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ARTICLE

ANALYSIS OF TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM IMPACT ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN DISCRETE AIMAS SORONG REGENCY

Endang Abubakar[1)*]& La Ibal[2)], Murni[3)]
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong, Indonesia[1)]
Email: endang@um-sorong.ac.id[1)]*

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Abstract

Through the transmigration program, it is hoped that mutually beneficial cooperation will be created between the transmigrant community and local communities around the transmigration settlement locations. The aim of this research is to analyze the impact of the transmigration program on improving the community economy in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. This research uses quantitative research methods. Data analysis in this research is a normality test, reliability and validity test, and simple regression analysis. The research results show that the influence of transmigrants is 77.4% on improving the community's economy, while 23.6% is influenced by other factors not examined in this research. The Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement. The regression coefficient value for the Transmigrant variable is 0.100, which indicates that the Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement. Through simple linear regression analysis, it turns out that the relationship that occurs is a positive influence relationship. Through analysis of the coefficient of determination, it turns out that transmigration has an effect of 59.9% because transmigration has a good effect on the socio-economic life of the community in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. It can be concluded that the community's economy can be improved through the transmigration program.

Keywords: Economic Improvement, Impact, Transmigration.

A. INTRODUCTION

To support the success of the government's transmigration program, effective public policy implementation is needed. Policy implementation is an important stage in the public policy process, because policies or programs must be implemented in order to achieve the desired impact or goal (Roring et al., 2021).

Research shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between socio-economic conditions and the implementation of public policies in the transmigration program. The implementation of transmigration aims to improve welfare, community participation, equitable regional development, and strengthen national unity and integrity. This is done through population distribution that is balanced with natural carrying capacity, environmental capacity and community customs. (Ferenanda et al., 2023).

One of the transmigration destination areas in Indonesia is Aimas District in Sorong Regency, which is located in Southwest Papua Province. This district developed into a settlement

after the local government designated it as a transmigration area in 2002 and began placing transmigrants in 2009.

Through the transmigration program, it is hoped that mutually beneficial cooperation will be formed between the transmigrant community and local communities around transmigrant settlements, especially outside Java, so that it can improve the standard of living of the surrounding community. This program also aims to strengthen social and economic integration, advance regional development, and create new opportunities to improve shared prosperity (Zuriah et al., 2023 ; Wulandara et al., 2022).

Social carrying capacity refers to the number of people who can live in an area without causing social tension. In the implementation of transmigration, social clashes or conflicts, such as cultural clashes between native people and immigrants, are often unavoidable. Some problems that are still unresolved include varying rates of economic development in various regions, increasing the welfare of economically weak groups, fostering cooperatives, increasing food production, transmigration, housing, and various other social problems. (Maulana et al., 2019 ; Norsidi et al., 2023).

Through the transmigration program, it is hoped that mutually beneficial cooperation will be created between the transmigrant community and local communities around the transmigration settlement locations. This program also aims to increase population and workforce distribution. It is also hoped that this collaboration can encourage local communities to adopt the permanent agricultural system implemented by transmigrant communities (Ibal et al., 2023).

From the results of previous research conducted by (Zainuddin, 2019), "Analysis of Socioeconomic Conditions on Migration Out of the Working Class" based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis shows that income per capita and labor force have a positive influence on migration, while the level of education has a negative influence. The significant variables are per capita income and education level, while the labor force variable is not significant. The R-Square (R^2) value obtained from the regression is 0.766, which indicates that 76.6% of the variability in migration can be explained by three independent variables: per capita income, education level, and labor force. The remainder, amounting to 24.4%, is explained by other variables not included in this study. It can be concluded that apart from education and the workforce, the economic life of the community can also be improved through the transmigration program. This is what prompted the author to find out the extent of this influence so the title was chosen, namely "Analysis of the Impact of the Transmigration Program on Improving the Community's Economy in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency."

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Law no. 29 of 2009 concerning transmigration, the transmigration program has long focused on people from the island of Java, the majority of whom consist of the Javanese tribe. Considering that the population density on the island of Java is much higher compared to other islands in Indonesia, it is not surprising that the transmigration program has always been directed from the island of Java to other islands such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and others. (Vania, 2021) ; (Riady & Nida, 2020).

Areas whose livelihoods come from agriculture and plantations benefit from work programs carried out by transmigrants, including entrepreneurship (Maruwae & Ardiansyah, 2020). Entrepreneurship programs in transmigration create job opportunities for local communities. Transmigrants who have craft skills from their home areas apply these skills in new areas (Irawan, 2023). The government provides capital to transmigrants to run various businesses, such

as organic farming and processed products, which utilize local natural resources and open up greater employment opportunities for local communities (Mujianto et. all, 2019). The transmigration program supports the success of national development, in line with development policies since the New Order era. Apart from reducing population density, transmigration expands employment opportunities, advances regional development, fosters national unity and unity, and strengthens national resilience (Sukarno et al., 2023).

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out for 2 months, namely May - June 2024 at the Aimas Discrete, Sorong Regency. This research aims to determine the impact of the transmigration program on improving the community's economy in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. This research uses quantitative research methods. The population in this study was the entire community and transmigrants in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. The number of samples taken from this research was 100 people who had an impact on economic improvement due to transmigrants.

Data analysis in this research is normality test, reliability and validity test, and simple regression analysis. Regression analysis is an approach used to test the relationship between a dependent variable and one or two independent variables. Regression analysis is used to calculate the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable (X) on (Y) (Padilah & Adam, 2019). The calculation method is by using the following formula:

$\hat{Y} = a + bx$

$\hat{Y}$ = Dependent variable (predicted value)

X = Independent variable

a = Constant (Y' value when X = 0

b = Regression coefficient (value of increase or decrease)

The results of regression analysis can also be used to test hypotheses that have been proposed previously. The basis for decision making is (Zainuddin, 2019):

a. If the P value (sig) ≥ 0.05 then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected
b. If the P value (sig) ≤ 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Normality Test Results

The normality test aims to determine whether the data from each variable is normally distributed or not. The formula used is the Kolmogorov Smirnov formula in the SPSS program. If the value is less than the specified significance level of 5% then the data is not normally distributed, conversely if the Asymp.Sig value ≥ 5% then the data is normally distributed. The results of the normality test are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Normality Test Results of the Effect of Transmigration on Economic Improvement

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.02321096
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.095

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
	Positive	.095
	Negative	-.062
Test Statistic		.095
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.066[c]

Source: Analysis Results, 2024

Based on Table 1 above, it can be explained that the significant value of 0.66 is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data above is normally distributed.

Validity and Reliability Test Results

Valid means that the instrument used can measure what it wants to measure. The validity used in this research (content validity) describes the suitability of a data measurer to what will be measured. Usually used by calculating the correlation between each instrument item score and the total score.

In carrying out validity testing, a measuring instrument is used in the form of a computer program, namely SPSS for Windows version 21, and if a measuring instrument in the form of a computer program is significant between item scores on the total score, then the scoring instrument is said to be valid or compare the data results with a table, namely if the data is greater than the table then the katakana is valid. The validity test will be explained in Table 2.

Table 2. Transmigrant Validity Test Results

No	*Statement*	*R Value Calculate*	*R Valeu Table*	*Information*
1	Statement 1	0,383	0,195	Valid
2	Statement 2	0,287	0,195	Valid
3	Statement 3	0,366	0,195	Valid
4	Statement 4	0,429	0,195	Valid
5	Statement 5	0,428	0,195	Valid
6	Statement 6	0,382	0,195	Valid
7	Statement 7	0,540	0,195	Valid
8	Statement 8	0,508	0,195	Valid
9	Statement 9	0,513	0,195	Valid
10	Statement 10	0,437	0,195	Valid
11	Statement 11	0,451	0,195	Valid
12	Statement 12	0,492	0,195	Valid
13	Statement 13	0,581	0,195	Valid
14	Statement 14	0,489	0,195	Valid
15	Statement 15	0,538	0,195	Valid

Source: Analysis Results, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be explained that the questionnaire's 15 statements are all valid. From these results it can be concluded that the questionnaire distributed to respondents was declared valid and could be continued with other analytical tools. In Table 3, it can be explained that the questionnaire contains 20 statements, there is 1 statement that is invalid, namely

statement 8. From these results it can be concluded that the questionnaire distributed to respondents is declared valid and can be continued with other analytical tools.

Table 3. Validity Test Results for Economic Improvement

No	*Statement*	*R Value Calculate*	*R Value Table*	*Information*
1	Statement 1	0,346	0,195	Valid
2	Statement 2	0,246	0,195	Valid
3	Statement 3	0,606	0,195	Valid
4	Statement 4	0,565	0,195	Valid
5	Statement 5	0,771	0,195	Valid
6	Statement 6	0,320	0,195	Valid
7	Statement 7	0,313	0,195	Valid
8	Statement 8	0,189	0,195	InValid
9	Statement 9	0,327	0,195	Valid
10	Statement 10	0,745	0,195	Valid
11	Statement 11	0,340	0,195	Valid
12	Statement 12	0,401	0,195	Valid
13	Statement 13	0,435	0,195	Valid
14	Statement 14	0,248	0,195	Valid
15	Statement 15	0,406	0,195	Valid
16	Statement 16	0,369	0,195	Valid
17	Statement 17	0,398	0,195	Valid
18	Statement 18	0,763	0,195	Valid
19	Statement 19	0,294	0,195	Valid
20	Statement 20	0,711	0,195	Valid

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

The reliability test is intended to determine the extent to which the measurement results remain consistent, if two or more measurements are carried out on the same symptom using the same measuring instrument.

An instrument is said to be reliable if a person's answer to a question is consistent or stable over time and a variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.60. Based on the reliability test of the transmigrant variable, it has a reliable value of 0.727 and the reliability test of the Economic Improvement variable has a reliable value of 0.784, meaning that the transmigrant variable is said to be reliable because it has a Cronbach's Alpa value greater than 0.60.

Linear Regression Analysis

a. Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is a high correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. The multicollinearity assumption states that the independent variables must be free from high correlation between the independent variables.

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The relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable will be disrupted if there is a high correlation between the independent variables. This results in the regression model obtained being invalid. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results of the Effect of Transmigrants on Community Economic Improvement

Model		*Unstandardized Coefficients*		*Standardized Coefficients*	*t*	*Sig.*	*Collinearity Statistics*	
		B	*Std. Error*	*Beta*			*Tolerance*	*VIF*
1	(Constant)	11.675	3.418		3.415	.001		
	Transmigration	.863	.071	.774	12.105	.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Analysis Results, 2024

Based on Table 4, it can be explained that the tolerance value of 1,000 is greater than 0.10 and the VIF value of 1,000 is smaller than 10.00, so it can be concluded that multicollinearity does not occur.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

This test basically aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. Heteroscedasticity test results can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results of the Effect of Transmigrants on Community Economic Improvement

Model		*Unstandardized Coefficients*		*Standardized Coefficients*	*t*	*Sig.*	*Collinearity Statistics*	
		B	*Std. Error*	*Beta*			*Tolerance*	*VIF*
1	(Constant)	11.675	3.418		3.415	.001		
	Transmigration	.863	.071	.774	12.105	.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the data because the significance value of 0.465 is greater than 0.05.

c. Hypothesis Test Results

A simple regression test is used to find out whether the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. In this case, researchers want to see how much influence transmigrants have on the residents of the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. The results of the simple regression test can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Simple Regression Test Results on the Effect of Transmigrants on Community Economic Improvement

Model		*Unstandardized Coefficients*		*Standardized Coefficients*	*t*	*Sig.*	*Collinearity Statistics*	
		B	*Std. Error*	*Beta*			*Tolerance*	*VIF*
1	(Constant)	11.675	3.418		3.415	.001		
	Transmigratiom	.863	.071	.774	12.105	.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

Based on Table 6, the following simple regression results are obtained:

Y = 11.675 + 0.863X

Based on the equation above, a constant value is obtained of 11.675, which means that if transmigration (X) has a fixed value, then the increase in the community's economy (Y) is worth 11.675. Meanwhile, the transmigrant variable (X) has a value of 0.863 and the significance level of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, which means that transmigration has a significant positive effect. So the hypothesis that transmigration has a positive and significant effect is accepted.

Table 7. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test on the Effect of Transmigrants on Community Economic Improvement

Model	*R*	*R Square*	*Adjusted R Square*	*Std. Error of the Estimate*
1	.774[a]	.599	.595	3.03860

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

Based on Table 7, it can be explained that the influence of transmigrants is 77.4% on improving the community's economy, while 23.6% is influenced by other factors not examined in this research..

Table 8. F Test Results of the Effect of Transmigrants on Community Economic Improvement

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
1	Regression	1352.949	1	1352.949	146.533	.000[b]
	Residual	904.841	98	9.233		
	Total	2257.790	99			

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

Based on Table 8 above, the calculated f value is 1,481 with a significance level of 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the regression model with the Transmigration variable can be used to predict community economic improvement.

Table 9. Results of the t test on the influence of transmigrants on improving the community's economy

Model		*Unstandardized Coefficients*		*Standardized Coefficients*	*t*	*Sig.*	*Collinearity Statistics*	
		B	*Std. Error*	*Beta*			*Tolerance*	*VIF*
1	(Constant)	11.675	3.418		3.415	.001		
	Transmigration	.863	.071	.774	12.105	.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Analysis Result, 2024

The t test results in Table 9 explain that the significant value of transmigration is 0.041, which is smaller than 0.05, while the calculated t is 0.693. So it can be concluded that the Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement. The regression coefficient

value for the Transmigrant variable is 0.100, which indicates that the Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement.

Based on the results of research using simple regression analysis, it was found that transmigration had a significant positive impact on improving the economy of local residents in Aimas District, Sorong Regency. The arrival of transmigrants to Aimas District has increased the income of local residents, especially through various programs implemented such as the development of transmigration infrastructure, business package assistance for transmigrated residents, the formation of small and medium enterprises (UKM), the formation of farmer groups (gapoktan), and the provision of business capital for the sector. livestock and agriculture. These programs are complemented by education for transmigrants, which opens up wider job opportunities for the local community.

From the results of previous research conducted by Zainuddin (2019), "Analysis of Socioeconomic Conditions on Migration Out of the Working Class" based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis shows that income per capita and labor force have a positive influence on migration, while the level of education has a negative influence. The significant variables are per capita income and education level, while the labor force variable is not significant. The R-Square (R^2) value obtained from the regression is 0.766, which indicates that 76.6% of the variability in migration can be explained by three independent variables: per capita income, education level, and labor force. The remainder, amounting to 24.4%, is explained by other variables not included in this study. It can be concluded that apart from education and the workforce, the socio-economic life of the community can also be improved through the transmigration program.

Through simple linear regression analysis, it turns out that the relationship that occurs is a positive influence relationship. Through analysis of the coefficient of determination, it turns out that transmigration has an effect of 59.9% because transmigration has a good effect on the socio-economic life of the community in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. It can be concluded that the community's economy can be improved through the transmigration program.

The aim of the transmigration program is to overcome the impact of population density, expand the distribution of the population evenly, and improve community welfare. This program also aims to reduce poverty levels in Indonesia by providing land and job opportunities to underprivileged transmigrants. In addition, the Indonesian government benefits from this program because transmigration helps in managing natural resources in areas that have relatively small populations.

The ultimate goal of transmigration is to facilitate unity between the various ethnic groups in Indonesia, in line with the government's goal of strengthening Indonesia's national identity. Through interactions between transmigrants and local residents in the transmigration destination areas, it is hoped that they will get to know each other. With this closeness, opportunities open up for the formation of cooperation between the two groups, which can play an important role in strengthening social integration.

The transmigration program provides many benefits for transmigrants, including the provision of land and allowances such as housing, living costs and transportation. Apart from that, local communities in the transmigration area also experience the benefits of this program. Research shows that the economy of the people in Aimas District, Sorong Regency, has experienced a significant increase through the transmigration program launched by the government. Therefore, this condition should be maintained and improved further. The

government needs to continue implementing the transmigration program to achieve population equality and improve the socio-economic welfare of the community.

E. CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this research is that the influence of transmigrants is 77.4% on improving the community's economy, while 23.6% is influenced by other factors not examined in this research. The Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement. The regression coefficient value for the Transmigrant variable is 0.100, which indicates that the Transmigrant variable has a positive effect on economic improvement. Through simple linear regression analysis, it turns out that the relationship that occurs is a positive influence relationship. Through analysis of the coefficient of determination, it turns out that transmigration has an effect of 59.9% because transmigration has a good effect on the socio-economic life of the community in the Aimas District, Sorong Regency. It can be concluded that the community's economy can be improved through the transmigration program.

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