



Original Article

Identifying the Impact of Transmigration Policy on Local Community: A Case Study of Sigulai Village, Simeulue Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract: The transmigration program was an initiative of the Dutch colonial government and later continued by the Indonesian government to move landless people from densely populated areas of Indonesia to less populous areas of the country. Forced migration due to climate change, natural disasters, and conflict are among the most important policy challenges of the 21st century. The purpose of this research was to identify the impact of the Transmigration policy on the utilization of the local socio-economic and cultural environment for the Sigulai village community, Simeulue Regency, Aceh province, Indonesia. The Simeulue Government's policy to bring in 1000 transmigrant families aims to develop the area of potential economic, but in reality, the policy does not comply with the policy that has been conveyed by the local government to provide facilities for 2 hectares of land, decent housing, life support, clean water facilities, educational facilities and transportation. This study was a qualitative approach by using the triangulation data, namely observation, interviews and literature study. The results of this study indicated that the transmigration policy by the Simeulue district government does not yet have any clear goals and standards for economic inequality. Also, this study identified that there is a positive impact of the transmigration policy on the socioeconomic and cultural environment of the local community, including gardening skills. This study concluded that the transmigration policy does not yet have any clear goals and standards, especially for economic inequality and is a positive impact on the transmigration policy on the socioeconomic and cultural environment of the local community.

Keywords: transmigration policy; socioeconomic; cultural environment; local community; Simeulue Regency context.



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The purpose of the local government of Simelue Regency to transmigrate is to accelerate regional growth in Simelue so that it can improve the economic sector of the community and the region. Sigulai Village is one of the villages that has the potential to be more advanced and more productive through this transmigration. There are still a lot of abandoned vacant lands. It is hoped that with this transmigration program the land can be used for gardening and farming so that it has an increased productivity value. Based on the initial information obtained by the researchers, it shows that there are problems experienced by some local communities in welcoming and adapting to the Transmigrant community, resulting in potential conflicts. At the beginning of the transmigration program in Simelue, which initially planned for 300 families with 80% from outside and 20% from local Simelue, it was rejected. This refusal occurred because of the perception of territorial control by the transmigrant community so that it was increasingly difficult for local residents to find jobs.

As for the perception of the disappearance of local customs and culture due to the presence of outsiders so that it affects local traditions and culture, there are differences of opinion about how to communicate between the transmigrant community and the local community. Not only that, there were 7 families from Yogyakarta who were forced to return to their regions because they found it difficult to survive in Sigulai Village. They feel that the Simelue local government is not consistent with the facilities that these transmigrants should get, namely 2 hectares of land, decent houses and monthly living support for 5 years. The house they live in does not deserve a lot of damage, the promised land has not been given, the monthly life support has also not been given. Whereas based on Undang-Undang (2005) Article 4 that the implementation of transmigration is the responsibility and authority of the provincial government for the provincial level and the district government for the district level. Based on these problems, the researchers wanted to study more deeply about the impact of the Transmigration policy on the local community of Sigulai Village, Imelue Barat District, Simeulue Regency.

When viewed from the definition of demography, it is part of migration which is one component of change or population growth with development goals. In other words, transmigration is the movement of people from one area to another in the context of the formation of new communities to assist development, both for areas that are visited or left in the context of national development. The implementation of the transmigration program is undeniable that it has helped many underprivileged communities in their areas of origin to become people who are already in transmigration areas. The transmigrants are guided in building their lives so that in a short time they can achieve a decent life in a new area.

The government seeks types of transmigration, namely general transmigration, spontaneous transmigration or self-directed transmigration, and local transmigration. General transmigration is transmigration where all costs for transmigration are borne by the government. Self-directed transmigration or spontaneous transmigration is transmigration carried out by residents with some of their own costs but still regulated by the government. Local transmigration includes migration within a certain area, from one area to another. This migration was somewhat difficult for the transmigrants due to the distribution of land parcels that were too small before the war. Transmigration can also accelerate the development of underdeveloped areas because with transmigration, access to these areas is open, such as access to education, economy and technology. In the era of regional autonomy as it is today, transmigration is not only carried out to spread the population but also to improve the welfare of the community such as reducing poverty by expanding employment in agriculture, plantations and others which are included in natural management.

2. Literature Review

Transmigration is a population program to maximize the use of natural resources in areas that are still rarely carried out by residents so that they still use resources from outside areas. The existence of a transmigration program is expected to improve the welfare of local communities because transmigrants who have many skills make local people more motivated to take lessons from these skills to process natural resources in the area. Holton (2009) indicated that transmigration is one of the strategic steps to be carried out by the government in distributing the population from very densely populated areas to areas that have not been updated to improve the community's economy sustainably. This dynamic also occurs in several countries in the world regarding transmigration policies in China, America and Korea in preparing strategic plans for new social and economic development for the people in a sweet manner in the development of the country.

According to Sitorus (2019), transmigration is a dynamic government policy in Indonesia that transmigration policy has a very strategic policy potential for national development. It shows that the potential can increase the competence and expertise of indigenous qualified human resources with the transmigrants. Also, Jha (2016) showed that some women in the country of Qatar are in a dilemma as a self-reflection on the strength of the socio-economic value of capital for community groups. The community of women from the Philippines and India who work in Qatar must be regulated by strict policies by their governments from migrant groups that must be able to be negotiated properly so that human solidarity as a community of migrants can control themselves in the static social and economic environment of the Qatar region

Transmigration in the sense of population movement organized by the government as a result of growing concerns about the decline in people's prosperity caused by increasingly felt population pressure (Legiani et al., 2018; Sofyan, 2013). Meanwhile, Elmhirst (2002) stated transmigration is displacement in this case moving people from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas within national borders in the context of national policies to achieve a more balanced population distribution.

The purpose of transmigration is to provide business opportunities and work opportunities to the children of this nation in an integrated manner with efforts to empower the potential of regional resources that have not been utilized and managed and for the long term, is to create conditions that encourage the creation of national unity and integrity as the main pillar of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Republic of Indonesia. The level of its role, transmigration is divided into 3 (three) models, namely: (i) Transmigration ring I model, namely the placement of population mobility between sub-districts in one district government area.; 9ii) Transmigration ring II model, namely the placement of population mobility between districts within the territory of the provincial government; (iii) Transmigration ring III model, namely the placement of population mobility between provinces within the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

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1. The development of transmigration as an effort to engineer space and people is directed to support food security and the needs of the national board.
2. Business development and cultivation in transmigration settlements are directed to support alternative energy policies by developing the cultivation of bioenergy crops such as oil palm, corn, sugar cane, cassava, and also *Jatropha*.
3. The development of transmigration settlements is directed at developing border areas, outer islands, and underdeveloped and isolated areas, as an effort to reduce disparities between regions as part of efforts to support national resilience.
4. The development of transmigration as an effort to develop new areas needs to be carried out collaboratively with the private sector to develop investment so that transmigration will be able to support investment equity, and
5. The development of transmigration as an effort to provide a place to live, a place to work, and a place to do business is one of the national strategies to overcome unemployment and poverty in a sustainable manner (Giyarsih, 2017).

The Transmigration Policy in Indonesia has been implemented since the old order. The implementation of the transmigration program in Indonesia seems very ambitious with its orientation to demographic issues. The program is targeted to send a number of transmigrants outside Java and Bali, which is often unrealistic and creates big problems. (Titus, 1992) indicated that the number of transmigrants sent is not based on the target of the suitability of the capacity in the destination area. Displacement of people is prioritized for critical areas, natural disasters, or areas affected by development projects. Local residents with socio-cultural diversity need to be included in this program. Efforts to increase the delivery of spontaneous transmigrants based on the provisions of government policies.

The following is an explanation (Suparlan, 2014) that the pattern of transmigration carried out by the Indonesian government after independence has been carried out since 1951 through the National Rekontruksi Bureau (BRN) program. The organization is a group of fighters who do not have jobs in general, people living on the island of Java are located in several remote areas of the Indonesian archipelago. According to L. Yang et al., (2006) the pattern of transmigration arrangements must be well controlled by the system in a country. If the system in a country is still weak, then the pattern of policies and objectives of transmigration cannot be controlled properly, the goals and objectives of the program in community groups. Likewise, in the statement by X. Yang et al., (2017) also stated that in the results of his research that the transmigration community empowerment program was run by the Chinese government through the distribution of natural gas in the distribution of job vacancies to indigenous people and transmigration residents in creating job opportunities. Therefore, the population data collection system and the mapping of policy patterns for the indigenous population must be accessible to the public in an accountable manner. According to Nugroho et al., (2012) changes in social status in the life of the transmigration community, especially in the fishermen community in the eastern Lampung region in Indonesia, are getting worse. migration cannot be identified. Similarly, (Basuki et al., 2016) stated that transmigration policy is a social capital for the community in developing agricultural areas to achieve the welfare of the farming community which is supported by a sense of helping each other's life and working together to create

solidarity in life between the transmigration community and local culture mentally and physically. high social capital to create self-management and self-sufficiency in the management of production results in the community.

Wedar Haryagung Adji et al. (2021) said that the transmigration policy is a pattern of government policies carried out to strengthen national food security in Indonesia. Thus, this study shows that the State of Indonesia is one of the largest countries as an asset in the agricultural sector so that it can create food security. However, the Indonesian government has experienced difficulties and challenges in ensuring domestic food needs. Thus, the results of the study show that the transmigration policy set by the Indonesian government contributes to food security through the production process. The relocation of transmigration policies in Indonesia often encounters obstacles and challenges, this is as in the research (Alfirdaus, 2017) the results of research that transmigration policies do not specifically review the geographical location of the transmigration area so that the government's socio-political dynamics cannot be mapped properly. This dynamic is a real ignorance of the location experienced by migration so the government in Indonesia often underlines that the policy of transmigration is the community's solution to creating new jobs and self-management. Therefore, the State of Indonesia needs a clear mapping of the meeting point so that it does not become a conflict for the indigenous people in the control of the new territory. For example, an analysis of the performance of government employees in carrying out their duties and functions at the village ministry, development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration in the Republic of Indonesia shows that the assessment process is carried out in several three phases out of six aspects in carrying out duties and functions. However, only four aspects can be stated that can ideally carry out the tasks and functions of performance. And experiencing a performance gap should be given training in carrying out the duties and functions of transmigration officers following the targets in government policies in the Republic of Indonesia.

According to Lai et al. (2021) the policy in implementing the Transmigration program is an experience with dynamics for people's lives in developing individual self-management with new organizations that have an impact on the environment for the Indonesian government, such as the case in East Kalimantan which involved indigenous people in mapping government policies. The results of his research show that the direct involvement of indigenous peoples in policy mapping and transmigration policy realization programs also failed. The identity created by indigenous peoples is structurally and decentralized only in terms of fighting over recognition of land rights and transmigrants. So, the results of the study also confirm that the mapping of this transmigration policy requires social empowerment of marginalized community groups in decision making, being actively involved in influencing the government to be able to map well following the program targets to be achieved.

According to Nurkhotimah (2021) Development for transmigration communities is a form of adaptation of transmigrant communities in adjusting themselves to transmigration areas, namely in the form of transferring knowledge possessed by transmigrant communities by teaching farming, teaching livestock and teaching fish cultivation. The process of social adaptation is going quite well, this starts with the establishment of quite good social relations. The thing that shows the success of the teaching series as a form of existing adaptation is when the local community applies the management and utilization of existing local resources properly and seriously, so as to be able to improve the quality and economic standard of living of the local community. The dynamics of transmigration village development can create inter-religious conflict harmony which is the value of pluralism in a situation of community economic development that uses religious symbol attributes in political activities to resolve indigenous conflicts in the control of land areas with transmigrants (Muhammad Arsyam et al., 2021).

Apart from that, the role of transmigration policy which is the development of the transmigration community can also realize the equality of the gender roles of the transmigration community in gender equality is the equality of conditions for men and women to obtain opportunities and rights as human beings and to be able to play a role and participate in politics, work, and education in the community. With gender equality, women can gain the freedom to study, women can compete, women can improve their standard of living, women will have the same degree as men, and there is no oppression of women. Factors that cause gender equality in Javanese ethnic communities are economic factors and have worked before marriage. Where women or wives help their husbands to fulfil their daily needs. However, women or wives still remember their nature as women (Jasruddin & Quraisy, 2017). Similar to Tridakusumah et al. (2016) stated that social identity in the mobilization of the population in Indonesia through the transmigration policy carried out by the government is a phenomenon that is believed to be an ethnic culture that is interpreted by residents of the island of Java to move to other locations for the sake of sustainability in achieving prosperity in the economy. public. On the other hand, this transmigration policy also shows that the realization of the sustainability of this transmigration policy to be able to build a better social life by anticipating social and ethnic identities also brings new conflicts and dynamics to heterogeneous community life.

According to Rustiadi & Junaidi (2011), transmigration policy is a policy implemented by the government to develop the area place settlements/transmigration areas so that they can be truly integrated with the surrounding areas as a functional area so that it does not become an exclusive area. The efforts made in this regard are to design the linkages between settlements/transmigration areas and the surrounding areas, both physical-spatial, social, economic and cultural linkages. It is hoped that this strong relationship will eliminate various negative stigmas from the

transmigration program and at the same time will be able to trigger regional development, especially in areas outside Java. To support the reorientation of the development of transmigration areas, it is time to develop new concepts and strategies for the development of transmigration areas accompanied by more comprehensive development indicators, both regarding indicators of physical development, economic development, social capital and the environment.

Meanwhile, Harmadi & Antarwati (2014) stated that the transmigration program is considered to still have an important role in regional development policies and a more even distribution of the population. In the future, the transmigration policy needs to be improved on a larger scale, because it can provide benefits in reducing population pressure in densely populated areas and providing labour for less populated areas. This policy becomes more optimal if the government can identify the characteristics of individuals who have the greatest opportunity to migrate. Likewise, in the statement (Syarifuddin et al., 2019) The adaptability of the transmigrant community also greatly influences the development of the economic structure, not only influenced by the natural/physical environment but also influenced by the socio-cultural environment. Transmigrant communities who are not able to adapt to the environment can survive and have the potential for development with community empowerment programs for transmigrants in a dynamic environment. According to Malta et al. (2018) the empowerment of transmigrant communities in farming is in a low category, in all aspects, namely: business planning, production management, marketing management, and capital management. The low empowerment of transmigrants is significantly influenced by the low training of prospective transmigrants in the area of origin. The lack of material related to farming planning, capital management, and marketing management, contributed to the low empowerment of transmigrants in these aspects. Quite a lot of material on production management is given in training activities for prospective transmigrants, but the substance of the material is different from the real conditions in transmigration locations. Likewise, the dynamics of the pattern of transmigration in border areas in Indonesia (Sukmaniar & Saputra, 2019) that transmigration at the Indonesian border has both positive and negative impacts. Transmigration can contribute to the development of natural resources at the border with the skills of transmigrants so that natural resources can be utilized by border residents. The negative impact of the transmigration program is that it occurs on indigenous people who feel that they are not getting enough change in their economy so social gaps arise between the indigenous population and the transmigrants. Indigenous people feel that their land management results are not as good as those of transmigrants, resulting in inequality of income differences which creates conflict between the two.

Karlina et al. (2021) stated the pattern of cultural communication of transmigration communities with local communities can be seen from the basic process in terms of Inter-Personal Communication, Communication Environment, and Social Communication. This communication pattern when viewed towards the existence of different social relationships at a good level. The acculturation process is characterized by three basic processes that are reviewed as assimilation variables, the first process is interpersonal communication (interpersonal), the second process is the communication environment, and the third process is the process, there are 7 (seven) processes that support the acculturation process, namely language, is open and positive thinking, social organization, living equipment systems and technology, livelihood systems, religion and art dynamically in the development of cultural values for indigenous people are very positive. The process and pattern of communication are the dynamics of the transmigrant community in adapting to the community. This is emphasized in the results of research (Meiyani, 2015) that the social environment includes the value of togetherness, the value of cooperation, the value of mutual trust in the adaptation of transmigrant communities and making adjustments to the new environment, an environment that is different from the area of origin both ecologically and socio-culturally. Similarly, a study by Niswatin & Mahdalena (2016) of local wisdom in the cultural development of the transmigration community in Bali is known as "Subak" which is a traditional irrigation institution that still exists in the era of increasingly modern agriculture. Subak is one of the local wisdoms that is always maintained by the Balinese ethnic farmer community. Through a phenomenological approach, this study aims to explore the implementation of the values of local wisdom as the social capital of the Balinese ethnic transmigrant community that comes from the awareness and experience of the subject from an emic perspective. This study found evidence that the transmigration program carried out by the government had an impact not only on the displacement of people but also on the process of cultural transfer through the process of transforming the local wisdom of the community.

The development of the transmigration model as a model of community development has three main objectives. First, increasing the capacity and productivity of transmigration communities (transmigration and communities around transmigration settlements). Second, building self-reliance (transmigrants and communities around transmigration settlements), and third, realizing integration in transmigration settlements, so that the economy and socio-culture can grow and develop sustainably. The essence of the three targets is expected to be able to build community through efforts to empower and develop the potential of regional resources and direct population movement (Samsul Hidayat & Nafi, 2017). The results of his research review the Conceptual Model Development Model for Creative Economy Training. Likewise, in the statement (Roseland, 2000) The transmigration model approach, one of which is Social Intervention in Local Community Development, is an intervention method that pays great attention to human aspects and aspects of local community empowerment. The development of local communities in the transmigration area of Topoyo Village is an effort to encourage the ability and independence of the local community in managing and utilizing

local resources in the transmigration area. The study also confirms that this intervention model approach is successful. Transmigrants can become intervention actors to conduct coaching and training as an effort to change the social conditions of local communities to be better and more prosperous. The form of intervention carried out by transmigrants to local communities in transmigration areas is by transmitting knowledge, skills and values. With the application of the social intervention model in the development of local communities in the transmigration area of Topoyo Village, there has been a change in the living conditions of the local community, especially in the social and economic fields.

Likewise, according to Idrus (2016) the development of transmigration community areas is based on regional advantages following local wisdom and local culture. Transmigration is also a model for community development, which has three main targets. First, increasing the capacity and productivity of transmigration communities (transmigration and communities around transmigration settlements). Second, building self-reliance (transmigrants and communities around transmigration settlements), and third, realizing integration in transmigration settlements, so that the economy and socio-culture can grow and develop sustainably. The essence of the three targets is expected to be able to build community through efforts to empower and develop the potential of regional resources. To build such a community, of course, requires an integrated, comprehensive planning process (involving related parties) and consists of clear stages, considering socio-cultural, economic, legal, administrative and (even) political aspects. Likewise, in the same statement, the transmigration policy is one of the programs for the development of protected forest areas in an area to be able to develop and grow a group of people to develop residential areas that are intended for people who are livelihood-oriented in the agricultural and plantation sectors. The program is to support the economic activity of the agricultural sector, so the support of production facilities and regional infrastructure is very much needed especially rice field irrigation. Although warehousing and processing facilities are not yet urgent, considering that agricultural production is still relatively small and limited, the concept of development must be a concern for long-term plans (Azis et al., 2018).

The policy evaluation of the internal transmigration development program by Lejiu & Irawan (2017), they explain that the policy is less than optimal in achieving the results and benefits. These include: a) In policy effectiveness, the results of policy implementation are less than optimal in achieving the desired results, b) In policy efficiency, efforts to achieve goals can be said to be quite efficient, c) In the value of policy adequacy, at the beginning of implementation, benefits can be achieved. distributed to the target group, but over time the results are less beneficial to the citizens, d) In policy alignment, at the beginning of implementation the benefits can be distributed fairly well to the target group, but over time, the policy results are less useful, e) Policy Responsiveness, the policy of transmigration development in the two villages was initially satisfactory to the parties, but is currently felt to be unsatisfactory, f) The accuracy of the policy shows that the desired results are not optimally perceived by the target group. So the policy can be formulated as a firm decision that is sympathetic to the consistent behaviour and repetition on the part of both those who carry out (Thoha, 1984).

Dye in Islamy (1997) says that state policy as "is whatever government chooses to do or do not to do" (whatever the government chooses to do or not to do). Dye said that if the government chooses to do something, it must have an objective (objective). The state's policy must cover all government "actions". So, it is not merely a statement of the government's wishes or government officials. Besides that, something that is not implemented by the government is also a state policy. This is because "something done" by the government will have the same effect (impact) as something that is not done by the government. Grindle in Konstantinov et al. (1997) argues about the policy implementation process can only be started if the original goals and targets have been detailed, action programs have been designed and many funds/costs have been allocated to realize the goals and objectives. - target country. The details of the objectives of a policy mentioned above are strongly influenced by the content of the policy and the context of its implementation. Cleaves in (Konstantinov et al., 1997) states that implementation includes "a process of moving toward a policy objective using administrative and political steps". The success or failure of implementation can be evaluated from the point of view of its real ability to continue/operationalize programs previously designed. On the other hand, the whole process of policy implementation can be evaluated by measuring or comparing the final results of the program with the policy objectives.

Pressman and Widavsky as quoted by Winarno (2007) define public policy also defines public policy as a projected program of goals, values, and practices or a program of achieving goals, values in directed practices. According to Nugroho, there are two characteristics of public policy, namely: 1) public policy is easy to understand because its meaning is things that are done to achieve national goals; 2) public policy is easy to measure, because the measurement is clear, namely the extent to which progress has been made in achieving the goals. Woll was quoted by Tulungen et al. (2003) states that public policy is several government activities to solve problems in society, both directly and through various institutions that affect people's lives. James E. Anderson as quoted by Islamy (1997). A series of actions that have a specific purpose is followed and carried out by an actor or group of actors to solve a particular problem.

According to Vigny et al. (2005), they added that general policies are policies that serve as guidelines or implementation instructions, both positive and negative, covering the entire area or agency concerned. Implementation

policies are policies that describe general policies. At the central level, government regulations regarding the implementation of a law. Technical policies, and operational policies are under the implementation policy. The transmigration policy is directed at three main points, namely: (i) Participate in poverty alleviation caused by the inability of the population to obtain adequate housing. (ii) Provide business opportunities and job opportunities to the community and (iii) Facilitate local governments and communities to carry out population movement and support the empowerment of potential resources of regions, areas and locations that are not utilized optimally to develop more productively.

Sabatier (1991) explains that the policy process is a policy subsystem. The policy change process consists of two patterns, namely internally and externally. What is meant by the internal subsystem is a matter of policy, distribution of resources, values of social structure, and the rule of law that applies. While the external subsystem is a condition that occurs within a community group and is determined by economic factors, education, government coalitions and the impact of other policies. However, each policy actor has limited resources including limited information, limited human resources and limited funding. This can be seen by policy actors forming coalitions so that the output and impact of policies can accommodate their interests. Policies can change due to social conflicts that occur in society (Bennett & Howlett, 1992). Conflict occurs because each coalition fails to achieve policy stability (Policy Stability). As a result, the policy design undergoes changes or shifts from the initial policy design that has been taken by the Policy Maker.

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1. Materials and Methods

This qualitative study aims to identify the impact of the Transmigration policy on the utilization of the local socio-economic and cultural environment for the Sigulai village community, Simeulue Regency, Aceh province, Indonesia. (Creswell & Tashakkori, 2007), mentions several characteristics of good qualitative research using appropriate data procedures, having clear characteristics in the research focus, methods that can be carried out in detail in data collection, analysis or report writing. As well as using a detailed analysis with the suitability of research indicators that can be persuasively understood by the readers. The approach with a qualitative approach aims to explain the phenomenon as deeply as possible through data collection. While this type of research uses a descriptive type, where the researcher describes in-depth interviews and the distribution of interview guidelines to the subject (Duncan et al., 2002). On this basis, this research is expected to be able to provide an overview of the policy mapping of the Seumelu Regency government and Simeulue community leaders regarding the presence of Trans-migrants in Simeulue Regency.

Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques in the form of primary data and secondary data. In data collection activities, the observation method is one of the main methods in addition to the interview method in this case, observations are carried out in 2 (two) ways, namely: 1. Participating observation, in which an observer performs two roles as an observer and becomes an official member of the observed object or group. 2. Observation without participation, that is, an observer only serves to make observations, without being a member of the object under study. In this study, researchers used the direct observation method, namely at the Office of Social Affairs and Transmigration in Simeulue Regency. Observations were carried out directly at the place where the object of research was conducted, while the object observed was how the government of the Social and Transmigration Service issued a policy that transmigration was deployed in Simeulue Regency so that it received synchronization with transmigrants by the local community.

2. Results and Discussion

The implementation of the transmigration program in Sigulai Village, Simeulue Barat District, Simeulue Regency is an activity of the central government and local governments to fulfil welfare rights and improve the community's economy. the implementation of the Transmigration program in Sigulai village, Simeulue Barat District, Simeulue Regency based on what was stated by Sabatier which included indicators of standard sizes of public policies, events outside the system, resource constraints, and coalitions of indigenous and transmigrant groups, the researcher can conclude that the implementation of the transmigration program has been carried out by The Transmigration Office of Simeulue Regency is following the established mechanism, namely where the Transmigration Office provides a

consideration both in the reception and in collecting data on transmigration candidates so that there is an increase in the population of the transmigrant community itself.

Apart from that, in the implementation of the Transmigration Program, the Simeulue Regency Government, especially from the Transmigration Service, there are several challenges and obstacles in the process of implementing the transmigration program at this time, including the difficulty of communicating directly with the Central and Provincial Government due to the current Covid-19 pandemic. In progress, the number of employees is still lacking, and the transmigration community still lacks guidance. Then, from an internal perspective, it can be seen that the transmigration spirit for farming and gardening has not been created properly, and externally, budget cuts during the Covid-19 pandemic have also affected the development and purchasing power of the community for agricultural products.

Public Policy Standard Measures Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Transmigration Office of Simeulue Regency in the implementation of the transmigration program in Sigulai Village, Simeulue Barat District, Simeulue Regency, the researchers can conclude that the indicators of the Standard Size of Public Policy indicate that between the parties involved in the implementation of the transmigration program so far running well so that it can produce a good condition in the acceptance of the transmigrant community, both in consideration of the acceptance of the transmigration community and in terms of the facilities for continuing transmigration development. The success of policy implementation is of course driven by the situation and conditions by the attitude of the implementers who fully support and approve the implementation of the policy. According to the results of the study, the researcher can conclude that the transmigration community and the local community itself provide very good benefits. The success of policy implementation is of course driven by the situation and conditions by the attitude of the implementers who fully support and approve the implementation of the policy. According to the results of the study, the researcher can conclude that the transmigration community and the local community itself provide very good benefits.

The success of a policy change is highly dependent on the ability to utilize the available resources, both human resources, financial resources, and time resources. When the presence of human resources, the success that has been achieved by the transmigrant community has a good impact on the local community itself, it creates capacity and provides other benefits for the local community, namely getting a model for the local community. Then the financial resources, where the financial resources of the transmigrants make good use of the facilities that have been provided by the government and have been used by the transmigration community, this can create good conditions for the trans people. Time resources, with time, of course, there are many changes that transmigrants have, both in terms of their development and in terms of agricultural products that the transmigration community manages. The Indigenous Group Coalition and transmigration aspects are currently both local communities and transmigration communities, there are changes and developments, especially in the social field, the transmigrant community is very good at interacting with local communities so that it creates intimacy with the community, as well as in the economic field of trans people and local communities of course until currently reaping the benefits of the coalition. Likewise, the politics of the regulations enacted by the village head 58 trans people also provide good things for the rules that have been enacted by the village government itself.

Policies that are formulated sometimes do not work as expected. There are errors experienced both internal and external that will hinder the implementation of the policy. In this case, according to the results of interviews and observing the efforts made by the government in overcoming social inequality between the transmigration community and local communities, namely the existence of guidance, both guidance and sharing from community leaders and the community itself. And for the implementation of the transmigration program, especially in terms of land ownership rights, the land itself is given openness by the government.

3. Conclusions

The implementation of the transmigration program in the village of Sigulai, West Simeulue District, Simeulue Regency carried out by the Transmigration Service based on the law. To realize prosperity, and increase the economic level of the community, of course, some stages must be carried out. Whether it's Mapping the Transmigration Policy Pattern of the Simeulue Regency Government and Seeing How the Simeulue Regency Government's Efforts are in Overcoming Potential Conflicts between Local Communities and Transmigration Communities. Therefore, based on the analysis related to the findings in the field, the results show that each indicator of the 1991 Sabatier policy change such as the Standard Size of Public Policy, Events Outside the System, Resources (Human, Facilities and Budget), and the Coalition of Indigenous and Transmigration Groups, both in terms of considerations, reception and population data collection. That the government provides direction and guidance to local communities so that the transmigration program is carried out properly. At this time the local community and the transmigration community have a good impact on the local community itself, because in terms of both the agricultural products that the transmigration community manages provide benefits to the local community itself so that it is supported by human resources, financial resources, and time resources. the transmigration community and indigenous peoples gave a good impact on the two coalitions so the government's transmigration program ran as expected.

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