

Implementation of an Integrated Self-Contained City Policy in North Bengkulu Sub District, Bengkulu Province

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Abstract: An integrated self-contained city or known as KTM is one of government program to develop transmigration area from Java area outside of Java area. This program aims to develop migrant and society prosperity around it, increasing and separating district development and solidifying unity nation. This research uses qualitative method by using descriptive approach who aims to develop KTM program in North Bengkulu area Bengkulu province. The program is proclaimed by Ministry of Workforce and Transmigration of Indonesian Republic as one of effort to encourage transmigration area increasing especially in North Bengkulu area Bengkulu province through investment escalating in transmigration area, through government program into an integrated self-contained city abbreviated as KTM. It has function as farming centre activity classified by agriculture management and crude material while agribusiness activity, activity centre of industry agro specifically and maintaining superior plant, activity centre of education and trainee in agriculture sector, industry, service and trading district centre that is known by distributor market and commodity trading type.

Key words: North Bengkulu, agriculture activity, KTM and transmigration, center

INTRODUCTION

An integrated self-contained known as transmigration area which is development and expanding are prepared for growth and develop as a city. There are consist of resident place, government service, social service and economy activity through natural resource abbreviated as (SDA) continuity focusing on agricultural development (Suparno, 2007). Transmigration in Indonesia has been exceeding long steps by many kind of successful achievement or failure. This aim is arranged into regulations number 29 in 2009 about changing regulations on number 15 in 1997 about transmigration and government law number 3 in 2014 about transmigration organizing states as transmigration development aiming is increasing transmigration prosperity and its around, increasing and separating regional development and strengthening unity nation.

Tirtosudarmo (1999) in the research entitled "The Indonesian State's Response to Migration". Discussing about issues and transmigration policy in the historical context of Netherland government where transmigration from outside Javanese is one of "Etis Politic". This result shows how transmigration from Java to outside Java evolves becoming prosperity implementation to solve problem of leftover resident, poverty and land intense in

Java. There is also negative impact of original resident economy. Migration step of Indonesian labor force internationally is also creating exodus step that will be continue in this country.

Transmigration program is very contributes into demography aspect and unity nation. Transmigration management correctly has to be able program implementation likes in research by O'Connor (2004), "Effect of Central Decision on Local Livelihoods in Indonesia: Potential Synergies between the Programs of Transmigration and Industrial Forest Conversion". Discussing about transmigration potential program synergize with forest industrial. The other negative impact in environment is such as degradation and ethnic conflict. Indonesian government program relate to forest management has been fallen down local society privilege through land hijacking. Although, the purpose of government is managing natural resource effectively but it will reduce land availability indirectly. So that, the data that is needed is forest empirical conversion and strategy design of transmigration management correctly neither combining local government program nor centre government.

Transmigration program has been done since Netherland colonial that is categorized into colonial program. This program will be continued by Indonesian

Table 1: Transmigration placement from Colonial Era to 2012 years

Placement time	UPT amount	Amount KK	Amount (%)	Based on KK
Colonial Era	62.000	60.155000	232.8020000	2.81
Pra Pelita 1950-1968	176.000	96.631000	395.4560000	4.52
Pelita I	139.000	40.906000	163.6240000	1.91
Pelita II	139.000	82.959000	366.4290000	3.88
Pelita III	767.000	337.761000	1.346.890	15.80
Pelita IV	2.002	750.150000	2.256.255	35.10
Pelita V	750.000	265.259000	1.175.072	12.41
Pelita VI	1.109	350.064000	1.400.256	16.38
In 2000-2004	246.000	87.571000	354.2720000	4.10
In 2005	45.000	4.615000	17.7520000	0.22
In 2006	145.000	10.297000	38.6650000	0.48
In 2007	92.000	8.557000	35.4870000	0.40
In 2008	93.000	9.584000	26.3850000	0.45
In 2009	45.000	8.800000	32.7580000	0.41
In 2010	75.000	7.346000	28.0810000	0.34
In 2011	78.000	7.274000	26.1340000	0.34
In 2012	76.000	7.546000	28.2760000	0.35
Amount	6.039	2.137.475	7.539.533	-

Pelita (A Five Year Development Program); Data Centre of Transmigration abbreviated as Pusdatintrans Balitfo of Ministry of Labor Force and Transmigration of Indonesian Republic in 2012

government to reduce society imbalance separating between Java outside Java Island. This program development becomes one of program integration national program. Transmigration program from colonial era to now day can be seen in this Table 1.

Based on the Table 1, it can be seen that the amount of transmigration living place (UPT) built and amount of family placed from colonial era relate to UPT amount about 62 and amount of family about 60.155 (2.81%), it has been increased in before a five year development program abbreviated as Pelita by amount of UPT about 176 and amount of family about 96.631 (4,52%). It has been occur decreasing in a five year development program abbreviated as Pelita I by amount about UPT 139 and amount of family about 40.906 (1,191%), in a five year development program abbreviated as Pelita II by amount of UPT is similar only reach raise about 1,97% (82.959 family), it has been raising significantly in a five year development program abbreviated as Pelita III about 767 UPT by amount of family about 337.761 (15,80%), Pelita IV 2.002 UPT by amount of family about 750.150 (35,09%), but in Pelita V has deceased about 23% becoming 750 UPT by 265.259 amount of family (12,40%) and reaching again about 3,96% in Pelita VI becoming 1.109 UPT by amount of family about 350.064 (16,37%). Starting from 2005 to now days has been decreasing transmigration amount again.

One of decreasing transmigration amount is caused by land inadequacy to new living place transmigration abbreviated as (PTB), generally it has the large contributed from transmigration program into proration effort and separating resident between Java outside Java island. If it is calculated from 2000-2012, it consist of

587.810 or 7.79% from total amount of transmigration force that become target of transmigration program by amount of UPT deployment about 895 UPT. Therefore transmigration program is very contributing into demography aspect and unity development. In fact transmigration district placement doesn't expand optimally because its development is only based on the living place unit abbreviated as (SP) or village, without considering integration, limited infrastructure management and limited access in other district that has caused not all previous living place transmigration able to reach development step expected optimally. The most of it doesn't growth and develop optimally although it faces decreasing. It can be impact new problem such as poverty in living place transmigration area (Suparno, 2007). Parallel with this phenomenon, one of serious problem faced by Indonesian government is poverty and jobless. Statistic Centre Organization abbreviated as (BPS) publishes poverty level of Indonesian from March 2011 periodic to March 2013 as Table 2.

Based on the Table 2, it can be seen in March 2013 the amount of poverty resident reach 28,07 million life or about 11,37% from all amount of resident about 250 million life. If it is compared by condition in March 2012, means that government is only able decreasing poverty level as amount as 1,06 million life. It is enough large, but if return to percentage, only decrease amount 0.59% or 11.66% of Indonesian are still poor. However, the government has targeted to reduce poverty rate until 10.5%. The increasing of poverty rates is also increase poverty amount, it is refers to poverty rates from 253.015 rupiah per capita monthly in March 2011 change into 289.041 rupiah per capita monthly in March 2013.

Ministry of Labor Force and Transmigration of Indonesian Republic is one of institution responsibly to solve these problems. One of policy have been done by Ministry of Labor Force and Transmigration of Indonesian Republic as one of solution is stimulating investment development in transmigration area, through government program by creating an Integrated-Self Contained City abbreviated as (KTM).

KTM has a function as agricultural activity centre by managing agriculture product and raw material while agribusiness activity, agribusiness industry service centre specifically and maintaining the best seeds, education activity centre and training in agriculture sector, industry, service and regional trading centre signed by markets wholesaler and commodity warehousing one type. KTM development has three funding sources such as 30% development funding allocated from Financial Income of Country Expense abbreviated as APBN, 30% get allocated from Financial Income of Regional Expense abbreviated as

Table 2: Poverty Resident Amount, Percentage and Scratch Poverty from March 2011-2013

Years	Poverty resident amount		Poverty resident percentage		Scratch poverty (Rp/Capital/Month)	
	City	Village	City	Village	City	Village
March 2011	11,05	18,97	9,23	15,72	253015,51	213394,51
Mach 2012	10,65	18,48	8,78	15,12	267407,53	229225,78
March 2013	10,33	17,74	8,39	14,32	289041,91	253273,31

Statistic Centre Organization abbreviated as (BPS) 2014 (prepared)

APBD province and sub district. The remainder, 40%, development funding get allocated from private investment. The planning of KTM development program has been done for 5 years. It is based on master plan that had been constructed, both of facility and infrastructure, both social cultural expanding and social economy. If it hasn't finished yet, KTM development will be expanded again. Maximally has able to reach 10 years for each KTM and it able to become functioning city area.

Since the implementation of KTM program shows that all of KTM program haven't able growing and developing optimally right now. In every region there is its problem relates to KTM development. There is still comparison stated in implementation of KTM program in some region called as a best practice and bad practice. One of example of successful transmigration program can be seen in Papua province that is known as poverty region. KTM Salor development has contributed for regional development integrated with Merauke Integrated Food and Energy State abbreviated as (MIFEE) program. This result shows that living place of transmigration separate around Merauke district, Semangga, Tanah Miring, Kurik, Malind and Jagebob have growth becoming village self-sufficient known as swasembada. Transmigration area being able to be changed becoming self-sufficient regional supports grocer national program. Base on all of Merauke resident about 246.852 life, transmigration contribute as many as 43.79% or about 26.451 family head known as (KK).

The example of bad practice occurs in the Mesuji KTM Lampung province. It has been built since 2008 and fulfilled by many contributor facilities. In all many KTM, Mesuji KTM has contributor facilities clearly. But the existence is still uncompleted and damaged such as solar light energy, water system management, rice milling plant and building business centre careless, damage and doesn't capitalize optimally. Village topography that existed in the KTM area is dominated by peat area, so that it needs technology and higher finance developing this area. The minimum reaches of Mesuji KTM Lampung province development caused by program development implementation doesn't take optimally and KTM development (Data Centre and Information abbreviated as Pusdatin Balitfo Ministry of Labor Force and Transmigration, 2013).

Literature review: The previous research resulting hoped able to be references and explaining theory as research comparison that will be accomplished. For this reason, it will be explained several previous researches as follow as.

Holden and Simanjuntak (1994): In the research entitled "Transmigration Settlements in Seberida, Sumatra: Deterioration of Farming Systems in a Rain Forest Environment". The researchers try to analyze why consist of decreasing in the transmigration agriculture system and what does impact for resident and environment around. This research is archeological approach and social economy. Agriculture framework planned by government through nutrition planting activity and rubber tree. While none of act done based on target. It is because the most resident can't reach purpose from nutrition product. As many as 64% from transmigration populations are occupying poverty rate. It is cause of migrant looking for income sourcing from nearby plantation, taking the harvest forest especially rattan in the rain forest. About >30% migrant has come back to D'Souza (1978).

The research done by D'Souza (1978) entitled "Searching for and Urban Policy" drawing about resident growth condition unequally caused by industry growth in several town and finally influencing migration trend activity from village to the town so that it need effort to solve this problem through policy town applied such as increasing town service into land utilizing system that has gotten specific attention from city plan cause of resident density are always relate to land price, then transportation, land utilizing correctly able to economize transportation such as shortening distance from its home close to the working place. The last is living place for immigrant society has to be close with working place, completed by good experience.

The research done by Shaw (2004) entitle "Urban Policy in Post-Independent India" discusses about town policies in India after Independent day. It explains about town policies shows tendency into formal planning to manage town areas in India. The first is economy policy determination over all by each country slighting market role, incentive, personal initiative and entrusting itself to invest and management. The second is policy instrumental matter has used control directly than

incentive and fiscal disincentive influencing result. By this lacking, the government centre suggested to supply town facilities fulfill and the best while it can attract industries interest and new business especially for foreign industry. Although it will needing the large investment into town infrastructure specifically for mega polis through markets developing and basic infrastructure.

Shen (2000): This research entitled “Chinese Urbanization and Urban Policy” describe about urbanization in developed country especially around China. In the end of 1970 China town has been increased dramatically. The urbanization process will be continued until 21st century. Based on the statistic data, town resident increases about 120% from 172.450.000 in the 1978 and 379.420.000 in 1998. China has faced expansion quickly from town through formal urbanization process. There are two important challenging faced by China urbanization in the 21st century. The first is increasing the town infrastructure necessity through economy management development and city planning correctly and the second is increasing town resident through natural population and village from migration activity to the town. Because in the 1999 is only 30% of Chinese and percentage increasing possibility become 50-70% in the 2150 in the future. Therefore, China applying policy to control town migration by adopting approach indirectly through regulation of market labor force and treating immigrant by local resident equally. If not, the qualities from rich people are reached by poverty group scarifying.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses qualitative method. Based on Cresswell (2003), qualitative method is an approach aimed to build knowledge statement based on constructive- perspective (for example: statement that source from individual experience, social values and historical, aimed to develop theory or knowledge pattern certainly) or based on participatory perspective (for example: political orientation, issues, collaboration or changing) or both of them.

For the next, Creswell (2003) explains that in the qualitative approach, knowledge is built through multi perspective interpretation come from participant suggestion involve in this research, it is not only just from the researcher but also from various data sources, such as observation record, interviewing record, individual experience and historical.

Concerning of this approach used in the research is descriptive approach. Descriptive method can be concluded as a method aim to describe or field condition systematically based on facts with correct interpretation and data relates each other, it is not only looking for absolute truth but also looking for observation understanding reality. Social research uses qualitative descriptive format aiming to describe, summarize many kind of condition, situation or various of social reality phenomenon existence by society that become research object and effort to looking for reality surface as one of identity, character, quality, model, sign or condition illustrating, situation, or certain phenomenon. Based on qualitative research explanation above, it doesn't mean that qualitative method can't uses numeral data. In the certain condition, numeral data can be used into data collecting. The reason of applying qualitative descriptive approach aimed to illustrate phenomenon of implementation developing policy and expanding an integrated self-contained city known as (KTM) in Lagita sub district North Bengkulu.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

North Bengkulu sub district as one of ten sub district/city in Bengkulu Province, by the capital city is Argamakmur. North Bengkulu province consists of 17 sub district, 221 villages and 5 districts by extensive area is about 4.424,60 km². the geography condition of North Bengkulu sub district by the land majority area is under 150 mdpl, located in the West area along side of beach from South to North while in the East part of topography is being hilly by altitude is 541 mdpl. North Bengkulu sub district area generally has variative topography starts from mainland to hilly. Mainland area is only exist in the citizen and hiterland (last area) in Argamakmur city. The administrative map of North Bengkulu sub district can be seen in Fig. 1.

The integrated self-contained city known as (KTM) policy implementation into effort of transmigration area development acceleration: The researcher presents the result of this research about information that is conveyed by current informant based on focuses and research phenomenon. This result explains about KTM policy implementation consist of result analysis about phenomenon process of developing policy appointment in Lagita KTM area and illustrating condition of Lagita KTM today.

Lagita KTM development has been started since 2009. Various effort has been done by government centre, province and sub district also others stakeholder

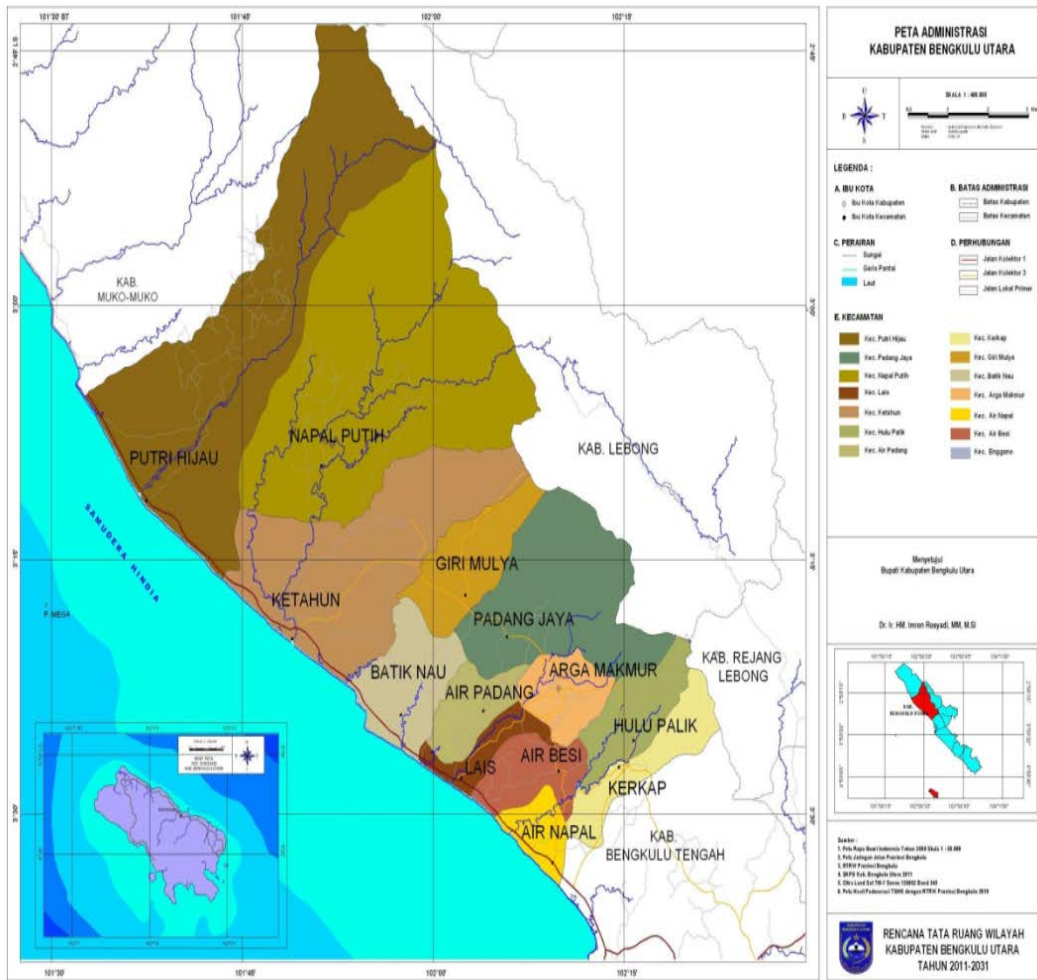


Fig. 1: The Administrative Map of North Bengkulu Sub District (The Organization of Controlling and District Planning abbreviated as Bappeda North Bengkulu Province in 2015)

into development and expanding of Lagita KTM, the North Bengkulu sub district head through their Budget Income of Regional Cost abbreviated as APBD allocates fund for deliverance land as wide as 72 ha, the deliverance is just able reach as wide as 43,977 ha, the next step will be deliverance in the 2010 as wide as 28,023 ha.

The advantaging of infrastructure development through its Budget Income of Regional Cost abbreviated as APBD supporting in North Bengkulu sub district in Lagita KTM area, started from 2010 through Assignment of General Organization North Bengkulu sub district such as; rehabilitee/street and bridge maintaining, facility and infrastructure development of clean water in village area, street maintaining and street advantaging area in north and south area. After the disability of fund allocation in 2011, in 2012 is continued by structuring street

development of boulevard as long as 1.2 km and building two gates of KTM also bridge connector located in KTM by west line across. In 2014 will be built a hospital C type, but it faces failure cause of disable for getting fund allocation from Healthy Ministry, it will not sufficient if charged into all Regional Cost abbreviated as APBD North Bengkulu while the other district needs infrastructure development. So that from 2014 to 2015 Lagita KTM hasn't reached supporting infrastructure development maximally.

A formulating program process is a part of development planning and expanding of KTM area states into activity planning policy created by government for a year period. Every formulating program activity is always based on basic problems or strategy issues occurring in this area. Lagita KTM program in North Bengkulu sub

district, ideally aimed for solving problems happen in the transmigration area either of economy problem or others integrated by an exertion program. A formulating activity programs that will be done in the Lagita KTM involve many parties and society element both of its regional government and its societies. As transmigration area of development activity and it's expanding, so it will be arranged as a KTM activity program that will be done holistically and comprehensive include development fields involving across institutions and multi sector. Therefore, this formulating exertion program is really needed for reaching maximum results.

Infrastructure development: Infrastructure is really needed in every area for supporting access glibness and mobility activities that is done by societies. This case also happens in Lagita KTM area in North Bengkulu sub district, they also need this facility. This infrastructure is classified into all facilities and infrastructure that able to support development activity and expanding transmigration area. Today, the infrastructure in Lagita KTM area hasn't reached maximally because of restricting development process. The infrastructure development activity in Lagita KTM area has been done and effort by local government of North Bengkulu sub district, such as path access, land, bridge, healthy centre and education centre, etc., that will be needed in this area.

Today this facility and infrastructure in Lagita KTM area has been ready, such as land supplied by local government. This planning hasn't been done maximally because of minimum fund. Infrastructure development has been continued and effort by local government and institution involve developing and expanding directly into Lagita KTM in North Bengkulu sub district. This condition explains that today the infrastructure development in this area has been done although doesn't optimally because of minimum funds. By the existence access directly that is supported by good infrastructure will give impact significantly for their societies mobility, both of agriculture result transporting so that will impact into agriculture business efficiently. The main infrastructure is agriculture facilities that are needed because the majority of societies work as a farmer. Infrastructure development is very helping for societies surely into advantaging their product agriculture result.

Human resource utilizing: Human resource is one of assets from institution or organization dispensation, they are important factors into reaching goal. Human resource utilizing is very take an important role and how does utilize human resource efficiently and optimally. This main principal is satisfaction that is categorized into its worker

satisfying or relating others, so that it will utilize for organization or relating parties. The first step of utilizing can be started from acquisition process.

Human resource utilizing explained in this research is empowering activity that is done by human resource in the local government environment specifically in North Bengkulu sub district and relating institution involve with development activity and expanding of Lagita KTM area. In this fact, human resource availability can be utilized efficiently and optimally to support reaching goal of Lagita KTM in North Bengkulu sub district. In past, the human resource involve in this activity hasn't really ready in carrying out their task as Lagita KTM complementary. The human resource availability is still less as long as this existence haven't optimally and efficiently into carrying out their task as the real complementary organize Lagita KTM. These obstacles have to be solved and able to carrying out their task maximally as soon as possible.

Based on the interview result and information gotten, it can be conclude that human resource utilizing has been effort by the regional government through various activities of expanding and empowering. As the reason of human resource utilizing hasn't been done optimally can be conclude that every institution involve in this KTM activity don't have specific staff aimed for organizing KTM activity directly, generally the development activity and KTM expanding are always discussed through coordination meeting or taking exertion planning annually.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research framework discussed from these problems and phenomenon happen, then this will be described, analyzed and integrated so that able to give conclusion that can be seen from various aspects below:

KTM implementation policy of the effort of development acceleration in transmigration area: Based on the research result of this aspect relates to KTM implementation policy in North Bengkulu sub district can be concluded that in the past, this activity is started with determination policy process and illustrating KTM condition in North Bengkulu today. For this determination process is done through formulating program activity, formatting KTM working group and performing regional meeting. Program formulating is done into Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD forum through meeting then presented into Development Planning of Middle Time Period abbreviated as RPJMD North Bengkulu sub district. While for KTM working group consist of centre working group, province working group and sub district working group that is lead by governor

and district head for sub district. For illustrating KTM condition in North Bengkulu can be seen from infrastructure development, human resource utilizing and irrigation drainage restoration. Infrastructure development hasn't reached maximally, in general it hasn't sufficient fully because of minimum funds. Human resource available is also maximally but hasn't sufficient fully because of minimum specific staff that organizing this KTM in every Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD and limiting employee who expert in KTM concept seriously. In the other side for human resource is often executing mutation held and time transformation continuity done by its government.

Implementation policy of KTM effectiveness of development acceleration plan in transmigration area:

Based on this aspect, it can be seen from many components such as program/activity planning, administration, leading regional cooperation and Standard Operating Procedure abbreviated as SOP. Based on the research result that has been described, it can be concluded relating planning program that is done by local government about Lagita KTM where through this planning as long as done through meeting exertion between Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD and creating formulating program that is done by each Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD then it will be presented into working program of local government annually. Lagita KTM funding as long as is still become the main obstacle faced by North Bengkulu Local Government. The fund source from Financial Income of Country Expense abbreviated as APBN and Financial Income of Regional Expense abbreviated as APBD, although it feel still lack. For this fund the local government is still depend on centre government.

The cooperation activity as long as hasn't done optimally and doesn't periodically. This activity done is still into sharing and coordination structure. The disaffection of real MoU is done by North Bengkulu government with other region into Lagita KTM handling. Cooperation activity is still done between Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD and relating institution in the North Bengkulu sub district area. While for the Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) into implementation executing of KTM policy in North Bengkulu hasn't been executed optimally. SOP is still only guidelines as long as working instruction and Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD doesn't has real SOP. The region regulation shades KTM program specifically hasn't been published yet because it becomes law foundation clearly and able been become SOP for KTM implementation policy.

Supporting aspect and obstacle into KTM policy implementation in North Bengkulu:

KTM policy implementation in North Bengkulu sub district has a support from policy phenomenon or content of policy. Supporting aspect is utilizing type aspect, it is because society that surely getting benefit by the activity of Lagita KTM area. KTM policy will persuade societies in executing productivity and creating societies mobility glibly. In the other side of agricultural aspect, education, healthy and other hoped will get benefit both of directly or un directly that expand into societies necessity. The other phenomenon of status changing hoped becomes supporting aspect from KTM policy implementation in North Bengkulu. It is because of the highest changing hope that will take place KTM existence in North Bengkulu transmigration area.

The stakeholder supporting and apparatus ability are also become supporting aspect of KTM policy implementation in North Bengkulu. It can be shown by all society elements, apparatus, locals government who give supporting act for executing development activity and KTM expanding in North Bengkulu. All of apparatus ability has been mobilized and maximized optimally. While for this communication phenomenon that becomes supporting aspect is the existence of government consistency, in this case the government carry out commitment through communication delivering relates to KTM program continuity. The government has shown consistency by implementing many coordination activities and meeting forum relates to this elements. Although, it is still face obstacle in program implementing.

While the obstacle aspects of KTM program is there isn't coordination maximally that impact in disagreement act, synchronization into KTM policy implementation, so that the result is contrary with the expectation. There is still ego finding and relating institution tending to focus at main task field, than serious synergy for the successful program. The other side there isn't SOP activity implementing clearly and the lack coordination between Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD cause of relating institution tending to focus at their main task. The lack of human resource that is involved such as staff or employee at least expert about KTM field assigned by each Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD. Then, the minimum fund source becomes the high obstacle into Lagita KTM development in North Bengkulu. It can be shown through local government independency depend on the centre assistance. Based on this context aspect of infrastructure supporting of policy phenomenon is still become obstacle in Lagita KTM. It is still the lack sufficient infrastructure from all aspects both of agricultural facility,

education, etc. Agricultural facility infrastructure in very minimum and in all infrastructures hasn't expanded significantly.

SUGGESTIONS

The successful of KTM policy implementation can be felt by society and the main goal that need to be implemented as reinforcing and policy implementation reform. For this reinforcing able realize if this organization reinforcing in every sector able to formulate policy clearly and measured. So that, this research has many recommendation that able to be become a reference as follow as:

- Communicate KTM policy for all actors and creating innovation for solving communication weak of policy from centre government as possibility to execute policy implementation
- The important of coordination, commitment and synergy between each Unit Regional Exertion Apparatus abbreviated as SKPD done step by step or annually involve all government duty or SKPD relating for formulating and program planning activity, strategy and the goal equally and conform with the right SOP
- Supplying and managing superior local resource to fulfill implementation necessity both of quality and competent human resource or superior natural resource

- The centre government and regional able to implement establishing intensively enhanced of apparatus policy implementation and stakeholder relate to KTM policy so that it will create similarity understanding and clearly

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