

## **Social Behavior Migrant Labor (Study of Social Realities of Migrant Workers in the Industrial Sector Bandung City West Java Province)**

Dadang Suhairi<sup>1</sup>, I Made Weni<sup>2</sup>, Tommy Hariyanto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Doctoral Program in Social Science, University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia*

*Corresponding Author: Tommy Hariyanto*

---

**Abstract:** This study aimed to describe and analyze the social behavior of migrant workers in the industrial sector in the city, as well as describe and analyze the factors underlying the social behavior of migrant workers in the industrial sector in the city. The approach used in this research is using descriptive qualitative approach. Changes experienced by migrant workers after the return of large cities have positive and negative impacts. As an explanation, they become more individualis, individualism have a negative impact if it encourages people to work more productively. Also on the other side of individualism also resulted in the emergence of selfishness and indifference toward others. Other than that, as the impact of individualism relationship between individuals could be disrupted. Thus, the influence of modernity in natural migrant workers are not to be judged positively or negatively because it depends on how society and individuals to provide an assessment in accordance with the cultural context of each. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate. the influence of modernity in natural migrant workers are not to be judged positively or negatively because it depends on how society and individuals to provide an assessment in accordance with the cultural context of each. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate. the influence of modernity in natural migrant workers are not to be judged positively or negatively because it depends on how society and individuals to provide an assessment in accordance with the cultural context of each. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate.

**Keywords:** Social behavior, migrants

---

Date of Submission: 26-02-2019

Date of acceptance: 12-03-2019

---

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Pertumbuhan population of Bandung from 2013 to 2014 grew by 1.26%, decreased in 2015 by 1.16%, and in 2016 slowed down by 0.53% from 2015. The slowdown in population growth can be caused by the number of people who only settle for 6 months and accounted for at the time of the census, and the population migrating from Bandung (Bandung Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016). Meanwhile, understanding the industry itself is a set or a combination of several companies producing similar goods specified in the particular area coverage. Industry is also divided into three types, namely, large industries, industrial medium and small industries.

Perkembangan industries referred to above, are now increasing resulting in the increasingly fierce

competition. Mostly, a company or industry has the same goal which is oriented to obtain maximum benefit amount. Industry is an economic activity that processes raw materials, raw materials, semi-finished goods, and / or finished goods into goods with a higher value to the user, including design and engineering activities of the industry. Industry in its function certainly can not stand alone. One thing that is needed by the industrial sector to be operating that migrant labor.

This is because the industrial sector workforce banyak. Tenaga require work from the outside of the industry can be regarded as migrant workers, namely labor migration. According Tjiptoherijanto (2000) in Safrida (2008), migration is the movement of people from origin to destination.

Migration decision based on the cost-benefit ratio associated with the two regions. The main objective of migration is to improve lives of migrants and their families, so generally they look for a job that can provide income and higher social status in the goal area. In line with this definition, Martin (2003) state migration is the movement of people from one area to another, which occur due to differences in the condition of these two regions. The biggest difference that drives the migration is economic and non-economic condition. Based on the classification, the factors that drive migrants to migrate divided into three categories, namely the factor of demand pull, push and network supply.

Many factors cause this labor migration. But basically labor migration is based on economic motives, namely to improve the lives or well-being of himself and his family. Increasing population density per square kilometer shows population density in big cities in Indonesia. In the province of West Java alone, the three cities with the highest population growth rate is Bekasi, Cimahi and Bandung. The main interest factor is the migration of economic motives. Todaro description of the model, it is mentioned that the migration takes place in response to the differences between urban and rural incomes. The revenue in question is the income figure (expected income), not actual revenue. Migrants consider and compare the employment opportunities available to them in villages and towns, then choose the one that is considered to maximize the expected benefits in a shorter period of time. Thus, the difference in income between rural and urban can be a reference for projecting the migration rate. The high rate of migration in Bandung affect the movement of the city's economy. Bandung rate of the economy is likely to increase in the last five years. Economic growth is directly proportional to the number of transactions that can be seen from the increasing number of business units. The most business units statistically in Bandung, in the economic sphere middle-middle and middle income. then choose the one that is considered to maximize the expected benefits in a shorter period of time. Thus, the difference in income between rural and urban can be a reference for projecting the migration rate. The high rate of migration in Bandung affect the movement of the city's economy. Bandung rate of the economy is likely to increase in the last five years. Economic growth is directly proportional to the number of transactions that can be seen from the increasing number of business units. The most business units statistically in Bandung, in the economic sphere middle-middle and middle income. then choose the one that is considered to maximize the expected benefits in a shorter period of time. Thus, the difference in income between rural and urban can be a reference for projecting the migration rate. The high rate of migration in Bandung affect the movement of the city's economy. Bandung rate of the economy is likely to increase in the last five years. Economic growth is directly proportional to the number of transactions that can be seen from the increasing number of business units. The most business units statistically in Bandung, in the economic sphere middle-middle and middle income. The high rate of migration in Bandung affect the movement of the city's economy. Bandung rate of the economy is likely to increase in the last five years. Economic growth is directly proportional to the number of transactions that can be seen from the increasing number of business units. The most business units statistically in Bandung, in the economic sphere middle-middle and middle income. The high rate of migration in Bandung affect the movement of the city's economy. Bandung rate of the economy is likely to increase in the last five years. Economic growth is directly proportional to the number of transactions that can be seen from the increasing number of business units. The most business units statistically in Bandung, in the economic sphere middle-middle and middle income.

Changes in society will basically involves almost every aspect or facet of society. In accordance with the statement, it also happens to migrants. Migrant workers sooner or later in his life would certainly have the name change. To view the causes of change in society can not be explained by a single factor. Since talking changes then talk about complexity. On the other hand, the mobility of the younger generation is a dynamic aspect to look for employment. A young man can only move from one field to venture into other business fields. The young generation of the village generally choose a job that can provide a regular wage, either as factory workers, shop and salon employees, civil servants, and so on.

Wages routinely allow workers who had been married to sustain life, and those who have married for saving (capital for marriage) and purchase goods that are consumptive, such as mobile phones and clothing latest model, body care and hair salon (for women) and crediting the motor (male). Almost no one used their earnings to the activities of 'productive'. Meanwhile, on the side of the industry, as well as labor issues elsewhere, young women the choice to plant on the grounds of productivity higher than workers older and not much demanding higher wages and welfare, and not frequently moved around the work (Chrysantini 2007) ,

One of the reasons that become the background is a desire to show progress in the economic sector of society at large. Whether we realize it or not, that kind of thinking to encourage various urban sector development programs. This may have implications for regional inequality both from differences in demographic, cultural, and economic development model applied, including human resources in rural areas, it became part of the pull factors to an increase in migration from the village. As a result, the poverty of rural communities thrive because there is no process of development that prioritizes rural areas both physically tangible good infrastructure and patterns of awareness of the meaning of pengtingnya equal rights under the law. Differences in economic development model that is applied often as a consequence of the rapid increase in revenues memiliki Part of the population access to economic development dealing with most of the residents are getting poorer as a result of not having access to the economic development. (Tjiptoheriyanto 1997; Tacoli whose 1998; Pranadji and Hastuti 2004: 2).

Thus, it can be stated that the high level of rural economic migration was motivated by economic conditions that are not more competitive rural compared with urban economy. The presumption is strengthened with the establishment of the national development policies, the poverty standard drawn up by the government in the form of grouping people based on family welfare and pre-prosperous with indicators of well-being of the community showed that the level of welfare of the rural population is below the urban community (Nugroho, 2006: 2).

On the other hand, the low levels of well-being of rural areas due to several characteristics, including: low level of labor productivity, the high level of poverty, and the poor quality of rural settlements. This condition occurs among others related to the intervention of new cultural values that brought migrants from the goal area. Negative picture in the household use of the remittances of migrant workers, among other luxury goods consumption is excessive. This condition can at least be the trigger further aggravation of the differences between the recipients of remittances and non-recipients, even could bring social envy and conflict, causing inflation at the local level (Mantra, et al 1989: 86; Setiadi 2002; Deshingkar 2004; Mayers 1998 and Ruiz - Arranz 2006, in the Deans, et al, 2006: 4).

The changes in the migrant labor include socio-cultural changes and the level of welfare. This is as a result of interaction and activities done in place now. The different conditions and circumstances in terms of both geographic, industrial shades, people who have different backgrounds in terms of ethnicity, religion, economic class affects a change in migrant labor.

This study aimed to describe and analyze the social behavior of migrant workers in the industrial sector in the city, as well as describe and analyze the factors underlying the social behavior of migrant workers in the industrial sector in the city.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Social behavior**

Human behavior is a set of behaviors that are owned by men and are influenced by the customs, attitudes, emotions, values, ethics, power, persuasion, social norms (the influence of social pressure), control of personal behavior (the belief that one of the hard or not doing something behaviors) and genetics. individual behavior that takes place in relation to environmental factors would result from the effects of, or changes in environmental factors, lead to changes in behavior (Ritzer, 1992: 82).

### **Labor**

Pengertian labor or manpower includes residents who have or are working, looking for work and other activities (such as going to school and taking care of the household); even when you're not working they are considered to be physically capable and at times can go to work. In practical terms, the definition of labor force is defined as the working age population (Simanjuntak, 1985). According to Law No. 13 of 2003 employment neighbor, which is called as labor is any person who is able to work in order to produce better goods and services to meet their own needs and the community. Sumarsono (2003) state labor as all those who are willing to work. Understanding the labor force includes those who work for themselves or family member who does not accept payment in the form of wages; or those who are willing to work and able to work but there is no employment so involuntarily unemployed. Dumairy (1996) defines the work force is aged population in the working age limit. While the Central Bureau of Statistics defines the labor force (manpower) as the entire population of working age (15 years and above) have the potential to produce goods and services.

### **Social interactions**

Social interaction is key to all social life, because without social interaction, there will be no life together. Meets mere bodily individuals will not result in social life within a social group. According Soekanto (Suryono, 2002: 61) "Social interaction is a key condition the occurrence of social activities." Society as a process of interaction terbagimenjadi two views are based organisms and mechanisms.

Both of these views have similarities and differences. The similarities these two views are both not recognize human freedom in its own building society and responsible for the results. In this case the common life is seen as an objective result of objective laws that plays off of the willingness subjective. As for the differences, both concerning conception of society and social phenomena. The organism view society as a whole of life in which individuals occupy a subordinate position (subordinate) and functional like organs.

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **Research Approach**

The approach used in this research is using descriptive qualitative approach, that is to say, the troubleshooting procedures using data expressed verbal and classification is theoretical, not processed through mathematical calculations with various statistical formulas.

#### **Research focus**

1. Migrant Workers' Social Behavior
  - a. The attitude towards the family, community and workplace.
  - b. Action family environment, society and work
  - c. Decision lingkungan family, society and work
2. Factors behind
  - a. Internal factors :
    - 1) Family environment,
    - 2) Lingkungan Masyarakat, and
    - 3) Work environment.
  - b. External factors

#### **Data Analysis Technique**

Activity data analysis in this research is done continuously and continuously from beginning to end of the study, both on the field and off the field. Analysis of the data in the field include recording, coding (coding) and interpretation while on the information obtained at each step of the research activities.

### **IV. DISCUSSION**

#### **Overview Social Behavior Migrant Workers Industrial Sector in Bandung Seen From Attitudes, Actions and Decision**

Inequality strategy of development between rural and urban yield gap between urban and rural areas. Where urban growth rapid socio-economic development and the opposite happens poverty and impoverishment in the countryside. The gap between urban and rural areas into factors causing massive urbanization by the villagers. This urbanization with the aim of improving the economic life of the family. Dense urbanization without equipped with sufficient skills and education of villagers who migrate, eventually change the dynamics in the city. Cities become crowded by urban people looking for jobs. Those who can not be accommodated in the formal sector ultimately choose to exist in the informal sector. Not only the men who do urbansisi, but the number of women who did urbanization is also not small. This is caused by women is a subject that greatly harmed by the agricultural system (green revolution) in Indonesia. With skill and low education, of course, women in rural areas can not be actively involved in the process of modern agriculture (using sophisticated machines) in the production process. This is because women are not given special education to operate tools of modern agriculture.

#### **1. Community Rural and Urban Communities**

In modern society, often distinguished between rural communities (rural community) and urban communities (urban community). According Soekanto (1994), the difference is actually not related to the public understanding of the simple, because in modern society, no matter how small a village, there are definitely influences of the city. Differences in rural communities and urban communities, in its essence is gradual. We can distinguish between rural and urban communities, each of which has its own characteristics. Each has a self-contained system, with social functions, structures and social processes are very different, sometimes said to be "the opposite".

#### **2. Overview of the Family**

Once a family is formed, a family member who is in it have their respective duties. A work to be done in family life is called the function. Family function, according to Hendi (2001), is a job or task to be done inside or outside the family. Issues of family crisis can be expected to appear as a malfunction of the tasks and

role of the family. Sociologically, according to Melly (1993), the family demanded a role and function to achieve a prosperous society inhabited by individuals (family members) are happy and prosperous. Family functions need to be observed as a task that must be played by the family as the smallest social institution. Based on the cultural and sociological approach, family functioning is 1) a biological function, 2) the function of education, 3) a religious function,

### **3. Social change**

Sociologists and anthropologists have many questioned the restrictions on the notion of social change. Kingsley (in Soekanto, 1994) defines social change as changes occur in the structure and functioning of society. According to MacIver (in Soekanto, 1994) social change is the changes in social relations or a change in the balance of social relations. Clear that the definition of social change is not manifest in the forms and outward behavior, for example, deviating from that time and may have become a common phenomenon. What is important is the change of meanings or new interpretation of the new phenomenon anyway. Referring to the views Gerth and Mill (in Soekanto, 1994), there are three key questions regarding the change: what is meant by such changes,

In this context, a change that can be studied concerning social change in the countryside during and after labor migrants returning from migration to the cities or abroad. The first essence of human existence in the family and society, is determined by how they can develop themselves and have the ability to meet their needs. As stated by Soekanto (1994). The second substance is an adjustment factor to the socio-cultural situation, which is associated with the facility of life, norms, and values of life.

In a rural environment, economic aspects and agrarian culture is the dominant factor affecting social change, their housing, and social morphology. The problem, in the middle of the imbalance between rural and urban significant changes in social, economic and cultural. In the area or village that became migrant labor dispatch center to the city or abroad, change it immediately seemed not as dominant factor agrarian culture, but the culture of migration.

### **4. Social Function of Family Orientation Changes**

#### **a. functions of Education**

- 1) During the wife / mother into the care of children of migrant workers, mostly by husbands helped by his grandparents, but there are still a small fraction of children are neglected.
- 2) During the wife / mother is a migrant labor force guiding children's learning is largely done by the husband assisted by his grandparents, other relatives such as uncles and aunts also play a role in guiding children's learning.
- 3) Exemplary behavior during the wife / mother is a migrant labor force widely shared by the father, grandmother / grandfather, uncle and other family ie / aunt.
- 4) The function of children's education in general while the wife / mother is a migrant labor performed by a husband who is assisted by other families, especially the grandfather / grandmother and uncle / aunt.

#### **b. Investment Function of Religious Values**

The research result shows that women crisis centers for the wife / mother is a migrant workers planting done by many religious values and ustazd husband at the mosque or madrasa. Planting religious values are also assisted by other family is the grandfather / grandmother or uncle / aunt. Although much help in teaching the value of religion, but there are still children who are neglected in terms of cultivation of religious values.

The function of religion given by ustazd in the mosque or madrasa, especially regarding the teaching of religious principles. Other religious functions as an example and involving children in religious activities would be hard done by others. This is what might be the cause of their children who feel neglected in the fulfillment of their religious functions. The role of parents (father and mother) is very important in the context of religious values in their planting.

#### **c. Function Affection**

- 1) During the wife / mother is a migrant labor force largely father / husband trying to pour affection for her children. Giving affection for her children is also done by other family members, especially the grandfather / grandmother or uncle / aunt. But there are still displaced children in the functioning of this affection.
- 2) Most remain harmonious family relations during and after the mother / wife into migrant labor, but there is also a family relationship to be a mess, full of suspicion, and discord.

We know that the most decisive figure in the future individual child is the mother. The strategic position of the mother is inherent in the form of a special relationship between mother and child. Physical separation of mother and child at birth physically, do not disconnect emotional and social relations between the two (Moeljarto, 1987). Mother remains a sticky object (attachment object) or primary liver tether child. From the statement above, it can be said that the role of the mother is needed in the fulfillment of children's affection.

This has led to the persistence of the children who feel unfulfilled function of affection, although the father (husband) has the devoted affection to their children. Maternal function in meeting the needs of affection on his son's hard to be replaced by others.

**d. Socialization function**

Environmental monitoring, socialization is child's play. During the mother / wife be migrants supervision of playmates for the children are mostly done by the husband, but still quite a lot of children who are not supervised by his father. Help supervision of children is also done by the grandfather / grandmother or uncle / aunt.

There are still children who are not supervised by the father or other relatives, show that the mother's role in the supervision of children is necessary and difficult to replace. This is due to the nature of a mother who is quite painstaking and promote feelings in clicking supervise their children. Another thing that is very important and is owned by a mother is patience. He patiently give guidance to the child about social life and social norms-noma, so life around can be understood by children.

**e. Biological function**

1) During wife into labor migrants, mostly men can resist the biological needs by fasting or other positive activities. But still there is a husband who can not stand that he had an affair with another woman and they got divorced.

2) During wives become migrant workers, meeting the needs of clothing, food, and shelter are mostly done by the husband (father) and assisted by other families, especially the grandfather / grandmother or uncle / aunt.

**f. Protection function**

1) During the wife / mother is a migrant labor force nearly half of them do not regularly send money for daily needs (eating) and that means there are some who regularly send money for daily needs (eating) it.

2) For your wife / mom into labor migrants send money, then most of the cost for the purposes of sehar-day (meal) is borne by the husband and assisted by other family is the grandfather / grandmother or uncle / aunt. Therefore, most of their children are not malnourished, but there are still children who are malnourished.

**5. Against Matter Orientation Changes**

Change the orientation of the material from which one of the family members becoming migrant labor. Change the orientation of the material revealed by several indicators, among others: consumption, production, and life orientation. The definition of consumption is the utilization of the money obtained from their salaries for become migrant workers used to buy consumer goods. The production is the opposite of consumption, which use the money for the benefit of productive or as working capital. While the orientation of life is their outlook on life goals associated with the material they have.

**Factors underlying the Social Behavior of Migrant Workers Industrial Sector in Bandung Seen From Attitudes, Actions and Decisions**

**Internal factors**

The issue of migration in general is actually very related to the pattern of the relationship between people who woke up long before the modern human civilization awakened. In various dimensions that follow migratory activity that develops has undergone a shift in meaning or conception, here obviously talking about the migration process in the context of development of regional, national and local macro can hardly be avoided, in addition to the tendency of concentration kelompo-groups of new migrants in a region mainly urban into a phenomenon that can not be avoided (Abdul Haris, 2005).

In the concept of sociology, according to Kimball Young and Raymond W. Mack (in Soekanto, 1999) suggest that social mobility (social structure), namely: certain patterns that govern the organization of a social group. The social structure includes the properties of the relationship between the individuals in the group and the relationship between individuals and the group. For example, someone who works as a teacher and then moving and changing jobs becomes the owner of the bookstore, he did social mobility (social mobility).

According to Sorokin (in Soekanto, 1999) the types of social mobility of principle there are two kinds: social mobility are horizontal and vertical social mobility. A horizontal social mobility is an individual transition or other social objects are equal. While the vertical social mobility is intended as a social movement of people or objects from a social standing position at the other, unequal, and see the meaning of social mobility of the population (population mobility) as a special motion, physically or geographically with different objectives. But actually its main significance is for the sake of economic improvement and improvement of education level. The population movement takes place from rural to urban, rare otherwise.

### **1. Incentives Doing Migration**

Based on the description in the description of migrant families, it was found several factors driving migration are:

- a. Depletion of natural resources at the place of origin;
  - b. The narrowing of the employment;
  - c. The reason for employment or marriage;
  - d. Pressure or political discrimination of religion, tribe in the area of origin;
  - e. Natural disasters or outbreaks of disease.
2. Doing Attractor Factor Migration

In addition to factors driving migration there is also a pull factor in the location of migrant Based on the description in the description of migrant families, then found some pull factors do migrants, namely:

- a. The agreement to enter suitable employment;
- b. The opportunity to earn a better income;
- c. The chance of getting a higher education;
- d. The environment and living conditions more pleasant;
- e. The pull of those expected as a place of refuge.

While Everett (translation by Hans Daeng: 1984) analyze the influence of people take the decision to migrate and the migration process is shortened to four subject, namely: first the factors contained in the regions of origin; secondly, the factors contained in the destination; The third barrier between, and; all four personal factors.

### **3. Social aspects**

The family of the wife of many who helped foster children of migrant families. Interaction and communication between migrant keluarga with the wife's family more than the interaction and communication with the husband's family.

This is because the primary responsibility in maintaining, upbringing and development of children after bermigran husband is in the hands of the mother (wife). The relationship between the wife with the wife's family would generally closer and more intimate than the relationship of the husband's family. Generally speaking migrant families still try to maintain a good family relationship to the family of the wife and the husband's family.

The views and Theoretical Thought

- a. Social relationships are dynamic is the basic concept of social interaction among individuals, between groups of people, as well as among individuals with human groups;
- b. Forms of social behavior; in the form of a more specifically a form of interaction among people inetraksi is a reciprocal process by which a person or group of people, causing a reaction of a person or group of people who are affected.

The depiction of view of theoretical thinking and field indicates that migrant families have good relationships and patterns in terms of the pattern of the relationship between the neighbors and the community is maintained because the wife of migrant families also stay abreast of the activities carried out in the village. Seeing the condition of the social relations pertaining to migrant families, then Soekamto (1990) states that the family is the small groups (small group) within the framework of a particular community. From the sociological angle of view, the family is not merely seen as a "kinship group" consisting of father mother and son collected on consanguinity and marriage, but also placed as the smallest unit of society (Usman, 1998).

### **4. Economic aspects**

Source of financial revenue is the main family of the husband. Money remittances from husbands erratic and sometimes much less, but if averaged averaged can be more than Rp 1 million per month. This income is not enough to meet all of life, clothing and housing. Some wives of migrant families work together to make money such as construction workers and sales. Sometimes there is a shortage of family money. To cover the shortage, there are wives who borrow money from their parents or the husband's parents. Later, after no money remittances from new husband paid the debt. Sometimes also the parents of the wife or husband's parents lack of money, so sometimes borrow money at keluarga migrants and later paid after the money parents. So here seen that happen borrowing between migrant families with parents. At the time of return migrants and accidental husband brought a lot of money, then there is a little unusual set aside to be given to parents. One of the characteristics of the network created by former migrant generation is economic independence between the area of origin and destination.

## **External factors**

### **1. Migrants Impact on Social Conditions**

The husband left the wife who perform migrant realize that nurturing, upbringing and development of children is the duty and responsibility of parents. Wives who lost their husbands, would have the duty and responsibility greater to children in nurturing, upbringing and development of children than in case of a husband at home. At no time was the husband, the husband and wife take over responsibilities at home. This is in accordance with Hugo (in Baso 1990) that the separation between husband and wife for long periods of time, causing the women and children sometimes take over roles traditionally has not been done.

With the migration, then the husband did not participate maintain, raise and educate their children. Children are sometimes searched and asked his father, especially when there are problems such as pain, when her mother scolded or fighting with other children. At that time, the children expect their love and protection of his father while his father bermigran. It is a negative impact on children psikologi conditions such as being less attention to the tasks and responsibilities of the father of the child.

The depiction of thought / view teorisasi with field findings showed that migrant families have a pattern of relationships that are strained because they are less met, the children of migrant families are not too familiar with it.

It reinforces that social relations within the family impact also on children's development in dealing with fellow friends. According to education leaders that the motivation of children bermigran with no bermigran is high. This is in contrast with the views of the authors that children whose parents are not bermigran with bermigran have little motivation to improve education. It is characterized by the presence of a few children who drop out of school after primary school, in case the government has set a 9-year compulsory education and free education for school children at 9 years of basic education.

### **2. Against Impact of Economic Migration**

Source of financial income families mostly from the husband. There are families that only earn revenue from migrant husbands who do, there are also some additional menci wife who finance through helping mason work, selling cakes and sell in the market.

The job is limited and with very low incomes. The result is the only to meet the needs of a very simple life. The result can not be expected to buy food that meets nutritional needs, clothing, a good home and school. If they do not do migrants it is clear that very difficult to meet the needs of a viable economy. Supposed to be:

- a. Creating a balance between urban and rural economy.
- b. Balance a more viable economic opportunities between rural and urban is an important element that can not be separated in a strategy to address the problems of unemployment in rural and urban

The depiction of the views / thoughts of theoretical and field findings show that the condition of the migrant family better in economic terms when compared to not migrate, because of the migration of economic income could increase.

It is an impact that by doing migrant family needs can be helped, compared to before the migrants, it also nearly largely perceived by other migrants. It also indicates that migrants have a positive impact on the family economic conditions increase the family income.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

### **1. Overview Social Behavior Migrant Workers Industrial Sector in Bandung Seen From Attitude, Decisions and Actions**

Social change is the changes in social relations or a change in the balance of social relations. Clear that the definition of social change is not manifest in the forms and outward behavior, for example, deviating from that time and may have become a common phenomenon. Changes experienced by migrant workers after the return of large cities have positive and negative impacts. As an explanation, they become more individualis, individualism have a negative impact if it encourages people to work more productively. apart from that on the other side of individualism also resulted in the emergence of selfishness and indifference toward others. Moreover, as the impact of individualism relationship between individuals could be disrupted. Thus, the influence of modernity in natural migrant workers are not to be judged positively or negatively because it depends on how society and individuals to provide an assessment in accordance with the cultural context of each.

- a. If the terms of social conditions is the reduced interaction, affection, guidance, encouragement and protection of the child's father. Prevent any conflicts due to limited employment opportunities, job competition is tight and a lack of revenue.
- b. If the terms of the economic conditions are increasing family income and level of fulfillment of the needs of families.
- c. Social relations between family patterns especially husbands, relatives and the community very well. Interaction and communication between migrant keluarga with the wife's family more than the interaction



and communication with the husband's family. The wife tried to maintain a good family relationship to the wife's family and husband's family. When the husband came (to return home), her husband has always been to elderly husband and wife's parents.

- d. The pattern of economic relations that happen is the pattern of family relationships, which at the time of migrant families experiencing a shortage of money, then they usually borrow with their parents, there will be no new request to borrow the same laws. And vice versa, when parents lack of money, then they usually borrow child / son. At the time the husband comes and there happens to be a lot of money was taken, then there is usually a little set aside for the elderly husband and wife's parents.
2. Factors underlying the social behavior of migrant workers in the industrial sector in the city do migrants are:
  - a. The driving factors for migration is the low income migrant families, narrowing employment, depletion of natural resources.
  - b. Pull factors do circular migration is their friends who were invited to migrate, the availability of jobs are plentiful and the amount of income at the destination, making the family economy is higher than that do not migrate.

### References

- [1]. Chrysantini, Pinky. 2007, *Berawal Dari Tanah; Melihat Kedalam Aksi Pendudukan Tanah*, Yayasan Akatiga, Bandung.
- [2]. Deshingkar, Priya. 2004. *Understanding the Implications of Migration for Pro-poor Agricultural Growth*. paper prepared for the DAC POVNET Agriculture Task Group Meeting, Helsinki, 17 – 18 June, 2004.
- [3]. Dumairy. 1996. *Perekonomian Indonesia*. Erlangga. Jakarta.
- [4]. Mantra, Ida Bagoes dan Kasto. 1989. *Analisa Migrasi Indonesia berdasarkan Data Sensus Penduduk Tahun 1971 dan 1980*. Yogyakarta: BPS dan Pusat Penelitian dan Studi Kependudukan Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- [5]. Martin, Anthony Dio. 2003. *Emotional Quality Management*. Cetakan. Kedua, Arga. Jakarta.
- [6]. Melly Sri Sulastri Rifai. (1993). *Tugas-Tugas Perkembangan Dalam Rangka Bimbingan Perawatan Anak*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- [7]. Moeljarto, T. 1987. *Politik Pembangunan, Sebuah Analisis, Konsep, Arah dan Strategi*. Tiara Wacana. Yogyakarta.
- [8]. Nugroho, Riant. 2006. *Public Policy*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- [9]. Pranadji, T dan E.L. Hastuti. 2004. *Transformasi Sosio-Budaya Dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan. Analisis Kebijakan Pertanian*, (1)2:77-92, Maret 2004. Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian. Bogor
- [10]. Ritzer, George. 1992. *Sosiologi Ilmu Pengetahuan Berparadigma Ganda* (Penyadur Alimandan). Jakarta : Rajawali Pers.
- [11]. Simanjuntak, Payaman J. 1985. *Pengantar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia*. Jakarta: Penerbit FE UI.
- [12]. Soekanto, Soejono. 1990. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.
- [13]. Soekanto, Soerjono. 1999. *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Universitas Indonesia. Press. Jakarta.
- [14]. Sumarsono, Sonny. 2003. *Ekonomi Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia dan Ketenagakerjaan*. Graha Ilmu. Yogyakarta.
- [15]. Tacoli, Cecilia. 1998. Rural-Urban Interactions : A Guide to the Literature. *Environment and Urbanization Journal*. Vol. 10. No. 1.
- [16]. Tjiptoherijanto, Prijono. 1997. *Migrasi, Urbanisasi dan Pasar Kerja di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.
- [17]. Usman, Sunyoto. 1998. *Pembangunan dan pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta.

IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 5070, Journal no. 49323.

Tommy Hariyanto. "Social Behavior Migrant Labor (Study of Social Realities of Migrant Workers in The Industrial Sector Bandung City West Java Province)." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. vol. 24 no. 03, 2019, pp. 28-36.