Socio-economic impact in-out migration phenomenon in Southeastern Malang in 19th-20th

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Abstract. Migration is an ancient phenomenon that has occurred since the prehistoric era with the greatest motivation to fulfill primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. One of the impact of the phenomenon is socio-economic not only in the region of destination but also the abandoned territory. Malang Tenggara is one of the regions experiencing the dynamics of migration phenomena from the 19th century to the present. This research seeks to analyze the socio-economic impact of the in-out migrations occurring in the southeastern Malang in the 19-20 century. The analysis of data on this research uses descriptive historical analysis. The results showed some findings such as; among the 19th century Southeastern Malang is known as non-migration area but this condition changed since the second half of the 20th century, there were changes in ethnic composition in southeastern Malang since the 19th century, in-out migration both 19th century and 20 lead to the change of socio-economic life. The conclusion of this research shows that the differences in in and out of migration levels in southeastern Malang become an indicator of weak and strong community ability in the optimization of physical and environmental capital.

1. Introduction
Migration is an ancient phenomenon that accompany the journey of human life around the world in order to fulfill the necessities of life. This happens almost all around the world is not to be in Malang, especially in Southeastern Malang. It is often that migration occurs from areas that do not have the potential to be cultivated in fulfilling the necessities of life towards areas that offer a better life. Migration in the past is in groups for the fulfillment of basic needs, but along with the development of the era, migration is not only due to the fulfillment of basic needs but also of secondary and tertiary needs. In addition, recent migration phenomena are linked to issues of environmental change. Based on several studies, the migration phenomenon that develops today is an outmigration, with many people flocking out of their birthplace to other regions not only because of economic causes but also environment. Some research shows that the cause of this phenomenon is local environmental damage, decreased living conditions, lack of basic services such as education and health and attention to the ecosystem [1] [2].

Similar phenomenon occurred in Malang, in the 19th century Malang known as a non-migration area. This is due to the absence of records indicating that people of Malang move to another area to find a job. In contrast, in that century, there were many people outside Malang such as Madura and Karesidenan Kadiri move to this region especially in Southeastern Malang to work in plantation and processing factories such as sugarcane, coffee, and rubber. However, this condition has changed since the second half of the 20th century, since the year until recent days there are many people of Southeastern Malang especially women who prefer to go out rather than stay in their birthplace. This phenomenon is unique due to there is no significant change in environmental condition that make them go out of Southeastern Malang. Therefore, the study attempted to see further on the immigration and outmigration that occurred over the last two centuries.

2. Methods
The method that used in this research is a historical research method that is analyzed and presented descriptively. In historical research, there are several stages, namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography [3]. The presentation of historical data will be richer and more intact if using a
transdisciplinary approach. Therefore the study of geography is used in the context of analyzing conditions to discover the socio-economic impact of an event.

The focus of this research is southeastern Malang. A term that was deliberately created to facilitate the mention of the three sub-districts of the region namely Dampit, Tirtoyudo, and Ampelgading. The reason for this region is because some things are (1) have historical peculiarities as a base of plantations in Malang; (2) Have a unique migration phenomenon in the last two centuries; (3) Demonstrate a typical phenomenon of socio-economic change. In order to get a description of those answers the first step, which is done is heuristic. The data sources in this study are divided into two primary and secondary. Primary data sources are resident reports, maps, the most secure photos and the oral descriptions of historical actors. Meanwhile, secondary sources come from books documenting colonial government archives such as Boomgard and oral descriptions of the second generation of historical actors. The data will go through internal and external criticism levels to be obtained by its validity. The Data that has been valid will be interpretation and analyzed with the help of geography, sociology, and economics. This is done so that the presented historiography can describe the integrity of the phenomenon and historical events.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Landscape of Southeastern Malang

Before discussing about the landscape and ecology of this region, it needs to be defined the use of Southeastern Malang. The name is used to facilitate the mention of three sub-districts namely Dampit, Tirtoyudo, and Ampelgading. The three sub-districts underwent administrative name changes. Before 1930, this area is the part of Pasuruan residency, but after that we will often find the word "Malang" in the Colonial government archives to designate the region. In the future the area was incorporated into part of the Kabupaten Malang.

Malang is located within the island of Java. Geographically, the area is surrounded by a range of mountains, such as Mount Bromo, Semeru, Butak, Kawi, Panderman, Arjuno, Welirang, so it is shaped like a giant bowl. The topography became a favorite land to be used as a settlement since the era of Kanjuruhan kingdom in the 8th century until today because it has a remarkable fortress of nature. In addition, the volcano's presence becomes a natural capital of fertile soil and abundant water resources in which it is very beneficial for the development of agriculture and plantation. This conditions spreading throughout the area of Malang, which is now administratively become three areas of government namely Malang City, Batu City, and Malang regency.

Malang Regency has the most widespread government area, stretching from the slope of Mount Kawi, Butak, Panderman in the south; Arjuno and Welirang slopes on the north-west side; Bromo and Semeru in the north and southeast; to the South coast line. Reviewed from its geological condition, most areas of Malang are formed from the results of the young volcano kwarter which covers an area of 44.25% or 148,152.52 Ha of the entire area of Malang Regency. Malang Tenggara is located on the slopes of Mount Semeru, in this area there are three sub-districts of Dampit, Tirtoyudo, and Ampelgading. It consists of valleys, slopes, and lowland as described in red on the map;
The expanse of the region presents a complete and unique landscape, ranging from fertile land to sandy beaches. To obtain a complete picture of the landscape of the region will be presented based on the following: form of the soil, water bodies, vegetation, and artificial structural elements.

Southeastern Malang is located at an altitude of 500-3600 meters above sea level, this is due to mount Semeru. Soil forms in the region tend to be flat, rugged, and wavy. Among the three sub-districts that have a relatively flat soil shape is Dampit with a height of 300-460 meters and a slope of less than 40%. While Tirtoyudo and Ampelgading have rugged and wavy soil with a slope of more than 40%. The proper location that is on the slopes of Semeru causing the land in this area to be very fertile. There are two types of soil that dominates the region namely the Latosol reddish brown and reddish-brown Mediteran. Both types of soil are very good for planting coffee, rubber, coconut, rice, and palawija. That is why the colonial government used this area as the center of plantation.

The location of Malang Tenggara which is located on the hills and Mount Semeru allows the formation of forest that is a water reserve to be then issued to the sources and channeled to the settlement through the river. There are two large rivers in the area, the 35 km Manjing River which has 8 tributaries and a small river basin that forms the Lesti river. In addition there are many springs scattered in the three districts, this can be proved by the toponimi of villages such as Sumber Gentong, Sumbersewu, Sumberpitu, Sumbererejo, Sumbertelu, Sumber Celeng etc. The word “sumber” refers to the spring in Javanese language. Based on the survey conducted by the Public Works office, the average of spring water in this subdistrict is more than 200 liters per second. An indication of the amount of water supply in the region is a dark earth colour.

The type of vegetation in the area of Malang Tenggara in the early 19th century is almost certain like other virgin forests in Java. This is because the hinterland of Malang has not been widely known in this century, unlike the region of West Java that has been explored for the sake of science since the 18th century. Malang Tenggara is a part of East Java that has forest with the type of forest season. The type of plant that is found in this ecosystem is a species of tree that has the leaves in the dry season with a thick coating of wood such as teak, pine, cypress and acacia.

The man-made structural elements in the Southeastern Malang can be classified into two categories namely settlements and agricultural land. During the colonial administration, a solid settlement was found around the market and the coffee or rubber processing plant as in the Dampit market, Kalibakar coffee factory, coffee factory Wonokerto etc. While settlements with residents rarely spread throughout the plantation area, they average stay in groups close to the plots of plantation. Near the dense settlements constructed transportation facilities for the sake of human mobility and goods. There are two types of transportation connecting Dampit with Malang, trams and public buses. This can be evidenced by the presence of the tram tracks, while the existence of public buses can be traced from the memoirs written by Elizabeth van Kampen about her journey to Malang from the Dampit market by public buses to go school every Monday, this events occurred in the year 1937. The bus is full of traders
who will go to Malang along with various items such as chickens in baskets and other merchandise. In her memoirs she also explained that the road from Sumbewu, Amplegading could be passed by her father's car. There is even a 1934 archive that specifically records the tax-withdrawing of each cargo vehicle passing through the Sumber Tlogo in Dampit. Besides providing transportation facilities, the Dutch government also built bridge between Dampit and Ampelgading that known Kalimanjing Bridge. Unfortunately, in the area of Malang Tenggara is not found school, children head Plantation must go to Malang for school.

The opening of plantation land in the Southeastern Malang caused a significant landscape change. In the Dampit subdistrict, the plantation extends on the left-hand side of the road to Ampelgading. There is also a large coffee plantation in the Kalibakar area. In the district of Ampelgading plantation area coffee plots in accordance with the name of villages such as Sonowangi, Sonosekar, Sumber Celeng etc. In this plantation area the small streets were constructed and hardened with stones as access to the displacement of people and goods from one persil to another. This condition continues until the arrival of Japan, the only focus is not on the industry crop but food crops. Some regions in Southeastern Malang have been planted with corn at this time. There was no significant physical development during Japan occupation.

This condition continued until the time of independence, even many building and structures that made by colonial government had been scorched in around 1945. After that there were no rapid developments in man-made structures in the Southeastern Malang, except road repairs and construction of basic facilities such as markets, schools, places of worship, and health services. This can also be said to be very minimal, until 1990 there were only 1 high school, 3 health facilities and 4 doctors for the three sub-districts [4]. Even the Kalimanjing Bridge has been revitalized around the 2000s. This is possible because the area is considered to be of no potential, it should be noted that there was not a single large-scale industry in Southeastern Malang after the triumph of coffee and rubber plantations in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

A considerable change in agricultural landscaping is the decline of the number of coffee and rubber plantations because of the destruction by local people. If there are any left, people will not want to use it again because of the low selling price, but also because of illness. The absence of attention and counseling from the government on how to deal with the disease causes the public to let the rest of their coffee crop die and replace it with a more profitable plant. The cultivated substitute crops include cassava, sengon wood, cengkih, sugarcane, and salak. Another phenomenon that also changed the landscape in the region is sand mining, especially in Ampelgading sub-district, which is close to Semeru slopes such as Ramian and Kali Glidik. This is because it increases the needs of sand for construction, this has begun to swell since 1980. The sand of Semeru slope is called as the best sand for construction.

3.2. Immigration and Outmigration Phenomenon in Southeastern Malang in 19-20th Century

In this research the phenomenon of in-out migration in Southeastern Malang in the 19-20 century will be examined with a geographical and environmental viewpoint. This is done to explore the events of in-out migration as a whole, not only by the number of individuals who come and go. The purpose of this is to provide a historical narrative and reflection on changes in the environmental form as well as socio-economic conditions today. Historical studies in the perspectives of the environment and geography began to be carried out much in the last decade [5]. The Data about this is very abundant, but not widely used during this most popular study is social, economic, and cultural. The Data is derived from the order of the colonial government in recording all matters relating to the life of colonies ranging from population composition, migration, soil and plant type, livelihood, employment, salary etc. This can be obtained because they have a system order of administration of the structured governance ranging from residency, afdeeling/Regency, district, sub-district, village. While the term new province was introduced in 1925. As has been presented in the previous sub-chapter in the 19th century, between 1850-1900 the term Malang in the colonial government archives is unknown. This is because the area was entered into the residency of Pasuruan. Therefore, the data about the population in this study will largely be integrated with the residency of Pasuruan. In the year 1984, the name “Malang” began to appear on the map with identity as Afdeeling or regency. However, the descriptive data about Malang separated from Pasuruan was found in the archived 1930.

Although Malang Tenggara is located in the hinterland of Java with rugged soil contours and minimal public facilities, but apparently invites many newcomers as in the following image;
The direction of the entrance in the picture shows that there is immigration that enters Malang and the first newcomers entering the Afdeeling Malang is the Madurese while the second position comes from the Kadiri residency (Blitar, Tulungagung, Trenggalek). From the picture, it is also known that there is no outmigration from Malang. This is what subsequently caused Malang to be known as a non-migration area. The direction of the arrows also shows that most migrations towards rural areas, this is because the region is the center of western agricultural enterprises such as sugar processing, coffee roasting, oil making [6]. Based on the sampling results in Ampelgading, there are other migrants who are not recorded from the Wonogiri and Yogyakarta (they are the carriers of Christianity in this region). In this sub-district, there are second and third descendants of the migrant group. In addition, there are Chinese who enter the plantation area to sell the basic need and fabrics in Pasar Jagalan Ampelgading, one of them known as Mbok Denok. These migrants were not recorded because they did not dominate the population.

There are several factors why Malang has become a destination for migrants. This factor is categorized in several respects namely (1) The geographical atmosphere of Malang very comfortable, cool, and has a beautiful scenery therefore many migrants who enter this region both indigenous, European, and foreign east; (2) Economics, since the 19th century Malang is known as a plantation industry area that promises various types of jobs such as plantation workers and labour in the processing of plantation crops, the high number of populations also provides the opportunity to trade. Based on the results of interviews with secondary speakers stated that his parents had worked as a rice and cake merchant in Kalibakar Plantation area, they bought it with a cash exchange. It is in accordance with the data archive that shows the amount of salary received by workers and the payroll system that is done every afternoon, it is known as roller system [7]. Rol is a designation for activities lined up in front of the Dutch plantation management house to weigh and report their work to be paid. Gooszen sees that in addition to the work factor there are other factors in terms of the economy that is the opportunity to have private land [6]. In the newly opened area of Southeastern Malang for plantations in the 19th century, there remained a lot of unhosted land in the form of forest. In this land then the laborers lived and settled to this very moment. Even in Dampit there was a lot of pedestal that had many lands and was finally appointed as a large foreman by the Dutch plantation manager, one of them is Kertoleksono; (3) Education, availability of public school facilities and special schools such as plantations.

The number of migrants that enter to Southeastern Malang is not to be known for certain, because the data available on the archive is only categorized according to the residency and afdeeling. However, it is not a problem because based on the pattern of migration growth is very closely related to the development of plantations in Southeastern Malang. The following table presents data on the number of coffee and labour production in coffee plantations that gradually increased in the 19th century.
Comparison of Labor and Coffee Production in the Pasuruan Residency

According to the table it can be noted that the increase in the amount of coffee production along with the increase in the number of workers working on plantations and coffee processing. Coffee is indeed a special attraction for the people outside of Malang or the residency of Pasuruan. The people in Dampit knows about living idioms “under gold swashes”. They heard this from their parents, this idioms was actually asked by a group of migrants from the Kadiri residency who entered the region of Southeastern Malang to work in plantations. They feel that Malang people are very fortunate because they can work to earn money, where monetization is not much known.

Immigration phenomenon occurred in the 19th century shows that the success of coffee plantations in Malang has become a special attraction for the outside community, especially Madura and Kadiri residency. The success of this coffee plantation not only make Malang famous but also bring benefits for the colonial government and the local people [8] [9]. However, immigration phenomenon is transformed into outmigration after independence especially in the area of Malang Tenggara. Based on the results of the research found several factors related to this change namely (1) the disconnected of the management of coffee plantations that have been started since the arrival of Japan. During this time the Dutch plantation manager was arrested by the Japanese and exiled to other areas as happened in the case of Elizabeth van Kampen where she was exiled to Blitar before being repatriated to the Netherlands; (2) destruction and scorched earth around 1945, at this time all plantation facilities in the form of factories, other means and infrastructures such as irrigation pipes, coffee processing machines, buildings, land for drying etc. damaged and burned. In addition, good quality iron is also sold; (3) The decline in coffee prices as a result of major depression and the decline in the number of coffee requests from various countries due to World War I and II; (4) The absence of structural assistance in coffee maintenance and processing from the government including the sale of the coffee harvest, so this condition invite the brokers who played the price of coffee at the farmer’s level; (5) increasing population which causes the inability of land to support their owners; (6) the opportunity to work outside the city and abroad has been opened since its enactment of PP No. 4 of 1970 on Interregional Interwork Program (AKAD) and inter-State Employment (AKAN).

Outmigration phenomenon in Southeastern Malang is quite unique because they prefer to migrate to abroad as a labor rather than following the government program namely transmigration. They are not very interested in the permanent transmigration program proclaimed by the government because of the many failure stories related to the program. While the migration phenomenon to abroad as labour began to emerge a lot around the year 1980. Originally their country of destination was Saudi Arabia which at that time was in need of much manpower for domestic work. This is in line with the results of Thiollet's studies that since around the 1970s began many foreign labor demand especially from the Middle East region associated with oil boom in the Middle East and Saudi Arabia [10]. Then around 1990, the country's target of migrant workers grew in the countries of Southeast Asia and Asia Pacific due to the opening of employment opportunities by the Government for these regions and the presence of Asian Miracle [11] [12]. The average migrant worker who departs abroad is a woman, this is because it is necessary to be a worker in the domestic or household sector. In developing countries the proportion of women's workforce increased drastically from 1970 to the following years. The countries of the major
female labour (TKW) of Asia are the regions of East Asia, West Asia, southeast Asia and Asia Pacific. In some countries even the number of TKW reaches 70 percent of the total workforce. In Indonesia, 69 percent of migrant workers working from 2006 to 2007 are women. This shifting migration pattern is often called a feminization of labor migration.

3.3. Socio-economic Impact of Immigration and Outmigration Phenomenon in Southeastern Malang

Immigration phenomenon occurring in south-east Malang in the 19th century is basically due to the plantation industry opened by the colonial governments and private business. Previously, this area was a sparsely populated forest area. The availability of transportation access and road from Malang to this region facilitates the flow of mobilisation of the population originating from Madura and Kadiri residency. Based on the results of interviews with some of the speakers who are the second generation of migrants from Madura stated that their arrival route to Southeastern Malang through the west. This means that they go out Madura and then enter Surabaya through Alkmaar (now called Purwodadi) to Malang and end up in the countryside of Semeru, which now develops into 3 sub-districts of Dampit, Tirtoyudo, and Ampelgading. Although there is another access through Lumajang, but the path is quite difficult and passes through many wilderness while passing through Malang is much easier because there are railway and tram lines where they can get off the mode of transportation in Dampit and proceed by walking to the hinterland of Ampelgading.

The social impact of the many migrants who enter Southeastern Malang is the change of ethnographic map, where previously dominated by Javanese people after this current proportion of indigenous peoples and migrants are nearly balanced. The majority of the migrants came from the Madurese, then Java Mataraman derived from the Kadiri residency, Java Tengahan which originated from Wonogiri and Yogyakarta, and China. Among the fewest numbers are China. Besides the proportion of the population, another impact that can be seen is the variety of religion. Before the arrival of migrants in the 19th century such as residents of Java in general they run a religious activity Kejawen. Islam is perhaps widely adopted in line with the arrival of migrants. This can be attributed to the fact that in the region of Southeastern Malang there is no sacred tomb associated with the spread of Islamic religions such as those in Bantur, Gondanglegi, Kepanjen, Singosari, and Batu. It is an indicator that there are no fixed settlers who spread Islam in this region. The burial site of the nearby Islamic spreading of Southeastern Malang is the tomb of Mbah Sogol in Gondanglegi and Mbah Reso in Kepanjen.

Religion in Southeastern Malang is quite diverse including those in small villages in the middle of coffee plantations. This is different from other areas such as Singosari where the majority of the population is Muslim, it is rarely found a village that is composed of various religious people. One example cases in Hamlet Jagalan, Sidorenggo village, District Ampelgading, the composition of residents in the hamlet is quite complex they consist of the descendants of Madurese, Kediri, Wonogiri, and a large family of Chinese descent. This was accompanied by the diversity of religion that they embraced in accordance with their ancestral religion, namely Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism. In this hamlet there are also various places of worship ranging from mosques, churches, and temples that are located between 50-150 meters between one and the other. Evidence of their long-standing interactions is the absence of horizontal or religious conflicts. Moreover, it is also common if in a large family there are members who embrace different religions. This is different from villages in other sub-districts whose population composition does not originate from migration flows.

Besides the social impact, immigration also brought tremendous economic impact to the region. The greatest impact of the coming of the colonial government and private plantation entrepreneurs that opened the forest to the land of coffee and rubber plantations. Before the presence of the large plantations of the inhabitants of Southeastern Malang equal condition of Javanese people in general where their lives depend on the simple farming for the fulfillment of basic needs [7]. However, plantation industry has changed their daily activities such as the bonding of work hours, differentiation of work, and social stratification based on work. The main buffer of coffee production in Malang caused the region to recognize monetization earlier than other regions. This money they get from working in coffee and rubber plantations. They received a salary in accordance with the positions from large mandors to low-level laborers. Here’s a daily salary they receive in cents every day:
Table 1. Labour Salaries in Java [7]

| Residency   | Daily Wage | Additional Payment |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| Surabaya    | 21         | 16.5-20            |
| Pasuruan    | 21         | 12-25              |
| Probolinggo | 16.5-25    | 16.5-25            |
| Besuki      | 16.5-25    | 36.5-25            |

The existence of money causes the flow of distribution and consumption to be more fluid because they do not have to find the same type of goods in transactions as happens in the barter system. Therefore, in the 19th century the transactions of buying and selling clothing and food became commonplace, it is very different from the subsistence farming community. Some examples of economic activity in Southeastern Malang during the century were the grocery stores around the Kalibakar coffee factory in the 1930s, the Jagalan market and the 1930s Chinese shop, and the food vendors around the plantation stalls.

The outmigration phenomenon in Southeastern Malang which emerged since around 1970 brought a significant social impact especially for some aspects such as the culture, position and role of women in the family, and parenting. This is in line with the research showing that socially this phenomenon has an impact on the high number of divorce, rupture of social networks, the pressure of social psychology, for saplings appearing feelings of rejection, neglect, absence Mentoring that has an impact on their participation in violence [13]. A destination country that choosen by people that of Southeastern Malang is Saudi Arabia, this is due not only because of economic objectives but also religious purpose. Where they assumed that by working in Saudi Arabia they would easily perform hajj. But along with the growth of NICs, their destination is change to the other countries such as Taiwan, Hongkong, and Singapore. The change in this destination country impacts indirectly to the followng culture that brought by migrant workers. Such changes in dressing ordinances, physical displays (hairdressing and makeup), and language use.

The migration also changed the roles and positions of women in Southeastern Malang. The need of labor in the domestic sector opened a big chance for the work to working abroad. This phenomenon became the beginning of the change in the position and role of women in the region. The position of a woman who was originally a wife, a babysitter, and helped husband's work turn into the head of the family who played the main breadwinner. This changes the position of women who are usually under male domination [14]. The amount of salary received by these women was realized in the form of home construction and financing education for their children. This then raises the idioms "Omah Wedok", because the money for the development comes from the salary of women. This leads to husbands or men not having bargaining power in household life and often end in divorce.

The departure of women for migration abroad also impacted the parenting pattern. Most of the children of this migrant women are only being put on by fathers or other family members such as grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, etc. This of course, indirectly affects the psychological condition of the child. For example the existence of migrant workers in Mexico has a negative impact on the level of attendance at school between the ages of 12-18 men and 16-18 years of women [15]. While in India children whose parents become migrant workers the presence in schools tend to be lower. Often they do not complete high school education, this is because they are replacing their mothers’ work for women and joining fathers working for men [16]. The results of UNICEF [17] the social migrant workers negatively impact the social welfare of the child among others; 1. depression and isolation; 2. lack of supervision from parents leads to aggressiveness and rebellion; 3. become a bullying victim; 4. susceptible to risky behaviour (alcohol, illegal drugs, and sexual deviant behaviour). But these four things also depend on the child’s gender, the age of the child when left by the parents, the number of siblings and the family structure, and the level of education of the elderly being migrant workers.

Another impact on outmigration phenomena in Southeastern Malang that dominated by women is the economic impact. The change in the number of salaries of plantation farming communities in developing countries became the salaries of advanced industrialised communities for their lives. The salaries of these migrants have an effect on the thoughts, attitudes and behaviors related to land use, they are investing among others on home development, purchasing vehicles to support agriculture, purchasing land for local commodity vegetable crops or export [18]. In Southeastern Malang, the most
pronounced economic change is the house building, the ownership of motor vehicles, and the type of business they have. However, in general these changes can be categorized into two types namely success and failure. Economic impacts that lead to the success of those who are able to manage their salary over the country by doing it is not only ownership of goods but on the development of business lines such as trade (cow seller, basic needs Scale, sand mining, large-scale agricultural development such as sugarcane, cassava and salak. While the category of economic impacts that cause failure is that they are not able to manage salary, so a dozen years remain abroad. The return of those who were originally planned permanently, then ended up returning overseas migration because the money they have been exhausted for daily needs.

4. Conclusions
Based on this research, it can be concluded that the immigration phenomenon to Southeastern Malang in the 19th century is caused by two factors, namely natural and artificial. The natural factors here include climate, soil fertility, and the expanse of nature. While the artificial factor is the opening of land for coffee plantations, sugarcane, and rubber and processing plants. Both factors lead to the entering of non-indigenous inhabitants who have an impact on the economic and social life of the Southeastern Malang community. The outmigration phenomenon occurring in the second half of the 20th century is caused by two main factors: internal and external. Internal factors such as social and political turmoil in the transition of power and management of natural resources and trade are less precise. While the external factor is the decline in the demand for plantation commodities and the opportunity to work as migrant workers with a large salary. Both factors have a social and economic impact that is no less significant with the immigration phenomenon in the 19th century.

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