



Human Geography Phenomena:

1. Population Mobility

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The concept of a inhabited place:
space, place, location and region

Displacement concept:
communication, interaction and movement

Human Geography

Human Geography Phenomena

Three underlying concepts

Communication

Interaction

Movement/Mobility

PERPINDAHAN PENDUDUK DALAM TIGA MASA: KOLONISASI, KOKUMINGGAKARI, DAN TRANSMIGRASI DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG (1905-1979)

*MIGRATION IN THREE PERIODS: COLONIZATION, KOKUMINGGAKARI,
AND TRANSMIGRATION IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE
(1905-1979)*

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Abstrak

Kolonisatie adalah program perpindahan penduduk versi pemerintah Hindia Belanda pada awal abad XX. Program migrasi ini awalnya diberi nama *Kolonisatieproof* dan dijalankan sesuai dengan tuntutan Politik Etis bersama dengan program edukasi dan irigasi. Meski kelihatannya sebagai program yang peduli terhadap perbaikan kondisi masyarakat pribumi, tetapi sejatinya ketiga program tersebut dilaksanakan untuk kepentingan kolonialisme di Hindia Belanda yang telah sekian lama meraup keuntungan sejak masa VOC dan Hindia Belanda. Pada masa pemerintahan militer Jepang juga dilakukan perpindahan penduduk yang disebut *kokuminggakari* khusus di wilayah Lampung. Penduduk yang dipindahkan ini adalah para *rômusha* dari Pulau Jawa. Setelah kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia, program perpindahan penduduk ini dilanjutkan dan disebut transmigrasi. Tidak jauh berbeda dengan kolonisasi, sasaran perpindahan penduduk ini adalah dari daerah-daerah yang dianggap padat penduduknya terutama Pulau Jawa ke daerah lain di Indonesia. Khusus Lampung, pelaksanaan perpindahan penduduk ini sangat bernilai karena daerah ini menjadi pionir proyek di tiga masa pemerintahan. Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan tiga peristiwa perpindahan penduduk tersebut disertai perbandingan di antara ketiganya. Penulisan ini menggunakan teknik pengumpulan sumber melalui studi kepustakaan dan mengenai dampak yang ditimbulkan dianalisis menggunakan teori integrasi.

Kata kunci: kolonisasi, *kokuminggakari*, transmigrasi, sejarah.

Kolonisatieproof (Kolonisasi) → 1900 - 1942

Kokuminggakari → 1942-1945

Transmigration → 1950-1979

Kolonisatieproof (Colonization) → 1900 - 1942

Starting from Ethical Politics

Existing programs:

- Education: limited to descendants of nobles and government officials
- Irrigation: irrigation of rice fields and private government-owned gardens
- Population mobilization: oriented towards population equity (filling vacant land to open new areas).

Kolonisatieproof (Colonization) → 1900 - 1942

The background of the population mobilization program in this era was due to the brochure from *Centrale Commissie Voor Emigratie en Kolonisatie Van Imheemsen* (Central Commission of Emigrants and Indigenous colonization)

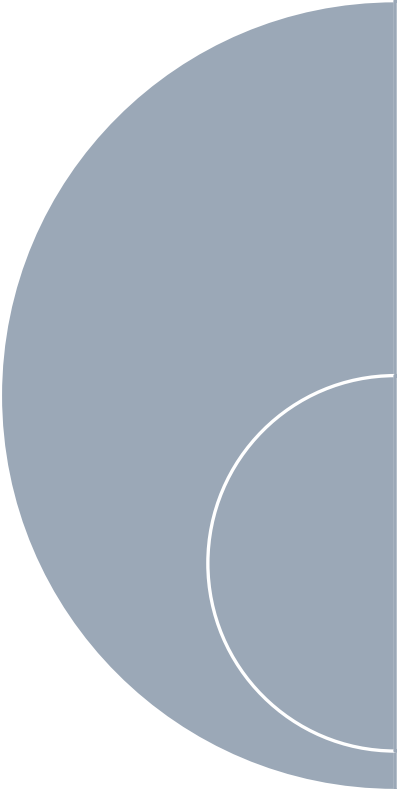
- The imbalance of the population on the dense island of Java with the existing area of agricultural land and plantations.
- While outside Java the population is relatively smaller with potential areas for plantations and agriculture are still very large
- To overcome this problem, the suggestion is to reduce the number of population in Java Island and meet the needs of labor outside Java Island.

Kolonisatieproof (Colonization) → 1900 - 1942

Population Mobilization during the colonization period was the Dutch government's strategy to:

- Narrowing customary power
- Anticipating the vulnerability of social movements that threatened the implementation of colonial rule. This is because social movements are considered to tend to originate from densely populated areas but are not balanced with the land area of the population.
- Simplify accessibility in settings and streamline the placement of administrative services.
- In other words, population mobilization during the Dutch East Indies rule was an attempt to perpetuate the Dutch occupation in a way that was not agitative or inflammatory.

Kolonisatieproof (Kolonisasi) → 1900 - 1942



Based on the results of the research at that time suitable areas:

- Jawa: Banyuwangi, Jember dan Karawang
- Sumatera: Sumatera Barat, Bengkulu, Palembang, dan Lampung

The first colonization outside Java occurred in 1905

Kokuminggakari → 1942-1945

Does not involve village apparatus transfer (*bedol desa*)

Population movement occurs at the individual level and not at the family level as during colonization

The displaced population is young and physically strong, mostly men.

The process of population movement through recruitment

Individuals who are successfully selected are sent as labor workers (*Rômusha*)

As the Greater Asian war progressed, *Rômusha* became a forced coolie

Transmigrasi → 1950-1979

Indonesian government programs

The terms colonization and *kokuminggakari* were abolished because they smelled of colonization

Transmigration is considered a means of Indonesia's development and is regulated in GBHN (Outline of the Direction of the Country). Transmigration aims:

a. Population and labor distribution

b. Opening and development of production and agricultural areas in regional development

c. Improving the standard of living of transmigrants and local residents

Transmigration → 1950-1979

Transmigration is divided into:

- Common: Financing by the government
- (Self-initiative) *Swakarsa*: Financing by transmigrants themselves or others

Transmigration → 1950-1979

Transmigration is contained in the PELITA (Five Year Development) program. The objectives are divided into 3

PELITA I:
Building a village

PELITA II:
The transmigrant participants were not only farmers but also veterans

PELITA III:
Population distribution and building new communities to help the development of the area of origin and transmigration area

Forced Migration

Forced migration occurs when people have little or no choice but to move; slaves and refugees are examples of forced migrants.

Recent examples:

War in Ukraine

War in Sudan

Evacuation

Movement of people from dangerous places to safe places that usually caused by tragic natural disasters or human error accidents.

Examples: Fukushima in Japan

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