

## **Study on Transmigration Program for Community Empowerment Model Group Weak Economy (Studies in District West Pamenang Merangin, Jambi Province)**

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**Abstract:** Empowering the economically disadvantaged is to enable businesses and society's independence. Transmigration is a model of population distribution in addition to an effort to improve the welfare of the economically disadvantaged agricultural sector. The purpose of this study was to examine the transmigration program of empowerment the economically disadvantaged in the village of Seven Island, Villages and Village *Mampun Rasau* District of West *Pamenang Merangin* district. The focus of this research is the income of migrants oil palm farmers in the village of Seven Island, Villages and Countryside *Mampun Rasau Pamenang* districts of West County Merangin. The method used in this study were interviews, observation and discussions with migrants oil palm farmers in the village. The results showed that the level of income transmigran oil palm farmers in the village of Island of the Seven, village atmospheres and Rasau village district subdistrict West *Pamenang Merangin* above-average per capita income of the Indonesian population, thus an increase in the welfare of the migrants palm farmers in three villages.

**Keywords:** migrants, farmers' income

### **INTRODUCTION**

Implementation of Indonesian transmigration undertaken in an attempt to control every aspect of population distribution is uneven areas, especially outside Java island. On the other hand transmigration is an attempt by the government to improve the local economy. People who are economically weak, do not have a claim or only as a laborer facilitated by the government transmigration program.

Migrants are facilitated with arable land per family area of one plot or 2 hectares for cultivation, in addition facilitated by the simple dwelling and farm equipment, during the first three months they got the requirement staple food such as rice, sugar, foreign fishing, salt and fertilizer aid from the government, Weak economic community empowerment is an attempt to increase the dignity of people under economic layer that economic conditions are not able to escape the trap of underdevelopment and poverty.

Economic democracy means people's sovereignty in the economic field where economic activity takes place is of the people, by the people and for the people. The concept of economic democracy is a matter of technological mastery, ownership of capital, access to markets, access to sources of informai and skills in management.

National development goals is to build a developed nation, independent and prosperous. The first

step to achieving this is to promote the economy in line with the quality of its human resources due to build an independent nation needed an established economy. Prosperous society is a society that certain needs regarding food, clothing, education and health boards.

Increase social welfare by encouraging economic growth can be done by improving the quality of human resources in creative and innovative, so it should be encouraged and developed creative economic model that emphasizes the intellectual capital. Creative economy must be developed in rural communities is on the increase in value-added, so that the farmers in the countryside is not limited to only produce raw materials which are relatively low, but how farmers are encouraged to provide added value, such as processing into semi-finished goods. The added value can certainly be enjoyed by farmers so that lives can be more prosperous, while this added value can not be enjoyed by farmers, these problems faced by the farmers in improving their welfare. Farmers expect help from any side, clearly not possible even from Pemerintahpun, therefore, farmers should form a container that can manage the potentials owned by the farmers themselves. The container serves to find creative solutions to the problems facing farmers, especially in mengkreasi added value of agricultural products produced.

Transmigration is a form of planned migration from a place or island densely populated island to the

place or are still rare. Transmigration in Indonesia is a form of internal migration is the movement of people from permanent residence as the island of Java to the outer islands of Java, this program has existed since the days of the Dutch East Indies with the term colonization, was intended to reduce overcrowding on the island of Java. The term transmigration is not only the government-sponsored migration, but also migration on its own initiative or spontaneous transmigration.

Transmigration development in national development should be directed at multiple targets that *kemamfaatan* in development at the same *wilayahdan* *tarnsmigrasi* *kemamfaatan* for society itself. Real transmigration development is highly relevant to the development of Indonesia, as one of the efforts to improve the welfare of society through equitable approach to regional development and economic growth of local communities.

Transmigration development should be directed towards three main points, namely the development of cross-regional, demographic and economic development of local communities. Transmigration of aspects of territorial development, including border areas, underdeveloped and rapidly growing strategic areas. Transmigration development of aspects of population is a means to bring together aspects of natural resource aspects of human resources through a system of agribusiness transmigration areas, local community economic development is driven by the development of creativity and innovation to be able to create added value of agricultural products.

Tansmigrasi program launched by the government in addition to reducing the uneven population distribution, as well as to encourage the improvement of the welfare of the economically disadvantaged. Government provide stimulus, by providing facilities to transmigram such as arable land, shelter, equipment for agriculture, seeds, fertilizers and logistics such as rice, salt, dried fish during the growing season has not produced economically. Studies of this study was to determine the development of the welfare of the farming community migrants from the aspect of income.

#### LITERATUR REVIEW

Community empowerment is to enable businesses and people's independence, empowerment is an economic development concept that summarizes the social values. There are three things that need attention in society empowerment that is the first to create an atmosphere or a favorable climate that allows the potential of the community to develop; both empowering or strengthening the potential and power of community-owned; The third empower means to protect existing within the meaning of Support from the weak.

This concept considers that every individual, every society has the potential to be developed, empowerment is an attempt to build a power that, by encouraging, motivating and raise awareness of the potential *dimilkinya* and seeks to develop it, instill modern values such as hard work, thrift, openness and responsible. Protect is an attempt to prevent competition is not balanced and the exploitation of the strong against the weak [1].

Macroeconomic policy right will benefit all sections of society but in reality it can not produce a satisfactory answer to the problem of the gap, the gap affects the social forces that are not impartial and social force that is not balanced will cause the failure of the market to realize the hope that, therefore, necessary appropriate intervention, so that wisdom on a macro level to support efforts to address the lowest levels of society. The government policy is their alignments to the bottom layers of society by providing space and facilities to enable the bottom of society is able to rise from adversity [2].

In terms of empowerment, community bottom this is an asset in the economic development of the nation, the issue is how to foster and encourage creativity and innovative power of their terms of empowering the economically disadvantaged, from the government side how to build a model that was then applied in the form of government policy [3].

If the community the bottom is able to be improved *keberdayaanya* with self-employment, so that the purchasing power increases, there will be a positive effect in terms of the increase in national income, especially if the ability of the business to be developed so they can be entrepreneurs, this means there is a mobilization of society bottom, people who are less powerless become empowered community and drives the pace of economic development, they will be pillars in the sustainable economic development of Indonesia.

The transmigration program is a model of community empowerment economically weak right held by the government, especially the distribution of the population in Indonesia is uneven population density and capacity in terms of knowledge and technology in managing natural resources [4].

On the other hand the character of tribes of different like tenacity in trying, the creativity, the transmigration program is going acculturation both in terms of culture between the tribes, so that when viewed in terms of building unity is positive, but did not dismiss Similarly there is a downside, it is usually due to jealousy, usually migrants more tenacious and aggressive from the local community, but in the long term friction or the gap will be reduced, for example by the marriage of the cultures of local tribes with the

newcomers, there will be it slowly there will be cultural assimilation.

The government needs to look at the process of assimilation of the culture during the transition period due to cultural differences between the local tribes with the tribe of settlers prone to conflict. Governments in transition acculturation should stand behind them as facilitators and not as a protector of the ruler who became a referee [5].

## METHODS

The object of this study conducted in three villages in the district of West *Pamenang Merangin* District, Jambi Province, Indonesia. All three villages are seven island villages, villages and village *Mampung-Baru Rasau*. The unit of analysis of this research carried out on the migrant smallholders as many as 29 farmers of the village. Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, discussion and observation

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Emperical Data Analysis

Based on interviews, observations, and discussions with migrants oil palm farmers in the village of Island seven, village atmospheres New and villages Rasau, district Pamenang West County Merangin, revealed that they are migrants who came from the island of Java, the time came they got facilities from the government in the form of land arable area of one or two hehtar plot of arable land plus a quarter of a hectare of land for homes, they also get a modest home and their farm equipment. They got help from the government in the form of rice, salted fish to the need for them not to get the result of farming, for the assistance given by the government during the first six months. They planted cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables and rice to meet their basic needs. These are difficult times for them to live day by day with the new atmosphere that was unfamiliar, so that under these conditions no less than those who are not able to survive and eventually left their land to return to Java. But for those who are diligent, tenacious and endure various difficulties in a new area, not the least successful.

Further developments in the oil palm plantation program, after going through the growing season and maintenance takes to produce not less than five years, during the growing season and their maintenance through times quite difficult. In those days they grow vegetables and cassava Masyur to survive after assistance from the government for six months stops. Their earnings results after the new manampakkan through five years of planting and maintenance.

The observations, in general, their economic situation is good enough, they can meet the needs of life and family, even a few of them to send their children to

the level of universities in various regions, both in Sumatra and Java as the University of Diponegoro, Universitas Indonesia, Gajah Mada University.

Owners of arable land varies in line with the increase in their agricultural products, from data obtained from the 29 migrants smallholders dimiliknya land plots or as much as 119 238 hectares, or an average now they have 4 or 8 hectare plot. Average yield per month for the first plot is 3 tons. The price per kg of oil can fluctuate between Rp. 2000 and a low of Rp. 1100 and at the current price of Rp. 1,800 per kilogram. If the average price of Rp 1,800, per kilogram, the average income per month with an average yield of 2.7 tons per kalping Rp. 4.86 million. The cost is the cost of fertilizer, fertilizer costs per plot Rp. 700,000, assuming that cleaning fronds and grass done by the farmers themselves. Monthly net income of Rp. 4.86 million - Rp. 700,000 = Rp. 4.16 million per month for possession of 1 or 2 hectare plot of oil.

The average tenure of palm area of 4 plots, so that the average income of smallholders transmigration of = Rp. 16.64 million per month. The results showed that in addition to oil land ownership, they still have land or their rubber plantation there beternah other businesses such as cows or goats in their palm plantations.

## DISCUSSION

When assessed in terms of the empowerment of the economically disadvantaged, the model of transmigration is quite effective to improve the welfare of the economically disadvantaged, compared with per capita income of the population of Indonesia in 2016 by the Central Bureau of Statistics, where PDP Indonesia's per capita amounted to US \$ 3,371.1 or USD. 45.2 million per year, so the average income of the Indonesian population per month amounted to Rp. 3,766,666, then the income of smallholders migrants Rp. 16.64 million, - per month was far above the average per capita income of the Indonesian population.

Model transmigration in addition to increasing the welfare of the economically down, also serves leveling distribution of the Indonesian population, especially stricken areas still sparsely populated, the model transmigration could also encourage the inculturation of various cultural tribes in Indonesia, so as to function also preventing patterns disintegasi nation. Lokalpun community character will be affected by the immigrant communities such as the pattern of performance, morale and technologies are applied in the processing of agricultural land.

The problem that often interfere with the fluctuating price and the price specified by the manufacturer, so that the high-level ketergantunganya, difficult for farmers to switch to other place because besides having ties with the factory also the limited

number of plant containers. This issue should have been addressed by the local government to encourage investors or even build factories container with its potential to empower people and to build a network in an effort to market CPO (Crude Palm Oil), this added value would fall into the hands of farmers to increase farmers' incomes. The main issue in the empowerment of farmers lies in creating added value of agricultural production they produce is therefore indispensable stimulus that could inspire creativity and innovation, local governments as facilitators with its policies should be directed to the creation of stimuli can accelerate the process of creativity and innovation.

Things that need attention is the low or even none of the added value of smallholders because they sell their crops directly to the plant, will be very different when they come together in a village institutions, such as cooperatives and build processing or manufacturing independently, farmers will have a high added value.

There habit prices fell on the eve of Eid, this is because during the holidays there are certain costs to be borne by the manufacturer and ultimately the burden placed on the shoulders of farmers, this is a leak that should be avoided because these costs will make the burden of production and ultimately depress the income of farmers, causing inefficiencies in production.

The concept to secure the future by investing in other sectors outside the agricultural sector seems to still not visible in the understanding of the farmers, so that when the period of replanting arrived, when the productivity of palm oil land is not optimal anymore or even unproductive they get in trouble for financing replanting, even for a fee everyday life. In general, when they are harvested with the results of high income, level of komsumerismenya increased and at the time of replanting, where the income is not there then they are difficult to lower the rate komsumerismenya, so it will happen dissaving or even owe it to meet their needs, plus costs for replanting as cultivate the land, buy seeds, fertilizer and the cost to do it, while all this replanting takes not less than five years.

Issues that must be addressed is how smallholders are motivated to be set aside earnings and invested in other sectors, so that when replanting, smallholders still has a sideline as a safety at times experience difficulty or future replanting.

Containers for it to be established, whether in cooperatives or community organizations whose management professionals, the container serves as a place to save or collect part of the income of farmers and the sector invests in profitable businesses.

## CONCLUSIONS

Transmigration model is a Community Empowerment group Weak Economy to review encourage the improvement of social welfare thick layer of skin bottom, farmers who are migrants who came from the area is densely populated and the economic situation is weak to the transmigration program the singer is able to change the lack berdayaannya be 'society in a thick layer of skin above average in terms of revenue, thereby increasing the purchasing power of society that operates indirect positive impact on the increase in national income.

The transmigration program besides the singer is able to increase the purchasing power of 'the economically disadvantaged, Also leveling the population distribution function of a high level of density to the area is still empty so effectively hearts maximize the resource management area is.

The transmigration program is a model of acculturation, the local culture with the culture of migrants, with the acculturation between tribes will Happen hearts strong commitment to build the Unitary State of Indonesia, a strong commitment to be dismissed seeds of national disintegration.

Singer transmigration program, if managed operations profesional have at least two positive side hearts national development, namely in terms of positive impact on the economic aspects of the increase in national income and the political aspect is to build unity through acculturation that can be preventing the seeds of national disintegration.

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