

The Development of Transmigration Settlement in Tanjung Agung, Kaur Regency, Bengkulu Province

Sukisno and Kanang Setyo Hindarto

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Bengkulu

E-mail: sukisno@unib.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Transmigration Settlement is a unit of settlements for transmigran with carrying capacity for 300 – 500 HH. The development of transmigration settlement should be evaluated to know the progress of the development and then design the next development program. The objective of this research was to evaluate the development of transmigration settlement in Tanjung Agung Village, Kaur Regency, Province Bengkulu. This research has been conducted from June to September 2014. The methodology of evaluation the development of transmigration settlement was based on the Regulation of Ministry of Transmigration Republic Indonesia No. 25/MEN/IX/2009 and Government Regulation (PP) No. 3, 2014 about transmigration. The result showed that after T+2 and T+3 year of establishment, the income of transmigrant in Tanjung Agung categories in the phase of adaptation or equal to 1.605,67 kg of rice per year. The crops contributed to their income are cassava, banana, chilli papper, upland rice, and vegetables. Palm oil and rubber also planted by transmigrant as the main crops, but still juvenile. The main problem of development in the settlement are main road and electricity. The condition of the main road (6,7 km damaged) make the transportaion of the product from the settlement to the market to be difficult, while the electricity (solar cell) that only for lighting, make the creative product undeveloped. This condition make the income of transmigrant to be low. However, according to the activity of transmigrant and the development that conducted by the government, in general, the development of Transmigration Settlement in Tanjung Agung, Kaur Regency show a good progress.

Key words : transmigration settlement, evaluation, Tanjung Agung

INTRODUCTION

The development of transmigration settlement is the development of a new area of settlement/village, consist of economic development, social and culture, security and regularity of the community. Transmigration Settlement is a unit of settlements for transmigran with carrying capacity for 300 – 500 House holds (HH). The development of transmigration settlement should be evaluated to know the progress of the development and then design the next development program.

Based on the Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia, Ministry of Transmigration No PER.25/MEN/IX/2009 about The Level of Development Transmigration Settlement and Prosperity of Transmigran and PP (Government Regulation) No. 3 year 2014 about Transmigration. The Level of Development Transmigration Settlement divided into three level, adaptation phase (1.5 year after establishment), stabilization (1.5 – 2 year after establishment), and self-sufficient (more than 2 years after establishment). The main indicator of phase adaptation is income of transmigrant equal to 1.600 kg rice/HH/year, while at the phase of Stabilization is 2.400 kg/HH/year, and phase of self-sufficient is 3,000 rice/HH/year.

Transmigration settlement of Tanjung Agung is a new area of transmigration settlement in Tanjung Agung Village, Kaur Regency, Province Bengkulu that established in 2010 in District Tetap, Kaur Regency. It's bordering to The Protected Forest Area of HPT Kaur Tengah (North), Tanjung Agung Village (South), Tetap Kanan River, Forest Area of HP Air Sambat and Protected Foerst Area of HPT Kaur Tengah (east), and Tetap Kiri River and Protected Forest Area of HPT Kaur Tengah (west). Wide area of this Settlement is 735 Ha.

The objective of this research was to evaluate the development of transmigration settlement in Tanjung Agung Village, Kaur Regency, Province Bengkulu.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted at Transmigration Settlement of Tanjung Agung, Tanjung Agung Village, Kaur Regency, Province Bengkulu from Juni to September 2014. A field survey conducted to collect primary data such as land characteristics, the development of infrastructure, and social economic development at the settlement. A 20 questionnaire was spread randomly to the transmigrant to get the information about the income of transmigrant. The analysis of the development of transmigration settlement based on the Government Regulation of Republic Indonesia, Ministry of Transmigration No PER.25/MEN/IX/2009 about The Level of Development Transmigration Settlement and Prosperity of Transmigran and PP (Government Regulation) No. 3 year 2014 about Transmigration. A rapid rural appraisal also conducted to get information about the problem in the transmigration settlement from the transmigrant perception, and then analyze the main program to solve the problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transmigration Settlement of Tanjung Agung is a new area of transmigration settlement that established in 2010 at Tanjung Agung Village, Kaur Regency, Province of Bengkulu. The wide area of this settlement is 735 ha. Accessibility to the location from Bengkulu City is around 6 hours by car (250 km).

The location of the settlement closely related to protected forest area. It's bordering to The Protected Forest Area of HPT Kaur Tengah (North), Forest Area of HP Air Sambat and Protected Forest Area of HPT Kaur Tengah (east), and Tetap Kiri River and Protected Forest Area HPT Kaur Tengah (west). This situation make the transmigration settlement to be crucial for the sustainability of the forest area. The transmigration settlement could be as buffer zone for the protected area, while in the other side could be as a threatening for the sustainability of forest area.

The development of the transmigration settlement should be beneficial for the sustainability of forest area, improve the prosperity of transmigran and also the community around the location, and in the regional context can improve the development in Kaur Regency. So, the development on the area should be based on the land characteristics such as slope, climate, hidrology, land suitability for crops, and also should be based on social, economic, and culture of transmigran and original condition of the settlement.

In the regional context, the settlement is very important. The settlement bordering to conservation area HPT Kaur Tengah and HP Air Sambat, where the settlement could be as a buffer zone also as threatening to the area. The location of transmigration was setting by government as a centre of producer for home industry (cassava, banana). The centre of industry in Kaur Regency prepared in Pondok Pusako (9 km from the transmigration Settlement), that has been supported by infrastructure (machine, road, etc). The market centre of home industry is prepared in Taman Bhineka, City of Bintuhan, 3.5 km from Pondok Pusako. The location of transmigration also connected to the masterplan of KTM Muaro Sahung .

Based on the land characteristics, in general the area have a good suitability for upland crops such as cassava, banana, chilli papper, upland rice, sweet potato, corn, and vegetables. Palm oil and rubber also suitable in the location. Palm oil and rubber planted by transmigrant as the main crops, but still juvenile.

The physiography of the area is a hill that vary in slope. The dominant slope is sloping (9-15 %) with wide area 189.10 ha (25.74%), following by flat to gently sloping (0-8%) 156.09 ha (21.24%), very steep (>40%) 156,09 ha (21.24%), moderately steep (16-25%) 153.70 ha (20.91%), and steep (26-40%) 80,0 ha (10.88%). Slope, have significant impact on land productivity.

The transmigrants were originated from local area (Kaur Regency) and Java. One hundred households of transmigrants who settling in 2011 were 10 HH from Situbondo, 15 HH were from Ngawi, 20 HH were from Pekalongan, 5 HH were from Banjarnegara, and 50 HH were from Local Area. In 2012, 15 HH of transmigrants came from Pacitan, 10 HH from Lumajang, 15 HH from Karang Anyar, 10 HH from Bogor, and 50 HH from Local Area. The origin of transmigrant area have significant impact on their characteristics that contribute to their productivity. In this context, local

transmigrant preferred to cultivated perennial crop, while transmigrant from Java tend to cultivated annual crop or food crop.

According to the income of transmigrant, in general average income of transmigrant is equal to 1,605.7 kg rice/HH/year. It is categories in the phase of adaptation. Based on the level of the development transmigration settlement, it's should be on the phase of stabilization. The condition of main road that connected the area to the market (6,7 km damaged) assumed as the main problem that make main product (agricultural product) from the area under value. For illustration, the cost to bring cassava from the location to the closely market is Rp 1,000.00 per kg, while the price of cassava on the market only Rp 1,000.00 – Rp 1,500.00 per kg. The price of cassava in the location below Rp 750.00.

The contribution of their on farm to the income still low. In general, their income supported from other job (off farm) such as tukang ojek (motor driver), tukang/buruh harian (skilled/unskilled laborer), pedagang hasil bumi (trader/retailer), or from their other land in the other village (especially for the local transmigrant).

The result of Rapid Rural Appraisal showed that main road condition (6.7 km damaged) and electricity is the main problem in the settlement. The condition of the main road (6.7 km damaged) make the transportation of the product from the settlement to the market to be difficult, while the electricity (solar cell) that only for lighting, make the creative product undeveloped. This condition make the income of transmigran to be low. The others problems are soil fertility, pest, creative product, skill of transmigrant, education facility, quality of settlement road, and interaction between transmigrant.

As a new area of settlement that built by government, most of facility in the settlement build by the government. In general, most of the facility such as main road, office for governance services, electricity (solar cell), water storage, building of primary school, and other facilities in a good condition. But, in the quantity is still insufficient to the transmigrant. Each transmigran get 2 ha land that consist of 0.25 ha for house, 0,75 land unit I for food crops, and 1 ha for perennial crop.

With the lack of any facilities such as the condition of main road (6.7 km damage), electricity (solar cell only for lighting), according to the activity of transmigran and the development that conducted by the government, in general, the development of Transmigration Settlement in Tanjung Agung, Kaur Regency show a good progress. In 2014, the government was improve some part of the main road. In the same year, the government also propose to The Ministry of Transmigration to built connect electricity from the main village Tanjung Agung. In the other side, the transmigran feel comfort to stay in the settlement.

To improve the income of transmigrant, the program of improvement the quality of the main road should be as the main priority. It's followed by program of completing electricity requirement, fresh water, training to improve skill transmigrant and their family, and fulfilling most of the facilities.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The income of transmigran in Tanjung Agung categories in the phase of adaptation or equal to 1.605,67 kg of rice per year. Based on the time of evaluation, it's should be in the phase of stabilization.
2. The crops contributed to the income of transmigrants are cassava, banana, chilli papper, upland rice, and vegetables. Palm oil and rubber also planted by transmigran as the main crops, but still juvenile.
3. The main problem of development in the settlement are main road and electricity, make the transportation of the product from the settlement to the market to be difficult, while the electricity (solar cell) that only for lighting, make the creative product undeveloped.
4. According to the activity of transmigran and the development that conducted by the government, in general, the development of Transmigration Settlement in Tanjung Agung, Kaur Regency show a good progress.

REFERENCES

- Constantini, E. A. C. 2009. Manual of Methods for Soil and Land Evaluation. Science Publisher. Enfield, New Hampshire, USA.
- Hardjowigeno S. dan Widiatmaka. 2007. Kesesuaian Lahan dan Perencanaan Tata Guna Tanah. Indonesia, Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Peraturan Menteri Transmigrasi No. 25/MEN/2009 tentang Tingkat Perkembangan Permukiman Transmigrasi dan Kesejahteraan Transmigran.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 24 Tahun 2014 tentang Ketransmigrasian.
- Rustiadi, E. 2004. Kapasitas Pemerintah dalam Pengembangan Sistem Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Berbasis Masyarakat. Prosiding Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam Berbasis Masyarakat. Bajawa, 7 Februari 2004. Kabupaten Ngada Flores, Nusa Tenggara Barat.