

PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY PROGRAM TRANSMIGRATION WATER DISTRICT IN THE VILLAGE SRIMULYO SALEH

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ABSTRACT

Transmigration Program is one of the government's efforts in taking decisions, in order to achieve a balance of population distribution, expanding employment opportunities, as well as improve productivity and income generation for those migrants into society. Therefore, this study aims to determine the local perception of the transmigration program in the Village Water District Srimulyo Saleh. This study uses a quantitative method with data collection through questionnaires, observation and documentation. Types of data used are primary data and secondary data with the data source is the local community. Then the data analysis using a single tabulation techniques or simple frequency tables. In general, the analysis shows that the perception of the local community in the procurement of government transmigration program is not yet fully in providing agricultural land for transmigration sites. But in the procurement for the government in the provision is good enough to provide all the houses of worship, Elementary School, PLN and also road improvements making it easier for people to interact with the local communities of transmigrants. So that local communities assume the transmigration program was enough to their liking moreover resettlement program in this village has lasted so long and the perceived impact local communities are already beginning to be felt, although not entirely.

Keywords: Transmigration, Perception

INTRODUCTION

Transmigration Program is one of the government's efforts in taking decisions, in order to achieve a balance of population distribution, expanding employment opportunities, as well as improve productivity and income generation for those migrants into society. Transmigration is important for national development. The transmigration program is an alternative for those who have difficulty getting jobs due to the lack of land that can be managed for agriculture, then automatically, the unemployment rate is causing poverty in the society which will have an impact on national development. In addressing these issues, the government decided that as people living in regions where the population is very dense, will be resettled to areas where the population is still very rare, and, the availability of land that will be tilled by society homesteader (Yudohusodo 1998)

The purpose of transmigration alone is a government program to reduce poverty and population density in Java and Bali. Provide employment opportunities for people who want to work and meet the workforce needs to process the resources in islands such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. Singarimbun (1984) of town and even in rural areas across the province outside of Java, Bali and Lombok. With decentralization, each region has the right and obligation to manage its own territory. With the enactment of regional autonomy, followed by the implementation of regulations on the financial balance between the center and regions. With the financial balance is expected each region can boost economic growth in their transmigration is a pioneer program in breaking through to reach areas far from out respective regions. This new pattern of transmigration in the era of regional autonomy makes transmigration program more selective in accepting candidates for migrants because the local government has the right to approve or not the migrants to be sent in accordance with the needs required in the area. With the use of inter-regional cooperation is expected to remove the former often heard rumors that the transmigration lead to conflict because of the lack of understanding of local communities will be the transmigration program that often cause jealousy when the migrants managed to improve their quality of life even better than local communities.

South Sumatra Province is one of the provinces that support the passage of the transmigration program to date, it can be seen from the number of transmigration in various provinces established by the Ministry of Transmigration one such region in the province of South Sumatra. With a vast territory and abundant natural resource potential is still very possible South Sumatra province to continue to improve the transmigration program in order to accelerate the pace of growth in remote areas and take advantage of unused land by the local population.

Srimulyo village is one of the villages in the district of Air Saleh Banyuasin South Sumatra Province, which is one of the objectives of transmigration. The arrival of the migrants would greatly affect social relationships occur, be it among local communities and immigrant communities. Migrants who come from ethnic Javanese, Bugis come in Saleh Water District, the main purpose of their visit is to establish agriculture. The content of nature as a source of economic activity in Banyuasin are agriculture, rubber plantations and oil palm plantations.

At this time many residents of migrants from different province despite their status as ex-migrants, but it remains a problem for local residents that their economic life far behind with transmigrants. When the government establishes that the district Banyuasin be one placement area transmigration pattern transmigration this time so if the local authorities and the central government was not able to explain about the transmigration program will run as well as the benefits of what the locals then the

rejection of transmigration program by the local population will occur, Rejection of the local population will transmigration program due to many factors that can sometimes lead to conflicts between the local population with migrants community. This is the issue at this time due to implement the resettlement program will peopling arrogance can no longer be implemented due to the protracted conflict will continue to happen if it was implemented.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Acquisition of primary data

Primary data obtained in the following way:

- a. Questionnaires are a number of questions that have been created as such by researchers to collect data in order to provide science answer to the problems that have been formulated (Yunus, 2010).
- b. Observation is a systematic observation and recording of the phenomena studied. In observational studies conducted by direct observation of the symptoms of the subject being investigated (Mantra, 2004).
- c. The survey for sampling and quantitative methods for analysis. Sample selection method used is porposive sampling. The quantitative survey in this study conducted with structured questions contained in the questionnaire have been made. Then conducted interviews to responden were used as a sample study of 50 respondents having the status of local communities in accordance with certain criteria set by the researchers.

2. Acquisition of secondary data

Secondary data were obtained from literature, literature study, study the documentation, and offices / agencies related research. Secondary data is also very important as supportive data from various sources.

3. Processing of data and data analysis

Analysis of the data in this study using the technique of single tabulation. It is intended to facilitate the reader in understanding the results of research that has been discovered by researchers later.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Characteristics of respondents as the local community in the Village Water District Saleh Srimulyo can be seen in the table below analyzes the description to explain / describe the life characteristics of each respondent:

Table 1
Charakteristics of Respondents by Age

Number	Age	Srimulyo Village	
		n	%
1	20-29 Years	2	4
2	30-39 Years	20	40
3	40-49 Years	15	30
4	≥50 Years	13	26
	Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

Age is the length of a person's life expectancy vulnerable period of life until today when still actively operating. Age significantly affect the magnitude of job opportunities. Age is categorized into a productive yet (0-14), productive (15-64), and are not productive (65-75). Table 1 above it can be seen that most of the local people in the village Srimulyo are aged 30-39 years is 40% and the smallest is aged 20-29 years that is equal to 4% of the total respondents. This shows that the majority of local people are the productive population.

2. Characteristics of Respondents by Gender and Expenses Dependants

Table 2
Characteristics of Respondents By Sex and Dependants

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	26	52
Women	24	48
Total	50	100
Expenses Dependent	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 people	12	24
3-4 people	36	72
> 5 people	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

Gender is the difference between women and men are biologically since birth. The gender difference usually affects the differences in employment status, men tend to have a job that is heavier than the woman's job. Gender in this study is the gender of local communities, where the number of communities of men more than the local community women with the percentage of local residents by gender males reaching 52%, while the local people are female, amounting to 24 respondents (48%).

Family members are members of the households that included a kitchen unit in the budget, including school children who live at home and are the responsibility of the family, but does not include other people who live at home who did not partake in the house. Number of family members indicates how much dependency that must be paid by the family head of the local population as the backbone of the family. The greater the number of family members, the greater the burden of dependents and vice versa. The data obtained showed that the average household member local population numbered 3-4, which reached 72% of the total respondents. Based on the average dependency for the family to be borne in the Village of Srimulyo fairly moderate.

a. Socio-Economic Conditions

Characteristics of local residents in the village Srimulyo based on socio-economic conditions are the traits of local residents who describe the welfare of economically and social status. So that the economic conditions often represents the welfare of a family in the community. To view the socio-economic position can be known from the state of education, occupation, and income.

1. Characteristics of respondents by education

Descriptive analysis that can explain / describe the characteristics of respondents by education last local people in the Village of Srimulyo. More

than 60 percent of elementary school education of local people down, this can be seen in the table below:

Table 3
Education in Local Communities

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary School Before	32	64
Junior High School	16	32
Senior High School	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

Table 3 shows that the level of education of local people in the Village of Srimulyo still very low at an average of elementary education the local people still around 32 respondents, or about 64%. This shows that the awareness of local communities in education is still very low. Of local people on average allocate his money to be made again as capital to agriculture, especially rice farming requires a lot of costs. So that the middle and upper pursue higher education is something that is very rare in the life of local communities.

2. Characteristics of Respondents by Job Type

This type of work in this research is the type of work the local community is the source of income that will have a positive impact on the socioeconomic conditions of each family. The analysis can explain / describe the characteristics of respondents by type of work the respondent:

Table 4
Type of Work

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Peasants	0	0
Farmer	44	88
Private Employees	0	0
Intreprenour	6	12
Civil Services	0	0
Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

Table 4 shows that the type of work that most of it is as a farmer with the number of 44 respondents, or about 88% and as much as 6 respondents, or about 12% as self-employed. Hi this is because this area is an agricultural area where almost all the people work as farmers. In this village many other types of work performed by a local community as well as teachers and even served as the head of the village.

3. Characteristics of Respondents by Type of Income

Characteristics of respondents by income level is known that most respondents income > 2 Million. It can be concluded that the respondents' socio-economic

life of the average income is high. The following descriptive analysis to explain / describe the characteristics of respondents by income:

Table 5
Revenue in Local Communities

Revenue	Frequency	Percentage
1,5 -2 million	20	40
>2 million	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

For revenue based on data obtained 60% of respondents income > 2 Million with high category, 40% of income among the 1.5 million-2 million with category. This shows that most villagers of Srimulyo high income, despite the uncertain outcome of the farm they were working for the selling price of the harvest up and down so that their income is uncertain. But more than 50% of respondents still remain high income this is because apart from local cultivation also perform other activities as well as self-employed activities in the home with the help of his wife, leasing of motor vehicles, speedboats and sea.

b. Perception

The following will be presented the findings of the research on local perceptions of the transmigration program in the Village of Srimulyo. Respondents or local communities have characteristics that are different. Differences in these characteristics will result in different perceptions of the transmigration program ratings, which in turn provides the satisfaction and expectations are different too. According to Engel et al. (1994) satisfaction is not only influenced by factors of service providers, but also influenced by factors from both inside and outside of the patient's own. From inside include resources, education, knowledge, attitudes and lifestyles and demographics. While from the outside include cultural, socioeconomic, family and the situation at hand. To get an idea of the perception of the local community or the respondents about the transmigration program, then used a questionnaire to measure local perceptions about the transmigration. For more details can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6
Local Perceptions

No.	Perception	Amount	%
1	Provision of land transmigration sites		
	Not Yet	26	52
	Passably	22	44
	Good	2	4
	Total	50	100
2	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure in transmigration sites		
	Not Yet	18	36
	Quite wisely	32	64
	Wise	0	0
	Total	50	100
3	Do transmigration currently running in accordance with the wishes of the father / mother as locals		
	Not appropriate	21	42
	Quite appropriate	29	58
	already appropriate	0	
	Total	50	100
4	Benefits transmigration program		
	Not helpful	4	8
	Helpful	46	92
	Very helpful	0	0
	Total	50	100
5	The conflict between local people and migrants		
	Do not know	47	94
	Ever	3	6
	Often	0	0
	Total	50	100
6	Forms of conflict resolution		
	Do not know	3	6
	Deliberation	47	94
	Resolved through legal	0	0
	Total	50	100
7	The attitude of the local population on conflict resolution		
	Less support	1	2
	Support	2	4
	Very support	47	94
	Total	50	100

Source: Data Processed in 2015

The need for measurement of perception indicators in order to determine the extent of the transmigration program can deliver the expected results and felt that in accordance with what the objectives of the resettlement program. Indicator questions about whether the government has provided land transmigration well, the majority of respondents said the government has not been good in the provision of land for transmigration area that is equal to 52%, while respondents who answered the government has been quite good in the provision of land for transmigration area that is equal to 44% and respondents who answered the

government are good in the provision of land for transmigration area that is equal to 4%. It can be concluded most respondents said that the government or the local community has not been good in the provision of land for resettlement start of negotiations with the local population through transmigration was implemented.

Indicator questions the provision of facilities and infrastructure in transmigration sites, most respondents or local communities responded that the government has been quite prudent in the provision of facilities and infrastructure in transmigration areas, namely by 64%, while respondents who answered the government has not been wise in the provision of facilities and infrastructure in transmigration ie by 36%. It concluded that the government has been quite prudent in the provision of facilities and infrastructure in transmigration areas starting from the provision of places of worship, Elementary School, the State Power Plant and also road improvements making it easier for people to interact with the local communities of transmigrants.

Indicators question whether transmigration programs that are running now or not in accordance with the wishes of the respondents as the local community, most respondents answered transmigration programs running now quite in accordance with the wishes of the local community, namely 58% of respondents who answered the transmigration program that runs when this is not in accordance with the desire of local communities that is equal to 42%. It can be concluded that the transmigration of respondents thought that more than 50% find it quite to their liking. Moreover, the transmigration program in this village had occurred so long and the perceived impact is already being felt by local communities ranging from the construction of roads, seeds and agricultural fertilizer, although not every year they get, the construction of schools so as to school their children do not have to go far.

Indicators question the perceived benefits of the transmigration program, most respondents answered helpful transmigration program for local communities, accounting for 92% and respondents who answered no benefit as much as 8%. This happens because they often needs to work on his own farm without any help from the government. Meeting the needs of agriculture is done by borrowing paddy farming equipment beforehand as rice seedlings, fertilizer, weed killer and also the tools to harvest rice. The payment system is done by way of profit sharing or payment of interest on any equipment they borrowed. But overall it can be concluded almost 100% of respondents felt the benefits of the transmigration program in the village of Srimulyo.

Indicator questions migrants community conflicts with local communities, the majority of respondents did not know whether there is a conflict societies never migrants with local communities and is equal to 94% of respondents who answered the conflict between local communities migrants have occurred as many as 6%. The conflict between the local population due to a misunderstanding over land boundaries and a minority of the population can not accept land into transmigration sites. It can be concluded that the majority of local people are not aware of the existence of transmigrants conflict with local communities related to problems of land and other issues. This happens because of any problems that occur can always be muted and not widespread.

Indicator questions about the settlement of the conflict, most respondents answered conflict is resolved by means of deliberation that is equal to 94% and has never been a solution through legal channels. Nevertheless there are still some people who dare to build permanent houses on government land, the people believe they will

not be evicted in the short term because it does not interfere with the government's development activities.

CONCLUSION

The level of education of local people in the Village of Srimulyo still relatively very low, its local communities the average elementary school education down. The low level of education of local people do not have an impact on earnings, the average high-income local communities this is because apart from local cultivation also perform other activities as well as self-employed activities in the home with the help of his wife, leasing of motor vehicles, speedboats and sea. The public perception of local procurement transmigration program the government has not fully in providing agricultural land for transmigration sites. But in the procurement for the government in the provision is good enough to provide all the houses of worship, Elementary School, the State Power Plant and also road improvements making it easier for people to interact with the local communities of transmigrants. So that local communities assume the transmigration program was enough to their liking moreover resettlement program in this village has lasted so long and the perceived impact local communities are already beginning to be felt, although not entirely.

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