in origin such as ethnicity, (4) common interests and purpose, (5) similarity of expertise and skills, such as the scientific profession.

Starting from a number of theories about culture, Toraja culture is one of the small parts of culture that is still maintained in Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi Province and is even considered as one of the unique cultures not only in Indonesia but also overseas in a ceremony "*rambu solo*" (death ceremonies or mourning ceremonies) and "*rambu tuka*" (joyful ceremonies), which are local assets that must be maintained.

Research Methods

This research uses descriptive and explanatory approaches. Soegiyono (2006), states that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. According to Paul and Ormond (2005), explanatory research is research that aims to test a theory or hypothesis in order to strengthen, even reject existing theories or research hypotheses. This research is fundamental and aims to obtain information, information, data regarding the current issues.Teguh (2001) explains that descriptive research is a study that describes phenomena that occur around the object of further research or find out the actual events that occur.

Data Type
The type of data used is primary data, namely data obtained from direct observation of the object under study such as: (1) social factors, (2) education, (3) economic factors, (4) culture, (5) the level of income of respondents. The secondary data is the data that has been processed by other agencies to support this study. The data source of this research is the population data of Palu City, related agencies and other sources that have to do with research, both by interviewing, observing and by using the library method. The population in this study was the number of Toraja migrants in Palu as many as 1,896 households who were spread in eight districts. The sample, according to Sugiyono (2011), is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, then it is said that to represent the number of samples considered to represent the research population, if the subject is less than one hundred, then all should be

taken, or the same population with samples, but if the subject is large it can be taken 10% to 15%. From the theory put forward, a sample of 10% × 1896 = 189.6 was set rounded to 190 families. The size of this sample is distributed in each category of respondents spread across eight sub-districts in Palu City as in Table 1.

Multiple logistic regression was carried out in this study. Logistic regression is one of the non-parametric statistical methods for testing hypotheses. Logistic regression method is a mathematical method which describes the relationship between one or more independent variables with one non-independent variable which is a dichotomy whose variables are considered to have only two possible values namely 0 and 1 (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000). If it is known that there are p independent variables, then it can be indicated by a vector:

$$X' = (X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_p)$$

It is assumed that several variables are interval scale, so the probability can be written with:

$$P(Y=1|X) = \pi(X)$$

The multiple logistic regression models are as follows:

$$g(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_p X_p$$

The logistic regression model built in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Ln } p/(1-P) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

β_0	= Constants
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$	= Regression coefficient
X_1	= Type of work
X_2	= Income
X_3	= Culture Load
X_4	= Information Availability
X_5	= Level of education
Y	= Migration commitment to settle

The dependent variable is symbolized as Y (Ln p / 1-p), which is the commitment of migrants to settle. The independent variable consists of the type of work that is handled by migrants which is a dummy variable. 1 = PNS and 0 = not civil servants, cultural burden, 1 = unencumbered and 0 = burdened = 1, availability of information, 1 and 0 = not available and other independent variables namely income and education level namely the length of school years with (ratio scale right).

Table 1: The number of samples at each District in Palu City

Sub-District	Total Head of Family Migrant Toraja	Total Sample Family Head
South Palu	715	72
East Palu	478	48
West Palu	216	22
North Palu	59	6
Mantukulore	268	27
Ulujadi	32	3
Tatanga	109	11
Taweli	19	2
Total		190

Source: Data is reprocessed

Results and Discussion

The multiple logistic regression model produces estimates presented in table-2. The estimation results show that all variables have a positive influence on the commitment of migrants to settle in Palu City. The types of work of migrants play a role in determining the commitment of migrants to settle, this trend is shown by the logistic regression coefficient of 1.083 with a significant value of $0.014 < (0.05)$. Because the type of work they do promises to influence migrants to commit to settling down. The income factor and education factor at the five percent confidence level are not significant, but at the ten percent confidence level, income and education factors are also significant.

Cultural burden variable explains that culture *(Rambu Solo)* is a driving factor and motivation for Toraja ethnic in migrating, because by migrating they will be able to finance traditional ceremonies performed and this factor is the novelty of this writing, this trend is shown by the regression coefficient of 2,278 with a significant value of $0,000 < (0,05)$ as well as the availability of information variables, because the information about employment opportunities or successes obtained by previous migrants will encourage other Toraja ethnic groups to migrate and commit to settle, which is indicated by a coefficient of 2,331 with a significant value of $0,000 < (0,05)$, while the income level and education level are not significant at the 5 percent confidence level, but are significant at the 10 percent confidence level.

Table 2: The Results of Logistics Regression

Constructs	B	S.E	Significance
Type of work	1.083	0.442	0.014
Income	0.165	0.579	0.776
Culture Load	2.278	0.526	0.000
Information Availability	2.331	0.605	0.000
Level of Education	0.042	0.865	0.961

Conclusions and Recommendations

Toraja migrants came to Palu City in the early 60s because the existence of promising employment information to improve a better standard of living. They worked in the informal sector, such as carpenters, builders, workshop businesses and employees in industries or companies, but along with the development of science Toraja migrants tried to work in the government sector as a coveted prestige. There are five factors that determine the commitment of Toraja migrants to settle in Palu, namely the type of work they do, the level of income, cultural burden, availability of information and level of education that all five have a significant and positive effect on the five percent and ten percent confidence level, namely income and education level. The phenomenon of migration is one of the three components in the change in population, that is, it can increase the population if the incoming migration is greater than the outgoing migration but can also reduce the population in an area if the opposite occurs so that it can affect the development of a region. The presence of migrants in an area can have a negative impact if migrants do not have expertise and conversely will have a positive impact if migrants have the skills and qualifications.

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