

ABSTRAK

RINI MUKAROMAH APIT PRIYANI, 2023. **Dampak Migrasi Masuk Permanen Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat di Kelurahan Tuguraja Kecamatan Cihideung Kota Tasikmalaya.** Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi.

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh banyaknya pelaku migrasi yang masuk ke Kelurahan Tuguraja Kecamatan Cihideung Kota Tasikmalaya. Hal tersebut memberikan dampak positif dan negatif bagi daerah asal dan daerah tujuan. Sehingga penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui dampak migrasi masuk permanen terhadap kondisi sosial ekonomi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, kuesioner, wawancara, studi dokumentasi dan studi literatur. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan *random sampling* sebanyak 6% atau sebanyak 42 orang. Teknik pengolahan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kuantitatif sederhana atau persentase (%). Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adanya faktor pendorong dan faktor penarik migrasi masuk permanen yaitu faktor pendorongnya terbatasnya pekerjaan di daerah asal dan perkawinan. Faktor penariknya yaitu kesempatan kerja dan kesempatan meningkatkan pendapatan. Dampak positif bagi daerah asal yaitu memperbaiki rumah di daerah asal dan menambah asset lahan pertanian, dampak negatif bagi daerah asal yaitu tidak optimalnya menggarap lahan pertanian. Dampak positif bagi daerah tujuan yaitu meningkatnya pemenuhan kebutuhan, kondisi tempat tinggal, fasilitas tempat tinggal, kemudahan mendapatkan fasilitas transportasi dan kemudahan mendapatkan layanan kesehatan, dampak negatif bagi daerah tujuan yaitu perubahan pola perilaku, menjadi pekerja serabutan dan kondisi tempat tinggal kumuh.

Kata Kunci: Migrasi, Migrasi Permanen, Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

RINI MUKAROMAH APIT PRIYANI, 2023. *The Impact of Permanent Inbound Migration on the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community in the Tuguraja Village, Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City*. Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.

This research is motivated by the large number of migrants who enter the Tuguraja Village, Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City. This has positive and negative impacts on the origin and destination areas. So this research was conducted to determine the impact of permanent in-migration on socio-economic conditions. The research method used in this study is a quantitative approach. Data collection techniques used were observation, questionnaires, interviews, documentation studies and literature studies. The sampling technique in this study was using random sampling of 6% or 42 people. Data processing techniques in this study used simple quantitative analysis or percentages (%). The results of the study indicate that there are push and pull factors for permanent in-migration, namely the driving factors for limited employment in the area of origin and marriage. The pull factors are job opportunities and opportunities to increase income. The positive impact for the area of origin is repairing houses in the area of origin and adding agricultural land assets, the negative impact for the area of origin is not optimally cultivating agricultural land. The positive impacts for the destination area are increased fulfillment of needs, living conditions, housing facilities, ease of obtaining transportation facilities and ease of obtaining health services, negative impacts for the destination area, namely changes in behavior patterns, becoming casual workers and slum living conditions. The positive impact for the area of origin is repairing houses in the area of origin and adding agricultural land assets, the negative impact for the area of origin is not optimally cultivating agricultural land. The positive impacts for the destination area are increased fulfillment of needs, living conditions, housing facilities, ease of obtaining transportation facilities and ease of obtaining health services, negative impacts for the destination area, namely changes in behavior patterns, becoming casual workers and slum living conditions. The positive impact for the area of origin is repairing houses in the area of origin and adding agricultural land assets, the negative impact for the area of origin is not optimally cultivating agricultural land. The positive impacts for the destination area are increased fulfillment of needs, living conditions, housing facilities, ease of obtaining transportation facilities and ease of obtaining health services, negative impacts for the destination area, namely changes in behavior patterns, becoming casual workers and slum living conditions.

Keywords: Migration, Permanent Migration, Socioeconomic Conditions