

## Identification of Economic Potential and Human Resources in the Transmigration Area of Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province

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### ABSTRACT

The essence of implementing transmigration is to achieve prosperity, equitable development, and to act as a glue for national unity. In this identification study, 4 (four) criteria were selected to assess regional spatial potential for the development of Transmigration Areas, namely (1) Criteria for land availability and carrying capacity, (2) Criteria for local economic development, (3) Criteria for population development, and (4) Criteria for local economic development. ) Criteria for supporting transmigration policies and programs. The results of the identification of potential Transmigration areas in Bombana Regency, which culminated in the delineation of regional spaces which are expected to be developed into future Transmigration Areas, are input for the Regional Government (Regency and/or Province) regarding their regional development and development efforts. Development of Transmigration Areas can be one of the development program options to encourage or realize the growth/development of parts of the district that are relatively undeveloped, and lagging behind compared to parts of the district that are already developed and developing. Transmigration development is cross-sectoral so a common understanding is needed between all regional stakeholders so that each party can contribute according to their main tasks and functions.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Implementing Transmigration aims to achieve prosperity and equitable development and foster national unity. In addition, the implementation of Transmigration is also expected to be an effort to support regional development and development through the development of production centers, expansion of employment opportunities, and the provision of skilled labor. As one of the programs in national development, Transmigration requires serious handling to achieve its goals. By the mandate of Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration, the objectives of Transmigration implementation are to improve the ability and productivity of transmigrant communities, build self-reliance, and realize integration in transmigration settlements so that the economic and socio-cultural aspects can grow and develop. In this regional development, one important consideration is that Indonesia has entered the era of regional autonomy, marked by the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999

concerning Regional Government, which has been amended by Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government.

One aspect that is a consequence of autonomy is a shift in the development paradigm, including a shift from a sectoral approach to a regional approach. Moreover, in line with the Government's policy direction in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 to accelerate regional development, the development of regions through Transmigration is directed towards developing strategic, rapidly growing, underdeveloped and border areas. However, regional problems persist, including 1) disparities in population distribution between islands or provinces in terms of carrying capacity and environmental support; 2) economic growth disparities between regions; 3) a national food security crisis, where Indonesia has become a net importer of food commodities; 4) a crisis in oil resources, necessitating alternative energy sources such as biofuels; 5) the implementation of political decisions on decentralization or regional autonomy; 6) high levels of unemployment and poverty, prompting the need for a more targeted and effective transmigration program.

The "Identification of Transmigration Area Potentials" activity is carried out in the context of planning the development of Transmigration areas within a district. Through planning prepared in the suitable locations, it is expected that the placement of transmigrants can be more targeted and in line with the needs of the location so that the achievement of the welfare goals of transmigrants can be realized. Accurate location planning becomes even more relevant, considering that locations for transmigration placement are decreasing due to increased competition for land use for various development needs in various regional sectors.

The Transmigration development agenda for 2015-2019 is an embodiment of the mandate of Law 29/2009, as well as becoming a new paradigm that will underlie all future transmigration planning and development, namely:

1. Regional-based Transmigration Development;
2. Population-based Transmigration Development And
3. Transmigration Development through Local Economic Development.

By implementing these development programs in a Transmigration Area, Transmigration can be realized as a more comprehensive development approach spatially, socially, and economically.

It is essential to pay attention to the understanding of the territory about efforts or programs in regional development and regional development. According to Rustiadi (2011), regional development is related to the development of certain functions of a regional unit, including social, economic, cultural, political, defense, and security functions. In Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, a region is a geographical unit along with all related elements whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative and functional aspects. Rustiadi (2011) defines a region as a geographic unit with certain specific boundaries where the region's components interact functionally. So, regional boundaries are only sometimes physical and definite but are often dynamic. Regional components include natural biophysical components, artificial resources (infrastructure), humans, and institutional forms. Thus, the term region emphasizes the interaction between humans and other resources within the boundaries of a particular geographic unit.

The most classic regional concept, according to Richardson, as well as Hagget, Cliff, and Frey (Rustiadi, 2011), regarding regional typology, divides regions into three categories, namely: (1) homogeneous regions (uniform/homogenous region); (2) nodal region; and (3) planning region (planning region or programming region). Meanwhile, Russia (2011) is of the view that the classification of regional concepts that is better able to explain the various regional concepts known so far are (1) homogeneous (uniform) areas, (2) system/functional areas, and (3) planning/management areas. Region or programming region). In line with this classification, according to Glasson (Tarigan, 2008), based on the phase of economic progress, regions are classified into 1). The first phase is the formal area, which concerns uniformity/homogeneity. A formal region is a geographical area that is uniform according to specific criteria, such as physical, geographical, economic, social, and political conditions. 2). The second phase is the functional area, which is concerned with functional coherence and interdependence, the interrelationships between the parts in the area. Sometimes, it is also called a nodal or polarized region and consists of

heterogeneous units, such as villages and cities, which are functionally related. 3). The third phase is the planning area, which shows the coherence or unity of economic decisions.

According to Saefulhakim et al. (2002), a region is a geographical unit whose parts are functionally related. The region comes from the Arabic word "wala-yuwali-region," which contains the basic meaning of "helping each other, being close to each other both geometrically and in similarity." For example, between supply and demand and upstream-downstream. Therefore, what is meant by regionalization (regional arrangement) is the delineation of geographical units based on proximity, similarity, or intensity of functional relationships (mutual assistance, assisting, protecting) between one part and another. A Development Area is a territory for development/development purposes. Development goals are related to five keywords, namely: (1) growth, (2) strengthening linkages, (3) balance, (4) independence, and (5) sustainability. Meanwhile, the concept of a planning area is an area that is limited based on the fact that specific characteristics of the area can be natural or non-natural in such a way that they need to be planned in a unified planning area.

The application of the regional concept in transmigration development is carried out through area-based development linked to the surrounding area to form a unified regional economic development. For its implementation, it is necessary to prepare space for constructing the Transmigration Area and further development. With the prepared regional "space," it is hoped that the implementation or administration of the transmigration program can optimally achieve its direction, goals, and objectives. The regional potential identification activities carried out, with the Regency area as the study area, aim to prepare potential areas for development plans and implementation of Transmigration programs in the future.

In identifying areas for developing and implementing the transmigration program, an assessment of the existing regional spaces within the district as the study area is carried out. The unit (region) that will be analyzed to determine the potential space for the development of the transmigration area is the sub-district area. By knowing the level of potential in each sub-district area, indications of space for the development of transmigration areas can be identified.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The policy direction for organizing and implementing the Transmigration program is to improve the welfare of transmigrants and the surrounding community by creating employment and business opportunities and encouraging the expansion and development of investment. In its implementation, the realization of the activity is the construction of transmigration settlements that meet the criteria of being livable, business-worthy, and development-worthy. As mandated by Law Number 29 of 2009 and implementing regulations, namely Government Regulation Number 3 of 2014, as an integral part of national development, transmigration development is carried out based on regional dimensions to optimize the management of regional resource potential to encourage increased regional competitiveness. The Identification Study of Potential Transmigration Areas in a Regency area is a comprehensive activity aimed at compiling a document that will become a reference material and basis for future transmigration area development planning activities. In connection with this, this activity will require strategic steps so that the process and final results can be carried out and achieved appropriately. In the process of implementing work, various activities require different handling according to the characteristics of the activity and the intermediate targets (milestones) expected from the implementation of these activities. The approach taken in handling this work is grouped into the characteristics of activity handling needs, namely:

1. Exploratory approach in collecting and analyzing data/information.
2. A participatory approach to the need for facilitation and capacity building of Regional Government.
3. A qualitative descriptive approach to the technical identification of potential transmigration areas.

In this identification study, 4 (four) criteria were selected to assess the regional spatial potential for the development of Transmigration Areas, namely (1) Criteria for land availability and carrying capacity, (2) Criteria for local economic development, (3) Criteria for population development, and (4) Criteria for local economic development. Criteria for supporting transmigration

policies and programs. These criteria are then derived into several variables to measure the potential level of each sub-district area.

Each criterion and variable will be weighed (degree of importance). Next, each variable will be assessed using the quartile method, where the range of values (quartiles) applied is 1 to 4. The next step is multiplying the variable value by the variable weight and the criterion's weight to obtain an assessment score. The total score from each sub-district area assessed will produce a potential classification range. The level of potential obtained is classified into sub-district areas with low, medium, and high potential. Sub-district areas with a high level of potential will be recommended for future Transmigration Area development plans. The weighting of each criterion and variable, as well as the assessment of the variables, is explained as follows:

1. Criteria for Land Availability and Carrying Capacity with a weight of 30%. This criterion consists of 2 (two) variables, namely:
  - a. HPK and APL area variables weigh 60% of the criteria. To assess this variable, it is based on the area of the HPK and APL areas in each sub-district, which is then divided into quartiles from the smallest to the most significant area where the values given are quartile I worth 1, quartile II worth 2, quartile III worth 3 and quartile IV worth 4.
  - b. Land Carrying Capacity Variable with a weight of 40% to the criteria. To assess this variable, it is based on the land area at a slope level of 0 to 25%. The area of each sub-district is then divided into quartiles from the smallest area to the largest, where the values given are quartile I worth 1, quartile II worth 2, quartile III worth 3, and quartile IV worth 4.
2. Local Economic Development Criteria with a weight of 20%. This criterion consists of 2 (two) assessment variables, namely:
  - a. Land Suitability Area variable with a weight of 50% towards the criteria. Variable assessment is carried out based on calculating the area of suitable agricultural land (land suitable for wetland food crops, land suitable for dryland food crops, and land suitable for plantation/annual crops). The area of each sub-district is then divided into quartiles from the smallest area to the largest, where the values given are quartile I worth 1, quartile II worth 2, quartile III worth 3, and quartile IV worth 4.
  - b. Agricultural Productivity Level Variable with a weight of 50% against the criteria. The variable assessment was carried out based on calculating the total area of agricultural land in the form of food crop farming, horticultural cropland, and plantation cropland. The total area of agricultural businesses in each sub-district is then divided into quartiles from the smallest area to the largest, where the values given are quartile I worth 1, quartile II worth 2, quartile III worth 3, and quartile IV worth 4.
3. Population Development Criteria with a weight of 20%. This criterion consists of 2 (two) variables, namely:
  - a. Population Welfare Variable with a weight of 50% towards the criteria. The assessment of this variable is based on the number of poor people in each sub-district. Poverty on a family basis, the categories of low-income families according to BPS are pre-prosperous families and prosperous families I. The number of low-income families in each sub-district is then divided into quartiles from the smallest to the most significant number where the values given are quartile I worth 1, quartile II worth 2, quartile III has a value of 3, and quartile IV has a value of 4.
  - b. Population Density Level variable with a weight of 50% against the criteria. The assessment of this variable is based on the level of population density in each sub-district, where the density level in question is the area of non-forestry cultivation (can be in the form of APL and HPK). The existing density levels are in quartiles from the smallest to the highest, where the values given are quartile I with a value of 4, quartile II with a value of 3, quartile III with a value of 2, and quartile IV with a value of 1.
4. Transmigration Policy and Program Support Criteria with a weight of 30%. This criterion also includes an inventory of the aspirations of the regional government regarding the desires (needs) of the transmigration program in their region. The assessment carried out is as follows:
  - a. Value 4: For sub-district areas with area reserves, there has been a plan for transmigration development that has never been programmed and indicated a (potential) plan for

transmigration development. There is a (policy) determination according to the RTRW, but it has yet to be thoroughly planned and built as a transmigration area.

- b. Value 3: for sub-district areas that already have a transmigration program but still have significant potential space for transmigration development.
- c. Value 2: for sub-district areas with a transmigration program but still have little potential space for transmigration development.
- d. Value 1: Sub-district areas with a transmigration program no longer have potential space for development.

Apart from programs directly related to transmigration, forms of policy support identified can be in the form of district regional development plans such as the direction of developing Rural Areas, Agricultural Areas (Agropolitan), Fishing Areas (Minapolitan), Plantation Areas, and Agroforestry which require synergy with structuring population distribution and employment.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The application of the regional concept in transmigration development is carried out through area-based development linked to the surrounding area to form a unified regional economic development. For its implementation, it is necessary to prepare space for constructing the Transmigration Area and further development. With the prepared regional "space," it is hoped that the implementation or administration of the transmigration program can optimally achieve its direction, goals, and objectives. The regional potential identification activities carried out, with the Regency area as the study area, aim to prepare potential areas for development plans and implementation of Transmigration programs in the future. The assessment of regional spatial potential for transmigration development will be based on 4 (four) assessment criteria, namely:

1. Criteria for land availability and carrying capacity;
2. Local economic development criteria;
3. Occupation and human resource development criteria; And
4. Transmigration policy support criteria.

Each criterion is given a weight (degree of importance) for assessing the specified unit of analysis, namely sub-district areas. Each of these criteria will be reduced to an assessment variable and given a variable weight. Each variable in each criterion will be given an assessment element classification with a value of 1, 2, 3, and 4. The weighting and assessment of each criterion and variable is to obtain the potential level of the analysis units (district areas) described in Chapter 1 in Table 1.1. Scoring is done on the existing sub-district areas by formulating the criteria, variables, weights, and value elements. The assessment results are described as follows:

#### Assessment of Land Availability and Carrying Capacity Criteria

Based on data and calculations, the area of KBNK in the Bombana Regency area, namely the area of APL and HPK, is 130,310.26 hectares. From its distribution, the area with the largest KBNK is in West Poleang District, namely 11,672.35 hectares. Meanwhile, the smallest area is in Kep District. Masaloka Raya is 260 hectares. Regarding the area according to the slope level between 0-25%, the area with the broadest slope is Mata Usu, covering an area of 40,025.11 hectares, and the smallest is Masaloka Raya, namely 235.09 hectares. From the smallest and largest values for each variable, quartiles are then calculated to assess each existing sub-district area, which is then scored by multiplying the value by the weight.

**Table 1.** Assessment of Land Availability and Carrying Capacity Criteria

No.	Subdistrict	Area (ha)	KBNK area (ha)	Mark	Score	Slope Land 0-25%	Mark	Score	Total Score
1	Kabaena	4,288.10	1,952.04	1	0.18	2,918.37	1	0.12	0.3
2	North Kabaena	13,872.91	9,438.99	3	0.54	12,524.37	2	0.24	0.78
3	South Kabaena	12,883.67	7,062.52	3	0.54	10,128.29	1	0.12	0.66
4	West Kabaena	14,010.73	11,533.36	4	0.72	13,408.21	2	0.24	0.96
5	East Kabaena	14,409.05	4,203.65	2	0.36	10,637.74	1	0.12	0.48
6	Central Kabaena	21,464.08	4,818.91	2	0.36	17,382.73	2	0.24	0.6

No.	Subdistrict	Area (ha)	KBNK area (ha)	Mark	Score	Slope Land 0-25%	Mark	Score	Total Score
7	Rumbia	4,032.27	2,716.94	1	0.18	3,755.74	1	0.12	0.3
8	Oleo's eyes	10,623.58	8,150.72	3	0.54	10,229.82	1	0.12	0.66
9	Kep. Masaloka Raya	260.04	260.04	1	0.18	235.09	1	0.12	0.3
10	Central Rumbia	2,303.85	1,555.24	1	0.18	2,048.25	1	0.12	0.3
11	Rarowatu	16,508.70	5,222.75	2	0.36	15,716.50	2	0.24	0.6
12	North Rarowatu	25,603.69	7,765.06	3	0.54	25,383.38	3	0.36	0.9
13	Lantari Jaya	38,916.61	5,470.81	2	0.36	38,695.27	4	0.48	0.84
14	Usu Eyes	40,665.65	1,014.43	1	0.18	40,025.01	4	0.48	0.66
15	East Poleang	10,029.51	6,865.48	3	0.54	9,770.75	1	0.12	0.66
16	North Poleang	18,991.96	10,772.73	4	0.72	18,402.77	2	0.24	0.96
17	South Poleang	8,185.33	7,984.89	3	0.54	8,181.55	1	0.12	0.66
18	Southeast Poleang	12,966.57	7,589.03	3	0.54	12,535.68	2	0.24	0.78
19	Poleang	10,114.10	7,573.23	3	0.54	9,862.79	1	0.12	0.66
20	West Poleang	30,613.13	11,672.35	4	0.72	30,014.94	3	0.36	1.08
21	Watch it	16,568.02	3,525.51	1	0.18	16,124.09	2	0.24	0.42
22	Central Poleang	3,179.65	3,161.57	1	0.18	3,177.36	1	0.12	0.3
	<b>Bombana Regency</b>	<b>330,491.20</b>	<b>130,310.26</b>			<b>240,403.25</b>			

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

### Local Economic Development Criteria

This criterion is given a weight of 20% for assessing regional potential. The assessing variable in this criterion is the land area suitable for agricultural development (for wetland food crops, dry land food crops, and annual/plantation crops). The following assessment variable is the area of agricultural land identified as not being optimally utilized, such as rice fields that are not being cultivated, garden/human areas, and dry land that is not being cultivated. These two variables are considered essential in local economic development efforts for prospective Transmigration development areas. These two variables are each given a weight of 50% towards the criteria. From the results of data processing on the area of each of these variables, from the smallest and largest values, quartiles are then calculated to assess each existing district/sub-district area. Next, scoring is carried out by multiplying the value by the weight. Regarding agricultural land, the data used is temporarily uncultivated (non-productive) land.

**Table 2.** Assessment of Local Economic Development Criteria

No.	Subdistrict	Area (ha)	Appropriate Land Area	Mark	Score	Agricultural land	Mark	Score	Total Score
1	Kabaena	4,288.10	2,454.51	1	0.1	25.0	1	0.1	0.2
2	North Kabaena	13,872.91	8,506.82	1	0.1	303.0	1	0.1	0.2
3	South Kabaena	12,883.67	2,607.11	1	0.1	400.0	1	0.1	0.2
4	West Kabaena	14,010.73	11,297.76	2	0.2	77.0	1	0.1	0.3
5	East Kabaena	14,409.05	3,970.08	1	0.1	588.0	1	0.1	0.2
6	Central Kabaena	21,464.08	8,306.31	1	0.1	2,232.0	3	0.3	0.4
7	Rumbia	4,032.27	1,546.10	1	0.1	25.0	1	0.1	0.2
8	Oleo's eyes	10,623.58	3,308.00	1	0.1	105.0	1	0.1	0.2
9	Kep. Masaloka Raya	260.04	62.91	1	0.1	-	1	0.1	0.2
10	Central Rumbia	2,303.85	276.40	1	0.1	125.0	1	0.1	0.2
11	Rarowatu	16,508.70	2,882.66	1	0.1	42.0	1	0.1	0.2
12	North Rarowatu	25,603.69	15,478.88	2	0.2	612.0	1	0.1	0.3
13	Lantari Jaya	38,916.61	29,342.11	4	0.4	-	1	0.1	0.5

No.	Subdistrict	Area (ha)	Appropriate Land Area	Mark	Score	Agricultural land	Mark	Score	Total Score
14	Usu Eyes	40,665.65	35,477.58	4	0.4	950.0	1	0.1	0.5
15	East Poleang	10,029.51	726.58	1	0.1	1,893.0	3	0.3	0.4
16	North Poleang	18,991.96	5,169.55	1	0.1	2,242.0	4	0.4	0.5
17	South Poleang	8,185.33	5,863.88	1	0.1	333.0	2	0.2	0.3
18	Southeast Poleang	12,966.57	2,417.64	1	0.1	325.0	1	0.1	0.2
19	Poleang	10,114.10	4,356.80	1	0.1	232.0	1	0.1	0.2
20	West Poleang	30,613.13	8,716.72	1	0.1	3,964.0	4	0.4	0.5
21	Watch it	16,568.02	12,649.04	2	0.2	296.0	1	0.1	0.3
22	Central Poleang	3,179.65	2,780.85	1	0.1	118.0	1	0.1	0.2
	<b>Bombana Regency</b>	<b>330,491.20</b>	<b>168,198.31</b>			<b>14,887.00</b>			

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

### Criteria for Population and Human Resources Development

This criterion is given a weight of 20% for assessing regional potential. The assessing variables in this criterion are the number of poor people and the level of population density. The poor population in question are families that fall into the welfare category, namely Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous Families I. The population density level is obtained based on a calculation of the population number of the KBNK land area in the area. So, the population density in question is the net density of the area. These two variables are formulated to be essential in organizing and distributing the population and improving the quality of life for prospective Transmigration development areas. These two variables are each given a weight of 50% towards the criteria.

In general, the sub-district's poverty level can be almost evenly seen from the number of residents in the Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous I categories. The areas with large families in this category include Kabaena, Jenisunu, West Poleang, and North Kabaena. Meanwhile, concerning population density on easily managed land, namely on KBNK (APL and HPK) areas, the area density level is generally still relatively low, with an average of 3 people per hectare.

**Table 3.** Assessment of Population and Human Resources Development Criteria

No.	Subdistrict	Total population	KK PraKS+KSI	Mark	Score	APL+HPK thp density	Mark	Score	Total Score
1	Kabaena	3,585	825	4	0.4	1.84	2	0.2	0.6
2	North Kabaena	4,622	531	3	0.3	0.49	4	0.4	0.7
3	South Kabaena	3,282	252	1	0.1	0.46	4	0.4	0.5
4	West Kabaena	9,431	490	3	0.3	0.82	4	0.4	0.7
5	East Kabaena	8,387	129	1	0.1	2.00	1	0.1	0.2
6	Central Kabaena	4,328	269	1	0.1	0.90	4	0.4	0.5
7	Rumbia	13,482	511	3	0.3	4.96	1	0.1	0.4
8	Oleo's eyes	7,668	486	3	0.3	0.94	4	0.4	0.7
9	Kep. Masaloka Raya	3,750	473	3	0.3	14.42	1	0.1	0.4
10	Central Rumbia	8,001	2	1	0.1	5.14	1	0.1	0.2
11	Rarowatu	7,835	270	1	0.1	1.50	2	0.2	0.3
12	North Rarowatu	9,261	358	2	0.2	1.19	3	0.3	0.5
13	Lantari Jaya	9,465	210	1	0.1	1.73	2	0.2	0.3
14	Usu Eyes	1,591	124	1	0.1	1.57	2	0.2	0.3
15	East Poleang	11,467	138	1	0.1	1.67	2	0.2	0.3
16	North Poleang	13,158	98	1	0.1	1.22	3	0.3	0.4
17	South Poleang	8,313	197	1	0.1	1.04	3	0.3	0.4

No.	Subdistrict	Total population	KK PraKS+KSI	Mark	Score	APL+HPK thp density	Mark	Score	Total Score
18	Southeast Poleang	4,725	193	1	0.1	0.62	4	0.4	0.5
19	Poleang	17,971	141	1	0.1	2.37	1	0.1	0.2
20	West Poleang	14,185	534	3	0.3	1.22	3	0.3	0.6
21	Watch it	6,610	654	4	0.4	1.87	2	0.2	0.6
22	Central Poleang	4,380	141	1	0.1	1.39	3	0.3	0.4
	<b>Bombana Regency</b>	<b>175,497</b>	<b>7,026</b>			<b>2.77</b>			

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

### Transmigration Policy Support Criteria

This criterion is given a weight of 30% for assessing regional potential. The assessment variable in this criterion is the presence or absence of transmigration policies and programs currently running/programmed in the assessed sub-district area. Placement/UPT, which is still being developed, the transmigration location planning program, transmigration area reservation, and development policies contained in the Regency RTRW are development policies that can synergize with transmigration programs. Apart from that, in the context of regional development policies desired by regions where the Transmigration Program can be included, it is a form of support that is also considered. Forms of support for regional development policies, such as plans to develop agricultural, fishery, and plantation areas, are forms of policy synergistic with Transmigration.

**Table 4.** Assessment of Transmigration Policy Support Criteria

No.	Subdistrict	Policy Support	Mark	Score
1	Kabaena	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
2	North Kabaena	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
3	South Kabaena	There is, Big Potential	4	1,2
4	West Kabaena	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
5	East Kabaena	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
6	Central Kabaena	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
7	Rumbia	Yes, Small Potential	1	0.3
8	Oleo's eyes	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
9	Kep. Masaloka Raya	Yes, Small Potential	1	0.3
10	Central Rumbia	Yes, Small Potential	1	0.3
11	Rarowatu	Yes, Small Potential	1	0.3
12	North Rarowatu	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
13	Lantari Jaya	There is, Big Potential	4	1,2
14	Usu Eyes	There is, Big Potential	4	1,2
15	East Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
16	North Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
17	South Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
18	Southeast Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
19	Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	3	0.9
20	West Poleang	There is, Big Potential	4	1,2
21	Watch it	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
22	Central Poleang	Yes, Medium Potential	2	0.6
	<b>Bombana Regency</b>			

Source: Analysis Results, 2022

### Potential Area Spatial Indication and Potential Area Delineation



Based on the assessment results for each criterion and variable formulated, each assessment score is added to obtain a total score for each sub-district area. The total score will then be categorized into 3 classifications, namely, the total score range between 1 - 2 is an area with a low level of potential, a total score between 2 - 3 has a medium level of potential, and a total score between 3 - 4 is an area with a high level of potential. Based on the sum of each score from each criterion, the result was that the total score in the high category was West Poleang District, with a total score of 3.38. Meanwhile, the total scores in the medium to high category were Lantari Jaya (2.84), Mata Usu (2.66), and North Poleang (2.78). Other sub-district areas have a total score close to low and in the low category. The results of calculating the total score and potential categories are detailed in the following table:

**Table 5.** Level of Regional Spatial Potential for Transmigration in Bombana Regency

No.	Subdistrict	Total Score	Potential Level
1	Kabaena	1.7	Low
2	North Kabaena	2.28	Currently
3	South Kabaena	2.56	Currently
4	West Kabaena	2.56	Currently
5	East Kabaena	1.78	Low
6	Central Kabaena	2,4	Currently
7	Rumbia	1,2	Low
8	Oleo's eyes	2.46	Low
9	Kep. Masaloka Raya	1,2	Low
10	Central Rumbia	1	Low
11	Rarowatu	1.4	Low
12	North Rarowatu	2,3	Currently
13	Lantari Jaya	2.84	Currently
14	Usu Eyes	2.66	Currently
15	East Poleang	1.96	Currently
16	North Poleang	2.76	Currently
17	South Poleang	1.96	Currently
18	Southeast Poleang	2.38	Currently
19	Poleang	1.96	Low
20	West Poleang	<b>3.38</b>	<b>Tall</b>
21	Watch it	1.92	Low
22	Central Poleang	1.5	Low

Source: Potential Analysis Results, 2022

Based on the sum of each score from each criterion, the result was that the total score in the high category was West Poleang District, with a total score of 3.38. Meanwhile, the total scores in the medium to high category were Lantari Jaya (2.84), Mata Usu (2.66), and North Poleang (2.78). Other sub-district areas have a total score close to low and in the low category. By obtaining an indication of the "regional space" that has the potential for the development of the Transmigration Area and the directions for its development mentioned above, a "regional space" for the development of the Transmigration is then delineated. In creating this regional space, several things were considered, namely:

- a. Limiting area space based on the status of forest areas will make it easier to manage and develop in the future. Areas with the status of Non-Forestry Cultivation Areas (HPK and APL) are potential spaces for realizing Transmigration Areas.
- b. Accommodate transmigration policies and programs that are still/are ongoing and planned to be implemented in the future. Consider regional development plans according to the Regency's RTRW, especially regarding Transmigration development plans.

- c. We have land resource support for developing agricultural production systems based on superior commodities and physical development in Transmigration Areas.
- d. It has the potential to become a unified economic region that can significantly support and develop the district as a new growth center and can encourage regional economic improvement.
- e. The proposed area is free from use by other parties, does not have social problems that hinder growth, and considers the regional government's and local communities' aspirations and business entities' aspirations.

Based on the considerations mentioned above, the results of delineating "regional space" for the development of the Transmigration Area in Bombana Regency were identified as being in 3 (three) potential area locations. The results of the indicative delineation of the potential areas are:

- a. Poleang Potential Area has an area of 18,339.97 hectares in the West Poleang and Poleang Districts.
- b. Rumbia Potential Area has an indicative area of 17,090.24 hectares in the Mataoleo, Southeast Poleang, and East Poleang subdistricts.
- c. Kabaena Potential Area is 23,940.69 hectares in South Kabaena, West Kabaeran, North Kabaena, and Kabaena.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The construction and development of transmigration areas are designed holistically and comprehensively with the Regency RTRW and other regional development policies. The development plan for the Transmigration area relies not only on the construction of new transmigration settlements but also on regional physical and socio-economical integration with existing settlements within the area. Apart from being an effort to create a new economic development area, the Transmigration Area seeks to form a part of the area that will carry out urban functions, namely a New Urban Area as a center for regional orientation and services. In this way, the transmigration area can solve regional problems, namely weak links between villages and cities, backwater areas (hinterlands), and growth centers. So that the urbanization process towards the main district center and even outside the district area can be better controlled and limited.

The study to identify potential transmigration areas was the first step in a series of development planning activities and the realization of Transmigration Areas as a form of implementation of a new paradigm for transmigration management. The regional concept applied in transmigration development aims to create a region capable of becoming a unified regional economic development with strong links with the surrounding region. The potential identification study activity carried out is a macro (regional) review based on the general conditions of the Regency area, which is based on macro scope secondary data, so it does not lead to in-depth elaboration of an area (location). The context of district regional development is an essential object in this potential study, where there are still parts of the district whose growth and development need to be encouraged. This study requires a more comprehensive and detailed in-depth study at the local and regional level, which will be carried out in subsequent Transmigration Area planning activities.

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