

The Succes of Transmigrants

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SCIENCES AND
HUMANITIES

 **PROORES**
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

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THE SUCCESS OF TRANSMIGRANTS FROM EAST JAVA IN MIGRANT LOCATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SOCIETY FROM THE ORIGIN

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ABSTRACT

Transmigration is one of the government's solutions to achieve balanced distribution of population, expand business opportunities, and improve the quality of production and income. This study identifies the social, economic, and cultural aspects, to create successful migrants, and analyze the forms of the success of what is transmitted by the migrants to the region of origin. It is descriptive qualitative analysis and interviews, in-depth interview, and discussion resulted in finding the presence of a strong magnet why to go to the location. The social aspect is a good adjustment to develop their businesses easily with a mutual cooperation. Economic aspects are related to the presence of jobs, in accordance with the capabilities and expertise of migrants concerned, such as from the area of origin to be farmers, sharecroppers precisely, owning the wider land as well. It also attracts the residents to follow in the footsteps of their predecessor, and so on. In conclusion, the migrants are enthusiastic and hard working. All these are due to education, skill levels, income levels, feasibility of residence, place of business feasibility, and assets acquired.

Keywords: consumer behavior, transmigrants, society behavior, descriptive-qualitative research.

1. INTRODUCTION

The growth and development of a region affects the population. The more development of population, the more problem comes up. One of the solutions that the government has done is by transmigration program. This program is intended to achieve the even distribution of population, expand business opportunities, and improve the quality of production and income. This is due to the function of the program. For example, transmigration, as argued by [1] is a displacement which means moving people from the crowded areas to sparsely populated areas within the borders of the national policies in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of the population.

In addition to the argument above, the implementation of the resettlement program like transmigration allows to carry out the distribution of education, health, and also social security to the segment of the population that had been untouched by the social facilities. Transmigration also serves to accelerate change the grouping and classification of human and forming the fabric of social relations and new social interactions [2]. Through transmigration as well as the movement of people and their families, it can contribute to the development of local government in both regions that are abandoned (place of origin) as well as new areas that will be addressed.

As asserted by [3], self-reliance is a reflection of the attitude and behavior of the agile responsiveness to face the change around while still maintaining a personality that is not merely brought by others without reason. To cultivate and foster self-reliance, resettlement should be directed for the transmigrants so that their strength and ability can enable them to cooperate in achieving all the needs and desires.

Their economic independence is the ability to utilize their own potentials, business opportunities, and economic potential for the benefit of their economic surroundings [4].

From the transmigrants' independence, there will be many successful transmigrants population. The success as a transmigrants as a model that can inspire their families, relatives, and neighbors in the area both of the origin and the destination. Because of this, the researchers are interested in further analyze the role of the migrants are successful and what contribution can be provided in the area of origin, namely by taking the title success in the East Java Origin Transmigrants Transmigration Area Impact on Public Behavior in Origins.

2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURES

Some definitions of Transmigration have been found such as it refers to one of the existing definitions, namely displacement. In this case, it means moving people from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas within the borders of the national policies in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of the population [1]. This definition also means to move people along in the family certainly hope to have a better change for their economic, education, health, social and environmental, and cultural aspects in their designated area. Therefore, the population must be equipped with the intention to not leave, the provision of expertise, identifying the areas to be addressed, and especially the ownership of potential resources (tangible and intangible) in the new areas where they are sent to.

Transmigration conditions of East Java Province

When responding to population distribution solution, there is one of this refers to the transmigration policy set forth in Act No. 29 of [5] on the Amendment Act Transmigration No. 15 of 1997. This has become the basis of renewable policy direction that is the implementation of the transmigration program in the future. Transmigration in the future policy direction can not be separated from the development of decentralization and regional autonomy so that local governments should have the authority and the direct involvement of the process of planning, placement, to support the budget allocation [6]. In general,

the transmigration policy leads to three main points, namely [7] as the following: (1) Reducing the poverty caused by the powerlessness of the population to obtain adequate housing; (2) Providing an opportunity for business and employment opportunities; and (3) Facilitating the local governments and communities to implement the migration.

For that reason, there must be corrective measures undertaken to improve the quality of the quality and quantity of transmigration program that include the following two aspects such as the following:

First, it deals with the development of the region. Transmigration settlement construction is considered not able to fully support the development of an optimal region. For example, many sites are built precisely in the position of a remote or even isolated. Transmigration area location must be determined with the potential to accommodate the reality of diversity. The location and status of land planned for transmigration must consider the social, cultural, and legal aspect. Thus, the governments, especially at the district or the city should be able to formulate the concept of transmigration areas that must be constructed or designed according to the potential and the availability of existing resources.

Secondly, it concerns the facilitation of displacement. Facilitating the movement of people in the transmigration program can be distinguished based on the role of government, private, and community. On the basis of these provisions, transmigration can be divided into 3 (three), namely:

- (1) General Transmigration is a type of fully executed transmigration chances, government subsidies
- (2) Transmigration Assisted Security Guards is a kind of transmigration undertaken by the Government in cooperation with enterprises
- (3) Transmigration of Independent Security Guards is a transmigration program implemented individually concerned community or group, either cooperate or not cooperate with enterprises.

The Behavior of Transmigrants' Social Community

The potential elements that support the community deals with the interaction, or commonly known as social interaction. Thus, social interaction is a reciprocal relationship between the members of which, the interrelationships between the individual human being with other individuals, between individuals and groups or between groups and individuals [8]. Social life is the way of human life in interacting with the environment around their homes. It also deals with the interaction between human beings and other living things. Moreover, it is even related to social interaction among others, the association between neighbors, friends, cultural tolerance and religious tolerance.

In terms of socioeconomic conditions of the transmigrants, it can be seen from several aspects, among others, as follows:

1. Age: the age of the transmigrants in general in the productive age ranging from 20 years to 40 years, it is intended that the transmigration is a struggle, hard work, and a long journey;
2. Capital: capital is seen as a preparation that is used for transmigration that is treasure from the place of origin or part of it for sale.

3. Level of Education: Level of education can be used as a measure to adopt the technology or innovation of new technologies, so that the higher the education level is the higher the rate of acceleration in the development of rural.

In addition, behavior is defined as a reaction with the impact of a perception that is communicated through various media, which is done by individuals, groups or organizations. In this case, the effect is very complex environment, both in the life of an individual or consumer as opinions [9]. For example, it is related to consumer behavior model, which is described a design intended to examine the relative effects of attitude and social influence of each individual. In this case, the consumer is resident community of the transmigration through the decision process that is influenced by environmental factors so as to achieve a better life in the new location as a destination. They are willing and able to adjust to the social structure and culture that has been built to support life comfortably. This is due to the fact that the social structure, the interaction among residents in the neighborhood is also not much different from the place of origin.

In other side, the effect of environmental factors both internal and external factors to the individual behavior of a person include: culture or customs which are created in the region, social class status, families, groups both private and government institutions, it is as an external factor. Yet, the internal factors are everything connected with the state of the consumer itself, include: motivation, perception, knowledge and skills, beliefs and attitudes, age and stage of life, economic conditions, lifestyle, etc.

Both of the above factors together will influence the behavior and attitudes in their daily life activities. The magnitude of the power of influence of each attribute and the external and internal factors in each individual varies depending on the circumstances of each individual size of each of these effects are difficult to measure [10]; [11]. The driving factor is composed of the following:

1. Condition of the area such as: infertile areas, densely populated, weather, soil, hydrological and other physical conditions that do not allow bertransmigran to stay afloat;
2. The condition of social and economic life of society as a job-owned, home ownership, tenure, and level of education;
3. Government policies which are related to population control, improved quality of life and health.

The pulling or attracting factors are the factors reinforcing one's expectations for an interest in the state of the local area will be in good physical condition heading homesteader or environmental conditions, social and cultural influence on the perception of the migrants in the goal area. These factors consist of the following:

1. The conditions offered which are very different from the place of origin;
2. The social conditions of communities of interest to transmigrate

All the driver and attracting factors can be drawn in Fig. 1.

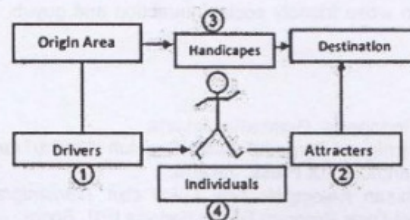


Fig.1: Factors driving and Attracting the Transmigrants
Source: According to [12].

3. METHOD OF ACTIVITIES

Based on the characteristics of the problems proposed for the success of transmigrations from the origin of East Java, the location and its impact on the society behavior in the origin of the region, the type of this research is descriptive research. According to [13], descriptive research is a research directed to provide symptoms, facts or events systematically and accurately, concerning the nature of the population or certain region. Data collection technique is used to collect the data and data classification. The data are then grouped into two types, namely:

- a. The primary data of empirical ones which are taken at the location of the survey, in the form of surveys and in-depth interviews with respondents by using the tools in the form of a set of questionnaires.
- b. Secondary data in the form of documents that can be accounted for validity include: the results of previous studies, statistical data, and documents related to formal rules of this activity which has been issued by the government, and the news of the mass media on population distribution, especially in East Java.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Factors driving the transmigrants to be successful

The driving factors are social, economic, and cultural aspects and these are subsequently identified with descriptive qualitative analysis of survey data on site, interviews with the help of questionnaires, interviews in depth, and the results of discussions resulted in findings that social, economic, and culture as a driver of transmigrants so as to create a homesteader managed as described in the survey, include as follows: (1) Housing; (2) Education, (3) Income, and (4) Family assets.

Most of the respondents expressed their strong magnetic change for improving the welfare of the family fortune, and a great desire to succeed on the destination if left for transmigration sites to assume. This will be working on their own land, a feeling of optimism to easily interact accepted and hang around people, because the people in the survey location most of the immigrants, so that the social aspects of culture are no barriers to interact in social life.

Between citizens and the quality of life of everyday socializing with environmental, social and cultural interaction can lead to harmony, so as not to conflict between transmigrants and indigenous population. It is not in accordance with the statement delivered [1], that the residents feel uneasy in the presence of the transmigrants. With the homesteader, they will be a minority of their own area.

Economic aspects are also as indicators of successful transmigrants. For example they can work on their own land, open up and develop businesses, as well as the presence of jobs as factories around transmigration area, where the type of work in accordance with the capabilities and expertise of the relevant homesteader. Education and skills are the aspects that encourage successful transmigrants who have a major role for such as the income level, the feasibility of residence, place of business feasibility, and assets acquired. Several factors enable transmigrants to succeed in the goal area include: fixed farmer, but as the owner of the land itself. They are from the region of origin to be farmers, sharecroppers precisely, eventually found work as a farmer who worked on their own land and arable land wider. Early transmigrants have land of less than 2 ha, but after 5 years they have around 2.1 ha to 3.5 ha.

b. The Indicators of success transmitted by the transmigrants and the impact on people's behavior in the region of origin.

The first impression when meeting the migrants appear to succeed is in the form of having pride, spirit of life shine and concern for inviting relatives. Some successful transmigrants have role in their region of origin as the following:

1. Spreading the info and positive impression about the transmigration.
2. Bringing the family to join their new home.
3. Making an investment in the area of origin in the form of land, yards, and fields.
4. Being the agents infecting work ethic to build in the local residents
5. Encouraging

5. CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded as the following.

1. Some of the factors driving the people in the area of origin in order to be successful transmigrants include a form of long-term success of the process. Their strong magnetic influence is high and therefore, they are not easily discouraged to improve welfare, thus moving off to the location of transmigration as the main capital. There is a good adaptability to the environment, social aspects, circumstances in the transmigration areas so that they can easily develop the business, opening up jobs with better income ranging from IDR 5 million - IDR 10 million and have their own arable land wider on average after 5 years have land about 2.1 ha - 3.5 ha.

2. The provision of public facilities and mutual cooperation are considered the factors supporting the success of transmigration. Social interaction creates harmonious culture, so as not to conflict between transmigrants and indigenous population; it is not in accordance with the statement delivered by [1].

3. The contribution to success is transmitted by the successful transmigrants and its impact on people's behavior in the region of origin, namely, Regencies of Magetan, Ngawi, Madiun, and Nganjuk

4. There are some factors that arouse such a successful achievement of useful information that can inspire about the transmigration program. Thus, thus others in their homeland following in the footsteps of their interest; the social and cultural aspects of society in transmigration location woke friendly social interaction and guyub. It is also one of the capitals for a business opportunity.

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