



Understanding non-permanent mobility: Factors influencing resident movement in Racang Welak Village, Welak Subdistrict, West Manggarai Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: The factors of mobility in this study refer to the push and pull factors influencing the non-permanent mobility of the residents of Racang Welak Village, Welak Subdistrict, West Manggarai Regency. Most of the residents in Racang Welak Village are seasonal farmers. Non-permanent mobility is influenced by good accessibility and sufficient access to technology. The area of Racang Welak Village cannot fully meet the needs of the local community, leading them to seek employment outside their area despite the strategic potential of Racang Welak to boost their economy. **Method:** The objectives of this study are to identify the factors that cause the residents of Racang Welak Village, Welak Subdistrict, West Manggarai Regency, to engage in non-permanent mobility. This research is a descriptive qualitative study. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, and documentation. The sample consists of residents of Racang Welak Village who participate in non-permanent mobility. **Result:** The results of this study show that the fertile soil conditions in Racang Welak Village allow for the cultivation of various types of crops, resulting in many residents working as seasonal farmers. Seasonal farmers whose needs are not met locally often seek information about job opportunities elsewhere. With information received from family members in the destination area, the residents of Racang Welak Village decide to work in other regions without the initial intention to settle there. **Conclusion:** The push factors for non-permanent mobility among Racang Welak residents include unmet needs in their home area. Despite having to bear transportation costs, they still choose to engage in non-permanent mobility. The pull factors include a pleasant environment, good social interactions, and job opportunities obtained through relatives in the destination area. Additionally, the work locations are strategic and offer jobs that match their professional skills, resulting in higher incomes. **Novelty/Originality of this study:** This research aims to identify the push and pull factors of non-permanent mobility and how the inability to meet local needs drives residents to seek employment outside the region. These findings apply to designing local economic development policies that can reduce dependence on non-permanent mobility by increasing job opportunities and accessibility in the region of origin.

KEYWORDS: pull factors; push factors; regional characteristics.

1. Introduction

Individuals often have needs that cannot be fulfilled in their hometowns, prompting both permanent and non-permanent population mobility (Fajriyani, 2020). Population mobility involves people moving from one region to another for specific, temporary purposes (Agrista, 2015). This movement, along with birth and death rates, affects

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population dynamics such as the size, composition, and spatial distribution of populations (Inestasia, 2018). Mobility is driven by the need to meet living requirements and boost income.

The current impact of mobility is due to differences in resource potential and education levels. Employment is the primary reason influencing social mobility. Several factors drive rural residents to move, including small agricultural land sizes, the lack of job opportunities outside the agricultural sector in their home region, agricultural technology, large family sizes, government policies affecting agricultural income, and local customs (Abustam, 1989 in Permana, 2017).

The concept of area differentiation in geography suggests that interactions between regions will develop because each region differs from others due to supply and demand dynamics (Agrista, 2015). Advances in technology and communication, along with rapid infrastructure development, also influence population mobility. Employment is the most significant factor in mobility. As Abustam, 1989 in Permana 2017 states, factors driving rural residents to move include shrinking agricultural land sizes, large family sizes, lack of job opportunities outside agriculture, technology affecting agricultural income, and local customs.

Mobility occurs due to push and pull factors. The push factors include limited job opportunities in both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, limited educational facilities, and primarily the opportunity to increase income (Gunawan et al., 2017). Khairuddin, 1992 in Permana 2018 states that pull factors are everything that motivates a person to leave their area and move to another destination. Non-permanent mobility typically occurs due to job opportunities, income potential, and the proximity of the destination. People tend to choose locations not far from their homes because they need to manage their fields, farms, and livestock. The decrease in job opportunities in their home regions is due to population growth and shrinking agricultural land, leading to increased unemployment, which is a significant push factor for social mobility.

Essentially, population mobility refers to the geographical movement of people, according to Rusli (Permana, 2017). The difference between these terms lies in permanence and non-permanence. Migration is the geographical movement of people. In terms of non-permanent population movement, it includes circular and commuting movements (Citra & Sarmita 2016). The movement of people across second-level administrative boundaries without the intention to settle in the destination area is defined as population mobility according to Tjiptoherijanto (Permana, 2017).

The movement from one area to another, whether for a short period or a long duration, constitutes population mobility. Another definition of population mobility is the movement or relocation of people from one place to another within a specific period. Fundamentally, population mobility is driven by differences in growth and the unequal distribution of development facilities across regions. People who find the facilities in their area inadequate will move to areas with better facilities. Initially, population mobility was predominantly non-permanent, involving short-distance movements for a brief period without the intention to settle in the destination area.

Based on the opinions of various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that population mobility is the movement of people across administrative boundaries without the intention of settling in the destination area.

1.1 Mobility population

Population mobility is a vital strategy for rural communities to increase their income (Santoso, 2019). It differs from birth and death rates, as mobility is not a constant figure like birth and death rates. Thus, population projections usually do not include mobility factors. When population mobility is considered, it assumes that the volume and direction of mobility in a region follow historical patterns over several years.

Based on Mantra. (2003) defines population mobility as the movement and change of residence across regional boundaries over a certain period. Regional boundaries are

administrative units considered beneficial compared to the place of origin, while the time boundary is determined by a convention or agreement. There is currently no consensus among experts on defining these boundaries within a specific time frame, as it depends on the scope of the study area chosen by each researcher.

1.2 Forms of population mobility

Population mobility is classified into two types: vertical and horizontal mobility. Vertical mobility, also referred to as status change or the shift from traditional ways of living to more modern lifestyles, typically involves changes in occupational status. For example, a person who initially works in the agricultural sector may later move to the non-agricultural sector. According to Alamin. (2015), horizontal mobility, often called geographic mobility, refers to the movement of people across territorial boundaries to another area for a certain period. Generally, these territorial boundaries include administrative regions such as provinces, districts, sub-districts, villages, or hamlets. A summary of the forms of population mobility can be seen in the Table 1 below:

Table 1. Forms of Population Mobility (Results of Mantra Research in 1978)

No	Forms of mobility	Borderline	Deadline
1	commuting	Village (dukuh)	6 hours or more but still return to the area of origin on the same day
2	Stay overnight/lodging in the destination area	Village (dukuh)	More than a day but less than 6 months
3	Permanent/settled in the destination area	Village (dukuh)	6 months or more living in the destination area

(Mantra, 2003)

According to Fultri & Purwaningsih. (2018), horizontal population mobility follows the geographical science paradigm based on the space and time concept. This involves the use of territorial and temporal boundaries as indicators of horizontal population mobility. For further clarity, observe the scheme of the forms of population mobility as follows:

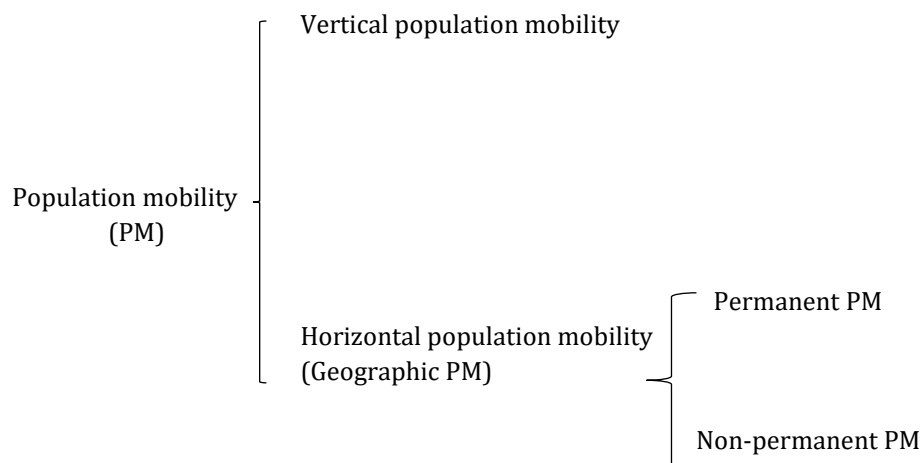


Fig. 1. Schematic form of population mobility (Mantra, 2003)

Population mobility can be categorized into two types: permanent mobility and non-permanent mobility. Permanent mobility refers to the movement of people with the intention to settle in the destination area, often called migration. In contrast, non-permanent mobility generally refers to the movement of people from one place to another without the intention to settle in the destination area. Non-permanent mobility, also known

as circular mobility, includes patterns of daily commuting, periodic, seasonal, and long-term mobility. Non-permanent or circular population mobility involves moving from one region to another without the intention to settle in the destination area. For example, according to the population census in Indonesia, non-permanent mobility can be defined as the movement of people across provincial, district, village, or sub-district boundaries for less than six months. According to the geographical paradigm based on the concepts of space and time, data on non-permanent residents is difficult to obtain (Hardari, 2016). This is because non-permanent or circular mobility participants do not report their departure to the village office of their origin nor do they report to the destination village (Permana, 2017).

According to Revenstein (Mantra, 2003 in Permana, 2017), the principles governing population mobility, also known as laws of population migration, are as follows: (a) Migrants tend to prefer destinations that are closer geographically. (b) The most influential factors for migrants include difficulties in finding jobs and earning income in their places of origin. To secure better employment and income opportunities, migrants must assess whether the destination areas offer higher living standards compared to their places of origin. (c) For migrants, information from relatives or friends who have already moved to the destination area is crucial. (d) Negative information typically diminishes the intention of individuals to migrate. (e) Generally, the greater the positive influence of the destination area, the higher the mobility rate. Similarly, higher income in the destination area correlates with increased frequency of mobility. (f) Migration patterns are often influenced by the direction and flow of population mobility originating from the sources of information obtained by migrants themselves. Migrants usually choose to reside in places where they have friends or relatives. (g) Migration patterns for individuals or groups are difficult to predict due to numerous influences or sudden events such as natural disasters, wars, and others. (h) Typically, migrants are unmarried compared to those who are already married. These principles outline the complex dynamics and factors influencing population migration behaviors.

1.3 Non-permanent mobility

Population mobility, specifically non-permanent mobility, involves the movement of people from one area to another without the intention of settling in the destination area. According to Steele (in Alamin, 2015), individuals who relocate to another area without initially intending to settle there are still classified as participants in non-permanent mobility, even if they end up staying in the destination area for an extended period. Population mobility is also a decision influenced by two opposing forces present in the area of origin. These forces are known as centripetal forces, which bind people to stay in their place of origin, and centrifugal forces, which compel people to migrate or leave their area. This viewpoint was put forward by an expert named Mitchel (Mantra, 2003, in Alamin, 2015). Centripetal forces are factors that tether individuals to their place of origin, such as ties to ancestral land, elderly parents, strong community ties, and sentimental attachment to their birthplace. On the other hand, centrifugal forces drive individuals to migrate or leave their area due to factors like limited job opportunities, inadequate educational facilities, among others. Individuals decide whether to stay in their place of origin or move and settle in a more promising area based on which force outweighs the other. Challenges arise when centripetal (binding) and centrifugal (driving away) forces are balanced, a situation commonly found in rural areas of developing countries.

1.4 Non-permanent mobility factors

The decision to rectify shortcomings in one aspect of life content during migration is influenced by various factors that prompt individuals to make such a decision. These migration factors include the following: Push factors in the area of origin: (a) Economic factors. Generally, people engage in mobility to improve their standard of living. Economic

factors are the primary drivers for population mobility in terms of migrating from their place of origin. (b) Transportation factors. Transportation facilities serve as a significant driver for population mobility. Accessible transportation facilitates economic opportunities, enhances job prospects, and facilitates access to education. Pull factors from the destination area: (a) Availability of job opportunities. (b) Opportunity to earn higher income. (c) Pleasant environmental conditions. (d) Advancements present at the destination.

According to Lee, the level of diversity in a region correlates with the volume of migration in that developing area. Both the area of origin and the destination area have their positive factors (+), negative factors (-), and neutral factors (0). Positive factors contribute to making a particular area desirable to live in. Negative factors, on the other hand, detract from the appeal of a region, prompting individuals to move away due to unmet needs.

The cumulative differences between these factors in a region often result in population migration flows. Additionally, Lee emphasizes that the magnitude of migration flows is also influenced by barriers such as transportation availability, relocation costs, and other factors. Moreover, individual factors play a crucial role, as personal perceptions—both positive and negative—of a region ultimately determine whether a person decides to relocate.

2. Methods

In this study, the researcher opted to use qualitative research. The rationale behind this choice is that the researcher aimed to delve deeper into the steps and stages involved in obtaining information or answers regarding phenomena or phenomena comprehensively related to the research issue, utilizing themselves as a small instrument. Qualitative research is employed to investigate conditions in natural settings where the researcher serves as a key instrument (Sugiyono, 2016).

In this study, the researcher chose a descriptive qualitative approach because they directly examined the location and thoroughly analyzed field data until saturation was achieved based on observed occurrences (Miles & Huberman, 2017). They further explained that data saturation is reached when no new data or information is obtained. This research method was employed to analyze events within the community environment through in-depth steps or processes.

In qualitative research, the presence of the researcher is crucial to obtain valid and accurate data that can effectively address various research questions posed. According to Sugiyono (2017), qualitative researchers act as human instruments responsible for setting research focus, selecting informants, collecting and analyzing data, interpreting findings, and drawing conclusions. Therefore, the researcher's presence is essential to directly observe phenomena in the field. Researchers serve as tools in conducting interviews, observations, acquiring and collecting data firsthand, and subsequently reporting on their research findings.

The researcher's presence at the research site primarily serves to gather data directly from available information. This data is collected through observation, interviews, and documentation (Moleong, 2017). It is crucial to be present in order to understand the issues firsthand and their potential solutions, conduct direct interviews, gather data, and ultimately report the research findings. Using these techniques allows the researcher to examine and collect data until the research questions and objectives are adequately addressed.

This research is conducted in Racang Welak Village, Welak District, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT). The choice of this location by the researcher is based on initial observations indicating its potential to address the research questions effectively. Additionally, the predetermined location is easily accessible for the researcher to conduct the study.

In this research, the researcher collected primary data through random sampling in the field. This approach was chosen due to constraints in manpower, funding, and time for

data collection in the field. According to Sugiyono. (2017), in this study, samples are the objects studied or the sources of data. The informants in this research are stakeholders and the community of Racang Welak Village. The reason the researcher selected them as primary data sources is because they are directly related to the research topic and have a deeper understanding of non-permanent population mobility.

The primary data in this study represents the findings of the research. This includes the characteristics of the Racang Welak Village community engaged in non-permanent population mobility, as well as the push and pull factors influencing non-permanent population mobility in Racang Welak Village. Primary data includes documentation or visual data such as photographs from interviews with 15 informants who are engaged in non-permanent population mobility.

Secondary data serves as supporting or reinforcing data for primary data, obtained not directly from informants but through literature review related to the research topic. Secondary data sources include literature, articles, journals, and relevant websites. In other words, secondary data is derived from literature review.

In this study, the researcher gathered data by exploring various sources such as literature, journals, and the internet to establish theoretical foundations that support and relate to non-permanent population mobility in Racang Welak Village, Welak District, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Result

Many individuals endeavor to engage in both permanent and non-permanent population mobility. However, what I will focus on here is those who engage in non-permanent population mobility. They believe that this allows them to find happiness and pursue the type of work that best suits them. When social mobility is high, despite differing social backgrounds, individuals still feel they have equal rights to achieve higher social status. Conversely, with low social status, most people may remain confined to the status of their ancestors, living within a closed social class. Social mobility is more feasible in open societies and among people willing to try new things because it offers greater opportunities to improve the welfare of their families. The motivating factors I will explain here are economic factors and transportation factors.

3.1.1 Economic factor

Leaving the village to improve economic conditions. By engaging in population mobility, people hope that their economic situation will improve. They believe that in the destination area, there will be greater job opportunities available. Mobility is a response caused by the economic disparities between different regions, which is why economic factors drive individuals to engage in mobility. As stated by Mr. F. J,

"I chose to work elsewhere because I need to provide for my family of 5, which I couldn't fully meet in my hometown" (Mr. F).

Similarly, another informant mentioned working elsewhere due to being a seasonal farmer and having 5 dependents to support. Therefore, to meet their daily living needs, they must work elsewhere. As explained by him,

"I work elsewhere because of my job as a seasonal farmer. While waiting for the harvest, I also have to meet my family's economic needs by working elsewhere. Besides, my family has quite a large burden with 4 dependents" (Mr. Y).

3.1.2 Transportation factors

In addition to economic factors, transportation is also a crucial factor in facilitating non-permanent population mobility. Adequate transportation infrastructure, such as roads in villages, can enhance local income, promote agricultural commercialization, and expand food production. This favorable condition is evident in Racang Welak Village, where easy transportation contributes to the ease of non-permanent mobility, with relatively low associated costs. As expressed by Mr. K. S:

"Instead of just keeping my motorcycle, I prefer to work outside my hometown. Even if it's just working at a workshop in the destination area, I return home weekly, considering that the journey from my hometown to the destination isn't too far, and the road conditions are decent" (Mr. K).

Another informant shared a similar view, highlighting how adequate accessibility and supportive transportation options encourage him to work elsewhere. He mentioned:

"Considering the good road conditions in Racang Welak Village, I can work elsewhere using my motorcycle. The distance I cover isn't too far, taking about an hour" (Mr. F).

Similarly, Mr. E emphasized that the manageable distance from his hometown and the availability of transportation options facilitate his mobility:

"I travel to Labuan Bajo, which takes approximately 2 hours due to good road conditions. I use my personal motorcycle for the journey" (Mr. E).

3.1.3 Attractive factors

Mobility fundamentally provides an opportunity to fulfill livelihood needs through relocation. It reflects disparities in development and uneven distribution of infrastructure, prompting people to move to other areas to meet their needs in their places of origin. Someone who resides in a luxurious residence is often considered wealthy by others, illustrating upward social mobility. Mobility involving assets is challenging to relocate and may undergo changes in value or benefits over time. The pulling factors in carrying out mobility are:

3.1.4 Job field

A region that grows and develops into a center of activity or attraction is often seen as a hope to improve living standards. Essentially, more developed areas are considered destinations to seek fortune from less developed regions. As expressed by the following informants:

"I work elsewhere because in my hometown, Desa Racang Welak, there are not many job vacancies given that most residents here are seasonal farmers. Therefore, I seek employment elsewhere that aligns with my profession as a construction worker, ensuring I have sufficient income to meet daily needs." (Mr. Y)

Mr. E also echoes a similar sentiment, stating that to sustain his livelihood, he works elsewhere as a construction worker. He gathers information from his neighbor, who is also in the construction trade. As he mentioned:

"I work elsewhere to meet my family's needs because in my hometown, there are no job openings suitable for my profession due to most people being seasonal farmers. Thus, I work

elsewhere as a construction worker to earn more income, ensuring I can support my family. I also gather information from my neighbor who works as a construction worker." (Mr. E)

3.1.5 Opportunity to earn income

The opportunity to earn income is a necessity that needs to be achieved to improve the standard of living of the community. As expressed by Mr. Yeremias, he works elsewhere to earn a higher income. As he stated:

"I work elsewhere to earn more income so that I can meet the needs of my family." (Mr. Y)

The same sentiment was echoed by the following informant, who stated that he works elsewhere to earn a higher income than what he earns in his hometown. As he mentioned:

"I choose to work elsewhere because my hometown income is not sufficient to meet my family's needs, so I work elsewhere to earn higher income." (Mr. Y)

Mr. E also expressed the same sentiment that he can earn a higher income in the destination area compared to his hometown. As he mentioned:

"I work elsewhere because I want to increase my family's income." (Mr. E)

The following informant also expressed the same sentiment, stating that he works elsewhere to earn a higher income. As he mentioned:

"I work elsewhere because in my hometown, I couldn't meet my living expenses, so I chose to work elsewhere and earn a high income." (Mr. F)

Based on the research findings above, it is evident that the residents of Racang Welak Village work elsewhere with the aim of earning a higher income.

3.1.6 Pleasant environment

The environmental condition is a primary factor in obtaining employment, where the environment at the destination offers ample job opportunities (Putrawan & Sari, 2015). As expressed by the following informant:

"In my destination, I feel warmly welcomed as I arrived here, greeted with open arms and friendly greetings from the people around my workplace." (Mr. K)

Mr. Y had a similar experience, stating that the community where he works is very pleasant and welcoming. As he mentioned:

"Working here is very enjoyable because the community is open and friendly. For instance, if I want to have coffee, I can visit my neighbors and they warmly receive us outsiders." (Mr. Y)

3.1.7 Advancements in the destination

Progress in the destination is one of the supporting factors for someone's mobility, as it promises opportunities to improve their standard of living. This progress in the destination holds its own allure, whether heard from family or experienced firsthand by individuals interested in mobility, be it economic opportunities, transportation, entertainment facilities, or extensive job openings. As articulated by Mr. K:

"I work in Ruteng, precisely at a strategically located workshop near transportation routes, attracting many visitors looking to repair their vehicles. Additionally, this area is a central hub within the city, which provides promising economic opportunities." (Mr. Kristoforus)

Mr. F also mentioned that his workplace in Lembor is strategically located along transportation routes with a considerable number of visitors, ensuring promising income. As he explained:

"I work in Lembor as a storekeeper for a building supplies shop, and the income is quite substantial due to its proximity to the main road connecting Labuan Bajo and Ruteng. Lembor also serves as a central market for the local community, where many residents purchase building supplies for homes and agricultural needs. Moreover, Lembor is known for its extensive rice fields." (Mr. F)

3.2 Discussion

According to Kurniawati (2016), the causes of non-permanent mobility are classified into two types: push factors and pull factors. Field researchers have also confirmed this, finding that non-permanent mobility factors are divided into:

3.2.1 Supporting factors

The main reason residents of Racang Welak Village engage in non-permanent mobility is to achieve higher income levels, even though they frequently commute back and forth, incurring transportation costs of around Rp 15,000. This is due to the limited job opportunities in the village. Based on this analysis, the researcher concludes that non-permanent mobility in Racang Welak Village is driven by push factors, such as the need to meet individual living requirements and the absence of sustainable job opportunities in their home area. Despite the transportation expenses, residents still opt for non-permanent mobility.

Field research findings also match Subhan's (2017) study, which highlighted that the push factor for non-permanent mobility among migrants is the insufficient job opportunities in their home regions to meet their needs. Consequently, these individuals seek employment elsewhere to gain experience and higher income, aiming for a better quality of life. Economic factors are a strong driving force behind most circular migrants' decision to move (Salama, 2017).

3.2.2 Attractive factors

The reasons residents of Racang Welak Village engage in non-permanent mobility include the availability of job opportunities in the destination area that match their professions, which help them meet their living needs. These job opportunities are often discovered through relatives or family members living in the destination area. Moreover, the destination's environment is very pleasant, with friendly and welcoming locals who are open to newcomers, making people from other villages feel comfortable and willing to stay. The strategic locations of these jobs also result in higher incomes. Based on this analysis, the researcher concludes that the pull factors for Racang Welak residents are influenced by the pleasant environment and positive social interactions, as seen from the information shared by relatives in the destination area. Additionally, the strategic job locations and availability of jobs that match their professions lead to higher incomes.

According to the field research findings, Mayangsari. (2020) also found that the pull factors for non-permanent mobility include promising income opportunities in the destination area, a pleasant living environment with welcoming locals, an attractive destination, and job openings that match the individuals' professions.

The differences and similarities between the current and previous research can be seen in Agrista's (2015) study titled 'circular mobility of pulau pisang residents to kota krui in 2013.' Agrista concluded that job opportunities in the home region were not a driving factor for circular mobility to Kota Krui, nor was the income level in the home region. Instead, 81.48% of respondents indicated that business opportunities in Kota Krui were the main pull factor for their circular mobility. In contrast, this study finds that the income level in Racang Welak Village is insufficient to meet economic needs. Therefore, to meet their economic needs, residents engage in non-permanent mobility.

The study by Alamin (2015) titled 'Factors Influencing Commuter Mobility of Residents from Tamban District to Banjarmasin City' identified the driving factors for respondents who commute to Banjarmasin City. For those working, it was due to the lack of job opportunities in their area of origin. For students, it was due to the limited educational facilities in their area of origin, compounded by the deteriorating transportation infrastructure from their area to Banjarmasin City. The pull factors for commuter mobility to Banjarmasin City for workers included the need to meet their livelihood needs. For students, it was the availability of diverse study programs; for tourists, the abundance of entertainment venues; for market-goers, the lower prices compared to their area of origin; and for those visiting family. The field research found that the driving factors included unmet economic needs in the area of origin, while the pull factor was the availability of job opportunities in the destination area.

The study by Permana (2017) titled 'Non-Permanent Mobility of Residents in Kedaton II Village, Batanghari Nuban District, East Lampung Regency' showed that the non-permanent mobility process involved 44 migrants, with 40 commuting and 4 boarding. The characteristics of non-permanent mobility actors are productive-aged male residents of Kedaton II Village, most of whom are married. They range from 20 to 60 years old with various educational levels. The push factors for non-permanent mobility are limited job opportunities and low income in the area of origin, while the pull factors are diverse job opportunities and higher wages in the destination area. Field research found that the push factor was unmet economic needs, and the pull factor was the availability of many job opportunities that matched their professions.

The study by Fultri & Purwaningsih. (2018) titled 'Non-Permanent Mobility of Residents in Nagari Canduang Koto Laweh, Canduang District, Agam Regency' showed that non-permanent mobility was dominated by women, productive-aged individuals, and students. The majority had a high school education, with incomes ranging from Rp. 1,100,000.00 to Rp. 2,000,000.00. The push factors for this mobility included difficulties in developing businesses and limited educational facilities in their area of origin. The pull factors were the more comprehensive facilities and educational opportunities in the destination area. The pattern of mobility was primarily circular. Field research showed that the push factors included the fact that most residents work as seasonal farmers, leading them to engage in non-permanent mobility to meet their economic needs. The pull factors were the high opportunities to find jobs that matched their professions.

Inestasia. (2018) research titled 'patterns of non-permanent mobility in low accessibility areas in sijnjung subdistrict, sijnjung regency' revealed that 95 out of 97 households engage in non-permanent mobility, with a majority being children (54 individuals or 57%). The majority of these individuals are male (58 or 61%), aged 16-28 years (35 or 37%), and have a junior high school education (22 or 23%). Most are students (32 or 34%) and do not have an income (32 or 34%). The predominant direction of mobility crosses subdistrict boundaries (49 or 51%), and the main reason for moving is work (63 or 66%). The common pattern is overnight stays (61 or 64%).

The similarities between these studies and the current research lie in their focus on the factors causing non-permanent mobility. However, differences exist in the identified push and pull factors. Agrista found that job opportunities and income levels in the home region were not push factors; rather, job opportunities in the destination area were pull factors. Alamin pointed out that a lack of jobs, education facilities, and good transportation in the home region were push factors, while diverse educational opportunities and entertainment

venues were pull factors. Permana noted limited job opportunities and low income in the home region as push factors, and diverse job opportunities and high wages in the destination area as pull factors. Fultri & Purwaningsih. (2018) highlighted the difficulty in developing businesses and limited education facilities in the home region as push factors, while better infrastructure and education in the destination area were pull factors. Inestasia did not specify push and pull factors for non-permanent mobility.

Considering the differences and similarities between previous and current research, the researcher concludes that a unique finding is that many residents engage in non-permanent mobility using private vehicles, while those without private vehicles use public transportation. Additionally, the researcher found that some residents of Racang Welak Village engage in non-permanent mobility to increase their income and gain new experiences to apply back home.

4. Conclusions

The reasons behind non-permanent mobility in Racang Welak Village can be understood through push and pull factors. Push factors involve the villagers' need to seek higher income. On the other hand, pull factors include the presence of job opportunities that align with their skills, the welcoming and friendly nature of the destination community, and the strategic locations of the jobs, leading to increased earnings.

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