

## The phenomenon of population migration and urbanization on the formation of new cities in Indonesia

**Khairul Faiz Batubara<sup>\*</sup>, Isnaini Harahap, Windu Anggara**  
*Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia*

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author email: [khairul3004233002@uinsu.ac.id](mailto:khairul3004233002@uinsu.ac.id)

**Abstract.** In Indonesia, population migration is an integral aspect of the country's development. When development in metropolitan areas is unbalanced, development lags behind in rural areas. The perpetrators' wrong perceptions affect rural reality, including the social and physical conditions of society, and are the main cause of development failure in rural areas. Nonetheless, the notion of “urban bias” may have an impact on rural development goals and is considered relevant. This literature review focuses on the analysis of qualitative data management through the use of a descriptive analysis approach to data. The findings of this research indicate that the urbanization process in Indonesia must be strictly expanded due to rapidly increasing population density in large cities. Urbanization, which is defined as the process of urbanization of a region, is a change that occurs in the socio-economic-cultural and physical aspects of a region as a result of accelerated economic progress. For example, in the Cibinong and Bontang areas there is movement from rural to urban areas due to industrial activities or because many people move from rural areas to urban areas because of the attractions that cities offer, such as job opportunities. Inequality in development facilities or disruption of growth, especially between rural and urban areas, is the main cause of urbanization. As a result, urban areas have become attractive destinations for job seekers. Therefore, urbanization is a natural change process that aims to improve the welfare of the population or society.

**Keywords:** Population migration, urbanization, formation of new cities

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country with the 4th largest population in the world. The increasing population is a problem that occurs in Indonesia. Population is the subject of development. The better the quality of the population in a country, the faster the development process will be. The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas is one part of the development process (Salim, 2023).

The development that has occurred until now, one of which is in developing countries, namely Indonesia, still shows an imbalance in development between cities and villages, or it can be said that urban bias. The existence of an imbalance in development between villages and cities results in an imbalance in welfare, where the welfare of the city is higher than in the village. This gives rise to the phenomenon of urbanization which can be interpreted as the occurrence of an urbanization process, namely migration from villages to cities (Cahya, 2021).

The rapid development of big cities in Indonesia can spur economic growth. As a result, these cities will become a magnet for people to come to find work and live. This is often called urbanization. However, this urbanization causes various problems because there is no control in it. This problem is currently being faced by Indonesia, namely the high growth of population concentration. Worse still, this is not followed by a speed that is comparable to the development of industrialization. This problem finally causes a phenomenon, namely excessive urbanization (Putra, 2022).

Uneven development in various fields such as facilities and infrastructure results in disparities between regions. Infrastructure leads to the creation of reasons for migration. Rural areas “Experiencing greater exclusion because the focus of development is only on urban areas, giving rise to a concept known as 'urban bias'.” Urban-focused development describes the priority of urban areas compared to rural areas (Suartha & Yasa, 2017).

Urbanization causes an increase in poverty. Its concentration is in the city, but this is due to the scenery. The city is seen as a source of hope for rural communities, and they make efforts to improve their lives. Changing the social class hierarchy to escape the constraints and hardships of poverty (Tambusay et al., 2024).

The definition of urbanization according to the Indonesian National Encyclopedia is a process of increasing the proportion of the population living in urban areas. In addition, in environmental science, urbanization can be interpreted as a process of urbanizing an area. This urbanization process can be interpreted in two ways. The first

meaning is an essential change in the physical and socio-economic-cultural elements of an area due to the acceleration of economic progress. Examples are the Cibinong and Bontang areas that changed from villages to cities due to industrial activities. The second meaning is the large number of people who move from villages to cities, because of the pull in the city, for example job opportunities (Harahap, 2013).

Migration and urban agglomeration are two closely related phenomena that play a role in shaping the urban landscape. The movement of people from one region to another, from villages to cities, from the outskirts to the center, has formed a dynamic urban landscape. This population movement phenomenon is driven by various factors such as employment, access to education, health and others. This phenomenon also encourages urban agglomeration that can change the face of a region. Urban agglomeration is often considered an engine of economic growth as is the case in big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung, growing and developing into centers of economic and industrial growth. The concentration of various industries, businesses, and services in one place creates a snowball effect that accelerates economic development (Dan, 2024).

One of the studies on migration and urbanization conducted by (Basmaida, et al. 2024) stated that the phenomenon that occurs in urban areas that are currently experiencing the concept of uncontrolled urbanization. This will lead to the emergence of various additional challenges, including the spread of poverty and social inequality. The unemployment rate is increasing, causing the expansion of poor urban environments. Urbanization is an important aspect in community development. Indicators to assess the level of urbanization, progress both in the economic and social fields of society. In this way, it is possible to improve the observation of the concept or understanding of urbanization and its impacts, which have an impact on urban life. The lack of development in rural areas is caused by Balanced development has not been implemented effectively in the area. Misperceptions about rural development are common. Urban Bias is still a concept that is still common in contemporary society. Having a significant impact on achieving development goals in rural areas and being crucial is considered relevant.

According to Todaro (in Putu 2020) the migration phenomenon in Indonesia is due to the large number of workers from villages migrating to find work in the city. The migration process that takes place in a country (internal migration) is considered a natural process that will channel surplus labor in the regions to the modern industrial sector in cities that have greater capacity, although in reality the migration of workers from villages to cities has exceeded the capacity of the industrial and service sectors in the city. This phenomenon provides a pattern of change in the region that will form a rapidly developing urban city.

The drastic comprehensiveness of population migration in big cities has both positive and negative impacts. One of the positive impacts of migration is increasing human resources in the destination area, but one of the negative impacts is the accumulation of population and crowded housing. The potential role of cities in the economic sector is an important reason for migration which causes urban areas to have complex progress and problems that increasingly indicate unemployment (Monanisa, 2017).

In the context of planning and developing new cities, it is very important to pay attention to the integrity of regional development, especially in the development of new cities, there will be a blending of indigenous people and the community. In city planning, it is also always important to pay attention to tourism development because Seymour M. Gold in his book *Recreation Planning and Design* states that community needs consist of 3 types, namely (Maulida, 2013): (1). subsistence time, which is the time used to carry out daily living needs such as eating, drinking, sleeping. Then (2). existence time, which is the time used to do work related to a profession such as working or studying, then (3). leisure time, which is free time used to do activities outside of existence and subsistence activities, namely more on resting, entertainment or recreation activities. The community that needs to travel will also increase along with the formation of new cities (Yosita et al., 2022).

The flow of migration carried out by the majority of the immigrant population towards the formation of new cities is interesting to observe and study considering that this phenomenon only occurs in developing countries, especially in Asia, which is still rarely studied. Based on various potentials and problems as reviewed above, this study focuses on discussions regarding: (a) how the phenomenon of population migration and urbanization affects the formation of new cities (b) researchers explore various phenomena related to population migration and urbanization towards the formation of new cities in Indonesia.

### **Population Migration**

Migration is one of the population phenomena studied in the study of Geography. "Migration is one of the three basic factors that influence population growth and can increase the population if the number of people entering an area is greater than the number of people leaving the area". If the number of people leaving an area is greater than the number of people entering, then migration can reduce the number of people in the area (Susiaty, 2022).

Migration of population is an inseparable part of the development process in Indonesia, the migration phenomenon that occurs in a country is widely seen in various regions of Indonesia. Where each region on earth certainly has different characteristics and each region has natural resources and human resources that are not the same in number, this difference is what causes the distribution of population on earth to be uneven and also a change in mindset that is not in accordance with what is desired (Sundari et al., 2020).

Mutua'li (in Fajrin 2021) explains that migration is the movement of people with the aim of settling from one place to another beyond political/state boundaries or administrative boundaries/internal boundaries of a country. Population migration occurs due to push factors and pull factors for people to migrate to the migration destination.

According to Puspitasari (in Ikhsan 2014) migration can also be interpreted as a change in a person's place of residence, either permanently or semi-permanently, and there is no distance limit for this change in residence. The process of internal and international migration occurs as a result of various differences between the areas of origin and destination, these differences are caused by economic, social and environmental factors, several migration studies conclude that migration occurs due to economic reasons, and also social attraction factors that occur for reasons such as obtaining work and higher incomes so as to improve the quality of life (Qomariya et al., 2021).

Mantra (in Afdan 2015) states that several theories that reveal why people migrate, including the theory of needs and stress. Each individual has several types of economic, social, cultural, and psychological needs. The greater the needs cannot be met, the greater the stress experienced, if the stress has exceeded the limit, then a person will move to another place that has a value of benefit to fulfilling their needs, the development of migration theory is known as the stress-threshold or place utility model.

According to Michael P. Todaro (in Yustika 2000) the imbalance between villages and cities is analyzed from two angles, namely from the supply side, because there is continuous population movement, there will be excessive urbanization, thus increasing the growth of the urban population, which ultimately tends to increase the number of labor supplies in urban areas. Meanwhile, the supply of labor in rural areas is getting thinner. From the demand side, here the creation of urban workforce is more difficult and expensive than the creation of jobs in rural areas, because of the need for a large number of complementary inputs.

Munir (in Hadi 2021), who explains that there are factors that cause migration, namely push factors such as: (1) The decreasing sources of life, such as the decreasing environmental carrying capacity and demand for certain goods; (2) Narrowing job opportunities in the place of origin; (3) The existence of political, religious and ethnic pressure or discrimination; (4) Reasons for education, work, or marriage; (5) Lastly natural disasters.

Meanwhile, the pull factors that cause people to migrate include: (1) Hope improves life; (2) Opportunity to get a better education; (3) Pleasant environmental conditions and living conditions; (4) There are activities in big cities, places of entertainment or culture.

### **Urbanization**

According to Ir. Triatno Yudo Harjoko (in Hisyamuddin 2023) the definition of urbanization is interpreted as a process of changing society and areas in a non-urban area to urban. Spatially, this is said to be a process of differentiation and specialization of space utilization where certain locations receive a disproportionate share of settlers and facilities.

Another definition of urbanization is according to Sugiyono (in Soetomo 2009) who said that the movement of a person or group of people from a village to a city on the same island is called urbanization. Urbanization is also defined as a process of forming a city life that is inversely proportional to life in the village in terms of mentality, social, and economy.

Another definition of urbanization, put forward by Dr. PJM Nas (in Fitri 2013), the first definition is expressed that urbanization is a process of city formation, a process driven by structural changes in society so that areas that used to be rural areas with an agrarian livelihood structure and the nature of community life gradually or through a sudden process acquire the characteristics of city life. The second definition of urbanization is that urbanization concerns the symptoms of the expansion of urban influence to rural areas as seen from morphological, economic, social and psychological perspectives.

From the several definitions of urbanization outlined above, it can be concluded that the definition of urbanization is a process of change from village to city which includes areas/regions and the communities within them and is influenced by physical or morphological, social, economic, cultural and psychological aspects of the community.

Urbanization is the movement of individuals or groups of villagers traveling to cities on the same island. Urbanization is also characterized as a process. There are several factors that drive urbanization, such as: not suitable for rural lifestyles, having a job in the city makes us feel more cared for, limited infrastructure and facilities, reduction in workers' salaries (Hidayat, 2020).

Limited job opportunities and choices, especially abroad, limited agricultural industry. The attraction of urbanization is: various job and business opportunities, wages of workers in the city are relatively higher, the availability of complex social facilities and infrastructure. Urbanization must cover more than just demographics, because urbanization shows that it is multi-faceted (Ashari & Mahmud, 2018).

### **METHOD**

This study is a literature study with secondary data sources such as scientific journals, literature books and internet news. The analysis was carried out using qualitative descriptive methods. The activities carried out by

researchers in this study are collecting sources of information that are closely related to the research. Qualitative research according to Sugiyono (in Nur 2021) is a method used in researching natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a combined manner (triangulation), data analysis is inductive, and research results emphasize meaning.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Migration and Urbanization in Indonesia**

Migration of population can be divided into internal and international migration. Internal migration is the movement of population from one place to another within a country. In Indonesia, this migration is divided into urbanization and transmigration. While international migration is the movement of population between countries (Putri, 2022).

Various reckless policies in the New Order era in Indonesia began to give rise to problems of urbanization and migration. The first policy was to make the city the center of the economy in 1967-1980 or called macroeconomic policy. The second policy occurred in the manufacturing sector in the form of a combination of foreign investment policies with import substitution which caused Jakarta to become the center of development polarization. The third policy occurred in the early 1980s in the form of the spread of agricultural mechanization processes very quickly and caused reluctance of graduates and young people to return to their hometowns to farm. This uncontrolled flow of urbanization is considered to damage the city's development plan strategy and suck up urban facilities beyond the control of the city government. Some of these negative consequences will increase the problem of increasing crime and decreasing welfare levels.

This uncontrolled urbanization is considered to damage the city development plan strategy and suck urban facilities beyond the control of the city government. Some of these negative consequences will increase in the problem of increasing crime and decreasing welfare levels. Another negative impact that arises is the occurrence of 'over urbanization', namely where the percentage of the city population is very large which is not in accordance with the economic development of the country. In addition, there can also be 'under ruralization', namely the number of people in rural areas is too small for the existing level and method of production.

Urbanization issues have become a major concern, some thoughts that discuss the impact of urbanization from an economic perspective are that the level of urbanization that is too low and ignores the needs of the city can slow down economic progress. While the uncontrolled urbanization process and the existence of a city hierarchy will cause various negative consequences, namely the emergence of symptoms of poverty in urban areas, per capita income inequality, unemployment, crime, air and noise pollution, the growth of slum areas, and so on.

### **Capital City Relocation**

The population growth trend due to urbanization has increased from year to year. Population density is contributed by the birth rate and other factors that play a very important role, namely the level of urbanization. The assumption of being able to get easier jobs is one of the triggers for why many regional people flock to the capital city. Jakarta is likened to a city filled with a population with acute limits because it carries an overflow of population from other islands (the influence of conditions as a national growth center), which has implications for reducing environmental carrying capacity. High population density brings various problems, including increasing unemployment, because the population is increasing while job opportunities are not increasing, accompanied by the flow of urbanization. On the other hand, it also causes poverty which has an impact on other things such as hunger, declining health levels, and declining quality of life.

The discourse on moving the nation's capital from Jakarta to another location has been discussed since around 2010. There are many opinions behind this, including that the current condition of Jakarta is no longer representative to become the nation's capital due to environmental reasons such as serious traffic congestion, population size and density, to carrying capacity, flooding and equity (reasons of equality).

Tom-Tom Traffic conducted a survey of congestion levels in cities in the world, placing Jakarta in 3rd place out of 189 in 2017 as the most congested cities in the world. At the top, there is the city of Mexico, followed by Bangkok in second place. Jakarta is reported to have a congestion level of 58%, with peak congestion occurring in the morning (91%) and evening (95%), then the latest information from the Tom Tom Traffic index 2023, places Jakarta in 30th place in the world out of 387 cities in 55 countries and 6 continents, where this is Jakarta dropping quite far in ranking from 2017 to 2023 (TomTom, 2023).

Handling the population growth rate caused by urbanization can be overcome by equalizing employment opportunities. Equalizing employment opportunities is done by developing industry, agriculture, plantations, mining and fisheries in other areas. With this effort, it is hoped that the population will not focus on finding work in one area only. This is related to the relocation of the capital city which will have an impact on the distribution of the population so that it is not centered on the island of Java, because the relocation will immediately have an impact on realizing a new national growth center.

It is very appropriate if the center of government is relocated to another region (another island outside Java) to create an even distribution of attention from the central government to the regions. Because the relocation



of the center of government is not something that is considered trivial (without linking it to regional growth), but the relocation of the capital city will automatically divert the attention of the central government to the destination region, all forms of national level programs, infrastructure, trade, investment, foreign attention, politics, social and culture will immediately have an impact on the destination region and the potential for higher connectivity (ability to build the surrounding areas/islands).

The relocation of the capital city is not an easy and simple matter, for example, it is estimated that 400,000 state employees and their families will be mobilized, so for example, 1 civil servant and his family number 4 people, then there will be 1.6 million people who will move to the location of the new capital city, it is estimated that with that number it can become an independent city. This means that the relocation of the capital city of Jakarta outside of Java Island, which is currently in the process, namely to the capital city of Nusantara located in Bumi Harapan Village, Sepaku District, Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan Province will have its own impact that the migration that occurs will later affect the area so that the surrounding villages will be formed into new cities around the capital city of Nusantara, such as Bumi Nusantara Village, one of them. Then if you look at the potential for connectivity for equalizing the central economy where national growth is an area that has a special function in terms of improving the economy of a country, later there will be a center for trade, services, business and industry on a national scale. In this discussion, the relocation of the capital city allows for a new national growth center with the hope that the destination location will develop in such a way that it becomes a new economic motor other than Jakarta, meaning that later there will be population migration that will have an impact on the formation of new cities in areas located in the capital city of the archipelago. Head of the Authority Bambang Susantono said that villages in the Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser, which are included in the Capital City of the Archipelago (IKN) will change status to cities. Therefore, his party will accelerate the improvement and development of village road infrastructure entering the IKN area (Antara, 2024).

The reason for relocating the capital city of Indonesia itself is to boost the economy of the region of the country is very appropriate for Indonesia because it will have a positive impact on the destination location, economic attention will be focused on it, accompanied by investment and the emergence of new national-scale growth centers. On the other hand, the destination area must be ready for existing externalities, both positive and negative. The city will grow as a pluralistic metropolitan city. Economic equality is intended that with the relocation of the capital city, the tendency of urbanization to Java will decrease, the flow of urbanization will be focused on the new capital city. The focus of job searches will be diverted by the pattern of changes in the direction of new urbanization movements. This is based on infrastructure development, the transfer of ministerial/government agency apparatus, job opportunities and the growth of business centers.

The relocation of the capital city will create new growth centers because the area around the capital city will become a source of livelihood, not only for local residents, but also national and international residents. Because systematically, facilities, infrastructure or infrastructure will be built to support regional development such as the presidential palace, ministries, offices, hotels, housing, infrastructure, road infrastructure, transportation, international airports, markets, industrial centers, services, trade and so on. Labor absorption will boom, workers will come from all over the country until finally forming a network system of movement with new economic motives. The relocation of the capital city is expected to realize economic equality, and the determination of the destination location as much as possible meets the values of inter-island connectivity, both internal connectivity and external connectivity of the country. Economic equality here means that with the relocation, there will be an opportunity for other island regions to be able to increase their economy even more.

Internal connectivity is intended by the relocation of the capital city to realize economic integration between islands such as Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara and Papua. The destination city of the capital city is used as a driver of economic progress in its location to create a new national growth center and the connectivity of the surrounding islands in the distribution of the economy, both through land routes and sea routes that are more integrated. Connectivity is intended by the principle of minimizing distance, which means that the relocation of the capital city can shorten the service distance, especially for the destination location so that all forms of economic activity, especially for the destination location, will bring its own benefits. The relocation of the capital city will coincide with the flow of urbanization which results in high levels of consumption and demand. In this regard, the relocation of the capital city will automatically form a new growth area because with demand, it will create supply in the form of businesses such as markets, shops and industries. Furthermore, this connectivity not only has an impact on the island of Kalimantan but also on the surrounding islands such as Sulawesi, Sumatra, Maluku and Papua to neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Thailand and the Philippines. Closer connectivity will have a greater impact on economic equality for other islands outside Java.

## CONCLUSION

Migration, especially urbanization, is a complex phenomenon that has a dual impact on the formation of new cities. On the one hand, migration can drive economic growth and development, but on the other hand it can also cause various urban problems. Careful urban planning, appropriate policies, and an understanding of

migration theory are essential to ensure that migration can contribute positively to sustainable and inclusive development, while reducing its negative impacts on city dwellers. It is important to remember that the population quota for the formation of new cities is also regulated by laws and regulations, as stated in Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. Further research on the economic and social impacts of migration on urban growth and development is needed to support more effective urban planning in the future. The formation of new cities in Indonesia due to migration is a complex and gradual process, influenced by the interaction between push and pull factors of migration, the emergence of growth centers, government planning, and socio-economic dynamics. This process does not always occur in a planned and structured manner, but is often the result of organic growth influenced by various interrelated factors.

Migration is an important factor in the formation of new cities in Indonesia. This process is driven by a variety of complex push and pull factors. Although migration brings positive impacts such as economic growth and infrastructure development, it also poses challenges such as urban sprawl and urban poverty. Good urban planning and appropriate policies are essential to manage the impacts of migration and ensure the sustainable and inclusive development of new cities. A deep understanding of the dynamics of migration and its impact on urban development is crucial to creating better cities in Indonesia. For example, the relocation of the capital city has an impact on the potential for economic equality connectivity. Economic equality can be achieved by relocating the capital city, because it creates a concentration of new national-scale economic growth centers, accompanied by the flow of population migration to the destination location. The relocation of the capital city will coincide with the flow of urbanization which results in high levels of consumption and demand. In this regard, the relocation of the capital city will automatically form a new growth area because with demand it will create supply in the form of businesses such as markets, shops and industries. In terms of location, the relocation of the capital city will have an impact on internal and external connectivity along with its changes. Internal connectivity allows economic development to lead to the development of other outermost island regions (besides Java) such as Kalimantan, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Maluku to Papua. External connectivity will have a more positive impact on foreign cooperation between regions in Southeast Asia, attention will be more focused on the growth center triangle such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore or between Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines. The new capital city will increase Indonesia's attractiveness in the eyes of the international world, and that attractiveness will bring foreign exchange value to the country through investment and tourism flows. Although on the other hand, relocating the capital city is not an easy job, because in the end it will require integration between local residents and immigrants which has implications for social, political, cultural and economic aspects, both in the form of positive externalities and negative externalities towards a pluralistic metropolitan society.

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