

## THE ANALYSIS OF BUILDING SECTOR LABOR MOBILITY (BSLM) ROLE IN INCREASING FAMILY INCOME (A CASE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN THE CITY OF PALU)

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### Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan menganalisis peranan Mobilitas Tenaga Kerja Sektor Bangunan (MTKSB) dalam peningkatan pendapatan keluarga. Proposisi-proposisi yang diuji adalah bahwa MTKSB memainkan peranan penting bagi penduduk desa dalam menyediakan kesempatan berpenghasilan di kota, dan bahwa MTKSB tidak berperan banyak dalam aleviasi kemiskinan. Adapun hasil Penelitian ini, menghadirkan kesimpulan bahwa di sektor pekerjaan informal khususnya buruh bangunan, MTKSB telah memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menyediakan kesempatan bagi orang-orang desa untuk menambah penghasilan mereka di kota. Terbukti bahwa  $F_{hitung} = 0,656 < \text{dari } F_{tabel} = 2,51$  untuk  $\alpha = 5\%$ , apalagi terhadap  $F_{tabel} = 3,62$  untuk  $\alpha = 1\%$ , berarti koefisien korelasi ganda yang diuji ini adalah "*Signifikansi*". Hal ini berarti terdapat hubungan yang signifikan (berarti) antara peranan MTKSB. dengan meningkatnya pendapatan rumah tangga pedesaan.

**Kata Kunci** : Umur, Tanggung jawab keluarga, Frekuensi kepulangan, Pengalaman migran, dan Peningkatan pendapatan keluarga

### Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the role of Building Sector Labor Mobility (BSLM) in increasing family income. Propositions those were examined were that BSLM had played an important role in providing the villagers with income earning opportunities in a city, and that it didn't play much role or contribution in alleviation of poverty. The results of this research, presents conclusion that in the informal employment sector of construction workers, BSLM had played a significant role of providing the villagers with income earning opportunities or additional income in city. This case had been proved that the value was  $F_{count} 0.656$  smaller than  $F_{table} 2.51$  for a 5%, especially when compared to  $F_{table} 3.62$  for a 1%, its mean that multiple correlations coefficient that had been tested was the "significance". This means there was a significant relationship between the role of BSLM and the increasing of rural household income.

**Key Words** : Age, Family responsibility, Frequency of returning, Migrant experience, and Increasing family income

### 1. Introduction

In many cases in the cities of Indonesia, the policy pursued in the management of the city had less success. It can be seen from a variety of failures, ranging from the failure of the repressive and sporadic policy such as wisdom of 'Closed City' by the

government of DKI (see Laquian, 1985:82; Tambunan, 1991:26; Papanek and Jakti, 1986:271; Papanek, 1980a; 1980b ), the operation "Tomorrow Full of Hope" (see Murray, 1994:33), up to the consumerist policies of providing housing for low-income groups (see

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Tambunan, 1991:26; Karamoy, 1980: 32; Surbakti, 1984:72) .

The causes of these failures have been revealed by several studies and literatures, those many of the developing countries do not understand that one of the main objectives of development planning is the rural poor group who migrated to city (see Sedono, 1994:7: 1995:4: see also Drakakish-Smith and Rimmel 1982:23; Lea and Counney, 1985b: And, that in many cases, problems are apparent in urban areas can only be understood and resolved not solely in the urban areas themselves, but also - and even the source - the more often than rural areas (see Clarke, 1991; Sivaramakrishnan and Green, 1986). Thus, empirical studies on the mobility of people between rural and urban areas is important for the Study of "Rural Development" to be able to understand the problems of urban, rural and poverty in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, according to results of author's preliminary observations of the performer of BSLM, suggests that the phenomenon of mobility that occurred in the city of Palu, especially by workers in the informal sector including jobs as construction laborers, mostly from nearby districts immediately adjacent to the Palu city among others, came from the village of Lumbudolo, District of Banawa, and the village of Salumbone, District of Labuan that they are both in Regency of Donggala while the rest comes from the village of Baluase, District of South Dolo Regency of Sigi Biromaru. Generally they claim that their current life better than the life expectancy of their desires before BSLM, but from the review of the literature there are two views seem to differ. The first view, considers BSLM as a tool that plays an

important role in the development process, especially in the reduction of spatial disparities, the opportunities are greater for the poor in the village to earn money in the city. (See Hugo, 1987; Breman, 1985, Saefullah, 1994); The second view considers BSLM as a product of backwardness and has strengthened the existing gap by a larger spatial gap (see Forbes, 1981). This study, will focus on both those views.

As with previous studies, both by Forbes (1989), Setiono (1992:1993), Firman (1990; 1994), Hasanuddin (1995), Eisenring, TSS., (1996) and the last, Chairil Anwar (2001) study also will answer questions around the role of Mobility and BSLM in assisting the process of alleviation of poverty. Although the object takes on the case studies in other locations, but this study is expected complementary to those studies.

The result of this study is expected to generate the significant descriptions about the role of BSLM on household income and rural economies. The research problem formulation is posed in the form of questions those are a) Is there an effect of Age; The status of dependents; Frequency of the intensity of the return to the village; Migrant experience in working as a construction worker in the city of Palu in improving their household incomes in the village? b) How the economic conditions of construction workers, when associated with the activities of the construction sector labor mobility? c) What factors led to the construction workers isn't able to detach them from poverty. The scope of discussion conducted by two approaches, first, a "theory" to find the theoretical assumptions in answering the research problem and the second is a "research" to answer the truth and

the incorrectness of the theoretical assumptions. Approach to the theory of multi discipline done many deals with the roots of the theory of Development Studies of the Third World, particularly with regard to urban and rural poverty. While the approach to "studies" done by "empirical exploration". The study focused on observations about the role of the BSLM, by taking a case study of the mobility activities performed by construction workers who worked in 4 (four) districts in the city of Palu. They are District of West Palu, District of East Palu, District of North Palu, and District of South Palu.

## 2. Study of Library and Framework for Thought

### 2.1 Previous studies

It is recognized that the specific references that links between BSLM and relationships within the sector of construction worker jobs, relatively not much available except for a portion of the thesis (Forbes, 1989). However, by comparison, raised several other observations, particularly in the construction industry sector (Setiono, 1992: Word, 1989 or a case study of workers - and trishaw rider in Makassar, Forbes (1989), also has revealed some similar phenomena, through observations in the employment sector trishaw rider in Makassar. He revealed that most trishaw rider in Makassar on retainer to get a job through an intermediary - which is known by both parties. Here, Forbes did not explain about the manner in which another trishaw riders to pay "rent" through the "intermediaries" who introduced them to an owner of a company (Punggawa). But other things are also expressed by Forbes (1979), that the management system of trishaw rider,

there is no certainty to remain working at the same 'Punggawa'. It was explained that a migrant trishaw rider who returned to the village can be replaced simply by other riders. Instead after returning to the city, migrants are likely to seek employment in another 'Punggawa'. In such circumstances, the migrant trishaw riders will always depend on the obligation to pay 'rent' and not a payment "installment" to have a tricycle -as is usually promised by the 'Punggawa'. Implication, that the only hope to increase their income by holding 'their own trishaw' is very difficult to be achieved.

This matching is also expressed by Eisenring TSS (1996) who questioned and answer questions about the role played of BSLM on the development process in this case, the process of poverty alleviation conclude some of the findings (i) On the one hand, BSLM important role in reducing poverty at the village level, through opportunities for the poor in the village to earn income as a trishaw rider in Ujungpandang. (ii). On the other hand the conditions of employment if it is associated with a trishaw rider BSLM generally below the minimum requirement and not a lot of support workers and their families to escape poverty, except for those single workers. Strategy of the owners of trishaws (Punggawa) in developing their businesses by leveraging the village people, and let the workers rely on the system "lease", indirectly has been one important factor that led to the trishaw rider BSLM, very difficult to lift themselves out of poverty.

From the results of recent fieldwork survey conducted by Anwar Chairil, 1999 and concluded that commuters and circular migration is a mechanism by which the construction

services business to cope with the uncertainty of the labor market and job insecurity constructs. In operation the construction industry recruit workers from both urban and rural areas in advance of more freely with the mode of getting cheap labor, without any selection competence which in turn creates barriers to competitive forces in the urban labor market that resulted in the emergence of several segments of the market (*labor market segmented*), which turns its implementation is different from the characteristics of labor market flexibility as expressed by Meulders & Wilkins, 1991. The failures include (1) The loss of competitive to equal employment opportunities (2) The resulting products are lack of qualified. By taking a case study in Ujung Pandang Construction Workers, Setiono (1993) revealed that the majority of workers were organized by leaders groups of workers. The workers can not be directly related to the Contractor where he worked, especially in terms of wages paid. In this connection process, the Contractors to benefit from the availability of cheap labor is almost unlimited. Income received by workers is low, in many cases, according Setiono (1992), the average was below the minimum requirement needed by workers to meet their basic needs.

## 2.2 Urban poverty

There have been many studies and theories explaining the causes of urban poverty in the Third World. For the purposes of this study, it can be traced to some theories, the Marginal theory, Developmental theories, dependence theory and the theory of articulation, some of which can be attributed to BSLM.

Marginal theory assumes that urban poverty as a result of a "*culture of poverty*" are socialized in the majority of the population of the city (see Lewis, 1966 in Suparlan, 1994; Baker, 1980:5 ; Suparlan, 1984, 1989; see also Gilbert and Gugler, 1981:84; Anshory 1989:34).

This theory has been challenged by anthropologists among others, especially by adherents of the situational approach, such as Valentine (1968), Gans (1968) (see Ancok., 1995: 66-7), and Murray (1994). Several studies in Indonesia also shows that poverty in the cities of Indonesia, is not caused by the culture of poverty (see Menno and Alwi, 1991: 62; Jellinek, 1986: LW, Cohen, 1970: 61; Murray, 1994:2 E-9 ; Sutrisno 1989: 48-9).

With - reject the myth of "*culture of poverty*", followers of "*Developmental flow*" began to develop their studies to look for root causes of poverty in the economy and society as a whole (see Baker, 1980:6).

In this view, economic growth is considered as the main criteria of development that will eventually be able to address equity issues (see WCED, 1987; McNamara, 1998; Dickenson, 1984; Brown, 1986; Brown and Panayotou, 1992; Streeten, 1977 in Wu, 1979:38; Bryant and White, 1982; Rahardjo, 1987:69).

So any development plans aimed at improving the productive forces, urban efficiency, economic of scale) and the acquisition of capital investment (see also Patman, 1984:45; Mills, 1991 :221-2; Williamson, 1992; Turnham and Jaeger, 1971 :97-9; Aklilu and Harris, 1980:150; Todaro, 1982; and Stilkind Todaro, 1985).

These views were then developed into studies of mobility, which lead to the conclusion that

development in the Third World, has been to shorten the distance between villages and cities, and therefore BSLM viewed as a prospective alternative to address imbalances (see Hugo, 1977; Papanek and Jakti, 1986; Jellinek, 1977; Temple, 1975; Mantra, 1978; Abustam, 1990.1989; Saefullah, 1994).

Developmental assumption eventually opposed by the adherents of the two paradigms in the ranks of Development Studies: "Dependency" and "articulation" (see Forbes, 1986:110; Budiman, 1995: 104-5). Dependency put forward the proposition that well-known that the world is dominated by a single economy in such a way, so that all nations are integrated into the capitalist production environment that causes retardation in the state-negua "periphery" (see Forbes., 1986: 80). While the articulation of the theory to see that in this integration, the reproduction of capitalism in these countries "periphery" does not just happen, but through articulation with other modes of production (modes of production) to another.

Articulation between modes of production, according to adherents of Articulation, has given rise to a less than perfect integration, and ultimately result in the exploitation of cheap labor in countries 'periphery' (in this case: the Third World), and this has led to the weakening position of the poor (see Bromley, 1985; Roxborough, 1990:71 ; Dwiyanto, 1995: 72).

With these assumptions, the adherents dependencia and Articulation see that the problem of poverty in the Third World does not lie in the poor - as the theory of marginal, and not by a lack of facilities and infrastructure development - as the notion of Developmental adherents.

Contrary to the propositions of Dependency and articulation, some researchers mobility - which can then be identified as followers of 'structurally' - make a variety of studies that have linked the role of mobility with the problems of urban poverty.

### 2.3 The role of BSLM

The proposition is developed from a few important points are summarized from the literature tunjauan. First, that BSLM is an implication of the spatial disparity between rural and urban areas. On the one hand BSLM. has provided an opportunity for the rural poor to earn income in the city, but on the other hand, the articulation of modes of production in the informal sector itself has resulted in the inability of the poor to overcome their poverty, Second, various employment sectors in the city, including labor sector plays an important building for the poor in the village to earn money in the city. Third, the majority of construction workers who perform their jobs BSLM get through 'intermediaries', and generally there is no certainty to be able to keep working on the 'foreman' the same. Fourth, these uncertainties, leading to construction workers (construction workers) - in particular, who do BSLM not likely to create new jobs in which he himself acted as foreman for not having the capital. As a result of activities BLSM make them miss the opportunity to improve their working conditions in the city.

Of some basic thoughts on the above, the reduced 2 (two) proposition, as follows:

- a. In the building sector work environment, BSLM play an important role in providing opportunities to earn income, but does not play a role in reducing

- poverty over the building sector workers.
- b. The inability of the construction workers, who do BSLM to increase their income, largely the result of a business strategy that is practiced by their masters in this case the foreman, in recruiting construction workers from rural areas.

### 3. Research Methods

#### 3.1 Research approach

Each propositions put forward not only has its own emphasis and attention, but it does have relevance. For that it will be used three interrelated approaches: (I)

Approach to verify the BSLM role in providing an opportunity for villagers to earn income in the city as construction workers, (2) Approach to verify the role of BSLM in the increase of income for construction workers in the study sites (3) Approach to verify the role of governance and management practices in employment business services construction worker employed by the foreman, thus causing the construction workers who do BSLM can not get a chance to improve their working conditions in the city. Furthermore, can be explained as follows:

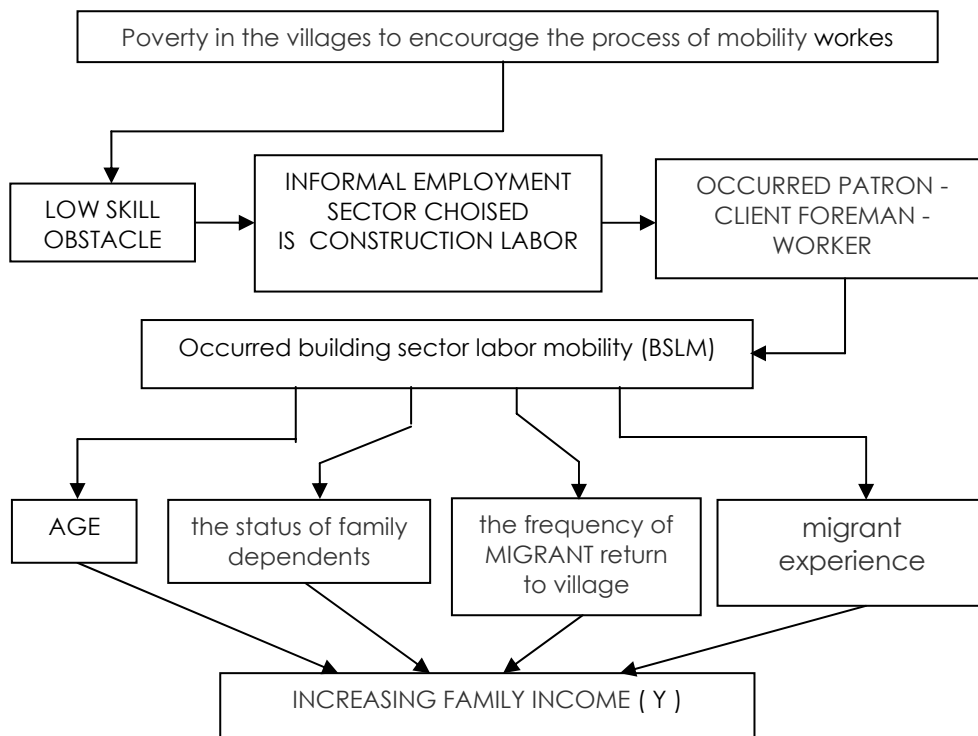


Figure 1. Framework of Thought Research

- a. Verifying the role of BSLM in providing the opportunities to earn money in the city

Approach carried out by means of quantitative and qualitative, at the purpose/motivation to migrate to the city. Quantitatively, the testing done by looking at the percentage of workers who mobilized because of the opportunities to earn money as a construction worker in town. The test is done by "Frequency Distribution", through data collection and interviews. In qualitative testing was conducted with in-depth unstructured interviews, so it can be described whether or not that work as construction laborers in the city represent an opportunity for villagers to earn income in the city, so by doing BSLM it's opportunities that can be achieved.

- b. Verifying the role of BSLM. in increasing the incomes of construction workers

The approach is also carried out quantitatively and qualitatively, through the investigation of the conditions of employment / income and expenditures construction workers. Quantitatively, the testing done, "Frequency Distribution" from the collection of Interview List. Qualitatively, the testing done with the investigation of in-depth unstructured interviews, the number of migrant construction workers. Results of these interviews will yield information about how the construction workers cope with life and their income in the city, which ultimately may describe the role played by BSLM for Construction Workers in reducing their poverty

- c. Verifying whether the labor management procedures in the provision of business services can provide the possibility of building workers for construction workers to increase their income

Approach is conducted qualitatively, which is obtained from the collection of interview list (questionnaire) as well as from the unstructured interviews. For that case the investigations carried out on the following matters: (a) In the recruitment process, whether there are elements of 'intermediaries' that brings the prospective construction workers with the "foreman". If so, Is there the "intermediary" is got a regular benefit of the working relationship between construction workers and the foreman?. If so, then the system has caused income recruit construction workers exploited, making it difficult to escape poverty, (b). Is there, or whether or not 'Bargaining Power of' construction workers, will be seen from the method of determining the amount of "hire" or installments. (c). Is there, or whether or not a given ease to improve social welfare of construction workers, will be seen by investigating the nature of the employment relationship between a construction worker and foreman; (d). Is there presence or absence of opportunities for migrant construction workers to be able to get another opportunity to escape poverty, will be seen from the method or the way he "hires" or 'installment' is determined by the foreman.

### 3.2 Types and Sources of Data

The grouping of the sample is divided into five groups according to

the classification, namely: (a) Migrants who did not bring the family to Palu (pL); (b) Carrying a wife and one child (K1), (c). Bringing a wife and two children (K2), (d) Carrying a wife and three children (K3) (e) > 4 (four) people (KN).

Based on these groupings, the sampling procedure adopted by the following steps: the first stage, identify and classify in order to identify the number and size of "building" where the construction workers are working; the second stage, the initial survey to obtain the distribution pattern frequency by type migrant groupings (PL, K1, K2, K3 & KN):

### 3.3 Data analysis techniques.

To analyze the data obtained from field to use a "frequency distribution" and "statistical description" is there Regression analysis and Multiple correlation of 4 (four) predictors of BSLM offender, where this multiple regression analysis is the development of simple regression.

The benefits of regression analysis is to make a decision whether to increase or decrease the value of the dependent variable can be done through an increase in the independent variable or not. As an example the case in this paper is whether the increased amount of revenue can be influenced by age, dependent status, frequency of return to the village, and the experience of migrant or not. To synchronize the field data with multiple regression analysis is used to answer the formulation of the problem presented on chapter one, namely: a question of "whether BSLM has played an important role in the process of economic development of rural areas in particular an increase in family

income of the migrants who work as construction laborers in the city of Palu? then there are 4 (four) values of each independent variable  $X_1$  = Age of respondents,  $X_2$  = Status of dependents of respondents,  $X_3$  = the frequency of the return of the respondents in the 6 (six) months and  $X_4$  = length of experience (annual) of respondents in the activity as a principal of BSLM, where the four independent variables were considered as major factors that represent the role of labor mobility the building sector (BLSM) while the dependent variable (Y) is the large increase in household income after did BLSM.

After completion of the conversion process to the value of 4 (four) independent variables (predictors) and 1 (one) value of the dependent variable is then carried out the manufacture of auxiliary tables (see Appendix 1), to find the regression coefficients  $b_1$ ,  $b_2$ ,  $b_3$  and  $b_4$ , the regression equation for 4 (four) predictors are:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4$$

where:

$X_1$  = Age of respondents

$X_2$  = Status of dependents of respondents

$X_3$  = The frequency of the return of the respondents in the 6 (six) months

$X_4$  = length of experience.

Y =Dependent variable (the large increase in household income after did BSLM).

a =value of Y when X = 0 or constant value

b =direction value of regression those indicate the figure in decrease or increase the dependent variable (Y).



By obtaining the value of  $R_y$  (1,2,3), thus the obtained value of coefficient of determination  $R^2$  can be calculated as follows:

$$F_{count} = \frac{R^2(N-m-1)}{m(1-R^2)}$$

Description:

m = number of predictors = 4.  
 N = number of respondents = 66

Having obtained the value of  $F_{count}$ , the price is then compared to the  $F_{table}$ :

For  $dk_{numerator}$  and  $dk_{denominator}$   $66-4 = 61$ , then for  $\alpha = 5\%$  is obtained  $F_{table} = 2.52$ , while for  $\alpha = 1\%$  is obtained  $F_{table} = 3.65$ . The conclusion that: If  $F_{count} < F_{table}$ , the mean correlation coefficient was tested multiple "Significance", which can not be applied to a population with an error level of 5% or 1%. And when  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ : then it means that the tested multiple coefficient "*no significance*."

#### 4. The result and discussion of the research

##### 4.1 The calculation result of Regression analysis

To prove a "significant" or the relationship between the role of BSLM with rising household incomes of migrants laborers building, it needs to be proven through a process of analysis in this paper used the regression equation with 4 (four) of each predictor (1) age, (2) the status of dependents (3) the frequency of return to the village and (4) the experience of migrants: The conversion of data in a frequency distribution table of each of the dependent factor is done by Likert Scale (see the book Statistics for Research by Prof. Dr. Sugiyono pages 31 & 33), the highest score is 100 and the lowest is 0, and divided according to class intervals are:

- a). Age of respondents are presented from field observations in five categories, each category Rated maximum 100 decreased with 20s interval as indicated in the table 1.
- b). Status of a dependent of respondent's children and wife is presented in five categories, each category rated max. 100 decrease per interval 20s like in Table 2.

Table 1. Conversion of value of age category into the independent variable ( $X_i$ )

Ages (year)	Number of respondent	Conversion of ability to work
17-25	14	100
26-35	30	80
36-45	17	60
46-55	3	40
More than 55	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 2. Conversion of value the status of dependents categories into the Independent variable (X<sub>2</sub>)

Status of dependents	Status symbol	Number of respondents	Conversion of ability to save or keep money
Not yet Married / Unmarried	PL	13	100
be responsible 1 wife + 1 child	K1	5	80
be responsible 1 wife + 2 children	K2	15	60
be responsible 1 wife + 2 children	K3	15	40
be responsible > 4 persons	KN	18	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 3. Conversion of the frequency of discharge in the last 6 months in the independent variable

Frequency of return to the village in the last 6 months	Number of respondents	Conversion of ability to save or keep money
2 times	29	100
3 times	18	80
4 times	4	60
5 times	1	40
6 times and more	8	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4. Conversion value Long experience in doing BSLM into the independent variable (X<sub>4</sub>)

Long experience (year)	Number of respondents	Conversion value of work skills
0 -15	28	20
16-20	19	40
20-21	11	60
21- 26	7	80
More than 30 years	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	

Source: Field survey 2011

c) The frequency of return to the village is presented in five categories, each category rated max. 100 with a 20s interval decreased in Tabel 3.

d) Long experience in doing BSLM presented in five categories, each category rated max. 100 with a 20s interval decreased in Table 4.

Table 5. Conversion value of the increase in revenue after doing BSLM into the dependent variable (Y)

Range of average remittances per month (Rp)	Number of responden	The value conversion ability to set aside funds to be sent to the village / household income increase.
0,000 – 150.000	3	20
151.000 – 250.000	39	40
251.000 - 350.000	21	60
351.000 – 450.000	1	80
451.000 – 550.000	2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	

e) The increase in revenue after doing BSLM presented in 5 (five) categories of minimum value is 20 then for each category increased multiple of 20 to the highest income is Rp. 550,000. - who was given a value of 100 as the conversion to the regression equation Y values as the dependent variable.

In summary the results obtained from the five tables above can be formed the Regression Equation such as:

$$Y = 36,783 + 0,188 X_1 + 0,062 X_2 + 0,038 X_3 + 0,135 X_4$$

The next step is to look for the correlations using the formula R dual 4 predictors as follows:

$$R_{y(123)} = 0,181,$$

obtained a coefficient of determination as follows:

$$R^2 = (0,181)^2 = 0,033$$

$$F_{count} = (0,033 \times (66-4-1)) / (4 \cdot (1-0,033)) = 0,656$$

Description: m = number of predictors = 4.

So the value of  $F_{count} = 0,656$ , the value is then compared to the  $F_{table}$ , for  $dk_{numerator} = 4$  and  $dk_{denominator} = 66-4-1 = 61$ , then for  $\alpha = 5\%$  is obtained  $F_{table} = 2,52$ , while for  $\alpha = 1\%$  is obtained  $F_{table} = 3,65$ . Conclusion that:

$F_{count} = 0,656$  is < than the  $F_{table} = 2,51$  for  $\alpha = 5\%$ , and the  $F_{table} = 3,62$  for  $\alpha = 1\%$ , multiple correlation coefficient means that this test is the "significance", which can not be applied to a population with an error level of 5% or 1%.

## 5. Conclusions And Recommendation

### 5.1 Conclusions

This study has been questioned and answered questions about the role played BSLM of the development process - which in this case an increase in rural household income. This study has analyzed the role of BSLM. through a through investigation (exploration) empirically, by examining the construction workers, especially construction workers in Palu.

Through data collected from structured interviews of 66 construction workers, especially construction workers and unstructured interviews with a variety of profound

element of "key", summed up some of the findings as follows:

(i) On the one hand BSLM. important role in reducing rural poverty through opportunities for the poor in the village to earn money as a construction worker construction workers especially in Palu. The test results are  $F_{\text{count}} = 0.656 < F_{\text{table}} = 2.51$  than for  $\alpha = 5\%$ , and the  $F_{\text{table}} = 3.62$  for  $\alpha = 1\%$ , meaning that tested multiple correlation coefficient is "significance", which can not be applied to population with an error level of 5% or 1%.

(ii) On the other hand the conditions of the construction work, especially construction workers, if it is associated with BSLM, largely under the minimum needs of workers, and not much to support them and their families to escape poverty, but the "single employee";

(iii) The strategy of the foreman in developing their business by utilizing the village people who do not have a 'Bargaining position "to set a low wage unilaterally, indirectly, has been one important factor that led to the construction workers, especially construction workers actors BSLM very difficult to lift themselves out of poverty.

## 5.2 The suggestions.

- The implications of the results of a study of policy can be summarized as follows:
  - (i) The activities BSLM performed by poor people of the village should not be deterred, because the role BSLM here is very vital in reducing poverty in

the villages, by the opportunities of the poor in the village in income in the city.

- (ii) BSLM should also actively supported because there is also the possibility that BSLM will only reproduce poverty from rural to urban areas, while rural poverty continues
- (iii) Prior to a policy of "total action" to eradicate poverty implemented properly, it should BSLM still be allowed to continue spearheading the response to the negative things they cause in the city.
- (iv) Involve NGOs as one of the institutions of control that can do the coaching and giving a voice to workers, seeking to avoid misuse of these institutions for the benefit of others.

- Implications for future studies.

The results of this study may have implications for future studies of several different objects of study:

- (i) BSLM especially construction workers who do construction workers in other cities in Central Sulawesi province or in cities in other provinces in Indonesia.
- (ii) Circular migration by workers from other informal employment sector in the city of Palu.
- (iii) Migration roundtrip (commuter) done by workers from a variety of other employment sectors in Palu and other cities in Indonesia.
- (iv) Migration roundtrip by 'single workers' jobs from various sectors in Palu and other cities in Indonesia.

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