



Perspective on Transmigration of Javanese Population in Aceh: Reviewed from Conflicts between Communities

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Abstract

This research was motivated because there was a spread of Javanese people to various Indonesian islands. The spread of Javanese people was asari to the large population in an area that is densely populated. While many areas of land on the island of Indonesia are still empty and uninhabited. The occurrence of transmigration of javanese population has been expected to start since 1984. With the transfer of the population from one region to another causing acculturation between immigrants and settled residents. The area that became the place of transmigration of Javanese population is one of the islands of Sumatra. The island of Sumatra is i ivarious provinces and the westernmost there is the province of Aceh with a majority Muslim community. In Aceh, there are also Javanese immigrants who will be acculturated and coexist with the people of Aceh.

Keywords: *Perspective; Transmigration; Conflict*

Introduction

Aceh is one of the unique regions, there is a uniqueness when viewed from aceh culture, a culture that rejects all the people to be able to rule or have their territory. That way, to undermine the desire to control Aceh, there is defense and fighting as a way to defend the territory. If you think of the historical events that Aceh is one of the areas that are difficult for the Dutch to conquer. It was through a very long journey and at that time Sukarno asked for a request to one of the scholars who was very influential and listened to him in Aceh, namely Daud Beur'eh. The content of the request is that Aceh rejoin the Indonesian state (Jamaluddin, 2021). As for the thing that makes the people of Aceh disappointed with the central government, namely because of the injustice that occurred, the people of Aceh did not get in accordance with the portion a. The amount of assistance that has been given to the Central Government of Indonesia by providing aircraft in 1949. That way judging from some sacrifices the people of Aceh are very enthusiastic and willing to sacrifice their property for Indonesian independence. Another thing is the disappointment of the people of Aceh because those who sit in the government are the Javanese people (Javanese Colonization). Aceh was designated dom (Military Operations Area) for the new order period, which has a plan so that development does not occur chaos by the people of Aceh (Nur Pratiwi and Hanny, 2019: 97).

As a result of the views of the Javanese people towards Aceh became not good. Because many events that imprint due to disappointment are not considered Aceh in the central government. The existence of transmigration Javanese population yang spread to Aceh makes the people of Aceh coexist with the transmigration of Javanese people. The conflict at that time occurred between years in 1998-2004. The emergence of GAM is the result of separatist Acehese people because of the injustice of the government against the Javanese people who are used as government leaders (Lestari, 2018). The center made Aceh as a DOM to overcome the disputes and turmoil that occurred. But on the contrary, many individuals who commit violence against the Javanese tribe who live in Aceh and there is a sense of hatred towards the Javanese tribe. The reason that made the people of Aceh commit violence against the Javanese tribe because also at that time the government that sent soldiers of Aceh military operations also committed violence (Jamaluddin, 2021: 3).

That way researchers are very interested in studying the problem by living full of hatred for race or group, more precisely in the perspective of Javanese transmigration in the conflict that used to occur apakah the effects and impacts are still now still felt or prolonged. With the hope that this article can provide an idea of how the lives of Javanese people who are in Aceh until now.

Theoretical Studies

According to Law No.29 of 2009 transmigration is a program from the government that establishes transmigration areas for voluntary population displacement which will be useful to improve the welfare of a population. This population displacement is based on positive possibilities in overcoming spaces faced with socio-economic development. According to Turner (1976), generally explaining the relationship between transmigration and settlements, in settlements there are residential environments that cannot be separated from various supporters such as facilities and infrastructure. The infrastructure supports various population activities based on structures, various installations built and also equipment that will be needed to support the community's economic sosial system.

Development efforts are successful because of the important role held by the transmigration population. There are several positive impacts felt in addition to reducing population density also supporting various developments in other sectors such as agriculture. With transmigration also supports the development of relatively backward areas. That way transmigration generates businesses as well as the expansion of labor, with equalization of income income and expansion development. In addition, transmigration also supports industrial and economic growth (Ramdahan KH, Hamid Jabar, Rofiq Ahmad, 1993). Perspective is a guideline for interpreting some of the events that occur and the behavior of others they do. As for Backer (Mulyana, 2001). Wimmer & Dominick (2000: 102) states that the synonym perspective (approach) of paradigm is a collection of procedures, assumptions and theories that are believed in terms of seeing the world from the researcher's point of view. Perspective will arise due to communication within the members in the group. Artis that a person will have perspective if we live and live while in the scope of the group.

Transmigration is a program from the government in building the national level. Because it must also be supported from the area, densely populated areas and there are also those that are sparsely populated but large land, so that itis spelled at a level of life that is not appropriate such as the level of development of an area with the population of the community is not appropriate. There are several requirements if you want to transmigrate and this can be done by anyone if they meet the applicable conditions (Parra et al., 2021). Those who transmigrate can be in groups, namely families and can be per individual. If you look at transmigration, there is no coercion in the transmigration program (medianasional.id).

In the large dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI) conflict is interpreted as a problem about disputes. Disputes are even quarrels about the form of aspirations and desires, disputes, opposites, differences. In addition, according to the dictionary of sociology of conflict is the overt struggle between individuals or

group within a society, or between nation states (A conflict that occurs between individuals that is done openly and groups that usually occur in society and even to the state. Conflict theory views bahwa in society is not necessarily not experiencing tension and regularity. Evidenced by in a community area must have experienced various conflicts and tensions (Tualeka, 2017: 34).

Method

Articles in research ini there are qualitative methods using descriptive forms. Qualitative Research is one of the useful research methods in looking at events in more depth (Indrawan & Yuniwati, 2016, p. 67). Researchers wanted to find out how the perspective of certain Javanese people regarding the conflict that may have occurred before in Aceh and how the Aceh government's policy towards a group of Javanese people living in Aceh. It is also one of the Primary data and is proven or corroborated with secondary sources such as books, archival documents, journals, videos and others.

Results and Discussions

Population Migration in Southeast Asia

Asia is one of the vast regions, and has a large landmass, in this case the Asian continent is one of the continents that are often visited by migrations from various regions, one of them is European and American (Ward, 2019). Then, in addition to Asia there are several other divisions of the region, one of which is the Southeast Asian region, the distribution of population in Southeast Asia is certainly one of the discussions. Which must be discussed and studied, the various objectives of migration efforts, one of which is to improve good welfare (Canudas-Romo et al., 2021). Of course, migration between countries is one of the important points that must be studied in modern times today, plus now a new stage or a new episode after the end. COVID 19 pandemic (Ananta, 2020).

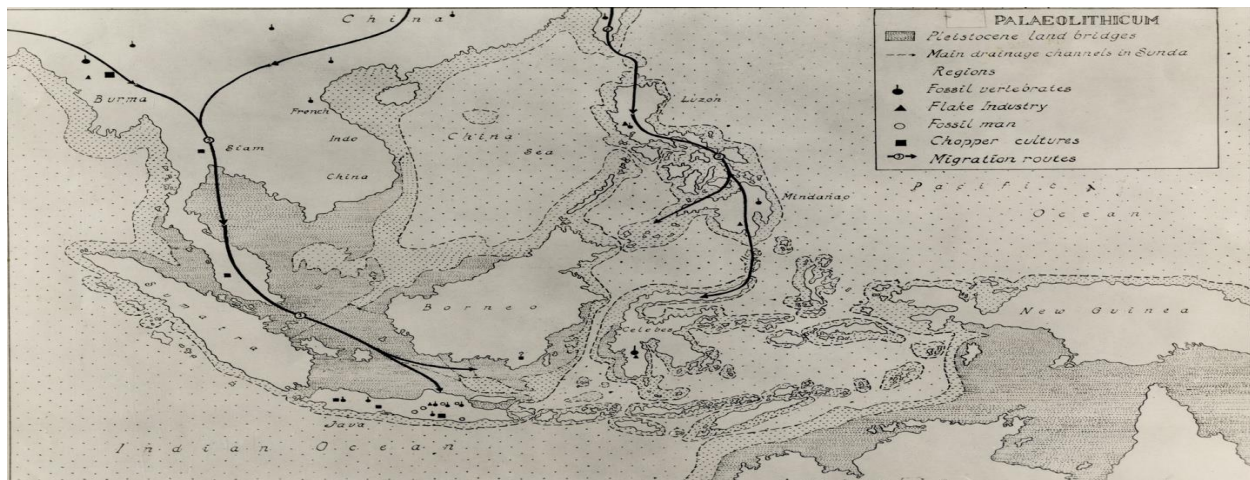


Figure 1 Population Distribution in Southeast Asia

Source: KITLV

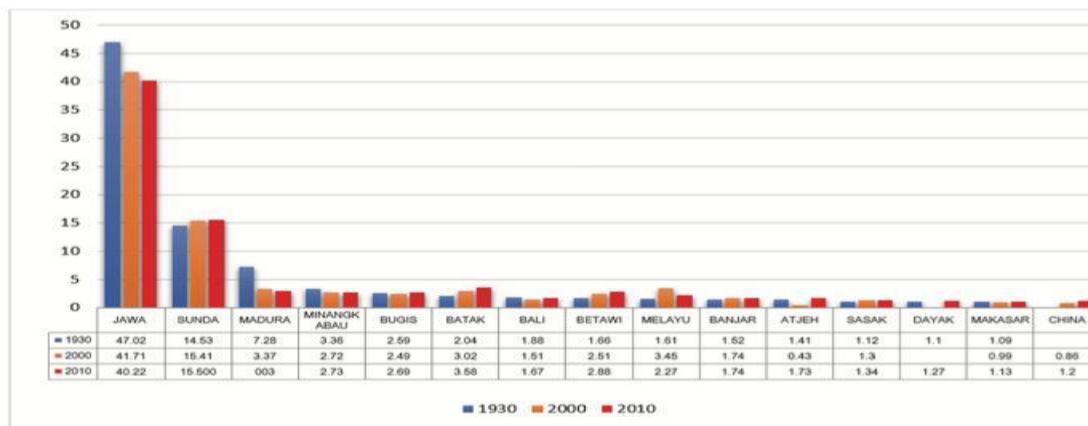
Based on the map above, it can be seen that the distribution of the population occurs in various regions in Southeast Asia, some experts say that the distribution of population occurs between countries in Southeast Asia due to economic factors to earn better than before (Romdiati & Noveria, 2019). The

increase in fertility lift resulted in a fairly increased community need this can be felt by various countries that have increased density and population addition(Canudas-Romo et al., 2021).

Java Population Transmigration Program

Indonesia is a country that has various diverse tribes. It can be seen from the work of ma ISEAS (Institute of South Asian Studies) and BPS which says there are 633 tribes resulting from a grouping of sub-tribes and tribes in Indonesia. With thousands of islands in Indonesia is a sign that the country belongs to the country, various characteristics of ethnic and cultural backgrounds are very different. Plural society is crowned in Indonesia when viewed from horizontally and vertically in the world from India and the United States (BPS, 2015).

Table 1. Tribal Dynamics in Indonesia 1930 - 2010 (in Percent)



Source: BPS, 2010

Java Islands, one of the islands that are fairly a place of development, in fact the largest number of occupations. The Javanese are the indigenous tribe that has the most distribution among all provinces, one of which is DKI Jakarta, DKI Yogyakarta, East Java. In addition to the Javanese tribe, the Sundanese tribe is the tribe after java the most populous and most numerous. Sunda belongs to a tribe that is more domiciled in West Java Province which is arguably a traditional tribe in the area. However, suku is found to be one of the largest distributions in dki Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Banten and Central Java provinces. Betawi is the third largest tribe spread in West Java and DKI Jakarta (Pitoyo and Triwahyudi, 2017).

Government regulationsh to overcome the spread of residents from densely populated islands lead to islands that are still in population with a lot of vacant land that has implications for residents who have advantages, namely heterogeneous in the destination islands. Sending transmigrants carried out by the government caused parts of the regional population to become heterogeneous on an island of its destination. Daerah as the recipient of transmigrants becomes more heterogeneous and later created the process of cultural acculturation in the future that occurs are various types of tribes and communities. That way, people who follow the transmigration program will be found in heterogeneous tribes. The implementation of the transmigration population is generally interpreted as motivating themselves in developing the participation and ability of the population in developing themselves to be able to independently populate in the creation and independence of the population to assistance from the reduced state. That way, there is a success of the transmigration project. In addition to the increase in the prosperity of transmigration, it can also be seen from the transmigration in Law No. 15 of 1997 concerning transmigration. In addition, the basis is the decision of Menakertrans Number Kep 293 / Men / IX / 2009 concerning Location Confirmation (KTM) in the Transmigration Region. The establishment of Transmigration is included in the integral through the development of the national level that is in the

region as an effort in accelerating the process of transmigration development is integral to development at the national level in the process of pursuing welfare in transmigrants and the surrounding population. With that, the planning process for transmigration settlements must be in accordance with the spatial planning of the region / region both RTRWP and RTRWK (Romdiati & Noveria, 2019). Procurement of transmigration exists in Indonesia because it is very relevant in positioning itself towards the development of NKRI. The vision of transmigration is to create transmigration that has regional and population progress in transmigration residences in a familial, strong and prosperous camp. There is a reorientation of immigrants carried out by moving happily without coercion but still maintaining cultural sustainability, and can meet the needs of their lives in improving the standard of living of local people and immigrants (Ananta, 2020).

Kemenois an ethnic Javanese in the Sumatran archipelago, ethnic Javanese is a very dominant ethnicity found in nine provinces in the Sumatra Islands and also one of the most prominent / dominant transmigration ethnicities. On average, all provinces, in addition to West and South Sumatra Provinces, ethnic Javanese get the title with the third most widely spread position after Batak and Minangkabau. If you look at the fact that the difference in the number of ethnic Javanese with Batak in West Sumatra Province which is so juga on Javanese ethnicity with others in South Sumatra Province can be said to be not large. A culture that is used in many things such as determining the conversation between who and about what even communication until it takes place, but also authorizing how to convey the message and meaning seen in the culture it is the role of communication is different. The incompatibility of a group in compound residents clarifies the fact that there is a failure in the interaction between budayes. The interaction in question according to Stewart is an interaction experienced in an atmosphere that shows the existence of differentiators in culture such as values, language, customs and customs. Successful interaction between cultures can be explained in five effective communication groups, namely: interest, concern, response, or attention and even positive responses from others (Jamaluddin, 2021).

Acehnese Community Conflict

Starting from the royal era, there was a connection between patriotism and religion in Aceh. In the leadership of Sultan Iskandar Muda, there was a golden age, arguing that Aceh could expand the place of power, which held control of the most important ports and ordered foreign traders to submit to the king. During the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda in 1607-1636 with the administrative area in Aceh which has two positions, namely mukim and uleebalang (Nur Pratiwi and Hanny, 2019). The development efforts were successful because of the important role held by the UK transmigration. There are some positive impacts that are felt in addition to reducing population density and supporting various developments in other sectors such as agriculture. With transmigration also supports the development of relatively large areas that are said to be carried out. That way transmigration awakens businesses as well as the expansion of labor, with equalization of income income and equitable development. In addition, transmigration also supports industrial and economic growth (Ramadhan KH, Hamid Jabar, Rofiq Ahmad, 1993). Perspective of Transmigration of Javanese Population in Aceh: reviewed from conflicts between communities (Hamid, 2021).

In the main group (Mukim) and uleebalang have long had a relationship of unfamiliarity, by knocking each other down. The conflict that looks unable to be resolved through peaceful channels because there are differences in customs and religion. The king also risked customs as power, behind which scholars get the position of judge consisting of a small part of trying to disappear various things related to customs and then change it with the rules that are Islamic. Upon arrival Sultan Iskandar died, Aceh's government was held on to the female kings. Aceh area then does not have the guts, the government area there is a small part in the capital only and port. The weakness of the sultans in leading the Aceh region, resulting in Uleebalang being able to seize the decision without the approval of the king. Around the 16th century, the Queen of England deployed her soldiers to be able to ask permission to trade

in the kingdom of Aceh. As for the good interactions of Aceh with Turkey, Singapore and even the US in terms of the lure of assistance to expel the Dutch (Sartika, 2012).

Conditions in the state of Aceh after independence is not perfect, still find independence and infighting with nationalist groups, Islam and even secular. During the time of the government was running as for the proclamation of independence in 1945 until the granting of sovereignty in 1949 experienced four leadership changes in the Aceh region. Daud Beureuh is an important acehnese who prioritizes Indonesia's independence against the Netherlands. The support provided by Daud Beureuh when there has been independence expects the government to be able to implement Islamic sharia and Aceh's involvement as an autonomous region. That way Sukarno had agreed. The reality is that when Indonesia became independent and even Aceh was combined with the North Sumatra region. As for the sense of disappointment that arose at that time and there was a rebellion carried out, namely DI / TII Aceh which was completed on May 25, 1959 there was Aceh success. Granted degrees of autonomy in the fields of religion, education and customs as a Special Region.



Figure 2. Aspirations of the People of Aceh towards the Central Government

Source: dictio.id

The hope of the people of Aceh in enforcing Islamic sharia in their area is not as easy as offered. When viewed from the story Aceh even created the first Islamic kingdoms Samudra Pasai up to the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam. The disappointment of the people of Aceh began when the president tried to wipe out Aceh province to be able to join the north Sumatra area. A sense of disappointment was seen at the Alim Ulama congress in Indonesia on April 21, 1953 in Medan. The reason for the state leader is the inability of the Islamic state establishment in Aceh, even other regions will also separate from Indonesia. The President chose the basis of the state, namely nationalist which means that it can unite all ethnicities, religions, tribes and groups in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Parra et al., 2021).

David Beureuh's opinion of the conflict in Aceh with the government was motivated by differences of opinion between Sukarno and the people of Aceh about the concept of the state. The people of Aceh wanted to be based on Islam, while Sukarno was based on nationalism. In fact, at first Sukarno looked back and improved the state policy, then relaxed the regulations and aroused the development of this conflicted territory will occur tapered and developed (Srimulyani et al., 2018). It is very important that in fact at the beginning of Indonesia's independence period, as the leader of the Soekarno state there were various problems even the point is the recognition of the state (sovereignty) of the state. Thus, there is a delay in resolving the conflict in various regions, especially Aceh. But not making the state dream is a

problem that exists in Aceh. There is even a diplomacy in conducting the establishment of conflicts that in the end there is a connection of emphasis from the Soekarno government (Merrill, 2021).

Because the picture shown by Daud Beureuh on Aceh is the Islamic state of Indonesia is one of the provinces that have a wide autonomy. In fact, Daud Beureuh took action against the central government because there was military pressure on the orders of the Republic of Indonesia. The intention of that Aceh has a place of strength yaitu DI / TII. On January 27, 1957, an inauguration was carried out for Acehese figures by the minister of home affairs who was named governor of Aceh. That way Soekarno kept it by giving crowns to a special area of Aceh. That way it can cause an attitude of harmony between DI / TII and PRRI. The dispute that occurred in Aceh has started since the time before the colonization, in the 17th century. Various ways of settlement have been carried out by the government on the people of Aceh but have not also experienced success. The dispute that occurred in the Aceh area is not a conflict with Aceh and the central government. Conflicts or disputes between groups / groups have an effect of Aceh's independence (Syamsidik, 2019). Between golong and secular with Islam there is an unequal discussion about the course of government in Aceh, as a result of which there is a war between the two.



Figure 3. Daud Beureuh the Leader DI/TII in Aceh

Source: Kinija.id

There are pros and cons between Acehese figures when Indonesia is independent there is a relationship between or not the involvement of the Aceh area in the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. As for the descendants of the uleebalang who do not agree with the raising of the flag. At that time Aceh opposed the disapproval of Aceh's independence under Indonesia led by Soekarno-Hatta. There was even a bad situation during the Suharto administration, there was industry in the wake of Aceh because of strategic. What is seen is that there are benefits that can be felt by the people of Aceh. Development and welfare are not felt, instead making the destruction of natural resources in Aceh. Not only that, the disappointment experienced by Aceh from the government was because many Javanese people occupied the government (Javanese colonialism). There are challenges from the people of Aceh Order to build a DOM in Aceh so that smooth development is safe without obstacles (Zain, 2009).

Regional functions until 2013 with the implementation of transmigrasi provide a very meaningful relationship for national development, namely the development of transmigration area settlements (Kimatrans) which even developed as the capital of regencies / cities. As for those related also to the agricultural sector, in the transmigrasi area there are centers of plantations, food production and even agribusiness. In various transmigration places, want it in Kalimantan, Sumatra, oil palm and rubber plantations, agribusiness. Belitang and Sumatra, Karang Agung, Mesuji and Rawa Pitu areas become rice g lumbun. Papua area is sloping land, Arso as a plantation and rice producing area. In addition, there are also oil palm plantations, Arga Makmur Bengkulu, Parenggean Kalimantan, Bahar Jambi River and transmigration (Amiruddin, 2008).

Javanese Life in Aceh

Gampong Jawa is located in the Aceh area precisely in Banda Aceh, namely Kutaraja or the place is better known as the Javanese village. The population in the region is inhabited by Javanese people in Aceh. At first this area used to be beautiful and bersih, when now it feels shabby. Being in a coastal area that should be able to produce rupiah coffers if managed well into tourist attractions is now the area has been named as a slum and poor area in Aceh. The area can be said to be a landfill area (Last Dump) of garbage. The impact of this is certainly there because there are 180 tons / day of garbage thrown there. That way the place becomes shabby and dirty until there is a smell and air pollution damage the aesthetics of beauty. Starting when there was a Kingdom in the Java Sea coast of the North Coast, namely the kingdom of Demak (Amiruddin, 2008). Early 15th century groups originating from Java expelled the Portuguese colonialists at that time, who asked for help from the Aceh Darussalam kingdom. From the hal it can be seen that there are forerunners of javanese people in Aceh but instead become poor and rundown. Aceh is a poor province in Sumatra and gets the largest funding assistance after East Java and Central Java. With a nominal of Rp.686 million / tahun in each village. At the beginning of 2015-2018, a nominal amount of Rp.14.8 trillion was given to Aceh (Isnaini, 2019).

Javanese villages in Banda Aceh, do not get infrastructure and buildings that are not even suitable for living. The water obtained is not healthy and also dry during the dry season. Papam as their residential building material. In the end, children do not get the education they deserve. It should have been a long time ago that this region was very famous by sailors (Wahyuni et al., 2005). However, in the highlands of Gayo area, Central Aceh, Jagong Jeget District, the area developed as a coffee sebtra which was once just a jungle. Here the transmigration of Javanese residents who are very persistent in working by opening new land, such as magic hutam into a very fertile coffee land plantation. At the beginning of the transmigration population was only 50 in the first wave, but again came the second group of about 48 people, then the third 50 more people, thus until now reached approximately 10,000 million people (Ridha, 2020).

Conclusion

The spread of Javanese people is based on the large population in an area that is densely populated. While many areas of land on the island of Indonesia are still empty and uninhabited. The occurrence of transmigration of javanese population has been expected to start since 1984. With the transfer of the population from one region to another causing acculturation between immigrants and settled residents (Srimulyani et al., 2018). Development efforts are successful because of the important role held by the transmigration population. There are several positive impacts that are felt in addition to reducing population density also supporting various development in other sectors such as agriculture. With transmigration also supports the development of relatively backward areas. That way transmigration generates businesses as well as the expansion of labor, with equalization of income and equitable development. In addition, transmigration also supports industrial and economic growth. Indonesia is a country that has various diverse tribes. It can be seen from the cooperation of ISEAS (Institute of South

Asian Studies) and BPS which says there are 633 tribes resulting from a grouping of sub-tribes and tribes in Indonesia. With thousands of islands in Indonesia is a sign that the country belongs to a country that has a variety of characteristics of suk u background and culture is very different.

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