

## **Planning Strategy for Managing Migration Flows at the City and District Levels in South Sulawesi**

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### **Abstract**

*This research investigates the complexities of managing migration flows at the city and district levels in South Sulawesi. It aims to provide insights into current trends, challenges, and successful strategies in this area. Utilizing a qualitative research methodology, this study investigates the migration dynamics occurring within the province, aiming to reveal noteworthy patterns and influential factors that contribute to the formation of migration trajectories. The results indicate a persistent pattern of migration from rural to urban areas, driven by economic incentives and advancements in living conditions. Intra-province migration is a notable phenomenon, characterized by individuals from smaller districts relocating to larger cities in search of educational opportunities, employment prospects, and access to modern amenities. The research emphasizes various obstacles, such as insufficient housing in urban regions and cultural conflicts that impact the process of social integration. This highlights the pressing need to tackle housing shortages and promote harmonious communities through cultural exchange initiatives and language training programs. Efficient strategies arise through the collaborative efforts of stakeholders, with a particular focus on fostering partnerships between local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community leaders. This collaborative approach allows for the customization of initiatives to address the specific needs of the local community. The utilization of data-driven decision-making has become a crucial instrument for making proactive policy adjustments, bolstered by qualitative insights.*

**Keywords:** *Migration, flows, South Sulawesi*

### **Introduction**

South Sulawesi, a province in eastern Indonesia, has seen significant population shifts and migratory patterns throughout the course of its history. South Sulawesi's cultural history, natural wealth, and bright economic future have made it a magnet for people from all across Indonesia and the rest of the world. Several factors, including as economic opportunity, urbanization, and social dynamics, mix delicately to produce the province's complex migratory environment. This introductory paragraph sets the stage for a discussion of the challenges associated with municipal and regional-scale migration management in South Sulawesi, with a focus on the value of sustainable development and the application of effective strategies.

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Migration is an integral part of human societies and has been extensively studied from many theoretical vantage points. According to Yanai et al. (2020), factors like economic inequality and social unrest have traditionally pushed and pulled people to migrate. South Sulawesi's historical importance in maritime trade and appealing potential for urban growth have contributed to the province's noticeable migration trends. Cities like Makassar, the provincial capital, and rural areas where traditional methods of subsistence coexist with modern aspirations both show signs of the dynamic aspects of migration (Devi, 2022).

A multifaceted strategy that takes into account both internal and external migration movements is required to provide a complete picture of migration trends in South Sulawesi. Historical records demonstrate that migration has had a profound effect on the province's social fabric. Through centuries of migration, driven mostly by trade networks and cultural exchanges, South Sulawesi has developed its diverse ethnic composition (Leong, 2019). It's also important to remember that economic disparities and the pursuit of a better standard of living continue to impact migration trends today. The Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), publishes an annual report containing useful data on the size and trajectory of migratory flows within the province.

However, the rapid pace of migration has raised a variety of concerns that need immediate attention. Demand for urban infrastructure, housing, and public services has increased as a consequence of urbanization. As a result of urbanization, individuals are moving to cities in search of better opportunities. The issues of overpopulation and the resultant strain on resources are therefore a reality in major cities like Makassar (Megahed & Ghoneim, 2020). The rising population is a serious problem for city planners and raises questions about the sustainability of current practices.

When planning for and implementing policies regarding migration, social integration is an important factor to keep in mind. Challenges in cultural adjustment and integrating into new communities are common for migrants. When people of different races and cultures come together, fostering mutual understanding between them becomes crucial to building harmonious communities (Bernstein et al., 2020). It is essential for long-term prosperity to ensure that migrants have equal access to public services like schools and hospitals.

Within the context of migration management, housing issues remain a high priority. Due to a lack of affordable housing options, squatter communities have sprung up on the outskirts of major towns. In addition to aiding in the growth of megacities, the phenomena may also pose problems for public health, safety, and ecological sustainability (Hatab et al., 2019). Urban planning, infrastructural development, and fostering collaboration between local authorities and communities are all essential to efficiently addressing these housing challenges. (Agudelo-Vera et al; 2011; Bernt, 2019).

The provincial government and various towns have responded to these problems by establishing a number of policies and programs. With the goal of reducing the number of people forced to move to urban areas, the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) aims to promote fair growth across the country. Furthermore, local governments have undertaken programs to increase community empowerment and better the lives of migrants and natives alike. These actions show that we recognize the need of integrated approaches to migration management that take into account economic, social, and environmental factors.

In light of the above, the study's major goal is to provide practical strategies for the control of migration patterns within South Sulawesi's urban and regional settings. Understanding the challenges posed by migration and providing a critical evaluation of existing policies and initiatives, this study intends to contribute to the discussion on sustainable development in the province. In the following sections, we'll delve into the findings, proposed strategies,

and barriers to implementation, illuminating the paths forward for effective migration management in South Sulawesi.

In conclusion, the migratory landscape of South Sulawesi is defined by a variety of complicated issues stemming from historical origins and continuing dynamics. The previous introductory material has offered a thorough overview of the migration trends seen within the province, the associated issues, and the existing regulatory framework. The following sections will provide a deeper dive into the findings concerning migration trends and challenges, offer suggestions for effective migration administration, and evaluate the possibility of and potential obstacles to implementing these suggestions. The major goal of this research is to make a significant contribution to the development of a comprehensive and long-term plan for efficiently regulating the flow of people throughout the urban and suburban areas of South Sulawesi.

## Methods

The study employed a qualitative research design to explore the complex dynamics of migration patterns at the city and district levels in South Sulawesi. The selection of qualitative research was made in order to facilitate a comprehensive examination of the complex elements associated with migration management. The subsequent sections delineate the methodology utilized. The study employed a qualitative research methodology to effectively capture the wide range of perspectives and experiences of different stakeholders engaged in the management of migration. This methodology facilitated the researchers in conducting an in-depth analysis of the fundamental factors and obstacles linked to migration at the community level. The process of data collection encompassed a comprehensive methodology, which incorporated semi-structured interviews with significant actors, including government officials, community representatives, migrants, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The conducted interviews yielded valuable qualitative data, enabling the participants to articulate their perspectives, apprehensions, and encounters pertaining to the phenomenon of migration. The research utilized qualitative content analysis as a systematic approach to analyze the interview data that was gathered. The transcribed interviews underwent a meticulous review process, during which they were subjected to coding and categorization in order to identify recurring themes, patterns, and variations. The utilization of an iterative process in data analysis facilitated a thorough investigation into the intricate aspects associated with the management of migration.

## Results and Discussion

### Urban-Rural Migration Dynamics

*"A steady trend of people moving from rural areas to urban centers has been spurred by the hope of better economic prospects and easier access to city services. In quest of better economic opportunities and living conditions, many people from rural areas migrate to cities like Makassar."*

The research findings reveal a distinct pattern of migration from rural regions to urban areas in South Sulawesi. The aforementioned statement emphasizes the underlying drive behind this phenomenon, elucidating the economic factors that serve as incentives for individuals residing in rural areas to pursue improved opportunities in urban settings. This phenomenon carries significant implications for both the regions from which individuals migrate and the regions where they settle, exerting a profound influence on economic and social dynamics.

### Intra-Province Migration Patterns

*"Interestingly, people are migrating within the province itself, from smaller districts like Pare-Pare and Palopo to larger towns like Makassar. This trend is being driven by people's desire to be closer to cities' centers of education, employment, and modern conveniences."*

The study explored the complex migration dynamics within the region of South Sulawesi. The aforementioned statement sheds light on the particular districts implicated and offers an understanding of the merits of residing in urban areas, such as the availability of educational prospects and convenient access to various amenities. This phenomenon highlights the necessity of implementing localized strategies in order to effectively accommodate and provide support for the increasing number of migrants relocating to urban areas.

### Infrastructure and Housing

*"As a result of the lack of reasonably priced housing in cities, squatter communities have mushroomed, often resulting in substandard living conditions and restricted access to essential services. Migrants' health and social integration depend on the housing shortage being resolved."*

The study uncovered a serious problem caused by an absence of suitable housing in urban areas. The sentence that was mentioned emphasizes one of the results of this problem: the growth of squatter camps. These slums, characterized by poor housing and urban design, emphasize the need to improve living circumstances for migrants and host communities.

### Social Integration

*"Community harmony has been compromised on occasion due to cultural differences between migrants and their hosts. It has been shown that establishing cultural exchange programs, language classes, and mutual awareness campaigns can help bring people together and lead to a more peaceful cohabitation."*

The research explored the intricacies of social integration. The aforementioned statement draws attention to the possible conflicts that can arise as a result of cultural diversity and underscores the necessity for purposeful interventions. Cultural exchange programs and language courses have emerged as viable strategies to alleviate tensions and foster meaningful interaction between migrants and host communities, thereby making a valuable contribution towards creating a more inclusive and cohesive society.

Migration is a complex phenomenon that profoundly influences the social, economic, and cultural structure of various regions across the globe. Migration dynamics at the city and district levels in South Sulawesi are fundamental elements of the socio-economic landscape of the province. This research investigates the multifaceted characteristics of migration flows, providing valuable insights into current patterns, accompanying difficulties, and successful approaches for handling this intricate phenomenon.

The research findings demonstrate a noticeable pattern of migration from rural to urban areas, which aligns with larger global trends. This phenomenon exemplifies the concept of "urban pull," wherein individuals are attracted to urban areas due to the perceived advantages of enhanced economic opportunities and improved standards of living. Economic factors, such as the availability of job opportunities and urban amenities, have a significant influence on the direction of migration patterns. The appeal of urban areas frequently resides in their capacity to provide employment opportunities with higher remuneration and improved quality of life (Tannerfeldt & Ljung, 2012; El Din et al., 2013). The phenomenon of migration from rural areas to urban centers, such as Makassar, is exemplified by the aspirations of individuals who are in pursuit of upward social and economic mobility.

The investigation conducted in this study offers a comprehensive analysis of intra-province migration, contributing to a more intricate comprehension of migration trends within the region of South Sulawesi. The phenomenon of individuals migrating from smaller regions to larger urban centers, such as Makassar, highlights the intricate dynamics of push and pull factors. The migration dynamic is influenced by the convergence of education and employment opportunities, along with the allure of contemporary amenities (Benneworth & Herbst, 2015). This trend is consistent with global research that emphasizes the significance of cities as hubs of economic activity and innovation.

Although migration presents various opportunities, it also presents a range of challenges that necessitate thoughtful deliberation. Insufficient housing in urban regions has resulted in the widespread emergence of informal settlements, which are distinguished by subpar living conditions and restricted availability of essential amenities. The issue of housing scarcity is not exclusive to South Sulawesi; on a global scale, the process of urbanization has placed significant strain on housing infrastructure, thereby requiring the implementation of inventive and resourceful approaches. The study underscores the importance of promptly addressing housing deficiencies in order to guarantee respectable living conditions for both migrants and host communities.

The concept of social integration plays a significant role in the management of migration, as it is influenced by the varied cultural backgrounds of both migrants and host communities (Carballo & Nerukar, 2001). The presence of diverse cultures within a society can occasionally result in social conflicts, highlighting the significance of cultivating a feeling of inclusion. The achievement of effective social integration necessitates purposeful endeavors, such as cultural exchange initiatives and language training. These initiatives serve to facilitate significant interaction, enhance intercultural comprehension, and contribute to the formation of cohesive communities.

In light of these challenges, the study delineates strategies that have demonstrated efficacy in the management of migration flows at the municipal and regional levels. The collaboration of stakeholders has emerged as a fundamental aspect, in line with the wider demand for partnerships between multiple agencies (Bäckstrand, 2006). Local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community leaders are crucial stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of targeted interventions aimed at addressing migration-related challenges within specific contexts. Through the collective pooling of resources and expertise, stakeholders have the ability to customize interventions in order to effectively address the distinct needs of both migrants and host communities.

The research emphasizes the significance of employing data-driven decision-making as a crucial strategy. The utilization of qualitative insights offers a comprehensive comprehension of migration dynamics, allowing policymakers to make well-informed decisions that are in line with current trends and requirements. The integration of data with qualitative narratives provides a comprehensive viewpoint that facilitates the development and execution of effective policies. This approach aligns with the trend towards evidence-based governance, which emphasizes the implementation of responsive and adaptable strategies.

The legal and regulatory framework assumes a significant role in the management of migration (Sasikumar, 2019). While national policies provide a broad framework, it is crucial to adopt localized strategies that recognize the unique difficulties encountered in South Sulawesi. The research highlights the necessity of incorporating adaptability into the legal structure, enabling customized approaches that consider the distinctive migration dynamics of the province.

## Conclusions

The results of this study offer a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies involved in the management of migration flows at the municipal and regional levels in South Sulawesi. The prevailing patterns of migration from rural areas to urban centers and within provinces highlight the importance of economic motivations and the availability of amenities. The presence of various challenges, such as inadequate housing supply and cultural conflicts, underscores the importance of implementing specific interventions that prioritize the provision of dignified living conditions and the promotion of social cohesion. The utilization of stakeholder collaboration, data-driven decision-making, and contextual legal frameworks presents a comprehensive framework for the efficient management of migration. As the region of South Sulawesi grapples with the complexities of migration, these valuable insights serve to enhance the formulation of comprehensive and enduring strategies that facilitate the establishment of inclusive communities and facilitate equitable development.

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