

Social capital and temporal migrant characteristic in rural Indonesia – A case of Malang Regency

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Abstract. Public participation in the planning system is often implemented in order to encourage participatory planning. The result is the planning will be implemented softly and the society can managed and maintained continuity the project by themselves. Social capital as the concept of collective action, could increase the possibility the people solve their problem together. In this research we tried to implement the concept of social capital from the migration respondent in rural community activities. In rural area, migration is commonly used by rural inhabitants to ensure the survival of their families or to pursue economic mobility to supplement dwindling household resources. Households are generally selected and invest in a family member who is viewed to have the greatest potential for generating migrant earnings and sending remittances. The increase in the number of migrants has an impact on not only household members but also activities in communities. The labor movement might affect social capital in communities. In this paper, the relation between characteristics of migrants and the level of social capital is analyzed. Characteristics of migrants and households who send them are investigated thorough questioner survey data, which were conducted in Malang Regency, Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration reported that in the previous 10 years, around 400,000 migrant workers have been sent abroad annually. A quick calculation, therefore, tells us that there are at least four million people who have, at some point, been overseas workers in the past 10 years.

According to The Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) [1], the number of migrant workers from Indonesia has been decreasing over the years, from 748,825 in 2008, to 512,168 in 2013. In addition, the remittances sent by these workers according to Indonesian Central Bank [2], amounted to the USD 10.9 billion in 2013, increasing from USD 6.9 billion in 2012. It became an important factor in the country's renewed economic growth in the past few years.

Although the remittance has been increasing over years, the impacts on rural development are not significant at the macro levels; remittances contribute relatively small, and out of migration usually do not radically transform poor areas. However, at micro level, the studies show that migration reduces the uncertainty of family income, provides investment fund, and contributes to livelihoods for those with small plots.

However, before chooses the decision to migrate, the household or potential migrant will look for opportunities of jobs in destination countries. The potential migrant or head household will find out their



relatives or friends who worked abroad or out of the village to reduce the risk. These relations known as migrant network or social ties in migration literature, in line with the research from Lin, Cook and Burt 2001; and Taylor 2006 [3]. They found that the candidate of migrants may obtain direct or indirect benefit which can reduce the risk and cost at the time of relocation and job seeking from the relation with former or active migrant. This also applies particularly with the ties between migrant and family/relative/kinship members [4] and [5].

With the presence of social ties, an individual may mobilize the available social capital in him/her to obtain valuable information, moral and material supports, which will reduce the cost and risk during migration. As the result, the individual that owns social capital with other migrants will be more likely to do migration than that without social capital. The study attempts to find the relation between social capital and decision choice made by the family or individual to migrate or stay.

This study examines the impacts of migration and social capital on rural areas. The concept of public participation is used to design the concept of regional development, especially for rural development. Specifically the following research questions will be addressed: (1) what are the characteristics of migrant workers (local migrant, active and former international migrant); (2) how is the correlation between inhabitants and village attribution of migrant and sense of community; and (3) how is the correlation between personal and village attribution of migrant and community activities.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Migration

The migration literature, unsurprisingly, indicates that relationships between migration and rural development are complex and context-specific. Macro level studies suggest there is some consensus that migrants tend to help to increase welfare: migrants often contribute much to economy of the host society, and have high rates of labor force participation [6]

Migration is thus bound up with contests and negotiation over one's place in society. For some, decisions of when to migrate and for which kinds of work reflect ascribed identities – not every act is an act of resistance. Moreover, migrants make use of social resources and networks – who they know – to access or avoid particular types of work and/or migration destinations. Collective identities contribute to the meanings of migration for individual migrants – as Rogaly et al. suggest, they may be deployed positively to decrease the loss of dignity in hiring out for wage work in “foreign” place.

The meaning of migration to different individuals within a household varies according to age as well as sex [6]. The migratory effects of social capital vary by gender within and across countries [7]. In addition to varying by gender, social capital effects are not uniform across communities [8]. Individual social capital generally has stronger effects on out-migration in rural than urban areas, and the mechanisms of cumulative causation likewise operate more powerfully in rural than in urban areas. Cumulative causation also operates more effectively when social capital is equally distributed among members of a community and when the migration in question is unauthorized rather than legal [7].

2.2. Social Capital

Social capital, which is interpreted with the term of trust, norms, networks and identity as governing human behavior, is significant to motivate and coordinate collective action towards collaboration. Social capital such as trust, norms, and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordination action ([9]; [10]). Social capital improves participants' monitoring, reduces free riders, thus mutual bonds of trust.

Communities with high levels of social capital are more effective at exercising social control over deviant and uncivil behaviors [11]. Similarly, weaker social ties directly increase vulnerability to crime by decreasing the likelihood of receiving deterrence, help or information from neighbors and limiting connections to and thus help from police and other institutions although this effect may vary by type of community or, in the present study, cross-culturally between countries [12].

At the individual level, Perkins and Long [13] proposed a two-by-two social capital framework: one

dimension distinguishes intrapsychic (cognitive/affective) from behavioral responses; the other contrasts informal/spontaneous versus formally organized responses. This yields four components of psycho-behavioral social capital: the informal, affective component is social bonding (or sense of community); the informal behavior is neighboring; the organized, cognitive component is collective efficacy (or empowerment); the organized behavior is citizen participation.

People gain access to social capital through membership in interpersonal networks and social institutions and then convert it into other forms of capital to improve or maintain their position in society [14]. Migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants to one another through relations of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. Network connections increase the likelihood of international migration because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration. Having a tie to someone who has migrated yields social capital that people can draw upon to gain access to an important kind of financial capital, that is, high foreign wages, which offer the possibility of accumulating savings abroad and sending remittances home [15]

2.3. Neighboring

Neighboring is the help we informally provide, and receive from, neighbors. Unger and Wandersman [16] identified three components of neighboring behavior: (1) social support and network ties (community-level bonding SC); (2) cognitive mapping of the physical environment and symbolic communication (captured in our model by place definition, interdependence, and identity); (3) affective attachment to neighbors and to place (which we see as sense of community and place bonding). Neighboring also operates at both the individual and community levels, and is closely linked to place attachment [17], and the strongest, most consistent predictor of citizen participation [18]. Those people and communities who are so busy participating in civic organizations are the same ones also informally helping their neighbors.

2.4. Identity and Community Activism

In the related researches, Akerlof and Kranton ([19], [20]) argued that a strong in-group identity (i.e., collective identity) is effective in facilitating cooperation among group members. Stronger in-group identification leads to perceived “group entitativity” – that is, the perception that a group is like entity, a cohesive whole and “a sense of symbolic immortality” – that is known to raise group members’ self-esteem [21]. It is important issue to explore community activism for sustain and manage regional identity [22]

Tarn said that identity had grounded in local community. But after the Legendary Journeys of Alexander of the Great (330BC) people became increasingly “detachable” from their local societies, and their sense of identity began to shift from being centered in their own individuality [22]. Other researchers discussed about the relationship between place and identity as “moral capital”, “regional consciousness”, “power of region”, and “psychological sense of community” derived from community network, norm, and cultural activities in the place. The identity rooted in place mobilizes pride and attachment to the place and foster community activism.

3. The Field Survey Design

Field survey was conducted in one phase whereby the main goal is to investigate the impacts of migration and social capital in rural areas. In addition, we have done survey by staying in the village location for 7 days to get deep information from the respondents. All respondents were interviewed individually with help from some students as interviewers.

Face to face interviews effectively have been done within 7 days by 10 surveyors. Interviews were scheduled from 07:00 a.m. to 09:00 p.m. depending on the respondent's readiness. Through systematic sampling, 250 migrant households living at Arjowilangun village, Kalipare district, Malang regency, East Java Province Indonesia, are selected as the respondents for the study. Five hamlets are selected covering Pangganglele, Lodalem, Lotekol, Duren and Barisan.

4. The Households Characteristic

The respondent of this research is the household that have one or more migrant workers. If the migrant worker is still active, the question will ask to the member of family (husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother or children from migrant families). As we mentioned before the numbers of respondents are 250 respondents.

The types of households among 250 respondents are 222 households with complete parents (father and mother), 6 single parents (widower), and 20 single parents (widow). The majority of families have one migrant worker (97.4% or 243 families), after that the families with two migrant and one family consists of three migrant workers.

Referring Figure 1, The most common size of family is families with 3 inhabitants live in the same one unit single house consist of parents (father and mother) plus one member (34.8% or 87 households). Another six types of family size are (i) family with 4 member (73 household or 29.2% of total households), (ii) family with 5 member (33 household or 12.8 % of total households), (iii) family with 2 member (31 household or 12.4 % of total households), (iv) family with 1 member (15 household or 3.6 % of total households), (v) family with 6 member (9 household or 3.6 % of total households), and (vi) family with 7 members (3 household or 1.2 % of total households). For the six and seven members, the family consists of parents, two children or one child and grandfather and grandmother.



Figure 1. The Family Members of Households

5. The Correlation Analysis

In the household questionnaire survey, we investigated 7 demographic attributes for each household consist of household income, education, age, gender, family members, occupation, and duration of work. Table 2 depicts the best result of cross tabulation test for the relation of demographic attributes and 12 questions about values and belief to village and neighbors. The 12 question consist of : Place attachment to your village as your hometown (Y1); Nature and landscape of your village is nice (Y2); Foodstuff of your village is nice (Y3); Important to involve in community events activities (Y4); Important to consult people who in trouble (Y5); Important to keep daily communication with neighbors (Y6); Important to respect ancestors and manage community grave (Y7); Important to communicate with relatives living in the village (Y8); Neighbors are very important for me (Y9); Neighbors will take care of my children and my parent when I going abroad (Y10); Neighbors will help me and my family when we have some economic trouble (Y11); and Want to continue living in this village (Y12).

The result is, for the sample size of 250 respondents only type of migration and income has strong relation with almost answer of the questions (the value of chi-square test lest than $p\text{ values} < 0.05$). It means that type of migration and income could influence the decision of respondents to answer the questions. Another attributes such as family members and occupation has significant value only with activities Y4, Y5, Y6, Y11, and Y2, Y3, Y12 respectively.

Table 1. Chi square test (Pearson value) between demographic attributes and 12 questions related to values and belief to village and neighbors

Attributes	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12
Education	0.407	0.712	0.419	0.708	0.102	0.944	0.845	0.577	0.95	0.451	0.998	0.899
Income	0.047	0.003	0.033	0.024	0.337	0.365	0.217	0.125	0.348	0.204	0.027	0.18
Type of Migration	0.017	0.151	0.012	0.026	0.029	0.015	0.011	0.023	0.086	0.277	0.277	0.283
Family members	0.095	0.255	0.456	0.001	0.035	0.042	0.538	0.132	0.299	0.452	0.02	0.069
Occupation	0.337	0.01	0.01	0.706	0.836	0.693	0.972	0.084	0.398	0.212	0.319	0.02
Gender	0.139	0.417	0.44	0.506	0.45	0.124	0.405	0.073	0.136	0.392	0.5	0.071

Figure 2. shows the relation between education and important to consult people who are in trouble or Y5 (the value of Pearson chi square 0,102, closest value to $p < 0.05$). In this figure we can see that for elementary school or lower and junior high school the higher answer is no comment, and in the high school and higher level the answer of yes and extremely yes is the higher. We can conclude that there are some relation between education level and the respondent answer to the question.

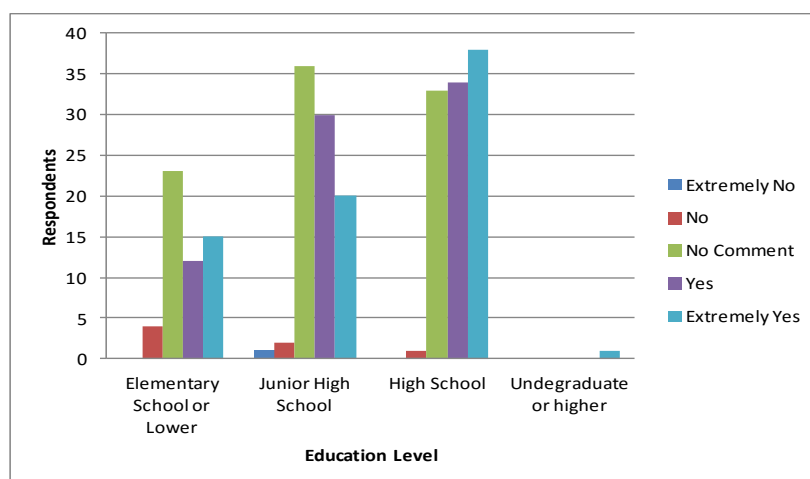
**Figure 2.** The relationship between education and Y5

Figure 3. below depicts the relation between income and respondent feeling about their neighbors (question no 11 or Y11, Neighbors will help me and my family when we have some economic trouble). The value of Pearson chi square is 0,027 less than the p value ($p < 0.05$), it mean that the income has relation with the feeling of their neighbors. Even though the most answer is 'no comment', from the result of chi square test shown the significant value. So, we can conclude that the income has relation with their answer about their neighbor who will help them when they face some difficulties. It is common in rural area that their will help each other.

The next, Figure 4. shows the relationship between type of migration and place attachment (Y1) to their village. The value of Pearson chi square in the cross tabulation analysis is 0,017 less than the p value ($p < 0.05$), it mean that the type of migration has relation with place attachment to their village. International migrant workers has more ties to their village than local migrant, majority of respondent answer yes and extremely yes more that no and no comment.

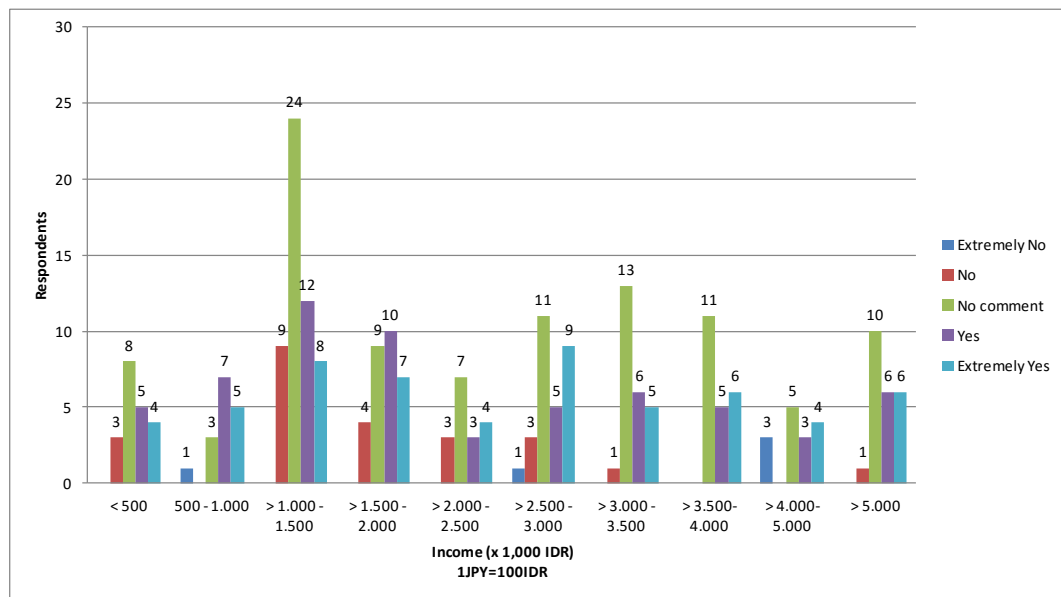


Figure 3. The relation between income and Y11

The relation between demographic attributes and activities in the community are shown by the calculation of cross tabulation (Table 5.2.). We ask the respondents about their activities in the community, and divided as: the activities no 1 (ACT1) is village, hamlet or RT/RW meeting; ACT 2, village cooperative meeting; ACT3, religious activities (praying in mosque, muludan, Ramadhan, sedekah and etc.); ACT4, cultural festival; ACT 5, working together to clean street, pavement local road and etc.; ACT6, sport even at independent day (17 August each year); and ACT7, social gathering (Kenduri, Arisan).

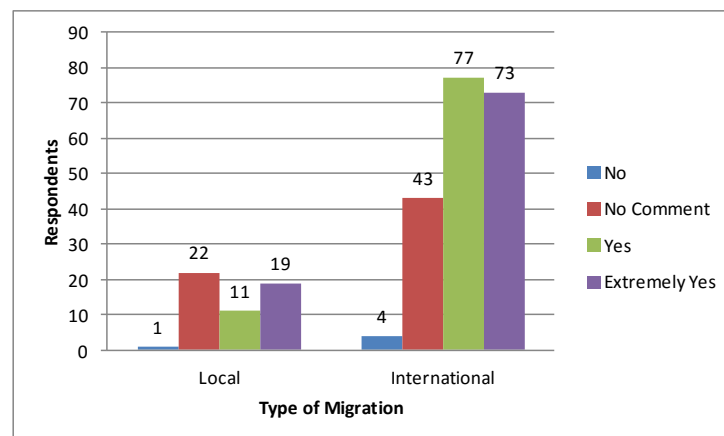


Figure 4. The relation between type of migration and Y1

The result of the calculation using cross tabulation data (Table 3.), the chi-square test shown the value of Pearson's Asymp.Sig (2-sided) less than 0,05 are in type of migration with ACT4, and ACT5, family members with ACT 3 and ACT 4, and gender with ACT 6 and ACT7. For demographic attribute: income, education and family members have no significant values and from this result, we may conclude that relation between demographic attributes and activities of the respondents in community activities are not significant or independent.

Table 3. Chi square test (value Pearson chi square) between Attributes Data and Activities in the community (activities 1-7)

Attributes	ACT1	ACT2	ACT3	ACT4	ACT5	ACT6	ACT7
Type of Migrant	0.131	0.131	0.959	0.006	0.048	0.508	0.008
Income	0.284	0.333	0.567	0.449	0.301	0.241	0.847
Education	0.038	0.84	0.414	0.323	0.649	0.188	0.428
Family members	0.493	0.293	0.079	0.094	0.316	0.449	0.926
Occupation	0.177	0.169	0.298	0.63	0.457	0.376	0.678
Gender	0.364	0.278	0.367	0.277	0.025	0.012	0.01

6. Conclusion

From the results of the study can be concluded that: (i) the income of households increase during migration of the member of family, (ii) the majority of respondents satisfied with the conditions of the village and neighbors and want to continue live in the village, (iii) most of respondent want to participate on the village or community activities, except involve in political party or union labor.

Based on statistical analysis, the result shows that for the sample size of 250 respondents only type of migration and income has strong correlation with almost answer of the questions (the value of chi-square test less than p values < 0.05). It means that type of migration and income could influence the decision of respondents to answer the questions.

Another attributes such as family members and occupation has significant value only with activities Y4, Y5, Y6, Y11, and Y2, Y3, Y12 respectively. The result of the calculation using cross tabulation data, the chi-square test shown the value of Pearson's Asymp.Sig (2-sided) less than 0,05 are in type of migration with ACT4 (Cultural festival), and ACT5 (Working together to clean street, pavement local road and etc.), family members with ACT 3 (Religious activities (Muludan, Ramadhan, sedekah and etc.), and ACT 4 (Cultural festival), and gender with ACT 6 (Sport even at independent day (17 August each year)), and ACT7 (Social Gathering (Kenduri, Arisan)). Its mean that there are any correlation between inhabitants and village attribution of migrant and sense of community that represent with the questionnaire survey.

The result shows that event respondent going abroad they still want to involve in the activities in rural area (ACT 4: cultural festival). The cultural festival as annual program of the village attracts more respondents involve to the event. The minimum activities are send money for donation.

For demographic attribute: income, education and family members have no significant values and from this result, we may conclude that relation between demographic attributes and activities of the respondents in community activities are not significant or independent. This result shows there are a relation between social capital and public participation in community activities for migrant people. Even after migration process their still want to contribute to their community. These results show that social capital in this village is still higher because even when they migrate they still want to contribute to their village activities.

7. Recommendations

It goes without saying that this paper has some limitations and constrains. The focus of this study is to investigate the characteristic of the respondent (migrant workers) and the relation between social capital and demographic attribute from rural area in Indonesia. The other aspects such as political effect are not within the scope of this study.

This research is an individual based empirical research of social capital and migration characteristic in rural Indonesia. The formation of social capital is explained firstly by the questions on the questionnaire survey related to the feeling of respondents about the values and believe to their neighbors and living environment secondly by the questions in questionnaire survey related to respondent's participation in the community activities. This construct could be expanded by the designed data

collection related to the closeness relation of the houses, group memberships and policy simulation shock to the theoretical model.

It looks promising to develop new analysis based on the data and theoretical model for the level of social capital among individuals' interaction in rural area and their decision choice. Therefore, it is necessary to scrutinize into more details about the relation of social capital and migration decision choice, which we may assume that there is a significant influence from the key person in the village or from government policy

Some text.

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