

## The Community Transmigration Perceptions About The Important Of Informal Economy Education

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of transmigration community regarding the importance of informal education especially in economy. This research is a descriptive qualitative research, considering that the object under study is the natural state of community perceptions, to describe the state of the population and to obtain data by using the method of observation, interviews and documentations. The data collection data is then compiled and analyzed by data reduction, data compilation, and drawing conclusions. From the results of the study it was found that, the transmigration community's perception of informal economic education starts from the family, namely parents as teachers who teach how children able to manages their finances wisely and responsibly so that, when a child getting adult they can be independent and able to manage finances as well apart from that Responsible for their own finances, the experiences gained from parents so that children can successfully manage their finances, through the values that must be possessed by a child to be able to improve the economy that is able to working hard, be brave, willing to developing, never give up, focus, save, live simply, move on, be able to read opportunities and save money by saving.

Keywords: Perception, Transmigration, Informal Education, Economy

### Introduction

Transmigration is one of the government's programs to understanding the problems that occur in society, as we know that the progress of a country is seen in improving people's welfare. Therefore, the improvements made by government. It is should be supported by the community and carried out fairly by government. One of the improvements made by the government to overcoming these problems is through the transmigration programs, which is expected to have a good impact on transmigration communities, namely improving the welfare of the communities. the Improvement of community welfare is marked by the development that can be enjoyed by the community fairly and by all levels of society,

Transmigration can be explain as the movement of people's from a densely population area to another island area where the population is still small or has no population (Nova, 2018). So that problems that exist and cannot be overcome can be solved through transmigration activities. There is problems concerning economic, social and educational. The purpose of transmigration activities is the community will have a decent life.

West Kalimantan is one of the destinations of transmigration, especially transmigration from Java, the people scattered in several of districts.

one of district is tujuh belas which is located in Bengkayang district, namely Bengkilu village, the area of Bengkilu village is 33.00 Km<sup>2</sup> With the boundary of Bengkilu Village, the north is bordered by Pisak village, south of Suti Semarang District, east of Landak Regency, west of the village Pisak Bengkilu Village consists of two hamlets namely Setia Jaya and Laek. With a population of around 2,790 people. The source of income of the Bengkilu village community is 75% of agricultural and plantation products, while the rest is in the government sector.

From the results of observations in Bengkilu village, there have been many changes experienced by the transmigration community who inhabit the area, which in the past they only worked on agricultural land distributed by the government. time by time they can buy their own land and manages their land as well so that they can developing with agricultural business, all of that is inseparable from knowledge in managing the economy that they have. Besides that from agricultural business, they can improve their life standard, especially in education. They

are aware of the important of education because by good education, someone getting standard of living related to the quality of human resources will be increase, education has many benefits which is can certainly have a good impact on life, including improving the economic life of the community. According to Wahjoedi in (Suryani, 2017) education consists of formal education, informal education and non-formal education, formal education consists of kindergarten, elementary, junior high school and high school, while informal education is education obtained from the family environment, while non-formal education formal education obtained from social organizations, political parties, UMKM, govermentand intuitions.

All education undertaken to achieve a goal that can improve knowledge and abilities. For example, in formal educational activities requested by teachers about economic subjects, how to understand the concepts of economics and how to manage finances. But if you see the goals of these students then the student wants to get good grades by studying diligently with the results obtained, the students can pass on economics, so the students can answer questions that given by teachers and students who can help and meet graduation standards . But in practice, the students do not know how to apply economics in real life.

In education we do not know informal education where all the things we do not get in formal education can we get through informal education provided by the family. one of them is economic education, knowledge and learning about economics or education starts from the beginning and is obtained from the family environment. The family environment presents knowledges and views about children in discussion and behavior, all of which are manifested in the results of relationships in this family environment and are discussed as a basis for forming children who have children and are shown in the future, informal education will received very high attention by the government and all that is contained in article 27 paragraph 1 of Undang-Undang Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System of Republic of Indonesia, in that article contained about informal education activities that can be carried out in the family environment and embodied in independent activities.

Education is the key to a good future life for children, all formed from the family environment, especially parents. the Parents are the best teachers for their childrens, they are very important who providing basic knowledge both religious knowledge, social knowledge, basic manners and ethical ways to economic education. But education is not accompanied by good parenting because not every parents know how important it is to provide basic knowledge for life in the family environment, especially economic education.

Every parent would want to provide a good education, especially about knowledge about economic education, economic education is very important and very useful when children enter the phase of life, especially in meeting their needs and all should be taught from an early age. Based on the results of research (Vito, 2013) states that the family is a place where children get early knowledge how they manage finances, learns to set aside money to save and how they meet their own needs.

Economic education is the most basic component because through economic education children can manage finances and can live independently and full of responsibility. The process of economic education in the family environment emphasizes more on a knowledge of how to manage money and utilize money by managing finances effectively and rationally, so the family gives a good impact for the child (Romadoni, 2014).

Wahyuno in (Hasan, 2018) explained the important role of economic education especially in the development of children's thinking patterns in managing financial problems. The Children who are not accustomed to being taught by parents in managing finances will become children who are not disciplined in using money. Lermite said in (Hasan, 2018) that a child who is not disciplined in managing finances can form patterns as follow namely: 1. Children become very dependent on finances, children become unable to manage their finances, spend income without saving or even get into debt. 2. The values that can be destructive, nowadays society is often trapped by trends that can affect someone so that because they want to follow the trend they incite themselves by not paying attention to their financial capabilities. 3. Trapped by debt, bad habits in managing debt causes someone to be trapped by debt because he is tempted by credit culture.

The economic changes that occurred in Bengkilu Village are related to the achievement of the ability to manage a business, succeed in the business as a successful vegetable farmer and

can improve children's education, some of their children can work in government institutions all of course through their efforts and not inseparable from the economic education they have. The purpose of this study was to find out how transmigration families' perceptions of informal economic education.

### **Research methods**

This type of research uses qualitative research with descriptive methods, Nazir in (Slamento 2015) descriptive research is a method carried out to examine a collection of objects, a condition, a system of thought in the present. Facts, facts and facts investigated. According to (Slamento 2015) qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people's and research collected. With the data obtained (consisting of words or actions) which are often used to produced theories that arise not from hypotheses. The data collection techniques used through observation, direct interviews and documentaries, sample selection using purposive sampling technique.

### **Results and Discussion**

Transmigration is a government programs in improving society lives, through the movement of people from dense areas to non-dense areas. Setyorini, Mulki, Hernovianty, & Selatan, (2018) transmigration is a conditions where people who voluntarily move or move from densely populated areas to densely populated areas to high-income areas or low-income villages transmigration, building accesses that support We can see this area of development through the construction of existing roads, bridges and drainage channels. According to Presidential Regulation No. 50 of 2018, the type of transmigration is divided into three, namely 1. General Transmigration (TU), General Transmigration is a type of transmigration carried out by the Government and / or regional government for residents who need a special budget. 2. Assisted Self Transmigration (TSB) Assisted Swakarsa Transmigration is a type of transmigration designed by the Government and / or regional government to include business entities as transmigrant business partners for residents who are trying to develop to advance. TSB is implemented by the Government in collaboration with Business Entities 3. Self-Help Transmigration (TSM). Swakarsa Mandiri Transmigration is a type of transmigration that is a transmigrant initiative originating from above, services, and assistance from the Government and / or local Government. The realization of transmigration activities supported by facilities provided by the government was approved: Clean Water Facilities Development, Construction of Public Facilities, Road construction, culverts, drainage and bridges. Because transmigration activities are strongly supported by the government, the government will provide the necessary facilities so that the community can be assisted with supporting facilities, besides community development is also carried out to provide various fields of them according to Peraturan Presiden No. 05 of 2018 concerning the development of transmigration communities and transmigration areas including field: The economy, socio-cultural, mental spirituality, preparation of government support institutions, natural resource management. the economic sector includes: entrepreneurship, economic institution, business partnership, infrastructure and means of developing economic enterprises, social and cultural activities: education, food and health, community Institution, social development infrastructure and facilities. Activities in the mental and spiritual fields include: development of clergy, infrastructure and facilities of worship. All activities in various fields are very helpful for the transmigration community or the local community in the transmigration destination area to be able to improve the level of distance.

### **Education**

Education is learning that results in knowledge given by one generation to the next through the process of contribution and training (Novita Wahyu Setyowati, 2016). meanwhile according to the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 article 1 in (Priyatna, 2018) states: "Education is a conscious and planned effort to realize learning and learning processes so that students are actively involved, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the necessary skills, community, nation and country ". Can deviate from education is a planned learning process to gain knowledge for students in order to produce new knowledge, can developing themselves with spiritual religious strength, the ability to control themselves, improve safety that benefits the nation and state. Economics and manage how to manage finances,

implement, control, approve and control the sources of use and economic resources. Economic education is a planned learning process to produce learners' knowledge so that they know how to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and control approve and use economic resources.

## **The brief history of the start of transmigration in Bengkilu Village**

As discussed earlier, transmigration is one of the government's programs in debates involving the community, as we know about the improvement of the country that is seen in improving people's welfare. Therefore, improvements made by the government. Should be supported by the community and carried out fairly by the government, One of the improvements made by the government in overcoming problems to improve the welfare of the community is through the transmigration program Menurut bapak RJ

*"In 1981 the transmigration activity began with the sending of transmigration communities with a total of 123 heads of families received from Yogyakarta. There were only 7 heads of households who entered the village of Bengkilu, 116 heads of families were sent to Sanggau. The second stage of the transmigration community came from Kebumen with 27 families and from Banyumas with 325 families including insertions, now there are approximately 813 families in the village"*

The number of transmigration communities in Bengkilu Village is increasing and mingling with the local transmigration communities and origin communities in the area, so that people can exchange information about how to cultivate good agricultural land and things that increase the transmigration community's needs.

*According to Mr. RJ "I am a transmigrant from Yogyakarta and I was one of the first people sent by the government at that time we were entrusted with only 2 hectares of land, divided into 1 hectare yard and 1 hectare agricultural land. cassava only and at that time only 7 heads of family who were in this village. It is almost not comfortable living here because it is far from the crowd because there is still a forest and there are no plants like this*

The same thing happened to Mrs. SE who has lived in the village of Bengkilu since 30 years ago hoping to improve her life,

*According to Mrs. SE "the division of government in the past divided houses and land by 2 hectares, it was difficult to find money first, just to eat, you had to get wood in the mountains, you can buy it, hope that the government is not enough.*

Environmental Conditions Initially transmigration communities were only a piece of vacant land that was overgrown with trees and still had not been cultivated by local communities, the vacant land that they got from the government was the initial capital for them to develop their existing potential, making use of whatever land was sold.

## **The economic potential of the community transmigration**

Community life in the village of Bengkilu has a relatively advanced economy and all is supported by agricultural and plantation products. Most of people cultivate their land for vegetable, pepper and oil palm plantations. From the results of their farm, they can sell in several regencies and cities, including Singkawang, Ngabang, Bengkayang, Pontianak and Sintang, even on the border in Jagoi Babang. Because Bengkilu village is famous for its fertile soil conditions so that the plants they plant can grow up well, the obstacle in this hamlet is that there is no place to store agricultural products on a large scale so that the people in the village directly sell agricultural products in markets those in the regency and the city than they have to sell agricultural products in the middlemen.

*This is based on the results of an interview by Mr. RJ "our vegetable that we produce is usually directly sold to the market, if it is sold to middlemen the price is cheap, in*



*this area the land is very fertile and can be managed for planting various kinds, especially vegetables, if for rice fields and fields a little less but there are still people who farm around here. Many vegetable garden products are just arrangement that has not been maximized, structuring here is how plants in this land have not been well grouped. The livestock sector that was once developing in this region is also extraordinary, namely cattle, but there is no good management, so cattle farming is not going well due to lack of assistance from the government. In terms of plantations, especially vegetable crops do not have a place to regulate the order of farmers in growing vegetables, so farmers focus on one type of vegetable that they will grow, like in Java. For example, if here If the price of tomatoes IDR.8,000, - all want to plant tomatoes so that the price of tomato plants becomes cheap, which was IDR. 8,000 can go down to IDR. 2,000, - what do you want to eat? Return on investment is also not. this kind of thing becomes an obstacle that must be regulated and managed properly and of course the attention of the government. if only the farmers could focus on planting vegetables in a direct way it would certainly provide a lot of opportunities for farmers to get the right price and certainly not experience a significant loss. Another potential in Bengkilu village is its waterfall attraction, Riam Manajur, which is located not far from the settlement, making this tourist attraction easily accessible to the community, but unfortunately there is no attention from related agencies to advance tourism potential in the villages.*

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are several potentials in Bengkilu Village, including agriculture, there are vegetables, pepper, oil palm, besides that livestock and tourism potential, namely Manajur riam. All of that is a potential that is owned by the village of Bengkilu, the potential that dominates is the potential of vegetable plantations and oil palm plantations are highly developed in the area because it is supported by fertile soil.

### **The transmigration community's perception of informal economic education**

In the beginning the Bengkilu village was a remote village with vacant land conditions and overgrown with wild plants, the government placed the community in a remote area which certainly had the goal of developing existing natural potential in addition to the existence of equitable development for remote communities. But everything was different when the transmigration community came to cultivate the vacant land.

As stated by Mr. RJ, "my experience when I migrated with a minimum wage made me participate in transmigration, all thanks to the motivation of my employer to take part in the transmigration program carried out by the government. I hope was that my family's economic life would be helped. I was able to add more plantation land, oil palm plantations, rubber plantations, thanks to all that, four children, I could send two my children to study at the academy and the bachelor is currently working at the puskesmas and one of them is a field counselor in the agriculture department. One thing to remember that the key to success is hard work and saving money.

Mr. RJ is a first generation transmigrant. The difficult experience of being someone can foster motivation to work harder, and all of that is obtained from informal education which indirectly becomes a maximum result of course in managing finances so that Mr. RJ can buy land for plantations and can sending children to school is all thanks to hard work and how to use money responsibly or manage money intelligently. In addition, experiences in informal education were also obtained by AJ:

"The key to success of a vegetable farmer is courage, if there is courage then if it fails it will easily rise because the name of the business will definitely fail."

Ibu AJ is a first generation transmigrant. Failure often causes a desperate entrepreneur, for that a person who is able to take risks in opening a business is the people who can reach their dreams of success. Another experience gained by Ms. NB is that the second generation transmigration community in the Bengkilu village stated

*"Unyielding is one form of informal education that I got from selling it to Central Kalimantan. On my trip, I could take two days and two nights, but it didn't reduce my intention to continue selling."*

Unyielding is one indicator needed to manage a business, in running a business an entrepreneur must have a strategy when it goes down to bankruptcy, the thing that must be stressed is the unyielding spirit, continues to rise when it starts falling. Informal education about the economy According to Ms. NN who is the 2nd generation transmigrant community.

*"Informal experience gained from my family is how to plant, manage the results and then find out how to improve the yield of my garden, so that the results can be sold back to the market, my husband and I learn self-taught gardening, but the results are pretty much sold in one of the districts, Landak"*

The strategy that is no less important is the experience taught by the family, especially parents, through the experience carried out we can find out how to overcome problems. This is also experienced by DW's mother, who is the first generation to teach her children how to work hard and be responsible for managing their vegetable gardens.

*"It could be like this because of a child, my child just graduated from junior high, he chose to quit school. In fact, choosing gardening gradually started to pioneer farming businesses selling fertilizers and groceries, I teach to be responsible with choices, always work hard and want to develop from experience "*

Sense of responsibility and hard work can produce very maximum results for anyone who does the work, everyone must have problems in carrying out the work but how do we behave and deal with these problems, when faced with various pressures, it does not make it difficult for us to run a business one of them we must want to develop. Another experience was given by the two generation in he learned a lot from his father how to manage finances.

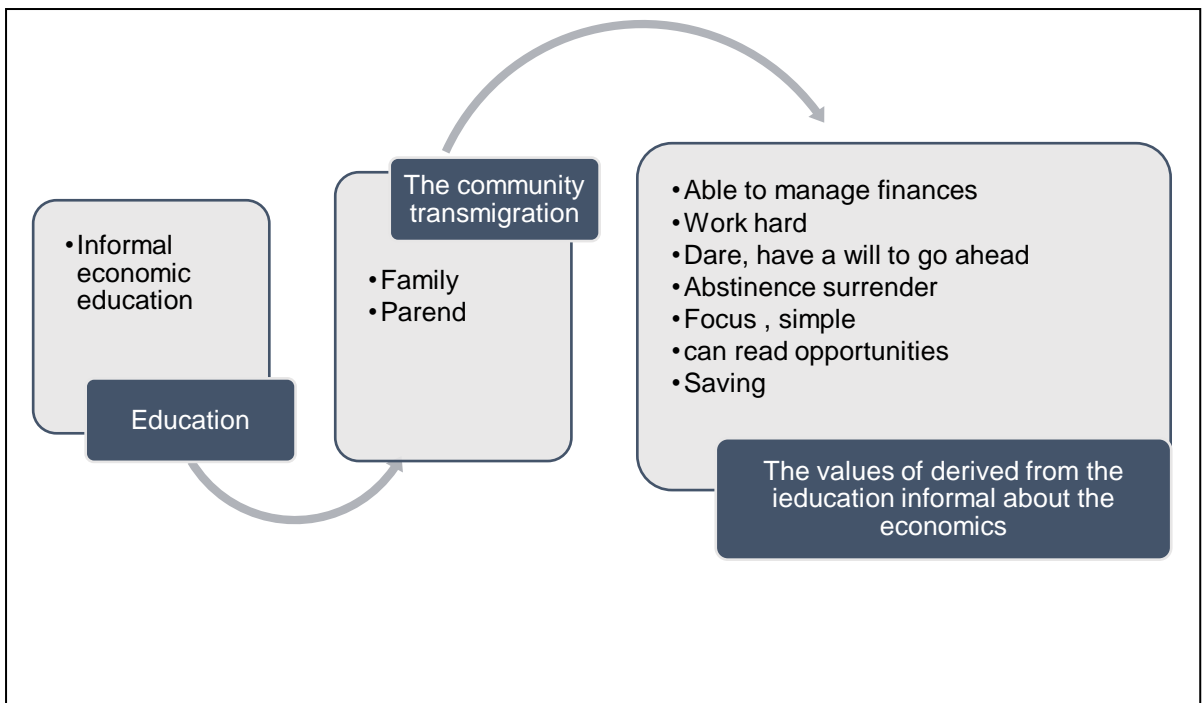
*The gardening activities here are developed until now I can open a business starting to pioneer selling fertilizer little by little, and it has been running for 7 years, I learned a lot from you. Parents have never helped with cash but we are helped through land loans that we work on and are planted with vegetables and vegetables. Likewise with the construction of houses, parents helped make the foundation and walls for the four children, the father's son there are 4 people 3 people have become successful entrepreneurs in the next village and one civil servant all thanks to his hard work, we were taught to always live frugally, always save , a simple life secures the desire to move forward and refrain from excessive spending, focus, look for opportunities, all of that is an experience that I got from my parents.*

The safeguards obtained by the FT from their parents are an illustration of how parents provide an example so that the child can be independent and can manage his finances appropriately and responsibly, by following the way of life run by his parents, simple here can be interpreted that living life as it is without drama without forcing will, always sparing no spree, can prioritize shared needs and set aside personal needs such as the desire to shop excessively, be able to focus on work, and be able to see opportunities that exist by utilizing existing opportunities of course other sources of income.

Education begins with formal education, but informational education is no less important that is obtained in the family environment which has a direct impact is education obtained from parents, the transmigrant community's perception of informal economic education is related to the values taught by parents early on through informal education, economics by teaching economic values that are applied in the family environment so that children can succeed in managing finances and succeed in managing household finances while the economic values obtained from families through informal economic

1. Responsible, meaning that children can manage finances well. According to their needs
2. Work hard, by working hard all economic problems can be overcome as long as you want to work seriously
3. Courageous and willing to develop, meaning that when going to take a big decision all run without coercion and must have the courage to bear all the consequences that will be faced, especially, for example nature of opening a business, it turns out the business is not progressing even though the money used to open the business is very large, then want to develop when bankruptcy is not hopeless and
4. Focus, live in harmony and be frugal, in running a business should be focused and focused so that all can run well, economically used in managing finances, facilitating unnecessary things.
5. Keep going forward and can read opportunities, able to answer what is needed by others, so we open up new sources of income even though there will be many problems that do not dampen the desire.
6. Savings, some of the income earned should be set aside so that when we need money we don't use credit cards or apply for bank loans.

### The Community Transmigration Perceptions About The Important Of Informal Economy Education



### Conclusion

1. Potentials in Bengkilu Village include agriculture, vegetables, pepper, oil palm, animal husbandry and Riam Manajur tourism potential. All of that is a potential that is owned by the village of Bengkilu, the potential that dominates is the potential of vegetable plantations and oil palm plantations are highly developed in the area because it is supported by fertile soil.
2. The transmigration community's perception of informal economic education starts from the family, namely parents as teachers who teach how children can manage their finances wisely and responsibly so that, when the child is an adult he can be independent and able to manage finances well besides, the experience gained from parents in managing finances taught back to children, so that children can successfully manage finances, through the values that must be possessed by a child in order to be able to improve the family economy that is able to work hard, be brave, want to develop, never give up, focus, save, live simply, move on, can read opportunities and can save and save.

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