

Implementation of the Transpolitan Program on Labor Absorption in Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province

Herlin Rahma Fauzia^{1*}, Muhammad Hanri²

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: herlinrf@gmail.com

*Correspondence

ABSTRACT

Keywords: village-owned enterprise; transposition; employment.

Transposition is a government program to revitalize transmigration areas with a new paradigm. One indicator of Transpolitan's success in the economic dimension is that it can optimize the role of BUMDes as a legal entity that can manage village assets, where the BUMDes workforce absorption rate is the clearest indicator for assessing BUMDe's performance. Based on the results of research conducted quantitatively, it was concluded that the internal variables: transportation, population number of people, rural markets, credit facilities, retail trade, and tourist attractions have a significant influence on the workforce of BUMDes. However, partially the Transpolitan variable does not have a significant effect on the absorption of BUMDes workforce in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Transposition does not have enough of an impact because it is felt that this program has not been massively socialized to the community so it has not aroused people's interest in transmigrating to the Mutiara Area, Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.



Introduction

(Sukarno, Siregar, & Yustina, 2023) explained that basically, transposition is a program to change the old paradigm of transmigration by making changes to regional spatial planning, management, human resources, and livelihoods. In the spatial dimension, Transpolitan is trying to improve the spatial concept of the previous transmigration area, namely settlements that are far between houses and partially built infrastructure, which causes the mobility of residents to carry out social activities and get basic services hampered (Sudarsono, Dwimawanti, & Fauziah, 2023) . The spatial layout of the area that adopts Transpolitan will place transmigrant settlements in the center of the area so that transmigrant residents will feel at home and carry out economic, social, and cultural activities more comfortably (Sadali & Rosewidiadari, 2020).

The management of transmigration areas with Transpolitan involves 5 (five) stakeholders, namely the community, government, companies/private sectors, academics,

and the media to work on transmigration areas. Unlike before, where the development of transmigration areas only depends on the role of the central and regional governments. That way, the acceleration of development will be achieved because all parties play an important role. A problem that always recurs from the transmigration program is that transmigrants do not feel at home living overseas because of the limited knowledge and skills to cultivate the land that has been provided by the government. In contrast to the old concept, Transpolitan prioritizes the development of quality human resources with good educational backgrounds, work skills, and understanding of information technology. Quality human resources are needed because with the Transpolitan concept, there will be many livelihoods created not only in the agricultural sector like the previous transmigration program. Transmigrants are encouraged to be able to develop a creative economy by utilizing natural resources (SDA) in the region (Rizkia, Priadana, & Santoso, 2023).

From the beginning of the implementation of the transmigration program, the main target is to open more jobs for residents on the island of Java who have not yet worked due to the high competition for jobs. According to data from the Population Distribution Arrangement System in the Transmigration Area, as many as 13,396 heads of families or 50,856 people have transmigrated from 2015 to 2024. This number shows the high number of job opportunities with transmigration. Transposition as a program to revitalize the Transmigration Area according to (Jumiatun & Setyaningsih, 2023) has a greater opportunity to attract the interest of Indonesian residents to migrate and get better job opportunities .

This research was carried out to examine the impact of the Transpolitan program implemented in Muna Regency on the absorption of labor, especially those working in Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Muna Regency. The variable of labor absorption in BUMDes was chosen because of the research of Ramadan, Ribawanto, and Suwondo (2013) BUMDes is an economic institution at the smallest government level, namely a village that should be able to move the wheels of the village economy. After all, it has access to manage village assets to develop village potential (Miyanti, Rini, & Luthfi, 2017).

The multiplier effect is a terminology in economics that explains the impact of economic growth and development due to changes in investment variables, government expenditures, and economic conditions. The multiplier number is used to determine the development gap that may occur between regions. (Syahza, 2012) explained that disadvantaged villages are located in areas with low population density so their potential to develop is hampered due to the small population so community activities are less dynamic.

Method

This study uses secondary data. Secondary data is a source of data that is obtained indirectly, one of which is through documents. Secondary data is sourced from books, theses, and journals related to the research being carried out (Noor, 2011). Data in the

form of 121 villages in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, and their potentials were obtained from village potential data (podes) issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data of 29 villages included in the Transpolitan program was collected from the data of the Integrated Map Information System of the Transmigration Area. Data related to the number of workers in BUMDes in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province was obtained from data published by the Village Development and Information Agency, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration.

Results and Discussion

Econometrics model

$$TK \text{ BUMDes} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Trans} + \beta_2 \text{PPL} + \beta_3 \text{PD} + \beta_4 \text{FK} + \beta_5 \text{PR} + \beta_6 \text{TW}$$

Information:

γ = BUMDes Workforce

x1 = Transpolitan

x2 = Population Number of People

x3 = Village Market

x4 = Credit Facility

x5 = Pedagan Retail

x6 = Tourist Attractions

Variable	Description	Unit
BUMDes Kindergarten	Number of workers in BUMDes in Muna Regency	Number of people
$\beta_1 \text{Trans}$	Village status with the Transpolitan program	1 = ada program transpolitan 0 = no transpolitan program
$\beta_2 \text{PPL}$	Population in Muna Regency	Number of people
$\beta_3 \text{PD}$	Village market	1 = There is a village market program 0 = no village market
$\beta_4 \text{FK}$	Credit facilities from banks or non-bank financial institutions	1 = There is a credit facility 0 = no credit facility
$\beta_5 \text{PR}$	Retail traders (supermarkets/stores)	1 = There is a retail merchant 0 = no retail merchants

b6TW	Tourist Attractions	1 = There are tourist attractions
		0 = no tourist attractions

Regression results with OLS

$$\gamma = 3,177 + 0,377x_1 + 0,185x_2 + 0,563x_3 + 1,471x_4 + 0,939x_5 + 4,051x_6$$

The value of 3.177 is a constant or variable state of BUMDes' workforce that has not been influenced by other variables, namely transposition (X1), population number of people (X2), village market (X3), credit facilities (X4), retail traders (X5), and tourist attractions (X6). The value shows a positive influence which means that if there is no independent variable, the value of the BUMDes workforce is 3,177.

1. Transpolitan (X1) has a regression coefficient value of 0.377, showing that the transposition variable has a positive influence, namely if there is 1 (one) region implementing transposition, it will affect the absorption of labor in BUMDes by 0.377
2. The population of the number of people (X2) has a regression coefficient value of 0.185, showing that every addition of people in the population will have a positive influence on the absorption of BUMDes labor force of 0.185.
3. The Village Market (X3) has a regression coefficient value of 0.563, showing that the existence of the village market variable has a positive influence on the absorption of BUMDes labor of 0.507.
4. The credit facility (X4) has a regression coefficient value of 1.471, meaning that the existence of 1 (one) credit facility affects the absorption of BUMDes labor of 1.471.
5. Retail traders (X5) have a regression coefficient value of 0.939, showing that the retail trader variable has a positive influence on the BUMDes workforce. This means that the existence of retail traders will affect the absorption of BUMDes labor by 0.939.
6. Tourist attractions (X6) have a regression coefficient value of 4.051, so it can be interpreted that tourist attractions will affect the absorption of BUMDes labor by 4.05.

Discussions about Transpolitan began in 2019 when the concept of Transpolitan was introduced. The concept of transposition in Indonesia includes the application of science and technology-based Transmigration, the development of superior products in rural areas, and stakeholder cooperation in Pentahelix. The acceleration of development in Indonesia is carried out through region-based development. According to (Hafizzanovian, Oktariana, Apriansyah, & Yuniza, 2021), Transpolitan in Indonesia has opportunities to be developed. Transposition is an interesting variable to be researched because public interest in transmigration is still very large. According to data from the Population Distribution Arrangement System in Transmigration Areas, the statistics of the population that transmigrated by age group were dominated by residents with productive age, namely 5% were transmigrants in the age group of late adolescence (17-25 years old), 23.3% were transmigrants in the age group of early adulthood (26-35 years) and 29.5% were transmigrants in the age group of late adulthood (36-45 years old).

The concept of the Transpolitan program which focuses on the participation of various stakeholders by utilizing advances in information technology in processing the region's superior potential for community welfare is the purpose of establishing BUMDes as mandated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises. It is explained that BUMDes is a legal entity established by the village and/or together with the villages to manage the business, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or provide other types of businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community. (Harjanti, 2021) revealed in their research that BUMDes play an important role in the village economy and reduce the unemployment rate in the village (Ningsih & Najamuddin, 2021).

In this study, unfortunately, Transpolitan as a new paradigm in the development of transmigration areas has not had a significant effect on the performance of BUMDes, especially in terms of labor absorption. Other factors are still more influential than Transpolitan as a variable, but it is possible that if the Transpolitan grand design is carried out well, especially in terms of promotion through the media, more people will transmigrate so that the workforce is absorbed more, especially in BUMDes which is a village business unit that was established inclusively for the village community itself.

Conclusion

Transposition is a government program to revitalize the transmigration area with a new paradigm. Transposition was made with a grand design involving the government, the community, entrepreneurs/the private sector, academics, and the media (Pentahelix) so that transmigrant residents get a better life because the environment where they live has been prepared in such a way. One of the indicators of Transpolitan's success in the economic dimension is to be able to optimize the role of BUMDes as a legal entity that can manage village assets, where the employment rate of BUMDes is the clearest indicator to assess the performance of BUMDes.

Based on the results of the research conducted quantitatively, it was concluded that the independent variables: transpolitan, population of people, village markets, credit facilities, retail vendors, and tourist attractions have a significant effect on the workforce of BUMDes (Y). This statement is supported by the results of the determination coefficient analysis, where the independent variable influences 25% contribution to the BUMDes workforce.

However, partially the Transpolitan variable and the village market did not have a significant effect on the absorption of labor in BUMdes in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Transposition is not enough to feel the impact because this program has not been massively socialized to the community so it has not aroused people's interest in transmigrating to the Mutiara Area, Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Bibliography

- Hafizzanovian, Hafizzanovian, Oktariana, Desi, Apriansyah, Muhammad Ali, & Yuniza, Yuniza. (2021). peluang terjadinya immunization stress-related response (isrr) selama program vaksinasi covid-19. *Jurnal Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan: Publikasi Ilmiah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sriwijaya*, 8(3), 211–222.
- Harjanti, Diah Trismi. (2021). Kontribusi Badan Usaha Milik Desa dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Pengangguran pada Penduduk Usia Kerja. *Geodika: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Dan Pendidikan Geografi*, 5(1), 103–111.
- Jumiatur, Jumiatur, & Setyaningsih, Pujiati. (2023). Konsumsi Makanan Bergizi Dalam Pencegahan Stunting Terhadap Kadar Hemoglobin Dan LILA Pada Remaja. *Midwifery Journal*, 3(4), 222–226.
- Miyanti, Cyrli Yunita, Rini, Hartati Sulisty, & Luthfi, Asma. (2017). *Konflik Dalam Relasi Sosial Masyarakat Jawa Dan Lampung Di Wilayah Transmigrasi (Studi Kasus di Desa Bandar Agung Kecamatan Bandar Sribhawono Kabupaten Lampung Timur)*.
- Ningsih, Rinjani Vira, & Najamuddin, Najamuddin. (2021). Pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi dalam rangka meningkatkan pembangunan pada dinas transmigrasi dan tenaga kerja. *Journal of Social and Policy Issues*, 116–121.
- Noor, Juliansyah. (2011). Metodologi penelitian. *Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group*.
- Rizkia, Syiffa Putri, Priadana, H. M. Sidik, & Santoso, Neni M. (2023). *ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENYERAPAN TENAGA KERJA SEKTOR INDUSTRI PENGOLAHAN DI KABUPATEN/KOTA PROVINSI JAWA BARAT TAHUN 2018-2020*. Universitas Pasundan Bandung.
- Sadali, Mohammad Isnaini, & Rosewidiadari, Ersya Latifa. (2020). *Aplikasi Analisis Keruangan dalam Kebijakan Menghadapi Covid-19 Di Indonesia*.
- Sudarsono, Faizaldi Ichsan, Dwimawanti, Ida Hayu, & Fauziah, Luluk. (2023). Transpolitan: Development Strategy For The Pearl Transmigration Area. *Ganaya: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 6(4), 1030–1043.
- Sukarno, Taufan Daniarta, Siregar, Nurul Aldha Mauliddina, & Yustina, Farida. (2023). Transpolitan: Kebijakan Pembangunan Transmigrasi Masa Depan. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik*, 14(1), 1–12.
- Syahza, Almasdi. (2012). Potensi Pengembangan Industri Kelapa Sawit. *Hasil Penelitian MP3EI Universitas Riau*.