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Mobility of Population of Affected People (OTD) Development of Jatigede Reservoir Sumedang Regency: Study on Circular Migration of People Affected by the Development of Jatigede Reservoir in Wado Village, Wado District, Sumedang Regency, West Java

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the mobility of people affected of Jatigede Reservoir and the adaptation strategies carried out by people affected who move around the inundation to maintain their survival. Researchers use a mixed method or side-by-side approach and makes comparisons in the discussion, presenting one set of findings first and then another in the study. The data analysis using four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. It can be said that the success rate of community adaptation in economic conditions due to ecological changes after the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir is not too high, because the economic level of the Wado Village community has decreased drastically after the inundation of the Jatigede Reservoir and there has been no visible increase. This research can be used as a starting point for a more in-depth policy regarding the extent of the efforts of the Regional Government in dealing with the mobility of the people affected for development and as material for implementing policies in development, especially in reservoir construction.

Keywords: Anthropology, Mixed Method, Population Mobility, Reservoir Construction.

1. Introduction

This study starts from several cases of reservoir construction (PPSDAL, 1983, 1985, 1990) where the handling of the social aspects that occur in reservoir construction is still marginalized compared to the physical aspects, namely the lack of attention to social aspects, especially in displacement and their economic recovery or resettlement, especially for those who move around the reservoir or in villages on the edge of the reservoir (Suwartapradja, 2017). The reservoir construction, such as the Saguling and the Cirata hydropower plant in West Java, the Mrica Maung hydropower plant in Central Java and the Kedung Ombo hydropower plant in East Java is a policy of the central government in collaboration with local governments in the resettlement program. The government's policy of resettlement is better than that of other countries. Like, Vietnam, does not have a resettlement program for situations where the state takes land for its own sake. Vietnam is currently revising its resettlement policy to meet international standards (Dao, 2010).

The importance of research on mobility of people, because every reservoir construction has an impact on involuntary resettlement, namely forced movement of people from one place to another (Abdoellah, 2017). The government's task is to accommodate the people affected for the construction of reservoirs, but not all people affected are accommodated. The movement of the population of their own choice in the realized development immediately moved to the area of their choice. They start their life in a new place either by farming, trading, or other businesses. In intermittent development, there are residents who move directly and do

not move immediately. People who immediately move are still working on the land that has been compensated, so that they circulate and or move back to their home areas (Suwartapradja, 2009, 2013).

There has been much research (for example, Naim, 1971; Hugo, 1975; 1978a; 1992; Koentjaraningrat, 1975; Suharso, et al., 1976; Forbes, 1978; Jellinek, 1978; Mantra and Kansai, 1987; Saefullah, 1987; Firman, 1988; Mantra, et. al., 1989) have shown that some seasonal migrants do have to return home to cultivate their land or to carry out their social obligations in the village.

2. Material And Methods

Several research results, such as the findings of PPSDAL (1992, 2000, 2004, 2005), Suwartapradja (2009; 2008a; 2005), note that reservoir construction has caused mixed reactions from community members which lead to social conflict. Conditions like this are interesting to study because the development carried out should not be forced, but must get support from the community, so that development continues or is sustainable (Soemarwoto, 1983). The reservoir construction will have an impact on the environment and the surrounding community. This impact can be in the form of positive and even negative things.

Referring to the views of Lerer and Scudder (1999) large reservoir have been criticized for their negative environmental and social impacts. Public health interest has largely focused on vector-borne diseases, such as schistosomiasis, associated with reservoir and irrigation projects. Large reservoir also impact health through changes in water and food security, increases in infectious disease, and social disruption caused by construction and involuntary resettlement. Communities living near large reservoir often do not benefit from water transfers and power generation income. A comprehensive health component is required in environmental and social impact assessments for large dam projects.

Changes that occurred in the construction of Jatigede Reservoir were physical developments that also changed the structure and supra structure of the people affected. Infrastructure in the form of the construction of physical facilities on regional economic growth in Indonesia Kodoatie (2003) defines infrastructure as physical facilities that are developed or needed by public agencies for government functions in water supply, electricity, waste disposal, transportation, and services. Other services to facilitate economic and social goals.

Resettlement implies not only moving people from one place to another, but also seeking job creation. Thus, resettlement is an effort to relocate by providing employment as a source of livelihood. Other activities that must be carried out related to resettlement are monitoring, motivating, and helping to improve the economy in a new place. These activities are intended so that the population affected by development does not become poor but becomes better or at least relatively the same as the economic conditions in their home regions (Soemarwoto, 1983, World Bank 1986). For example, the development of floating net fisheries in Saguling and Cirata hydropower. Allocation of water resources covering an area of 1% of the area of the reservoir can be used for the development of floating net fisheries for residents affected by development and not for residents who are not affected by development (Soemarwoto, 1983).

The size of the population affected by development is related to the size of the development project itself. In the reservoir construction, for example, the number of people affected is greater than the industry construction, housing and hospital construction. In the construction of the Volta reservoir in Ghana as many as 78,000 people had to move to live in 700 villages (Bennet, 1978: 2 in Goldsmith and Nicholas Hildyard, 1993: 23). Lake Kainji in Nigeria displaced 42,000 people (Bennet, 1978: 8 in Goldsmith and Nicholas Hildyard, 1993: 23) and Aswan High Reservoir 120,000 people (Fahim, 1981: 62 in Goldsmith and Nicholas Hildyard, 1993: 23). Other reservoir such as Kariba 50,000 people (Bennet, et al, ed, 1978: 2 in Goldsmith and Nicholas Hildyard, 1993: 23). Keban reservoir in Turkey 30,000 people and Ubolratana reservoir in Thailand 30,000 people. The number affected by the construction was smaller than the Pa Mong Project in Vietnam which displaced 450,000 people (Goldsmith and Hildyard, 1993: 23). Reservoir construction in Indonesia such as the Saguling hydropower plant displaced around 20,000 people (PPSDAL-LP-UNPAD, 1982), Cirata hydropower 25,000 people (PPSDAL-LP-UNPAD, 1985) and Jatigede Reservoir around 30,000 people (PPSDAL-LP-UNPAD, 2004).

Relocating people affected by development projects does not mean moving people from one place to another because it only moves the problem. Resettlement is an effort to move people affected by a development project accompanied by job creation (Soemarwoto, 2004). Resettlement is intended to increase the level of

welfare of the population affected by development. To achieve this goal, empowerment efforts are carried out through trainings, according to their competence.

Suwartapradja (2014) conceptualizes resettlement as an activity to move people from one area to another, both individually and collectively, both those affected by development and those not affected by government-facilitated development. This activity is intended so that those who are relocated can restore and improve their household economy as before moving. This concept emerged based on the experiences of countries that built dams whose economic conditions were not getting better (World Bank, 1986, Soemarwoto, 1988). Another consideration is that most of them move to the surrounding area with their livelihoods from the agricultural sector. Increased land prices in the surrounding area with their livelihoods from the agricultural sector. Increasing land prices in the surrounding area, narrower landholdings and intensive land exploitation will increase erosion which will be a threat to development itself (Goldsmith & Hildiyard, 1993). This condition is a consideration of the World Bank and is a prerequisite for creditor countries building reservoir.

Convergent mixed methods design is how to collect or combine data. From this design description it is known that the two databases were analyzed separately and then combined. There are several ways to combine two databases. The first approach is called a side-by-side comparison. This comparison can be seen in the discussion section on mixed methods research. The researcher will first report the quantitative statistical results and then discuss the qualitative findings that inform or do not inform the statistical results. The researcher can start with qualitative findings and then compare them with quantitative results. Mixed methods authors call this a side-by-side approach because researchers make comparisons in the discussion, presenting one set of findings first and then another in the study of Classen et al. (2007).

The analysis in this mobility research of the people affected for the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir is a way of thinking. It is concerned with systematic testing of something to determine the part, the relationship between the parts, and its relationship to the whole. Analyze for patterns.

3. Results And Discussion

3.1 Migration

Based on the research results, it has been found that several social changes have occurred in the Wado Village community due to the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir, such as community mobilization. Jatigede Reservoir development is a huge development that is very structured in every stage, from data collection, land acquisition, land clearing, closure of floodgates to inundation of areas. The existence of a further plan to rebuild the Jatigede reservoir has shocked the local community, especially the people affected.

This happened because after the land acquisition in 1986, the people affected still occupied the inundated land. The Indonesian government since the beginning of land acquisition did not prohibit the people affected from occupying the Jatigede reservoir land, so that many of the community remained until there was flooding.

In building the Jatigede reservoir, the government needed a land area of 4,891.13 hectares which automatically forcibly drowned twenty-six villages and five sub-districts. The sub-districts that were submerged included Jatigede 751.45 acres, Jatinunggal District 229.25 acres, Wado District 461.22 acres, Darmaraja District 1,606.36 acres, Cisitu District 73.45 acres and forestry land 1,200 acres, 107 acres overlooked land, and tens of historical sites. From the inundation area, 191,198 people were affected, and an area of 450.25 km^2. Meanwhile, the number of people who were physically evicted was 17,896 households, while the number of economically displaced people was 3,911 households, so the total number was 21,807 households (Nurlela, 2012).

Education is one of the basic assets for development. Thus, education becomes an investment in the future. Wado Village is one of the villages that is half in the depths of the village, apart from causing changes in social and economic aspects. The Jatigede reservoir construction has an impact on education in Wado Village. This happened because there were several schools that were drowned and had to move to other locations. Apart from that, the factor of population mobilization was one of the causes.

In addition to affecting the number of schools in Wado Village, migration or mobilization carried out by the people affected also affects the fluctuation of the number of students. Kindergarten, elementary school

and junior high school students experienced a decline from 2011 to 2015, this was due to the large number of people moving to other locations and the existence of several schools that had not been built. Meanwhile, in 2020 the number of students will increase again due to in-migration to Wado Village, especially when there is a plot of land as a place to relocate the people affected.

3.2 Adaptation Strategy

When the researcher asked the local government for clarity, namely the Wado Subdistrict, regarding several people affected that had not been given compensation money and had experienced a miscalculation, the sub-district government said there had been no follow-up from the central government because so far, the central government had only formed committee nine for data verification, the rest had not there is special handling of this.

On the other hand, the people affected, especially those in Wado Village, cannot continue to feel the pain due to the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir, the community must continue to live their lives and their families properly by having a job and getting a decent income. Therefore, the community must find alternative solutions to get it. However, not all people can accept the many changes after the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir, because the aspects that changed after the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir are the main aspects of life. So not a few that culminate in the mental aspect.

The impact of the construction of the Jatigede Reservoir in Wado Village resulted in reduced income. This happens because one of the inundated lands in Wado Village is the Wado-Darmaraja highway that connects Wado Village with Betok Village in Darmaraja District. The loss or breakdown of the highway connecting the two sub-districts has caused silence in the central area of Wado Village because traffic has been moved to the Cikareo Village area of Wado District.

In addition to the loss of rice fields and plantations, Jatigede Reservoir has also submerged important and strategic areas such as around Darmaraja square, several elementary and junior high schools. One of the submerged junior high schools is SMPN 2 Darmaraja which is located in the Betok area, on the border of Wado District and Darmaraja District. In addition, SMP Wado and several elementary schools such as SDN Buahngariung 01 and SDN Buahngariung 02 are drowned in Wado Village.

Jatigede Reservoir has also submerged several sections of National roads that connect several sub-districts in Sumedang District. National roads or highways are one of the strategic places for entrepreneurship such as opening stalls, shops, opening services, public transportation and so on. However, by breaking up or losing the National Road, it will automatically result in the loss of community working land.

Based on the analysis of research data, the typology of people affected adaptation in Wado Village is divided into two, namely reintegration of adjustment and disintegration of maladjustment. Adjustment reintegration is when changes occur, the community re-forms new norms and values to adjust to the correctional institutions, besides this type of adaptation the community can adapt to the changes that occur in society. Meanwhile, the type of disintegration of community maladjustment feels that there is no continuity between elements in society, in this type of the community is also unable to adapt to the changes that occur.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is concluded that the displacement carried out by people affected around the Jatigede Reservoir inundation and adaptation strategies carried out by people affected who move around the inundation to maintain their survival are grouped into two. First, adjustment reintegration, in the form of:

1. The community mobilizes to a place that is safer from puddles
2. The community is anticipating walking and then taking an ojek to fight the not strategic nature of the relocation site.
3. At the relocation site, the community interacts, besides that the community builds its integrity by carrying out cooperation and cooperation to build houses and other public facilities.
4. People who choose to live in the relocation place immediately form a new government so that anomies do not occur.
5. Make school conditions active and effective

6. In the economy, people are looking for ways to survive. For example, borrowing money, saving money, some even switch jobs, such as looking for snails and going out of town.

Second, mal adjustment disintegration. Some people affected have not been able to adapt to the economic changes that have occurred, this is mostly women over 50 years of age who initially worked as farmers and then their fields were submerged. Some of them are still unemployed. The results of this research can be used as material for implementing policies in development, especially in reservoir construction.

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