

DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF TRANSMIGRATION AREA BASED ON LEADING COMMODITIES IN MUARA KOMAM SUB-DISTRICT

Ahmad Buchari^{1*}, Muhammad Iftitah Sulaiman Suryanagara², Niken Nurmiyati^{3*}, Hirzi Fathul Hakim³, Iqbal Saputra Zana⁴

¹ Study Program of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

² Ministry of Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia

³ Study Program of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia

⁴ Study Program of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: ahmad.buchari@unpad.ac.id and nikennurmiyati@fisip.unmul.ac.id

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Abstract: This study aims to formulate a development model for transmigration areas based on superior commodities in Muara Komam District, Paser Regency, East Kalimantan. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method, using data from document analysis, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions with local stakeholders, and analyzes official government documents to map the existing superior commodities. The findings indicate that strengthening key commodities, such as horticulture, perennial fruits, biopharmaceutical plants, and livestock, is a major driver of economic growth and improved welfare among transmigrant communities. The proposed development model adopts spatial, regional economic, infrastructure, investment, and area management approaches, integrating an agropolitan system and regional economic networks as the main development drivers. Community-based development is identified as a key element for maintaining the region's socio-economic sustainability through active participation, agricultural innovation, and equitable resource management. The study recommends policy directions that emphasize synergy among government, investment, and community actors to establish a self-reliant, competitive, and sustainable transmigration area in Muara Komam.

Keyword: *Transmigration, Superior Commodities, Regional Development*

INTRODUCTION

The brief history of transmigration in Indonesia began during the Dutch colonial period in 1905 with the colonization program, which aimed to reduce population density on the island of Java and to meet labor demands outside Java. The program continued to develop during the Japanese occupation (known as Kokuminggakari) and was officially recognized as “transmigration” in 1950 during the Old Order era as an effort to promote population distribution and regional development. During the New Order period, transmigration became a strategic program within national development through various Repelita (Five-Year Development Plans), successfully relocating millions of people, opening new regions, and leading to the enactment of the first Transmigration Law, Law Number 15 of 1997 on Transmigration, which was later amended to Law Number 29 of 2009. Entering the Reform Era, its implementation was adjusted to the principles of regional autonomy, focusing on regional development and community welfare. To this day, transmigration has made a significant contribution to equitable development, regional economic growth, the

establishment of new towns and villages, and the strengthening of national unity and cohesion (www.transmigrasi.go.id).

For several decades, transmigration has been one of the most ambitious political and demographic programs in Indonesia. The transmigration program is one of the regional development policies that has long been implemented by the Indonesian government to reduce interregional disparities and to promote a more balanced distribution of population and economic growth. In the era of regional autonomy, the transmigration program is expected to offer new hope in utilizing natural and human resources in a more comprehensive manner [1]. The Ministry of Transmigration was established under Presidential Regulation Number 172 of 2024 concerning the Ministry of Transmigration. Previously, transmigration was part of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, which was responsible for administering government affairs in the fields of village and rural development, community empowerment, acceleration of development in disadvantaged regions, and transmigration.

Over time, the concept of transmigration has no longer been understood merely as population relocation, but rather as an effort toward area development based on local potential and the advancement of regional leading commodities [2]. In this context, transmigration areas are now directed to serve as centers of production and distribution that sustainably connect upstream and downstream sectors, while also maintaining national sovereignty and providing opportunities for citizens to manage natural resources effectively [3]. In general, the outcomes of Indonesia's early transmigration program since December 1950 have shown significant progress up to the present day. The data can be seen in the following figure:



Figure 1. Results of Transmigration from December 1950 to the Present

Source: <https://www.transmigrasi.go.id/>

The data above illustrate the substantial contribution of the transmigration program to regional development and the strengthening of local economic bases across Indonesia. Nationally, the program has relocated approximately 2.2 million households, or around 29.2 million people, established 153 transmigration areas and 3,672 settlement units, and created 619 transmigration clusters that function as new centers of economic growth. Furthermore, transmigration has successfully developed 1,567 definitive villages, 456 sub-district capitals, 116 new district or municipal capitals, and three newly established provincial capitals. Overall, the program manages more than 3.1 million hectares of transmigration land (HPL), which serves as a key asset for the development of agriculture and plantation sectors based on leading regional commodities. These

achievements provide a strategic foundation for formulating development strategies for transmigration areas centered on leading commodities, thereby optimizing resource potential, improving community welfare, and enhancing the sustainable economic competitiveness of the regions.

One of the efforts to accelerate the development of small cities outside the island of Java aimed at enhancing their role as drivers of regional development and improving regional competitiveness is through the transmigration program [4]. The purpose of transmigration is to improve people's quality of life and provide opportunities for decent employment and income [5]. Transmigration also seeks to bring about positive change, such as regional development, community self-reliance, and the emergence of leading local commodities [1], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11].

One of the regions affected by the implementation of transmigration is East Kalimantan Province, specifically Paser Regency. The transmigration program in Paser Regency began in 1972 in Sempulang Village, Tanah Grogot District, with the initial settlers coming from East Java, West Java, Central Java, and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces, consisting of 51 households and a total population of 249 people [12]. From 2003 to 2017, there were no new transmigration programs in Paser Regency. However, in 2018, Paser Regency received a central government program through the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, which aimed to promote population distribution across Indonesia [12]. As of 2020, there were 49 transmigration settlements in Paser Regency, with a total of 14,971 households and 14,971 housing units. Detailed data on the distribution by sub-district can be seen in the following dataset:

Kecamatan	Jumlah Pemukiman	Jumlah KK	Jumlah Rumah (Unit)
Batu Sopang	1	119	119
Tanjung Harapan	0	0	0
Pasir Belengkongn	8	1.709	1.709
Tanah Grogot	3	945	945
Kuaro	7	2.168	2.168
Long Ikis	14	5.909	5.909
Muara Komam	5	1.060	1.060
Long Kali	9	2.061	2.061
Batu Engau	2	1.000	1.000
Muara Samu	0	0	0

Figure 2. Number of Transmigration Settlement Areas

Source: Department of Manpower and Transmigration, 2020

Among the many regions designated as transmigration areas, this paper focuses on analyzing the development model of the transmigration area in Muara Komam District. Muara Komam District was chosen based on several considerations, including the following data:

Kecamatan	Desa		Pusat SKP/KPB	Potensi SP	Nama SP
	Nama	Status			
Muara Komam	Kel Muara Komam	Berkembang	Pusat KPB		
	Binangon	Tertinggal		Baru	SP A1 dan Eks UPT Binangon
	Muara Kuaro	Tertinggal	Pusat SKP		Eks UPT Muara Kuaro
	Batu Butok	Berkembang		Pugar	SP A2
	Muara Langon	Tertinggal	Pusat SKP		
	Sekuan Makmur	Sangat Tertinggal		Pugar	SP B1 dan Eks UPT Muara Langon
	Selerong	Tertinggal		Tempatan	SP B2

Figure 3. Profile of the Transmigration Area in Muara Komam District

Source: (Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, 2019)

Based on the data above, Muara Komam District consists of six villages with varying levels of development. Muara Komam Sub-district and Batu Butok Village are categorized as developing areas, indicating progress in regional development and the community's economy. Meanwhile, Binangon, Muara Kuaro, Muara Langon, and Selerong Villages are still classified as underdeveloped, with infrastructure and socio economic conditions that require improvement. Sekuan Makmur Village, on the other hand, is categorized as highly underdeveloped, indicating the need for greater attention in regional development and community empowerment efforts in the area. This issue will be further elaborated by the researcher through direct observation, emphasizing the analysis of leading commodity development to help promote status improvement in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research method, which provides a descriptive explanation elaborated deductively. The data collection techniques used in this research include document review, analysis of information from electronic media, and in-depth interviews with research informants in the transmigration area of Muara Komam District. The documents analyzed include: (1) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 1997 on Transmigration; (2) Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2019 concerning the Designation of Transmigration Areas; (3) the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Paser Regency for 2021–2026; (4) the results of focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews with informants in the transmigration area of Muara Komam District, along with several other supporting documents. The analysis applied in this study refers to Muta'ali (2014) regarding the acceleration of regional development, which is described in the form of a development model for the transmigration area in Muara Komam District.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Transmigration Area Development Plan in Indonesia

Law Number 29 of 2009, Article 32, states that the development of transmigrant communities and transmigration areas is directed toward achieving welfare, self-reliance, integration between transmigrants and local residents, and the sustainable preservation of environmental functions. The development of transmigration areas aims to integrate efforts to achieve balanced and harmonious population distribution in accordance with the natural and environmental capacity, while respecting individuals' rights to migrate [14]. This refers to the principle that every person has equal opportunities to grow and develop in transmigration areas regardless of origin, ethnicity, religion, culture, and other differences. Nationally, data on existing transmigration areas in Indonesia are presented in the following figure:



Figure 4. Transmigration Areas in Indonesia

Source: <https://www.transmigrasi.go.id/>

The figure above shows the distribution of transmigration areas in Indonesia, reflecting efforts to promote equitable regional development. There are 43 areas in Sumatra, 23 in Kalimantan, 45 in Sulawesi, 21 in Nusa Tenggara, 11 in Maluku, and 10 in Papua, comprising a total of 45 national priority areas, 108 ministerial priority areas, and 3 planned transmigration areas. This distribution illustrates the government's strategy to strengthen regional development, particularly in disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost regions (3T). It also demonstrates that transmigration serves not only as a population relocation program but also as an instrument to promote economic equity, develop local potential, and enhance national integration. Kalimantan has 23 transmigration areas, one of which is located in Muara Komam District, Paser Regency.

Over time, the transmigration program has continuously evolved and adapted. A new paradigm, known as Transmigration 4.0, emphasizes the management of transmigration areas through a technology-based and spatial data-integrated approach. With the support of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and multidimensional data analysis, the identification of leading commodities has become more precise and aligned with the biophysical and socio-economic characteristics of local communities. This approach not only increases planning efficiency but also encourages the emergence of inclusive and adaptive development models. Through technological advancements, transmigration is no longer viewed merely as a geographical relocation effort but as a means to explore and optimize potential through the effective use of technology.

The success of transmigration area development is determined by strategies based on interregional linkages and local superior product development. Research emphasizes that modern transmigration should be directed toward building a sustainable agricultural system connected to markets and regional value chains [2]. In the national context, [15] suggests transforming Indonesia's agricultural system through a contract farming strategy and by strengthening the linkages between transmigrant farmers and modern markets. This strategy enables the development of leading commodities such as oil palm, rubber, and food crops through financial support, technological access, and guaranteed product marketing.

An economy-oriented approach in developing leading commodities, however, may create social inequality and land management issues [16]. Therefore, the mapping of leading commodities in transmigration areas must consider social, environmental, and resource sustainability aspects. Based

on these considerations, this research is crucial for formulating strategies for developing leading commodities that align with the characteristics of the Muara Komam region.

[17] confirmed that integrating transmigration with oil palm plantations in Kalimantan can create synergy in rural economic development through increased household income and improved land management efficiency. However, they also emphasized the need for environmental regulations to prevent ecological degradation resulting from plantation expansion. Transmigration areas play an essential role in promoting equitable development and maximizing regional economic potential. In the context of Muara Komam District, Paser Regency (East Kalimantan), the strategy for developing leading commodities should consider the integration of natural resources, human resources, and regional infrastructure to achieve sustainable economic growth. A spatially based and locally driven commodity approach serves as a crucial foundation for creating self-sufficient transmigration areas.

Transmigration, as a model of community development, has three main objectives. First, to improve the capacity and productivity of transmigrant communities (both transmigrants and residents living around transmigration settlements). Second, to foster self-reliance among transmigrants and surrounding communities. Third, to achieve integration within transmigration settlements so that the economic and socio-cultural systems can grow and develop sustainably [11].

Agricultural commodities that serve as key sectors—both in the present and with the potential to become sustainable bases in the future need to be optimized and supported by the application of adaptive technologies that are socially acceptable to the community and possess competitive economic value. Leading commodities are community-produced goods that have high market potential and profitability for local residents. The determination of leading commodities in a region (whether at the national, provincial, or regency/city level) is crucial because the availability and capacity of resources (natural, financial, and human) to produce and market all commodities are relatively limited [18].

According to Sambodo in Usya (2006), the criteria for leading sectors are as follows:

1. The leading sector has a high economic growth rate;
2. The leading sector has a relatively high employment absorption rate;
3. The leading sector demonstrates strong inter-sectoral linkages, both forward and backward; and
4. The leading sector is capable of generating high added value.

Potential of Leading Commodities in the Transmigration Area of Muara Komam District

Muara Komam District, located in Paser Regency, is one of the transmigration areas that holds great potential in the agriculture, plantation, livestock, and forestry sectors. However, this potential has not yet been fully identified, developed, or optimally utilized through the mapping of leading commodities. Ideally, the development of leading commodities should be supported by various factors such as social and cultural aspects, access to information and market opportunities, institutional strengthening, and a focus on the sustainability of resources and the environment (Setiyanto, 2013). Therefore, spatial data-based mapping and economic potential analysis are expected to serve as a foundation for policymaking to strengthen the local economy, expand employment opportunities, and support sustainable development in line with the policy direction of the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The administrative map of Muara Komam District can be seen in the following figure:

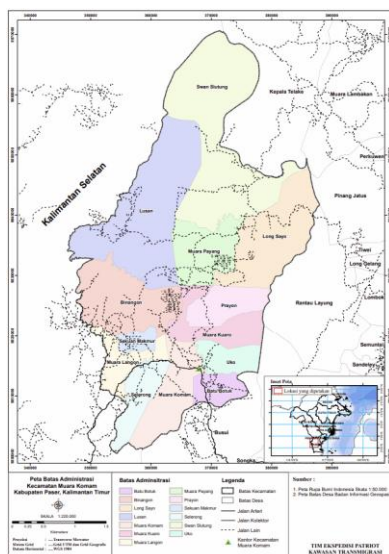


Figure 5. Administrative Map of Muara Komam District

Source: Processed by the Author, 2025

The map above shows the administrative boundaries of Muara Komam District, Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province, which serves as the study area for this research. The map was developed based on data from the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) and the Indonesian Topographic Map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia) at a scale of 1:250,000. Geographically, this district is located in the southern part of Paser Regency and directly borders South Kalimantan Province. Indirectly, these administrative boundaries also influence the development of transmigration areas in Muara Komam District, such as cultural and ethnic acculturation, agricultural production, and the ease of marketing goods to neighboring provinces due to the relatively short distance. This proximity provides an opportunity for the region to develop more rapidly.

In general, Muara Komam District possesses remarkable natural resource potential, including agriculture, plantations, livestock, and other sectors. Field findings indicate that Muara Komam District is known for its leading commodities, such as the well-known Uko Coffee, branded as “KO-PE.” Sekuan Makmur Village produces shallots as its leading commodity, which have reached inter-provincial markets. Other villages, such as Muara Langon, Binangon, and Muara Komam Sub-district, also have leading commodities like rubber, oil palm, and pepper. In addition, Muara Komam District has distinctive local products, including processed food products, traditional handicrafts such as *anjat* (a signature woven craft of Paser), as well as tourism and culinary potential. More detailed information can be seen in the following data:

Komoditas	Desa/Lokasi	Ciri/Fakta Unggulan	Dukungan/Kegiatan Terkait
Kopi Uko	Desa Uko	Kopi yang dibuat secara tradisional, 100 % kopi murni dari Desa Uko, tanpa pengawet. Unik secara lokal sebagai produk kopi spesial (brand lokal).	Produksi dan branding lokal mulai dikembangkan, komunitas desa sudah mempublikasikan produk "KO-PE (Kopi Paser Desa Uko)".
Bawang Merah	Desa Sekuan Makmur	Muara Komam dikenal sebagai salah satu sentra <i>bawang merah</i> di Kabupaten Paser; produksi yang relatif konsisten dan memasok wilayah Kalimantan Timur dan Selatan.	Ada perhatian dari pemerintah dalam hal varietas dan usaha hortikultura; kemungkinan dukungan teknis untuk produktivitas.
Karet & Kelapa Sawit	Desa Muara Langon, Binangan, dan beberapa Desa di Muara Komam	Karet dan sawit adalah komoditas perkebunan utama di Kabupaten Paser, dan Muara Komam termasuk wilayah dimana pengembangan karet dilakukan melalui CPCL (Calon Petani dan Calon Lokasi).	Program survey dan identifikasi lahan untuk calon petani karet di Muara Langon (tahun 2022) sebagai bagian dari upaya intensifikasi dan perluasan.
Produk Lokal & Kerajinan/Oleh-oleh	Muara Komam	Produk lokal khas: kacang sembunyi, ilat sapi, madu murni, kopi lokal, keripik singkong balado, kerajinan anyaman tas "anjat" khas Paser. Ini menjadi daya tarik wisata kuliner dan pusat oleh-oleh.	Pemerintah kecamatan dan kabupaten telah meresmikan pusat oleh-oleh dan kuliner, mendorong produk lokal agar lebih dikenal dan dipasarkan melalui BUMK dan pusat-oleh-oleh.

Figure 6. Findings of Leading Commodities in Muara Komam District

Source: Processed by the Author, 2025

Based on the analysis of interview and focus group discussion (FGD) results with research informants in the transmigration area of Muara Komam District, as well as a review of official government documents from the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, the Department of Plantations and Livestock, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from 2018 to 2024, data were obtained through various approaches to determine leading commodities. The findings show that in Muara Komam District, the leading commodities are grouped into four categories: seasonal horticultural and vegetable crops, annual fruit crops, bio-pharmaceutical crops, and livestock and poultry commodities.

First, for the *Seasonal Horticultural and Vegetable Commodities* group, field findings based on official government documents from the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, the Department of Plantations and Livestock, and BPS (2018–2024) indicate that beans, curly chili, bird's eye chili, eggplant, and spinach are identified as leading (base-potential) commodities. These dynamic leading commodities are not only strong at present but also demonstrate significant growth prospects. Based on these findings, these commodities should be prioritized as the focus for sustainable horticultural development in Muara Komam.

The *Stagnant Base Commodities* (Base–Non-Potential), which include shallots, large chili, tomatoes, cucumbers, and long beans, still possess comparative advantages, yet their growth trends are declining. Therefore, these commodities require productivity improvement, government and agricultural extension support, and technological innovation to remain competitive. Meanwhile, *Non-Base Commodities* (Non-Potential), such as watermelon, have not shown significant structural or dynamic contributions. Hence, these commodities are not considered top priorities except for local diversification purposes.

Second, for the *Annual Fruit Commodities* group, findings based on government documents from the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, the Department of Plantations and Livestock, and BPS (2018–2024) identify duku/langsat, durian, water guava, guava, mango, jackfruit, and rambutan as leading (base-potential) commodities. These fruits are currently considered base sectors with strong growth potential. Therefore, they should be prioritized for the development of leading annual horticultural crops—particularly duku/langsat and durian, which possess high economic value and distinctive local characteristics.

The *Base but Non-Potential Commodities* (Base–Non-Potential), such as papaya, possess comparative advantages but show declining growth prospects. Based on these findings, such

commodities require innovation in production management and post-harvest processing to remain competitive. The *Non-Base and Non-Potential Commodities*, including banana, salak (snake fruit), sapodilla, and breadfruit, do not make significant contributions either at present or in the future. Therefore, these commodities may be developed as household-level or food security support commodities rather than economic priorities. Meanwhile, the *Non-Base but Potential Commodity*, namely Siam orange, although not yet a base commodity, shows strong growth prospects. Based on these findings, this commodity has the potential to become a new alternative leading commodity that requires technical assistance and further attention.

Third, for the *Bio-pharmaceutical Commodities* group, field findings and reviews of official government documents from the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, the Department of Plantations and Livestock, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2018–2024 indicate that ginger and aromatic ginger (*kencur*) are identified as leading (base-potential) commodities. These two commodities have already become key sectors with high growth prospects for the future. Therefore, they should be prioritized in bio-pharmaceutical development, supported by cultivation, processing, and marketing initiatives.

The *Base–Non-Potential Commodity*, turmeric, is classified as a local leading commodity but with low growth dynamics. Based on these findings, this commodity requires improved cultivation techniques and product innovation (such as turmeric powder or herbal extracts) to increase competitiveness. The *Non-Base–Potential Commodity*, galangal, has strong potential for rapid development even though it is not yet classified as a leading commodity. Therefore, this commodity should be developed as a future alternative commodity. The *Non-Base–Non-Potential Commodities*, such as lime and lemongrass, show neither significant comparative advantage nor notable economic prospects. Thus, these commodities should continue to be maintained as household crops or as complementary components in intercropping systems rather than as primary economic commodities.

Fourth, for the *Livestock and Poultry Leading Commodities* group, field findings and a review of official government documents from the Department of Food Crops and Horticulture, the Department of Plantations and Livestock, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from 2018–2024 indicate that beef cattle, buffalo, goats, and ducks are classified as static leading commodities (base–non-potential). This shows that these four commodities are traditional leading resources whose growth trends are stagnant or declining. Based on these findings, improvements in production systems, feed innovation, and reproductive technologies are needed to maintain their long-term competitiveness. The *Non-Base but Potential Commodities* (prospective leading commodities), such as native chickens, have not yet become major sectors but demonstrate strong potential for future growth. Therefore, these commodities require support through household-based local chicken farming intensification, technical training programs, and market access facilitation.

Based on the findings above, it can generally be observed that Muara Komam District possesses diverse and promising potential to develop leading commodities in the horticulture, perennial fruit, bio-pharmaceutical, and livestock and poultry sectors, each showing distinct base and growth characteristics. Commodities such as beans, curly chili, durian, duku/langsat, ginger, and aromatic ginger (*kencur*) occupy strategic positions as dynamic leading sectors that should be prioritized in sustainable agriculture–based regional economic development. Meanwhile, several base but non-potential commodities such as shallots, turmeric, beef cattle, and goats require innovation in cultivation techniques, productivity improvements, and technological support to remain competitive. On the other hand, non-base but potential commodities such as lime, chayote, and native chickens open new economic opportunities that can strengthen food security and increase the income of transmigrant communities. Therefore, the development strategy for the transmigration area in Muara

Komam should focus on integrating locally based leading commodities through innovative and sustainable approaches to promote inclusive regional economic growth.

From the perspective of leading sector criteria as outlined by Sambodo in Usya (2006), the development of the Muara Komam transmigration area focuses on leading commodities such as horticulture, perennial fruit, bio-pharmaceuticals, and livestock and poultry—consistent with the characteristics of leading sectors in regional development. These commodities exhibit high economic growth rates, strong potential for local employment absorption, and significant intersectoral linkages—both forward, through processing and marketing activities, and backward, through the provision of production inputs and agricultural services. Moreover, these sectors are capable of generating substantial added economic value through product diversification and the development of local supply chains. Thus, strengthening leading sectors in Muara Komam contributes not only to improving the income of transmigrant communities but also to reinforcing the regional economic structure sustainably and inclusively.

Development Model of Leading Commodities in the Transmigration Area of Muara Komam District

According to Muta'ali (2014), the acceleration of development in transmigration areas can be achieved through the application of theories and regional development models. By adapting this concept to the context of transmigration area development, five main approaches are formulated: the spatial-based model, the regional economic model, the investment and infrastructure model, the area management model, and the community empowerment model. These five models serve as the foundation for an integrated strategy to accelerate equity and self-reliance in transmigration areas, refined through field findings derived from interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and the analysis of secondary data. In detail, the model applicable for developing transmigration areas based on leading commodities in Muara Komam District, Paser Regency, is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Development Model of the Transmigration Area in Muara Komam District

No.	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Implementation	Future Development Direction
Spatial-Based Approach			
1.	Growth Center	The development of transmigration areas utilizes local potential by establishing villages as the foundation for new growth centers.	Muara Komam Area is directed to become a center of sustainable agricultural economic growth. These commodities serve as the driving force of the local economy, creating a domino effect on the trade, agro-processing, and agricultural service sectors to achieve optimal development. Development direction: the establishment of leading production clusters, strengthening of village economic infrastructure (such as irrigation systems, farm roads, and markets), and improving access to financing and technology for farmers. For instance, each village may focus on developing one leading commodity continuously and sustainably.
2.	Agropolitan	Developing an agropolitan area within the transmigration region through integrated land management to stimulate agricultural-based economic growth.	Muara Komam is being developed as an agropolitan area focusing on horticulture, perennial fruits, bio-pharmaceutical crops, and small-scale livestock farming. The agribusiness system is built in an integrated manner covering production, processing, and marketing with active participation from farmer institutions and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the agro-industrial sector. Development direction: the implementation of environmentally friendly cultivation innovations,

No.	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Implementation	Future Development Direction
Spatial-Based Approach			
			improvement of human resource capacity among transmigrant communities, and the development of processing industries based on local leading commodities to strengthen economic value-added. In other words, each village in Muara Komam District that already possesses a leading commodity can further develop and process it to increase its added value. This potential can be optimized by MSME actors to market distinctive local products from Muara Komam villages.
3.	Spatial Integration	Establishing interconnected settlements between rural and urban areas to enable underdeveloped regions to grow alongside more developed ones.	The transmigration area in Muara Komam is integrated with economic growth centers in surrounding districts and regencies through an efficient supply chain and distribution system. Development direction: strengthening connectivity among production centers across districts, cities, or provinces; developing adequate logistics facilities and regional markets; and reinforcing linkages between agricultural production areas and service or trade centers. For example, each village in Muara Komam District with its own leading commodity should ideally have a designated target market for instance, the horticulture sector could serve as a supplier for market demands in Balikpapan City.
4.	Regional Networking	Establishing mutually beneficial relationships between underdeveloped villages and nearby urban areas to promote shared development.	Muara Komam is positioned within an interregional economic cooperation network, particularly with neighboring areas in East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan, to expand markets and enhance the competitiveness of local products. Development direction: strengthening interregional collaboration in marketing systems, increasing agricultural investment, and promoting regional leading products through regional trade platforms. This applies not only to raw leading products but also to processed goods, which have greater durability and competitiveness when marketed across provincial boundaries.
Regional Economy Based			
1.	Economic Growth	The economic growth of a region depends on how well it utilizes its resources, labor, capital, and technology.	Muara Komam's economic development is focused on increasing the productivity of superior commodities. The development direction: establishing new centers of economic growth in transmigration villages through strengthening investment, agricultural infrastructure, and product processing to accelerate regional economic growth. This includes revitalizing local markets in villages/regions so that superior commodities are widely known, at least in their regions of origin, and then supplying them to other regions. This can also be supported by the government through exhibitions, expos, and other activities to boost the local economy.
2.	Resource Endowment	The development of a region is influenced by the availability of natural	Muara Komam is directed to utilize the potential of fertile land, water resources, and the diversity of local commodities efficiently and sustainably. The

No.	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Implementation	Future Development Direction
Spatial-Based Approach			
		resources, how they are utilized, and the level of demand.	development direction is: optimizing agricultural land through adaptive and conservative cultivation systems (land utilization for growing horticultural crops such as shallots, rice, corn, and others), and diversifying superior commodities according to local agro-ecological conditions (the presence of a beef cattle slaughterhouse, UMKM products reaching regional markets).
3.	Export Sector	Regional development is influenced by the existence of the export sector and superior commodities, which form the basis of its economic strength.	Muara Komam's superior commodities, such as shallots, coffee, and beef cattle, can be developed into valuable export products between regions and provinces. Development direction: improving production quality through quality certification, packaging innovation, and regional trade partnerships to penetrate the markets of East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan.
4.	Local Economy	Local potential and superior regional commodities need to be developed through collaboration between stakeholders to strengthen the local economy and the small and medium-sized enterprise sector.	The local economy of Muara Komam is being strengthened through the development of micro-enterprises and agricultural-based household agro-industries. The development direction includes the establishment of farmer cooperatives, entrepreneurship training, and the development of locally processed products to increase the income of transmigrant communities and strengthen the village economy. This includes utilizing Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) for empowerment activities and local economic independence through local revenue (PAD).
Based on Regional Development			
1.	<i>Infrastructure Led</i>	Prioritize infrastructure development as a prerequisite for regional development.	Development in Muara Komam is focused on improving basic agricultural infrastructure, such as production roads (village main roads, village alleys leading to plantation locations), irrigation, farmers' markets (local and regional), and post-harvest facilities (drying, processing, preservation, etc.). Development direction: Strengthening connectivity between production centers and streamlining the distribution of agricultural products to support the efficiency of the regional supply chain.
2.	<i>Investment Led</i>	Prioritize investment in regional development.	Regional development is aimed at attracting investment in the agriculture, plantation, and agro-industry sectors based on superior commodities. Development direction: Creating a conducive investment climate through streamlined licensing, business incentives, and public-private partnerships in product processing and logistics. Opening investment opportunities by increasing the production of superior processed products.
3.	<i>Policy Led</i>	Prioritize political will and government policies in regional development, particularly in relation to agricultural relations.	Muara Komam's development policy focuses on regulations that support the strengthening of superior commodities and sustainable land management. Development direction: synchronize policies between agencies (agriculture, livestock, trade, and transmigration) and develop spatial plans

No.	Regional Development Model	Model Substance and Its Implementation	Future Development Direction
Spatial-Based Approach			
			based on regional potential. Conduct data collection on agricultural and livestock products from the lowest level, such as farmers/livestock raisers, conducted by PPL officers, all the way up to the sub-district and district/city governments. This ensures that the database, based on real and existing conditions, can be synchronized across agencies and can be accounted for.
Area Management Based			
1.	Regional Competitiveness	Regional competitiveness is the key to regional development	Muara Komam is being targeted to become a highly competitive region through increased productivity, production efficiency, and agricultural innovation. Development direction: strengthening the branding of local superior commodities and expanding market and technology access to increase product sales value. Utilizing the facilities and quality of youth human resources to contribute to promoting superior products in the digital realm, including on the village website, social media, and other platforms.
2.	Regional Cooperation	Strategically located transmigration areas can be part of multilateral regional cooperation to stimulate economic growth and expand markets for local products.	Regional development is supported by cross-district and provincial cooperation within the regional economic systems of East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. Development direction: building interregional production and distribution networks, and encouraging market integration and technology exchange between transmigration areas.
3.	Community-Based	Communities in transmigration areas act as both subjects and objects of development, with a focus on improving human resource quality, institutional capacity, and participation.	The development of Muara Komam positions transmigrants as key actors in driving the regional economy. Development direction: strengthening farmer institutions, increasing human resource capacity through training and mentoring, and encouraging active participation in area management based on local independence. This includes empowering farmer groups, the Family Welfare Movement (PKK), Integrated Health Posts (Posyandu), Youth Organizations (Karang Taruna), and the village community in general.

Source: (Daim, 2020, Processed by the Author 2025)

Based on the analysis of the development model in the table above, the development direction of the Muara Komam transmigration area indicates that regional economy-based development in Muara Komam emphasizes the importance of optimizing local resource endowments and increasing the competitiveness of export-value commodities. This strategy involves the implementation of agricultural innovation, technological modernization, and strengthening the supply chain from production to marketing. Support for public and private investment in the agro-industrial sector is expected to accelerate economic growth and create new jobs for transmigrants. In this context, regional government policies play a crucial role as a driving force (policy-led) through regulations that support the development of superior commodities and sustainable land management.

Furthermore, from a regional management perspective, Muara Komam's development is directed at increasing regional competitiveness and empowering the community as the primary actors in development. Collaboration between regions and agencies is a key factor in expanding regional

economic networks and strengthening markets for superior local products. A community-based development approach is a crucial foundation for ensuring economic growth is not only sectoral, but also inclusive and equitable. Thus, the development direction of the Muara Komam transmigration area is not only focused on economic growth, but also on establishing a sustainable agricultural system, improving community welfare, and strengthening regional integration within the regional development framework.

The transmigration area in Muara Komam District has strong and diverse economic potential based on superior commodities, particularly in the horticulture, annual fruit, biopharmaceutical, and livestock and poultry sectors. Each commodity group exhibits distinct base characteristics and growth potential. The recommended model above emphasizes that the development of the Muara Komam transmigration area needs to be directed at strengthening the superior agricultural sector, market-oriented and sustainable.

From a regional development perspective, a spatial and regional economic approach serves as the primary framework for building an integrated regional economic system. Muara Komam has the potential to be developed as an agropolitan growth center connecting agricultural production areas with regional distribution and trade centers. This approach strengthens spatial integration, encourages interregional cooperation, and improves market connectivity between districts in East, South, and Central Kalimantan. Furthermore, infrastructure, investment, and policy-led development are key drivers that can accelerate the transformation of the transmigration area into a productive, adaptive, and competitive region.

The Muara Komam transmigration area development model should ideally focus on strengthening local superior commodities integrated with the agropolitan system and regional economic networks. Community-based development is a key factor in maintaining the region's economic and social sustainability, with transmigrants playing a key role in the agricultural production, processing, and marketing systems. Therefore, future development should emphasize synergy between government policies, infrastructure support, agricultural sector investment, and community participation to create a self-sufficient, competitive, and sustainable transmigration area in Muara Komam.

An analysis of the level of commodity superiority in Muara Komam demonstrates how community production patterns naturally develop based on land potential, farming experience, and local market needs. This illustrates that community choices in cultivating certain commodities are driven not solely by policy but also by interest, knowledge, and confidence in the promising results. When a commodity demonstrates high productivity and continues to be developed, it clearly reflects the community's collective desire to make it a key economic pillar. This research finding suggests that regional development should follow the dynamics of community interests and capabilities, as this is where the best local economic strength, derived from grassroots resources, grows.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that the development of transmigration areas in Muara Komam District should ideally be directed towards a local potential-based strategy, positioning superior commodities as the primary driver of regional growth. This approach emphasizes not only increased agricultural production but also integration within the agropolitan system and regional economic networks that can strengthen the added value of agricultural products. As noted by [19], the success of transmigration areas in Kalimantan depends heavily on the ability of the community and government to integrate agrarian potential with equitable resource management. These findings reinforce the point that the sustainability of transmigration area development in Muara Komam depends not only on resource availability but also on the synergy between policies, infrastructure, investment, and

community capacity building. With inclusive and adaptive governance, Muara Komam has the potential to become a new center of economic growth based on sustainable agriculture.

Furthermore, the research findings demonstrate that the production structure and commodity patterns developing in Muara Komam reflect the organically formed socio-economic dynamics of the community. The community's choice of cultivating certain commodities demonstrates a match between ecological potential, farming experience, and local market needs. This aligns with the view [20], which emphasizes the importance of adaptive governance based on multi-actor collaboration in promoting sustainable and inclusive rural development in Indonesia's transmigration areas. Therefore, the future development direction of the Muara Komam transmigration area needs to emphasize community empowerment, agricultural innovation, and cross-sector collaboration as the foundation for creating an independent, inclusive, and highly competitive region at the regional level.

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