

INFLUENCING FACTORS OF MIGRANT AND NON MIGRANT MALE WORKER INCOME IN INFORMAL SECTORS: EMPIRICAL STUDY IN KUTO BATU VILLAGE ILIR TIMUR DISTRICT PALEMBANG CITY

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate difference of income between migrant male workers and non migrant are working in the informal sector in Kelurahan Kuto Batu Palembang. The purpose of this research has been to describe the comparison among the factors influencing the income of migrants and non migrant's male workers who work in the informal sector in Kelurahan Kuto Batu Palembang. This research has applied mix methods. The sample of quantitative method constitutes 145 people taken using proportional stratified random sampling. Likert scale is applied to measure the respondent answer. They data were tabulated to get the frequency. The samples of qualitative method constitute 17 informan taken using purposive sampling. The data were presented reduced and analyze to get the conclusion. The result of this research demonstrate that the factors influencing male workers migrants income in service sector are skill, work experience, working hours allocation, and some others factors such as passengers/customers, work competition, the weather and vehicles, while the factors influencing non migrants male workers are skill, education, and experience. In trade sector the factors influencing their income are skill, work experience, working hour allocation, as well as the quantity of commodity and capital. The factors influencing non migrant male workers are skill, education, work experience and customers.

Keywords: Income, Migrants and Non Migrants Male Workers, Informal Sector

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a phenomenon that has occurred in various regions of the earth. This phenomenon is starting from the movement of people from one village to another, until the migration of population from one country to another. Perhaps the word "migration" is not strange to our ears, almost everyone has been doing the migration. The process of migration is due to the unavailability of desired needs someone in his native place and tries to find in other areas (Officer, 2001). Other factors are caused people to migrate, namely age, education and marital status of migrants (Purnomo, 2009). One of the migration process performed by the resident is in-migration. According to Munir (2010: 133) In-migration is the influx of people into an area where the destination (area of destination). Resident who enters an area called migrants. Migrants who come to the region of destination is usually dominated by economic factors. Migrants who move aims to seek employment in other regions, it is because they occupy places of origin has a narrow field work. Under conditions of low education and limited skills make migrant workers are only able to rely on the work. This causes migrant workers only have great opportunities in the informal sector.

Worker is someone who works and receives wages or other forms of remuneration in any form (Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law No. 13 Year 2003 on Employment), while the informal sector in the view of Todaro and Smith (2006: 393) states that the informal sector is characterized by several characteristics unique as very varied fields of the production of goods and services, small-scale production units owned by individuals or families, many using workers (labor intensive), and the technology used is relatively simple. In this study, workers who become the object of research is male migrant workers and non-migrants who work in the Informal Sector. The reason for choosing men workers, it is caused by men the backbone of a very influential family important in achieving well-being of their family life.

In Indonesia, based on the results of the Population Census in 2010, 5,396,419 inhabitants, or 2.5 percent of the population is inter-provincial migrants entered. The percentage of migrants in urban areas Risen three times larger migrants in rural areas, respectively by 3.8 and 1.2 percent. Furthermore, the results of the population sensus in 2010, that the number of 27,975,612 inhabitants, or 11.8 percent of the population are migrants entering inter-provincial life. The percentage of lifetime migrants in urban areas almost tripled lifetime migrants in rural areas, respectively by 17.2 and 6.3 percent. Palembang is one of the cities in Indonesia, which became the destination of migrants. Based on data collected in 2010, the number of people migrating to the city of Palembang is Risen 53,151 inhabitants and the number of lifetime migration of 369 999 inhabitants of the population of 1,455,284 inhabitants. Risen from the calculation Migration in Palembang, every 1,000 residents there, there were 37 migrants, while the results of the calculation of lifetime migration rate 254.2 per thousand inhabitants, which means every 1,000 residents of the city of Palembang, there are between 254-255 people coming into Palembang to migrate a lifetime. With the influx of

people in the city of Palembang, then the population will increase. Table 1 shows Iilir Timur II District, Palembang City with a population come or go by sex in 2010.

Table 1 Migrant People per Village Iilir Timur II District Palembang City 2010

No	Village	Migrant	
		Male	Female
1	10 Iilir	0	4
2	11 Iilir	19	20
3	Kuto Batu	595	568
4	Lawang Kidul	315	283
5	3 Iilir	23	23
6	1 Iilir	14	7
7	Sungai Buah	108	98
8	2 Iilir	116	115
9	5 Iilir	99	107
10	Duku	36	36
11	9 Iilir	231	232
12	8 Iilir	48	43
Total		1604	1536

Sources: Central Berau of Statistics, 2010

Based on the above data, Kuto Batu Village is a village with the highest population in the district came Iilir Timur II in 2010. Kuto Batu is a fraction of 8 Iilir village, because in 1996 the creation of the area in the district of Iilir Timur II. Geographical aspects, KutoBatu area north bordering the Duku village, south of the river Musi, East of the village of Lawang Kidul, west of the 9 Iilir Village with a total area of 225 ha/m², the population of 7,516 men, women 7559 and 3455 the number of heads of household. After the observations in the field, the population of men who come (migrants) and locals (non-migrants) who work in the informal sector (trade and services) in the Kuto Batu Village Palembang in 2012 can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 2. Migrant and non migrant Male Workers Working in Informal Sectors in Kuto Batu Village in 2012

No	Type of Working	Male Workers	
		Migrant	Non Migrant
1	Services	53	3398
2	Traders	36	850
Total		89	4248

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

Based on field observations, male migrant workers and non-migrant informal sector average have lower education. Factors are influencing choose of informal sector because they work jobs that are not in accordance with their capabilities and their environment dominated by trade and services. Those who work in the sector have a wide variety of income, it is supported by the results observed for the difference in income between migrant and non-migrant workers. Migrant workers who live in the goal area has a higher income than non-migrant workers. This is if it is not immediately anticipated the impending social gap between migrants and non-migrants.

Based on the above presentation, the researchers interested in conducting research entitled "Comparison of Factors Affecting Income Male Migrant Workers and Non-Migrants Work in the Informal Sector in Kuto Batu Village Palembang City".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Migration Theory Harris-Todaro

Migration is one of the three basic factors that affect the growth of the population, in addition to birth and death. Migration can increase the number of people if the number of people who go into an area more than the number of people who leave the region. Instead, migration can reduce the number of people if the number of people who go into an area less than the number of people who left the region (Munir, 2010: 133).

According to Todaro and Smith (2006) rural-urban migration has increased rapidly, and urban development plays an important role in economic development. The level of rural-urban migration in developing countries have far exceeded the rate of creation or addition of jobs, so that migration is currently underway so profusely has far exceeded the absorption of industrial sectors and services social services in urban areas. Today migration, especially in large cities in developing countries, should be seen as a major factor contributing to the phenomenon of the urban labor surplus which further aggravated the problem of unemployment.

Definition of Income

According Raharja and Manurung (in Damarjati 2010) divides a source of revenue as income households into three parts, namely:

1. Income from salaries and wages is the remuneration as workers. Large salaries/wages are affected productivity, including the level of expertise (skills), the quality of human capital, and working conditions.
2. Income from productive assets, such as the use of income remuneration, including financial assets (deposits, capital and shares), and non-financial assets (house, land and buildings).
3. Revenue from government (transfer payment), in the form of income received as a consideration for a given input, for example in the form of subsidies, benefits or social security.

Understanding Workers

Workers usually use the word to people who already have jobs. Many terms are used for the workers, for example blue-collar workers, permanent workers and so forth. In Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law No. 13 of 2003 on Labour, the definition of worker is a person who works and receives wages or other forms of remuneration in any form. Based on this definition, the workers in this study are those who can do the job, either in the form of services and trade to meet the needs of the population.

Informal Sector Employment

Informal Sector in the view of Todaro and Smith (2006: 393) is a sector that is characterized by several unique characteristics such as very varied field of the production of goods and services, small-scale production units owned by individuals or families, many using workers (labor intensive) , and the technology used is relatively simple. The workers who create their own field work in the informal sector usually do not have a formal education. In general, they do not have special skills and a severe shortage of working capital. In addition, those in the informal sector are also no guarantees safety and welfare facilities such as those enjoyed by their counterparts in the informal sector. The informal sector is also closely related to the urban informal sector; ie the formal sector depends on the informal sector in the provision of production inputs and cheap labor, while the informal sector is highly dependent on the formal sector in its position as the main market of the majority of the income they receive.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Scope of Research

This research was carried out by using a mixed method. Creswell (2012: 28-29) mentions that "mixed methods research is research that can be started with a broad survey to be undertaken generalization of the results of the study population has been determined. Then, at a later stage, in-depth interviews were carried out openly in order to collect the views of the participants ". This study used a mixed methods research design sequential explanatory. Collection and analysis of quantitative data in the first stage followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data in the second phase builds on the initial results of quantitative (Cresswell, 2012: 316).

Types and Sources and Data Collection Techniques

Secondary Data

Secondary source is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through another person or through a document (Sugiyono: 2013). Secondary data is supporting data obtained from written sources in the form of data from government agencies and private, books, archives and other information and data relating to male migrant workers and non-migrant in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village Palembang City treated with document review and study of literature related to the research problem.

Primary Data

According Sugiyono (2013: 308) is the primary source of data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. Primary data obtained in this study by the respondents to take the survey through the distribution of questionnaires, then through informants with direct observation and interviews in the field of male workers migrant and non-migrant working in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village Palembang City.

Population and Sample

Population

The population in this study, the male migrant workers and non-migrants who work in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village Palembang City are totaling 89 migrant and non-migrant 4248 which can be described by the table below:

Table 3 Research Population

No	Type of Working	Male Workers	
		Migrant	Non Migrant
1	Jasa	53	3398
2	Perdagangan	36	850
Jumlah Populasi		89	4248

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

Samples Quantitative Methods

The samples in this study are based on a quantitative method by using proportional stratified random sampling, the population is divided into several sections (subpopulations) in Kuto Batu village based on the number of male workers migrants and non-migrants who work in the informal sector. Based on BPS data Palembang in 2010, the number of people coming men in the village Kuto is 595 people, it turns out according to data from the year 2012 the number of male workers immigrants / migrants who worked informal sector amounted to 89 people and non-migrants who work in the informal sector amounted 4248 people are divided into:

1. Informal services amounted to 53 migrant and non-migrant 3398
2. Informal trade amounted to 36 850 migrant and non-migrant

To determine size of the sample, the researchers based on the formula Slovin (Setiawan, 2007: 6).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N d^2}$$

Where as:

n = numbers of sample

N = numbers of population

d = standard errors 10% or 0,10 and level of confidence 90%.

Sample of Migrant Male Workers:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{89}{1+89 \times (0,1)^2} = 47,08$$

Sample of Non migrant male workers:

$$n = \frac{4248}{1+4248 \times (0,1)^2} = 97,7$$

Based on this formula, produced 47.08 then rounded to 47 respondents and 97.7 rounded up 98 respondents. Making each sample on a quantitative method using proportional stratified random sampling, ie on every male migrant workers and non-migrant per the informal sector can be described by the table below.

Table4 Research Sample

No	Workers	Type of working	Population	Sample Determination	Sample
1	Migrant	Services	53	$(53/89) \times 47 = 28$	28
		Traders	36	$(36/89) \times 47 = 19$	19
2	Non migrant	Services	3398	$(3398/4248) \times 98 = 78$	78
		Traders	850	$(850/4248) \times 98 = 20$	20
Total					145

Samples Qualitative Methods

Sampling in qualitative method by purposive sampling with the reason for the informants considered relevant and competent. Criteria informants to be interviewed are:

1. Workers male migrants and non-migrants.
2. Work on the informal sector since 2012.
3. Understanding of labor income.
4. Stay in the Village of Stone Kuto Palembang.

Key informants were selected that live in the location of the object of research and are considered the most understanding of labor income. In the selection of key informants can dikriteria as follows:

1. Workers male migrants and non-migrants
2. Work on the informal sector more than 10 years.
3. Understand in detail about income workers.
4. Stay in the Village of Stone Kuto Palembang.

The number of informants in this study was 17 people consisting of 10 male workers migrant workers and 7 non-migrant men who work in the informal sector in Sub Kuto Stone Palembang.

Validity of Data

Testing the validity of the data required in order to obtain credible research data and can be accounted for, therefore validating the data in this study will be done by: Improve endurance

Here researchers read the entire record the results carefully, to find out the errors and shortcomings in order to obtain an accurate description and systematic data about what is observed.

Triangulation

Triangulation of data is done by means of triangulation technique, time, and data sources. Triangulation technique is done by asking the same thing with different techniques, triangulation of time by asking the same thing with a different time, while triangulation asking the same thing to different sources. In this study, researcher used more of triangulation, it is meaning that the same question to different sources.

Discussion

The results of the study are still tentative and then discussed with friends S2 student colleagues, supervisors, and teachers who are competent to issue in research, or with an experienced practitioner of government, particularly in the field of development planning.

Data Analysis Techniques

Quantitative methods of data analysis techniques in this study using a Likert scale techniques are then analyzed using frequency tables (proportion) based on the answers obtained from respondents and every answer of the respondent or the data obtained, grouped and analyzed by looking at the percentage rate. Presentation of data is using of the program SPSS 16.0 for Windows. Furthermore, qualitative methods of data analysis techniques are using the Model Data Analysis Techniques (Miles and Huberman, 1984 in Herdiansyah, 2010: 164), namely the reduction of data, the data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Reduction of data (data reduction), a perangkuman process or selection of data, where the data is reduced to provide a sharper picture of the results of the study, researchers also make it easier to find the data obtained if necessary.
2. Presentation of data (display data), the data that has been summarized or been made in the form of a matrix or table, so you can see the overall picture to the right conclusions.
3. Conclusion of data (conclusion drawing/verification), the preparation of the conclusions in the decision-making results of previous analyzes that adjusted for the formulation of research problems.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geographic overview and village residents Kuto Batu Village

Kuto Batu Village is one of the villages in Ilir Timur 2 District in Palembang City. The region north bordering the Duku village, south of the river Musi, East of the village of Lawang Kidul, west of the village 9 Ilir. The village is close to the Musi river, surrounding bordered by the river. The number of residents in villages Kuto soul stone reaches 15 075 inhabitants, comprising 7,516 men and 7559 women's inhabitants, the number of families 3455 (Ogan Baru Village, 2012). Extensive settlement in the region of 140 ha/m², spacious grounds 4 ha/m², office 1 ha/m² and other public infrastructure 80 ha/m² with a total area of 225 ha/m².

Quantitative Results Overview

The results of this study indicate that there are three dominant factors affecting income male migrant workers who work in the service sector, namely skills, work experience and work time allocation. The results can be seen in the following table:

Table5: Influencing Factors of Migrant Male Worker Income in Informal Sectors (Services)

No	Variable	Statement					
		Agree		Netral		Disagree	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	Skill	23	82.1	5	17.9	0	0.0
2	Level of Education	11	39.3	0	0.00	17	60.7
3	Experience	23	82.1	0	0.00	5	17.9
4	Side Job	4	14.3	0	0.00	24	85.7
5	Working Time Allocation	17	60.7	5	17.9	6	21.4
6	Government Roles	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	100.0

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

In the non-migrant workers in the service sector, there are two dominant factors that affect their income is the latest education and work experience. The results can be seen in the table below:

Table 6: Influencing Factors of Non Migrant Male Worker Income in Informal Sectors (Services)

No	Variable	Statement					
		Agree		Netral		Disagree	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	Skill	9	45.0	11	55.0	0	0.00
2	Level of Education	14	70.0	0	0.00	6	30.0
3	Experience	15	75.0	0	0.00	5	25.0
4	Side Job	6	30.0	0	0.00	14	70.0
5	Working Time Allocation	6	30.0	9	45.0	5	25.0
6	Government Roles	7	35.0	0	0.00	13	65.0

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

For male migrant workers who work in the trade sector, there are three dominant factors affecting their income is a factor of expertise, work experience and work time allocation. The results can be seen in the table below:

Table 7: Influencing Factors of Migrant Male Worker Income in Informal Sectors (Traders)

No	Variable	Statement					
		Agree		Netral		Disagree	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	Skill	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	0.00
2	Level of Education	8	42.1	0	0.00	11	57.9
3	Experience	15	78.9	0	0.00	4	21.1
4	Side Job	5	26.3	0	0.00	14	73.7
5	Working Time Allocation	12	63.2	3	15.8	4	21.1
6	Government Roles	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100.0

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

In nonmigran male workers in the trade sector, there are three dominant factors that influence their income is expertise, the latest education and work experience. The results can be seen through the table below:

Table 8: Influencing Factors of Non Migrant Male Worker Income in Informal Sectors (Traders)

No	Variable	Statement					
		Agree		Netral		Disagree	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	Skill	50	64.1	28	35.9	0	0.00
2	Level of Education	64	82.1	0	0.00	14	17.9
3	Experience	63	80.8	0	0.00	15	19.2
4	Side Job	14	17.9	0	0.00	64	82.1
5	Working Time Allocation	14	17.9	30	38.5	34	43.6
6	Government Roles	32	41.0	0	0.00	46	59.0

Sources: Research Data Collection, 2014

Qualitative Results Overview

Based on the results of research with quantitative methods above, researchers conducted interviews with informants and found other factors that affect the income of migrant male workers in the service sector, namely passenger/customer, job competition, weather/natural and vehicles, while the non-migrants found other factors that affect their income. In the male migrant workers in the service sector has also other factors that affect their income is capital and the amount of merchandise, while the influence on the non-migrants are a buyer.

Comparison of Factors Affecting Income Male Migrant Workers and Non-Migrants Who Work In the Service Sector in Sub Kuto Stone

Expertise

Results from respondents showed no difference between migrant workers and nonmigran which states that the factors affecting their income expertise in the service sector. For migrants who had agreed for 82 percent (23 respondents) and nonmigran only 45 percent (9 respondents). Based on interviews with migrant male workers found that the skill will affect revenues because if experts in the current work, the revenue to be received increasingly large and vice versa if it does not have the expertise, the amount of current income is only limited to these. Expertise greatly affect its earnings, because the task which just raised the stone and cement lift resulted in little income he received. Migrant workers also assume that if they are able to add their expertise will increase his income. Meanwhile, according nonmigran more states are doubtful that the factors affecting their income expertise.

Nonmigran labor income is not fixed because only rely on the state and do not want to try to improve his skills to become better. He was not convinced that the lack of expertise is a factor that causes no increase in revenue. Basically nonmigran workers have a lot of families that can help the family income because of external factors nonmigran nonmigran is why workers are less willing to improve his skills and accept what is without knowing the cause why his income has not changed.

The above results indicate that factors influencing skills income migrant workers, it is consistent with the statement Wardani (2009), that skill is something of interest or talent should be owned by someone, with its expertise allows it to be able to run and get the job done well with maximum results. The expertise of a person can be obtained from the formal and non-formal education that will have to continuously be improved. One source of

increased expertise can come from experiences in a particular field. The experience can be gained through a gradual process, such as training or other activities related to the development of one's skills. As for non-migrants such statement is not valid because it does not affect their income expertise. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the factors of this expertise, it can be concluded that the expertise affect migrant income and does not affect the non-migrants.

Latest Education

Results of the respondents indicate that the last educational factors that affect revenue only 39 percent (11 respondents) and those who disagree are in the top position that is 61 percent (17 respondents), is inversely proportional to the workers agreed that the last educational nonmigran affect their income. Nonmigran approve this factor is worth 70 percent (14 respondents), while disagreeing only 30 percent (6 respondents). According to the migrant workers who stated that they did not agree last educational impact earnings by working as a pedicab driver, low or high education will have no effect on the income of migrants. According to the informant, the factors that influence the passengers or customers and competition work, because at this time the regular passenger pedicab ride has been able to purchase a vehicle, thereby reducing current income and it's been a lot of motorcycle taxi drivers as informants competitors in gaining revenue. Inversely proportional to the opinion of the answer nonmigran last agree that education is a factor that affects earnings because of the presence of higher education could have a certificate to apply for a job, then the lighter work, for example working in the hotel. This is reinforced by statements from informants that with low education lead to hard to look for other jobs, such as working in the office. Nonmigran assume that the latter was instrumental education and experience themselves that they are not able to compete due to the low state of education so that they find it difficult to increase their income.

The results of the above study shows that the latter does not affect the education factor income of migrant workers, it is consistent with the results of research Pohan (2006), that education has no effect on earnings for workers in general education is still relatively low at primary school level (elementary) and School (SMP), so it does not have the expertise and experience. As for non-migrant education affects their income, it is consistent with the results of research Atmaka (2008), that the effect of education on income. Higher education can produce more work and high productivity of the low education, higher education will be able to increase revenue. Thus, the results of research and discussion on education this last factor, it can be concluded that the latter does not affect the education of migrant income, but the influence is the passenger/customer and job competition, while for non-migrant education affects their income.

Work Experience

Results of the respondents stated that migrant workers, work experience factor against earnings who answered agreed 82 percent (23 respondents), 18 percent disagreed (5 respondents), while for nonmigran who agree there is 75 percent (15 respondents) and that do not agree 25 percent (5 respondents). From the statement above, both migrants and nonmigran agreed that work experience factor is a factor that affects their income. The results are supported by a statement of migrant informant that the experience of working in their fields, then the revenue will increase because people already know the quality of the workers who have many years in the works. Conversely, if there is no work experience, income will not

increase. The same thing expressed by non-migrant workers who stated that the factors affecting income because of work experience with the experience of the difficult thing in the work can be completed. Conversely, if not then the experience will not be able to finish the job properly.

The results of the above studies indicate that work experience factors affecting income migrant and non-migrant workers, this is in accordance with the research Firdausa and Arianti (2013), that the work experience affect income due to the experience that many will be able to increase the skills and the expertise that it is not directly increase the income of workers. Furthermore, according to Lamia (2013), that the work experience effect on earnings because the longer the experience of the workers, the greater the income to be received. In research Jummaini (2008) also stated that work experience affect the income of workers because of the person's experience will increase revenue. Thus, the results of research and discussion on these factors work experience, it can be concluded that the work experience affects migrant and non-migrant income.

Side Job

Results of the respondents stated that side job affect the revenue who answered do not agree by 86 percent (24 respondents) and agreed only 14 percent (4 respondents) while nonmigran also do not agree that side job effect on their income that is equal to 70 percent (14 respondents), while 30 percent agree (6 respondents). Based on interviews with migrant male workers found that the work does not affect the revenue side due to the absence of side jobs held, but it is also a side job done in one week, so as not to increase revenue. It is also common in non-migrant who does not agree that the factors affecting the revenue side jobs for workers difficulty in getting a second job and the informant is more focused on the work undertaken at this time.

The results of the above study indicates that side job does not affect the income of migrant and non-migrant workers, which is in line with research Giang (2013), that side job does not affect the income of workers. Thus, the results of research and discussion on this side job, it can be concluded that side job does not affect the income of migrants and non-migrants.

Working Time Allocation

Results of the respondents stated that migrants who agree factors influence the allocation of work time their income by 61 percent (17 respondents), 21 percent disagreed (6 respondents), and the answer hesitation by 18 percent (5 respondents), while in nonmigran who agree only 30 percent (6 respondents), 25 percent disagreed (5 respondents) and choose neutral by 45 percent (9 respondents). These results are supported by the results of interviews with informants agree that its time in a day will affect income for migrant workers are usually more diligent work and want a great income to survive to meet the needs of himself and family life. In contrast to non-migrant workers who are skeptical of working time allocation factors affecting their income because informants thought that he would want to be working full-but the circumstances that brought them in determining the working time. Basically the non-migrants are less willing to spend more time working.

The results of the above studies indicate that work time allocation factors affecting income migrant workers, which is in line with research Firdausa and Arianti (2013), that the allocation of working time affect earnings for determining an efficient working hours will increase the income of workers. According Atmaka (2008) stated that the allocation of work time effect on revenues, more work hours will higher income. As for non-migrant education

has no effect on their income, it is consistent with the results of research Sulanjari (2003), that the work experience does not affect income for working in the informal sector do not require experience. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the allocation of working time is a factor, it can be concluded that the allocation of working time affect migrant earnings, while for non-migrants do not affect.

Role of Government

Results of the respondents stated that all migrant workers (28 people) who were respondents in this study disagrees that the factors affect the role of government income. While workers nonmigran disagree by 65 percent (13 respondents) and are agreed by 35 percent (7 respondents). These results are supported by a statement of migrant informants felt not get help from the government or any role in increasing revenue. Informants assume no government attention to workers in the informal sector, especially in the service sector. According to the informant, the factors that affect revenue that is weather that resulted in passengers / customers become deserted and damaged vehicles which resulted not work. The same is perceived by non-migrant employment stating the government's role does not affect the income informant. This is because there is no support from any government that came to increase their income. He fought himself in getting sustenance. The above results indicate that the factor does not affect the role of government and non-income migrant workers migrants, this is in accordance with the theory of Todaro and Smith (2006: 393) states that workers in the informal sector creates its own field work, which means that the income of workers would not be touched by the role of government as in planning and carrying out their work, they do their own without any government interference. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the role of government is a factor, it can be concluded that the government's role does not affect the income of migrants and non-migrants, but found another factor in migrants is the weather and damage to the vehicle.

Comparison of Factors Affecting Income Male Migrant Workers and Non-Migrants Working On Trade sector in Sub Kuto Stone

Factors Expertise

Results of the respondents stated that the factor of expertise in the trade sector is a factor that is approved by the migrant workers as in the picture above states that there are 79 percent (15 respondents) migrant workers who choose to agree. The same opinion of non-migrant workers who claimed 64 percent (50 respondents) agreed that the factors affecting the trade sector expertise in their income. This is according to migrants who agree that income is influenced by factors expertise because otherwise there will be a trade expert in trading losses, and vice versa if it is skilled trade will benefit many. The same thing expressed by non migrant workers who say that the essential skills for income because of one of the benefits if an expert in the trade that is able to bring a lot of buyers, the buyers can even become a regular customer to the merchant so pendapatanpun will increase by itself.

The above results indicate that factors influencing skills income migrant workers and non-migrants, it is consistent with the statement Wardani (2009), that skill is something of interest or talent should be owned by someone, with its expertise allows it to be able to run and finish the job well with maximum results. The expertise of a person can be obtained from the formal and non-formal education that will have to continuously be improved. One source of

increased expertise can come from experiences in a particular field. The experience can be gained through a gradual process, such as training or other activities related to the development of one's skills. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the factors of this expertise, it can be concluded that expertise can affect migrant and non-migrant income.

Factors Latest Education

Results of the respondents stated that the last educational factors affect the income those who answered agreed only 42 percent (8 respondents), disagree 58 percent (11 respondents). Nonmigran agree as 82 percent (64 respondents) and disagree as 18 percent (14 respondents). This factor is to have meaning for nonmigran workers because they believe that education is very important in increasing revenue while the migrant population does not believe that education is necessary to supplement their income. These results are supported by migrant statement that the latter does not affect the education of workers income. For the informants, which affects earnings are setting the number of merchandise sold due to a large or small income earned in a day depends on whether or not a lot of merchandise sold by the merchant. Things are different in male workers non-migrants who stated that the latest education affects income because if non-migrant workers have higher education, the informant thinks will get a better job and greater revenue.

The results of the above study shows that the latter does not affect the education factor income of migrant workers, it is consistent with the results of research Pohan (2006), that education has no effect on earnings for workers in general education is still relatively low at primary school level (elementary) and School (SMP), so it does not have the expertise and experience. As for non-migrant education affects their income, it is consistent with the results of research Atmaka (2008), that the effect of education on income. Higher education can produce more work and high productivity of the low education, higher education will be able to increase revenue. Thus, the results of research and discussion on education this last factor, it can be concluded that the latter does not affect the education of migrant income, but the influence is setting the amount of merchandise, while for non-migrant education affects their income.

Work Experience Factor

Results of migrant respondents stated that factors influence the work experience as much as 79 percent of their income (15 respondents) who agreed and 21 percent (4 respondents) disagree, while nonmigran 81 percent (63 respondents) agreed and 19 percent (15 respondents) agrees. These results are supported by the results of interviews with migrant workers who stated that the work experience affect revenues because the longer work as a trader, the more subscriptions are purchased merchandise and automatically requests / orders on merchandise will also increase and ultimately increase revenue informants.

The same thing also expressed by non-migrant workers that work experience affect revenues because the experience is very important to improve the quality as trade, more and more buyers who know the quality of the merchant then the buyer will be more and more and eventually will increase the income of the merchant. The results of the above studies indicate that work experience factors affecting income migrant and non-migrant workers, this is in accordance with the research Firdausa and Arianti (2013), that the work experience affect income due to the experience that many will be able to increase the skills and the expertise of the then indirectly increase the income of workers. In research Arifini and Mustika (2013) also stated that the work experience affect the income of workers because of the ability will

increase the amount of experience and certainly will increase revenue. So, the results of research and discussion on these factors work experience, it can be concluded that the experience work affecting migrant and non-migrant income.

Side Job

Results of the respondents indicate that migrant workers do not approve factors affecting revenue side job by 74 percent (14 respondents) and that only 26 percent approve (5 respondents), not much different from non migrant workers who do not agree by 82 percent (64 respondents) while the figures show 18 percent agreed (14 respondents). These results are supported by migrants who claim that capital is not a factor affecting revenue side job because according to the migrants are important fight against earnings is the capital, with a small capital she lived in today's trading, the income is too small, but on the contrary if the capital owned by the current This major will be assumed that a large income.

They have also been found in non-migrant who stated that the work does not affect the revenue side because it is influenced by the debt buyer and terms of repayment because buyers have subscribed to the informant, so the informant and the buyer has to trust to be implemented accounts payable and when the time of payment so that it The resulting loss of income informants.

The results of the above study indicates that factors outside work does not affect the income of migrant and non-migrant workers, which is in line with research Giang (2013), that the second job does not affect the income of workers. Thus, the results of research and discussion on this side job factors, it can be concluded that the second job does not affect the income of migrants and non-migrants, but found another factor that migrants are capital and for non-migrants are a buyer.

Working Time Allocation Factor

Results of the respondents indicate that migrants agree that factors influence the allocation of working time their income by 63 percent (12 respondents), 21 percent disagreed (4 respondents), and the answer of 16 percent neutral (3 respondents). For nonmigran themselves do not agree that working time allocation factors affect the income because of the agreed only indicates the number 18 percent (14 respondents), disagree higher at 44 percent (34 respondents), and neutral 38 percent (30 respondents). These results are supported by the results of interviews with migrant informants agree that its time in a day will affect revenues because if trade in the day time is long, while merchandise sold much greater revenue, otherwise if it trades in a day's time for a while, while many unsold merchandise, then the smaller income. In contrast to non-migrant workers who disagree working time allocation factors affecting their income due to trade it is flexible in nature or may at any time, not bound by time.

The results of the above studies indicate that work time allocation factors affecting income migrant workers, which is in line with research Firdausa and Arianti (2013), that the allocation of working time affect earnings for determining an efficient working hours will increase the income of workers. As for non-migrant education has no effect on their income, it is consistent with the results of research Sulanjari (2003), that the work experience does not affect income for working in the informal sector do not require experience. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the allocation of working time is a factor, it can be concluded that the allocation of working time affect migrant earnings, while for non-migrants do not affect.

Factors Role of Government

Results of the respondents stated that all migrant workers (19 people) who were respondents in this study disagrees that the factors affect the role of government income. While residents nonmigran disagree by 59 percent (46 respondents) and the agreed 41 percent (32 respondents). These results are supported by a statement of migrant informants who feel the government's role does not affect revenues because there is no support from the government due to the informant not formal sector workers who get help from the government and sometimes informant to borrow money for capital and paid after the trade. The same is perceived by non-migrant work that does not affect the role of government informants' income. This is because there is not any form of government assistance to the merchants in increasing their income, either in equity or in other forms. Run capital of their own business without government interference.

The above results indicate that the factor does not affect the role of government and non-income migrant workers migrants, this is in accordance with the theory of Todaro and Smith (2006: 393) states that workers in the informal sector creates its own field work, which means that the income of workers would not be touched by the role of government as in planning and carrying out their work, they do their own without any government interference. Thus, the results of research and discussion on the role of government is a factor, it can be concluded that the government's role does not affect the income of migrants and non-migrants.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these results it can be concluded that the factors that affect the income of migrant male workers in the service sector is the Skills Work Experience, Work Time Allocation, as well as other factors that are found Passenger/Customers, Competition Work, Weather/Natural and vehicles, while for non-migrants that affect their income is expertise, education, work experience and other factors not found. In the male migrant workers in the trade sector the factors that affect their income is Skills, Work Experience, Work Time Allocation, and found another factor, namely Total merchandise and capital, while for non-migrants that affect their income is Expertise, Education, Experience work, as well as other factors that are found Buyer factor.

Based on these results, the researchers suggest to:

The Government of Palembang to seek lending capital on male migrant workers and non-migrants who work in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village.

Manpower Palembang in order to plan and pay attention to programs for male migrant workers and non-migrants who work in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village.

Kuto Batu Vilalage protect and provide specialized training for workers entrepreneurship male migrants and non migrants who work in the trade sector as well as training to improve the skills of workers in the service sector.

Workers male migrants and non-migrants who work in the informal sector in Kuto Batu Village should broaden and add capabilities that aim to increase their income.

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