Transpolitan: Development Strategy For The Pearl Transmigration Area

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Abstract
This study aims to identify transmigration area development plans, analyze transmigration area development models, and analyze transmigration area development strategies that are effectively implemented in the Mutiara Area of Muna Regency so that they are sustainable. This study uses a qualitative research approach, which is carried out with a combination of literature studies and secondary data collection. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which provides a description that is descriptive in nature and is explained deductively. The analysis technique used in this study uses data analysis techniques (content analysis) and SWOT analysis. From the results of this analysis, several recommendations can be made, namely the need to determine the Mutiara transmigration area in Muna Regency, which will become the basis for the development of transmigration areas in the Muna Regency area. In addition to responding to existing problems, it is necessary to design a grand design for the development of transmigration areas and periodic development plans for the implementation of transmigration area development strategies in the Muna Regency area. The ideal solution to minimize problems in the future development of transmigration areas is Green Transpolitan, which puts forward the Pentahelix partnership concept, which has been developed into a model for transmigration area development. Identification and formulation of strategies for the development of transmigration areas in the Mutiara Area of Muna Regency were carried out using a SWOT analysis, which was explained in the findings.

Keywords: Transpolitan; Regional Development; Pearl Area

Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi rencana pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi, menganalisis model pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi, dan menganalisis strategi pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi yang efektif diterapkan di Kawasan Mutiara Kabupaten Muna agar berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif, yang dilakukan dengan kombinasi studi literatur dan pengumpulan data sekunder. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, yaitu memberikan gambaran yang bersifat deskriptif dan dijelaskan secara deduktif. Teknik analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis data (content analysis) dan analisis SWOT. Dari hasil analisis tersebut, maka dapat dikemukakan beberapa rekomendasi yaitu perlunya penetapan kawasan transmigrasi Mutiara di Kabupaten Muna yang akan menjadi dasar pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi di wilayah Kabupaten Muna. Selain itu untuk menjawab permasalahan yang ada, perlu dirancang grand design pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi dan rencana pembangunan berkala untuk implementasi strategi pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi di wilayah Kabupaten Muna. Solusi ideal untuk meminimalisir permasalahan dalam pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi ke depan adalah Green Transpolitan yang mengedepankan konsep kemitraan Pentahelix yang telah dikembangkan menjadi sebuah model pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi.

Identifikasi dan perumusan strategi pengembangan kawasan transmigrasi di Kawasan Mutiara Kabupaten Muna dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis SWOT, yang dijelaskan dalam hasil temuan.

Kata Kunci: Transpolitan; Pengembangan Wilayah; Kawasan Mutiara

Introduction

Transmigration has a long history in Indonesia. In 2022, the transmigration program will have been in place for 72 years since it was first held in 1950. Since then, the transmigration program has encouraged the formation of 1,529 definitive villages, 454 sub-districts, 113 regency capitals, and 2 provincial capitals. Throughout that span, it was recorded that there were at least 2.2 million heads of families who participated in the transmigration program and had been placed in new settlements. The target until the end of the period is the realization of 7 areas with competitive development levels, 12 developing areas, and 33 independent areas.

The old pattern of transmigration, which was seen as simply moving residents to manage land in a new place, must be changed. The government is now continuing to develop new methods as well as changing the old perception by ensuring that transmigrant workers are more empowered with technology-based management formulas and modern management. The implementation of transmigration aims to improve the welfare of transmigrant families and the surrounding community, increase and equalize regional development, and strengthen national unity and integrity. Therefore, in line with the demands for changes in progress in the field of information technology, which also have an impact on the dynamics of the people's economy, the concept of transnational was initiated several years ago.

Preparation of transpolitan policies in the Draft Government Regulation concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Law Number 15 of 1997 concerning Transmigration as amended by Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 1997 concerning Transmigration on a hybrid basis Transpolitan is a transmigration area development model that is oriented toward or encourages the growth of new areas or existing areas that are formed from integrated settlement units based on agriculture and non-agriculture that have superior innovative product businesses collaboratively as a result of the implementation of science, technology, and digital information to guarantee a prosperous and competitive society.

This transnational policy will be one of the content materials that is part of the Draft Government Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of the Law, which is a revision of Law Number 15 of 1997 concerning transmigration. Along with the passage of time, the changing of generations, and the development of science and technology, transmigration organizations are also required to continue to carry out transformations in their daily activities. To support this transformation, Transmigration 4.0, or Transpolitan, has been introduced as a new paradigm in the implementation of transmigration in Indonesia. Transmigration is no longer just to answer the problem of population distribution; it must also be able to answer the question of equitable growth based on regional development, which is supported by information technology.

One of the areas in Indonesia that has implemented a transmigration program is Muna Regency (Ridayat et al., 2021). Muna Regency is located in the Southeast Sulawesi region, which has the potential for agricultural natural resources such as lowland and upland rice (Sakir et al., 2021). Muna Regency has potential in the plantation sector, namely in secondary crops like coconut, cashew, and cocoa (Harudu, 2023). Based on the Decree of the Ministry of Villages No. 104/2017 concerning the establishment of a

transmigration area, it stipulates that the Mutiara Transmigration Area, Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, is a transmigration area. The determination of the transmigration area in Muna Regency was also based on the Regent's Proposal Letter No. 475.1/74 dated January 23, 2017, Muna Regency Regent Decree No. 22 of 2017, Technical Recommendation from Bappeda Muna Regency No. 213/050/XII/2016, and the Recommendation of the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Province No. 275.1/2288 dated March 23, 2017. The designation of Muna Regency as a transmigration area is supported by the following data:

Decree Of Minister of Villages, Development of Undeveloped Areas, And Transmigration Number 104 Of 2017 Concerning Determination Of Transmigration Areas Transmigration Area Profile

Name Of Area : Mutiara (Map Attached) District : Muna

Province : Southeast Sulawesi

Supporting Documents for Determination of Transmigration Areas:

1. Proposal Letter from the Regent of Muna Regency to the Minister of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration and the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Province regarding the Proposal for the Determination of Transmigration Areas Number 475.1/74 Dated January 23, 2017
2. Decree of the Regent of Muna Regency regarding the Planning Area for Prospective Areas Transmigration Number 22 of 2017 Dated January 4 2017
3. Technical recommendation from Bappeda of Muna Regency that the proposed Transmigration Area has been synchronized with District Spatial Planning Number 213/050/XII/2016 Dated 20 December 2016
4. Recommendation of the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Province for Proposal Determination Transmigration Area Number 475.1/2288 Dated March 13 2017

Muna District, which is in the province of Southeast Sulawesi, implemented the transmigration program for the first time in the area in 2004 and 2005 with a total of 200 households. In 2011 and 2012, there were 200 transmigrant families. In 2013 and 2016, there were 150 immigrant families. In 2018, there were 40 transmigrant families. (https://ditjenpkp2trans.kemendesa.go.id/resources/files/8d75f9b085b6e3b0e55b54826a 68e712.pdf). The implementation of the program made a note that when transmigrants were first settled in transmigration locations, there were 34 underdeveloped villages, 2 very underdeveloped villages, and 2 developing villages. The transmigration locations in Muna Regency are divided into 4 areas: 1 new urban area (KPB) and 3 development area units (SKP). The total available land is 30,578.00 ha (Ministry of Village No. 104 of 2017) in the form of plantations and agricultural potential, with 5,429 households. (sipukat.kemendesa.go.id, 2022). In 2017, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration decided that Muna District would be a transmigration area whose future discourse would be a technology-based transmigration development area.

The transmigration area in Muna Regency has 3 development area units (SKP). The potential for transmigration community development at SKP A Mutiara includes: a) business land that is classified as fertile; b) there are superior commodities that have been developed so far (corn and rice); c) there are springs with a fairly large discharge; d) the socio-economic preferences of the community are farming and gardening; e) location transmigration is close to the district capital; f) the availability of government institutions and community institutions (Farmers Group, PKK, Ta'lim Assembly, Karang Taruna); and g) product market share is relatively easy (in the district capital and provincial capital). (http://transpolitan.id/2020/08/07/trans-science-technopark-branding-baru-trasnmigration-masa-depan/) This can encourage the transmigration program to be

carried out again in Muna Regency by revitalizing the transmigration area from its previous condition and making it a better and more productive transmigration area. With the revitalization of the transmigration area, it is hoped that a new economic growth center will be built in order to improve the welfare of its people. Therefore, a reliable transmigration area development plan with a transmigration area development model that is in accordance with an effective and efficient technology-based transmigration area development strategy is needed. Efforts to implement a new transmigration paradigm require intention and sincerity in transmigration transformation, not just for the purpose of economic equality and building the character of one nation, one homeland. Regional development with the transmigration development scheme begins with the planning of transmigration areas, the construction of settlement units, the development of transmigration areas, the construction of new urban areas (KPB), and the development of transnational areas.

Based on the results of research by Fatmawaty et al. (2018) who conducted research on the development of minapolitan areas, it shows that the development of minapolitan areas is largely determined by the development of superior commodities in each Minapolitan area. Determination of superior commodities is very useful in determining development priorities in an area that must be structured in a clear planning system. In order for this development to be right on target, it is necessary to direct strategies in the development of superior commodities including improving cross-sector coordination, increasing socialization and promotion, increasing human resources and institutions, appropriate technology and building minapolitan physical facilities.

The results of Daim (2020) research explain that the development of transmigration areas needs to be carried out on an area-based basis. The ideal solution to minimize problems in the development of transmigration areas in border areas in the future is Green Transpolitan which prioritizes the concept of Pentahelix partnership developed into a model of transmigration area development. This article aims to identify transmigration area development plans, analyze transmigration area development models, and analyze transmigration area development strategies implemented in the Mutiara Area as a pilot project for transpolitan model development.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative research approach, which is carried out with a combination of literature studies and secondary data collection. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which provides a description that is descriptive in nature and is explained deductively. Data collection techniques were examined by reviewing documents and information from electronic media. There are four documents reviewed, namely: (1) the Strategy for Development of Transpolitan Areas compiled by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Village Transmigration; (2) the Pearl Area Model compiled by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Village Transmigration; (3) the Terms of Reference for the Strategy for the Development of Transpolitan Areas Through Sipukat issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia (2020); and (4) the Sipukat Application. In addition, other data and information collection is also carried out through articles in electronic media. The analysis technique used in this study uses data analysis techniques (content analysis) and SWOT analysis. The data and information obtained are then analyzed by integrating theory and literature studies that are relevant to regional development and transmigration development. To develop a strategy for developing transmigration areas in Muna Regency, a SWOT analysis was carried out.

Result and Discussion

This study uses a qualitative research approach, which is carried out with a combination of literature studies and secondary data collection. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which provides a description that is descriptive in nature and is explained deductively. Data collection techniques were examined by reviewing documents and information from electronic media. There are four documents reviewed, namely: (1) the Strategy for Development of Transpolitan Areas compiled by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Village Transmigration; (2) the Pearl Area Model compiled by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Village Transmigration; (3) the Terms of Reference for the Strategy for the Development of Transpolitan Areas Through Sipukat issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia (2020); and (4) the Sipukat Application. In addition, other data and information collection is also carried out through articles in electronic media.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed. The analysis technique used in this study uses data analysis techniques (content analysis) and SWOT analysis. Data analysis techniques are used for research that involves an in-depth discussion of the contents of written or printed information in the mass media. By using the content analysis method, an understanding of the various contents of communication messages conveyed by the mass media or from other sources will be obtained in an objective, systematic, and relevant way (Suprayogo, 2001). The data and information obtained are then analyzed by integrating theory and literature studies that are relevant to regional development and transmigration development. To develop a strategy for developing transmigration areas in Muna Regency, a SWOT analysis was carried out.

In the framework of accelerating the transmigration area as a center for regional economic growth, the government issued a development policy towards transnationals. Transpolitan employs the pentahelix development concept and future transmigration areas.The transmigration program has greatly contributed to economic growth outside Java. However, the challenges of the current transmigration program are greater because past and present needs are very different. Not only do transmigrant families require housing, agricultural land, and temporary living expenses; they also require new models that can provide added value. Basically, the concept of developing the pentahelix also includes the hope that all elements, including the government, society or community, businessmen, and the media, will unite with each other to build togetherness in the transmigration area.

In carrying out the 4.0 generation transmigration transformation, transpolitan was coined as the 4.0 generation transmigration revolution. By improving the quality of human resources and regional growth, it is expected to support the accelerated growth of transmigration areas to become transpolitan. This revolutionary movement follows the pentahelix partnership development pattern, including government, academia, the private sector, the community, and the media.Of course, there are many obstacles and challenges in the implementation of transnationalization in the 4.0 era.Changes in a very dynamic strategic environment must be addressed and anticipated in the implementation of transmigration. a transpolitan concept and idea approach as a center for new economic growth with human resources as a driving force for a superior, independent economy capable of digital economy, innovation, creativity, in-market promotion, and regional branding through Pentahelix collaboration between regions on a regional, national, and even international scale.

To answer all the challenges of the 4.0 era, transmigration is directed at: (1) accelerating digital economic creativity; (2) accelerating equitable development assets to create a job market; (3) engineering a regional economy based on the industrial revolution 4.0 through regional branding; and (4) strengthening the pentahelix of forum cooperation for transpolitan development.

The transpolitan concept must indeed be perfected and developed by involving experts, practitioners, and the transmigrants themselves as a major part of development in transmigration areas. Transmigration as a government program is not without shortcomings. In line with the development of science, culture, and technology, the limited land available, Indonesia's geostrategic position, and the complexity of government administration, cooperation is urgently needed to develop the technical implementation of transmigration in the future (Weng et al., 2021). The form of the transmigration application does not have to depend on the land but on the latest technological developments in the digital 4.0 era. The concept of transpolitan 4.0 needs to be studied further and immediately made into a policy for implementing transmigration in the 4.0 era (Yuniza & Inggarwati, 2021). The consequences of the realization of transnational 4.0 are the following: the planning process, distribution of placements, qualification and recruitment of prospective transmigrants, provisioning materials, choice of commodities, involvement of various parties in the pentahelix, and local government. The main key to success is the development of transmigration resources.

1. Muna District Pearl Area Development Plan

Muna District, especially in Wakorumba Village, Maligano Village, Baluara Village, and Tampunabale Village, the transmigration program was implemented in 2004 and 2005 for the first time. Some of the obstacles or problems encountered in the development of the transmigration community at SKP A Mutiara include: a) the presence of medical personnel is rare and difficult to find; b) limited health facilities (no hospitalization) and limited medicines; c) limited educational facilities, especially textbooks and teaching aids; d) limited teacher staff; e) good road access; the ground is still slippery and muddy during the rainy season; f) limited cellular network (signal); g) limited clean water due to an unavailable distribution network and non-functioning pond; h) limited electrical energy due to the absence of

Needs in the development of the transmigration community at SKP A Mutiara include: a) the provision of adequate health services (provision of inpatient services) and medical personnel on standby (scheduled); b) the provision of 9-year compulsory education services (availability of teachers, textbooks, and visual aids for elementary-school students; SMP); c) access to markets and marketing of agricultural products; d) road repairs (accessibility); e)The status of the sustainability of the development of the SKP A Mutiara transmigration community is classified as less sustainable (44.01%), including economic aspects (10.57%), socio-cultural and mental-spiritual aspects (62.58%), natural resources and environmental aspects (63.48%), institutional and governmental aspects (50.26%), and infrastructure aspects (33.17%).Attributes of Leveraging the Sustainability of the Development of the SKP A Mutiara transmigration community, include: a) reaching an agreement on the selection of SKP A Mutiara's superior commodities; b) potential conflicts; c) safety factors; d) relations between residents; e) increasing togetherness through arts and culture; f) problems with pests and plant diseases; g) relations between OPD organizations/SKPD and the village government; h) village-level policies and institutions; i) telecommunication networks; j) clean water and irrigation for plants; k) non-formal education facilities; and l) formal education facilities.

Program plan priorities include: a) MSME community involvement program in the development of superior commodities; b) planning and regulation program for education, health, and family planning services; c) program for utilizing land fertility through an intercropping system; d) program for central and regional government policies for product-based area economic management flagship (cluster); and e) concrete and asphalt road construction program in the transmigration area.

The ideal concept of transmigration development needs to be carried out based on potential and area (Purwanto, 2019). The development of potential-based transmigration areas must be carried out through a regional development approach that emphasizes the importance of a systemic approach, namely linkages between sectors, both those implementing economic, infrastructure, political, and socio-cultural development policies and programs as well as those implementing transmigration management policies and activities. integrated. To realize the intended area, it is necessary to create centers of economic growth in Muna Regency in order to create inter-regional linkages to form a regional economic development system. Public facilities, at the very least basic service centers such as those for health, education, economics, and other fields, must be provided.

In addition, the current era has entered the era of the "Industrial Revolution 4.0," where technology plays a strong role in the development of regional development (Tri et al., 2021). Development in the digital era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 demands innovation in the implementation of the transmigration program. The new transmigration era program can make a major contribution to spurring economic growth in today's digital era. The value of various commodity products processed in transmigration areas, which were previously limited to primary products, can be increased by utilizing technological advances.Therefore, to answer the challenges of developing transmigration areas in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, especially in Muna Regency, a reliable concept can be adopted, namely the Green Transpolitan Concept, which was pioneered by Prof. Dr. Suratman, M.Sc. (2019).

Green transpolitan (Suratman, 2019 in the Policy Brief on Transmigration Restoration and the National Green Transpolitan Movement 4.0, 2019) is a concept of developing transmigration areas based on the digital economy and branding human resources as the key to changing conventional transmigration to transpolitan, which is oriented towards economic markets and regional spatial planning, so as to increase the productivity of the transmigrants. In line with Presidential Regulation Number 50 of 2018 concerning the Coordination and Integration of Transmigration Organizations, the implementation of transmigration requires coordination and integration at all levels. In order to support the smooth implementation of coordination and integration of transmigration operations, a coordination and integration team can be formed, as referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 20 of Presidential Regulation 50 of 2018, which consists of a national team, a provincial team, and a district or city team. This concept puts forward collaboration partners between fields, namely the "Pentahelix," which includes government, academia, the private sector, the community/society, and the media.

The pentahelix, which is the key to green transnational, involves all relevant stakeholders in coordinating and integrating in the implementation of transmigration development areas (Putra, 2019). The planning of the transmigration program can be coordinated by the central government with the local governments. Problems that commonly occur, such as land problems and settlement construction, in transmigration areas can be minimized by carrying out regular controls and evaluations. Improving the quality of human resources, in this case transmigrant workers, and applying appropriate technology to farming and gardening can be done by collaborating with academics. The private sector plays a role in expanding employment opportunities for transmigrant

workers in transmigration areas (Li et al., 2016). For land in transmigration areas that has the potential to develop the agricultural, plantation, and fishing sectors with transmigrants who are actively producing, the private sector can become a supplier of the transmigrant's production. Transmigrants can create and/or join communities to collaborate and exchange knowledge (van den Ameele et al., 2013). The media's role is to expose transmigration activities and become a bridge for the distribution of transmigrant products to market networks (Mirsel & Manehitu, 2017). In the future, with the existence of a transmigration program that applies the concept of green transnational, it can ensure that the lives of transmigrants in transmigration areas will be better and that their welfare will increase.

2. Model for the Development of Transmigration Areas in the Muna Regency Region

The Green Transpolitan concept with the Pentahelix synergy (Suratman, 2019 in the Policy Brief on Transmigration Restoration and the National Green Transpolitan Movement 4.0, 2019) can be applied as a model for developing transmigration areas and as a solution to overcoming transmigration problems in the future (Munir et al., 2021). The application of this model can be combined with other appropriate regional development models. The Pentahelix transmigration area development model for Muna Regency can run more effectively by integrating regional development models.

So far, the operational implementation of transmigration has been carried out by first developing the transmigration area and then looking for work partners (Sugiman et al., 2019). As a result, the development and growth of transmigration areas has been less prepared, frequently causing problems. Meanwhile, with the pentahelix model, from the start, planning has collaborated with various stakeholders in accordance with the potential of the region so that the implementation is mutually coordinated and integrated, which is supported by Presidential Regulation Number 50 of 2018.

According to Muta'ali (2014), the regional development model to accelerate the development of the Mutiara area, which in this case can also be applied to the development of transmigration areas, is by applying the theory and model of developing underdeveloped areas. Adopting the development model of underdeveloped areas according to Muta'ali (2014), which is adapted to the development of transmigration areas, the development models of transmigration areas are grouped into five (five) categories based on spatial review, regional economy, investment and infrastructure development, area management, and community development. In brief, the substance of each development model and its application can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Model of Development of Transmigration Areas

No	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Application
A. Spatial Based		
1	Growth Center	Creating Growth Center Areas in Transmigration Areas in accordance with the regional resource base, starting from service centers and small-scale settlements (growth center villages).
2	Agropolitan	Building an agropolitan district in the transmigration area from the development and management of business land.
3	Spatial Integration	Building settlement systems and linkages between regions (intraregion and interregion), especially between urban systems and linking underdeveloped areas with hierarchical areas above them (cities).

No	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Application
4	City-Village Linkages	Linkages of underdeveloped areas (villages) with other cities in the vicinity in a mutually beneficial relationship.
5	Regional Networking	Globalization, international trade and regional network linkages in underdeveloped regions, especially those with strategic geographical positions close to regional growth centers.
B. Based on Regional Economy		
1	Economic growth	Regional economic growth is a function of optimizing regional resources, labor, capital and technology.
2	Resource Endowments	Regional development is determined by natural resources, use and demand.
3	Export Sector	The development of the region is determined by the presence and existence of the export sector, including the leading commodities which form the basis of the economy.
4	Local Economy	Local potential and regional superior commodities as well as collaboration between stakeholders in utilizing the local economy, the small and medium business sector.
C. Regional Development Based		
1	*Infrastructure Led*	Prioritizing infrastructure development as a prerequisite in regional development.
2	*Investment Led*	Prioritize investment in regional development.
3	*Policy Led*	Prioritizing political will and government policies in regional development and especially inter-regional relations policies.
D. Area Management Based		
1	Regional Competitiveness	Regional competitiveness is the key to regional development.
2	Regional Cooperation	Mutiara area is part of the elements of regional (multilateral) cooperation, especially economic cooperation to increase output as a market for the products produced.
3	Community Based	Society as the subject and object of regional development, which in this case is the transmigration area, is oriented towards improving the quality of human resources, institutional capacity and participation.

Sources: Summarizing Bendavid (1991), Blakely (1989), Douglass (1998), Friedman (1964, 1974, 1979), Porter (1990), Glasson (1997), and Muta'ali (2014), with modification

Based on this elaboration, by combining the pentahelix and the regional development model to become an ideal transmigration area development model, it is described as follows:

a. a spatial review; in realizing the development of transmigration areas on this basis, it is necessary to collaborate with academics who act as drafters with the government to

carry out studies or create regional master plans. The master plan is used to determine growth centers and regional networks that are more in line with existing conditions and have more optimal development projections.

b. regional economy; realizing the development of transmigration areas on this basis requires cooperation between the local government, academia, the private sector, and the community. Local governments and academics can work together to conduct studies for the development of superior commodities. Communities and academics can work together to develop and increase the productivity of superior commodities by applying appropriate technology. When superior commodities are processed by the community, the community can work together with the private sector and entrepreneurs to turn raw materials into semi-finished goods that are ready for market so that their value increases under the supervision of the local government;

c. area management: in realizing the development of transmigration areas from this basis, cooperation between the government and the media is needed in order to serve as a means of promotion to establish regional cooperation and foster competitiveness or "partner power," in the sense of being able to attract economic partners to work together with economic actors in transmigration areas;

d. community development: in realizing the development of transmigration areas on this basis, community collaboration with academics is needed to hold training and/or Community Service Program (KKN) activities.

One example of applying this combination of models is local economic development in transmigration areas that supports the development of transmigration areas in Muna District. Regional development in transmigration areas needs to pay attention to potentials and problems in Muna Regency, which are influenced by determinants (basic things that support the development of transmigration areas) and local government performance management (controllers for the implementation of transmigration area development). Synergy between stakeholders (the pentahelix), especially the roles of government, academia, and society, is very important at this stage. From this, superior commodities can be identified and clustered in Muna Regency, which can be developed as production products to be marketed. In the future, the potential for local economic development in the Muna Regency transmigration area may not only be in the production sector but also encompass other sectors. To increase productivity, added value, employment opportunities, exports, income, competitiveness/partner power, and regional excellence, of course, it is necessary to go through several stages from production, distribution, to marketing by utilizing technology and involving other parties such as academia, the private sector, communities, and the media.

With the pentahelix model, collaboration between stakeholders can be strengthened in the development of investments in the transmigration area (collaborative investment), for example, in cooperation with off-takers and the utilization of the digital economy era. In addition, strengthening collaboration between stakeholders in transmigration management (collaborative governance), for example, concurrent division of authority, and the development of digital platforms in transmigration data management, for example, area profiles, transmigration land certification data, development and investment plans.

3. Muna District Pearl Area Development Strategy

The strategy for developing transmigration areas in the Mutiara area is based on three trilogies of strategies (Muta'ali, 2014), namely community-based strategies through community development, economic development strategies, especially superior potential, and regional development-based strategies through the development of growth centers.

The Community Development Strategy is a strategy that makes the community both the subject and the object of development in order to achieve long-term regional development. Something that comes from the community will be carried out with full awareness and will foster a sense of belonging to the community in its efforts to develop its territory. The Economic Development Strategy is a strategy that develops superior commodities in each region (Lubis et al., 2020). The development of leading commodities in the agricultural sector in the transmigration area of Muna Regency is an opportunity that needs attention, according to development needs and the carrying capacity of the region. This orientation leads to a focus in the development process on creating new jobs and stimulating the growth of economic activity in the Mutiara Area. The Regional Development Strategy is a strategy that supports the development of the Mutiara Area by creating and developing new sustainable growth centers, one of which is technology-based transmigration. Growth centers are generally reflected in the development of residential areas and the provision of basic infrastructure (Arisca, 2019). Initially, the development of residential areas tended to move slowly or even statically (Santoso et al., 2019). With transmigration, it is hoped that the surrounding settlements can develop rapidly because transmigration areas can become the driving force for regional progress.

On the other hand, transmigration also provides basic infrastructure, such as basic social and economic facilities and infrastructure (Ella & Andari, 2018), when preparing areas to be built to support the lives of transmigrants and the community around the transmigration area. To support these strategies, representative and solution-oriented strategies are needed that reflect the condition of Muna Regency, especially the Mutiara Area, to resolve various obstacles and optimize the existing potential. Identification and formulation of relevant and on-target strategies must pay attention to various influential factors in efforts to achieve development and development of transmigration areas. The factors in question are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Identification and formulation of strategies for the development of transmigration areas in the Mutiara area of Muna Regency are contained in the analysis matrix (SWOT) below.

Table 2. SWOT Analysis of Mutiara Area Development in Muna Regency

	Strengths:	*Weakness***:**
	• The public interest in Muna Regency (especially ex-transmigrants) towards transmigration is high • The plantation sector is the main sector • The ability of the community is good in developing businesses	• Natural resources have not been managed optimally • Product market and marketing are not operating optimally • Road facilities are still slippery • Stakeholder synergy in the transmigration area has not been maximized

Opportunity:	S-O	W-O
• Government policy in developing transmigration areas towards transpolitan • Investors are interested in entering • Opportunity to develop transmigration areas with academics	• Developing transmigration areas in Muna Regency to become one of the ways to develop transmigration areas • Developing the plantation sector as a leading commodity with academics and investors/private sector • Develop minimum plantation products into semi-finished goods	• Optimizing existing resources • Prioritizing the preservation of natural resources • Revive economic activity in the market • Increasing synergy • internal stakeholders • area Development • transmigration by applying pentahelix
Threat:	S-T	W-T
• Being in a disadvantaged area • Trade competition • Industrial Revolution 4.0	• Develop technology-based transmigration areas • Developing the capacity and capability of the transmigration area community with training • Develop transmigration areas that are competitive in supporting the industrial revolution 4.0	• Creating economic access, creating marketing networks and cooperation with the private sector • Maximizing the function of the media to promote regional potential.

Source: Secondary Data Analysis, 2022

Based on the SWOT analysis, the results can be found from four different angles, including: (1) how strengths are able to benefit from an existing opportunity; (2) how to overcome weaknesses that prevent benefits from being obtained; (3) how strengths are able to deal with existing threats; and (4) how to overcome weaknesses that can make threats real or create new threats. In practice, when viewed from the current conditions by applying the theory in this study, it can be seen that the implementation of the Mutiara area development strategy in the Muna Regency area is to take advantage of strengths and overcome weaknesses first to face opportunities. Existing problems need to be resolved from the start, and existing potentials must be optimized in order to create a problem-free Mutiara area in Muna Regency. The Mutiara area in Muna Regency needs to be formed first by creating a new growth center based on the principles of sustainable development. In the process, the role of various parties and stakeholders is very important in planning and implementing strategies that take advantage of existing strengths to meet opportunities, and weaknesses that have been overcome can prevent things that can hinder the process of meeting opportunities. If the strategy's implementation went well, a strategy that takes advantage of strengths and weaknesses in dealing with potential threats can be developed in the future.

The results of this study are in line with Daim (2020) research which found that the development of transmigration areas needs to be carried out on an area-based basis. The ideal solution to minimize problems in the development of transmigration areas in border areas in the future is Green Transpolitan which prioritizes the concept of Pentahelix partnership developed into a transmigration area development model.

Conclusions

The development of transmigration areas, especially in Muna Regency, needs to be carried out in a mature, effective, and comprehensive manner to achieve sustainability. The ideal solution to minimize problems in the development of transmigration areas in the Muna Regency area is Green Transpolitan, which puts forward the Pentahelix partnership concept, which was developed into a model for developing transmigration areas, and integrates it with the regional development model for transmigration areas. Identification and formulation of strategies for the development of transmigration areas in Muna Regency were carried out using a SWOT analysis, and the results of the analysis show that what needs to be focused on for the development of transmigration areas in Muna Regency is to take advantage of strengths and overcome weaknesses to face opportunities.From the results of this analysis, several recommendations can be made, namely the need to determine transmigration areas in Muna Regency to serve as the basis for the development of transmigration areas in Muna Regency. In addition to responding to the existing problems, it is necessary to design a grand design for the development of the transmigration area and a periodic development plan for the implementation of the Mutiara transmigration area development strategy in the Muna Regency area. The regional government is expected not to depend on the central government in finding partners for the development of the Mutiara transmigration area in Muna Regency, and the existing communities are expected to be involved from the start in planning the development of the transmigration area in Muna Regency.

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