Evaluation of the Development of the Pamulutan Transmigration Area, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, Indonesia

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A*bstract* - This paper describes the results of the evaluation of the development of transmigration areas using index numbers. The index describes changes that occur in the economic, socio-cultural, infrastructure, environmental, and institutional dimensions in the Pamulutan Transmigration area, Ogan Ilir, South Sumatra. This study uses a quantitative methods. Quantitative method for determining index numbers. The research was conducted in May 2020. In collecting data using a questionnaire, respondents consisted of elements of the government, private sector, and the community. Respondents gave scores on the questionnaire which was guided directly by the researcher. 50 respondents were divided into 5 groups according to the number of evaluation dimensions. Determination of the index following the technique of multidimensional scaling (MDS). The index results show that the Pamulutan Transmigration Area is included in the category of autonomy. After receiving intervention in several dimensions as a strengthening program for the next 5 years, the area has become a competitive transmigration area. The results showed that the Parit Rambutan area met the autonomous and competitive criteria. Meanwhile, Indralaya and West Pamulutan are still in the undeveloped category. The results of this evaluation become a recommendation for the Ministry of Transmigration to make regulations and intervention actions in the development of transmigration areas for the next 5 years.

Keywords: Evaluation of Development, index number, Pamulutan Transmigration Area, Ogan Ilir South Sumatera, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Transmigration development during the Work Cabinet era 2015-2019 was a long-term development stage as mandated by Law no. 17 of 2007 concerning Long-Term National Development Planning (RPJPN) for 2005-2025. Following Presidential Regulation No.2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN), the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration is mandated to build and develop 144 Transmigration Areas which focus on 72 Settlement Units as the Center for Development Area Units. The targets set in the 2015-2019 RPJMN are translated in stages into a five-year development plan.

Development of Transmigration Areas, among others, uses the theory of growth centers, which in essence is that in regional development, a regional growth center is needed. The growth center is the center of the emission of centrifugal force and centripetal attraction. The growth poles are not only localization of the core industries, but should also encourage a large expansion in the surrounding area. The interaction between growth sites is an important element for regional development.

Besides, the interaction between regions is also a determining factor in regional development. The interactions between regions have fixed, economic, institutional, and technological links. Linkages between regions require the support of connecting facilities and infrastructure between regions. In generative, the relationship between regions provides mutual benefit and mutually reinforcing support.

The stages of development of the transmigration area include three levels. The first stage is the stage that has been achieved by a growth center embryo with all the basic needs of the area being fulfilled and lasts 3 years. The second stage, growth lasts for 4 years. A stage that already can regulate and meet the minimum needs of regional socio-economic services so that it does not require external support. The last stage is a stage that has been able to increase the added value of the region and become a supporter of the economy for the center at a higher hierarchy lasting for 4 years.

Based on the above considerations, regional development is very important in the context of connectivity and integrity. Development that is carried out must pay attention to various aspects so that in making development planning more mature, have clear indicators. In its implementation, regional development programs can be evaluated easily using clear and measurable dimensions.

The transmigration area is a scenario to become a unitary economic development area that has strong linkages between parts of the region, between activity centers in stages within the area, the goal of which is to produce regional competitiveness.

This study aims to evaluate the development of the transmigration area at the level of the Transmigration Area, Development Area Unit (DAU), and Development Unit (DU). The results of the evaluation of the development of the transmigration area were used as input for the preparation of a strategic plan for the development and development of the 2020-2024 transmigration area.

Evaluation plays a very important role in the implementation of development to provide a further description or explanation of the things that support the success and failure of implementing activities. The evaluation aims to know the achievement of realization, progress, and obstacles encountered to achieve the mission so that they can be assessed and studied to improve the implementation of programs/activities in the future.

In the performance evaluation, efficiency analysis is also carried out by comparing the output with the input for both plan and realization. This analysis illustrates the level of efficiency carried out by the agency by providing data on the output value per unit produced by a particular input.

Furthermore, measuring/determining the level of effectiveness which describes the level of conformity between the objectives and the results, benefits, or impacts. Evaluation is also carried out on any differences in performance (performance gap) that occur, both on the causes of the gap and the problem-solving strategies that have been and will be implemented.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Concept of Evaluation

Based on the literature search, the concept of evaluation has two meanings, namely measuring instruments and processes. These two concepts have different emphases, so it is necessary to be careful in using these concepts.

Evaluation in the context of determining the success of implementing a program based on benchmarks such as economic,

financial, technical, and political. The results of these measurements can be used as input for decision making [1] and program performance [2]. Technically, the measurement is done by comparing the implementation with the expected success instrument [3], [4], [5]; [6]; [7].

The purpose of evaluating the program is to determine the extent to which the program or policy is by the needs of the affected community and the extent to which it has been implemented, whether it is close to what it has intended or has failed otherwise.

Evaluation as a process is a series of scientific activities to assess the design of a program, its implementation, and its effectiveness of a program. Continuity of activities is always integrated and inseparable between processes that occur in the evaluation. In the context of this process, evaluation can begin with determining the material and method of achieving goals [8]; application of scientific procedures to assess programs [9], [10]; and a process for describing and assessing a program using certain criteria to help formulate better policy decisions.

According to Arikunto [11], evaluation research can mean a process carried out to determine policy by first considering the positive values and benefits of a program, as well as considering the processes and techniques that have been used to carry out research.

In the policy process cycle, the term program evaluation can be understood as an activity that attempts to highlight what happens after a program or policy is implemented. Evaluation is carried out not only assessing technical matters but also related to the issue of how the evaluation results.

In the policy process, program evaluation is an activity of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information about every aspect of the special economic zone development program that is being implemented as part of an introduction process to decide whether development activities are running effectively, efficiently, or with the desired outcomes.[112]

Scheerens, Glas, and Thomas [13] reveal that any form of evaluation consists of the systematic gathering of information and making decisions based on this information (all forms of evaluation consist of systematic information gathering and making some kind of judgment based on this information).

From this definition, a program evaluation position is a systematic collection of information about the activities, characteristics, and outcomes of the program to make program judgments, improve program effectiveness, and/or inform decisions for future programming sustainability.

Impact evaluation is one of many approaches that support evidence-based policy, including monitoring and other types of evaluation. Monitoring is an ongoing process that tracks what is happening in a program and uses the data collected to inform program implementation as well as day-to-day management and decisions. Using mostly administrative data, the monitoring process tracks financial expenditures and program performance against expected results and analyzes trends over time.

Monitoring is required in all programs and is an important source of information on program performance, including implementation and costs. Typically, monitoring tracks inputs, activities, and outputs, although it can sometimes include results, such as progress towards achieving national development goals.

Impact evaluation can be divided into two categories: prospective and retrospective. Prospective evaluations are developed at

the same time as programs being designed and incorporated into program implementation. Baseline data were collected before the program was implemented for both the group that received the intervention (known as the treatment group) and the control group that did not receive the intervention (known as the control group).

The retrospective evaluation assesses program impact after the program is implemented, seeking ex-post treatment and comparison groups. Prospective impact evaluations are more likely to produce strong and credible evaluation results, for three reasons. First, baseline data can be collected to determine the desired outcome size before the program starts. Baseline data are important for measuring pre-intervention outcomes.

2.2.Evaluation Model

According to Stufflebeam & Coryn [14], there are many evaluation models and approaches, namely pseudo evaluation approaches, improvement-and accountability-oriented evaluation approaches, social agenda, and advocacy evaluation approaches, eclectic evaluation approaches, evaluation approaches, experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations, cases. study evaluations, Stufflebeam's CIPP model, Scriven's customer-oriented approach, stake-order-center evaluation approach, Patton's utilities-focused evaluation.

UCLA evaluation model, according to Alkin there are five types of evaluation, namely: a). Assessment system, an evaluation that provides information about the state or position of the system; b). Program Planning helps in selecting specific programs that will successfully meet program needs; c). Program implementation, which prepares information on whether the program has been introduced to the right groups as planned; d). An improvement program, which provides information on how the program functions, works or is running, whether it is towards achieving its goals; e). Program certification, which provides information about the value or use of the program.

The CIPP evaluation model was developed by Stufflebeam [8] in a comprehensive framework for conducting formative and summative evaluations of programs, projects, personnel, products, organizations, policies, and evaluation systems. According to Stufflebeam & Coryn [14], the CIPP model includes four main components, namely: a). Context Evaluation, this evaluation context helps plan decisions, determine the needs to be achieved by the program and formulate program objectives; b). Input Evaluation, this evaluation helps manage decisions, determine existing sources, what alternatives are taken, what are the plans and strategies to achieve needs; c). Process Evaluation, process evaluation to help implement decisions, to what extent the plan has been implemented; d). Product Evaluation, product evaluation to help further decisions.

This research uses the CIPP model, four aspects of the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, and Output) to help decision maker’s answer four basic questions regarding;

1. What should we do?; collect and analyze "needs assessment" data to determine goals, priorities, and targets.
2. How should we do it?; the resources and steps needed to achieve the goals and objectives and may include the identification of external programs and materials for gathering information.
3. Are we doing it as planned?; It provides informed decision-making about how well the program is being implemented. By continuously monitoring the program,

decision-makers learn how well implementation has followed directions and plans, conflicts that arise, staff and moral support, material strengths and weaknesses, and budgeting problems.
4. Did it work? By measuring outcomes and comparing them against expected outcomes, decision-makers are better able to decide if programs should be continued, modified, or stopped altogether.

3. Data and Methodology

The method used in this research is quantitative research. The data was collected by filling out a questionnaire by the FGD participants. Each questionnaire contains aspects of development that are evaluated and must be filled in by FGD participants who specifically discuss the evaluation of development from one of the aspects being assessed, such as economy, infrastructure, environment, socio-culture, and institutions. Respondents in this study came from stakeholders' transmigration development in Sumatra II, from each district where the transmigration area was developed. Respondents consisted of 50 people who represented their agencies. Technically, every aspect of the development of the transmigration area was discussed by 10 respondents and also filled out a questionnaire.
The evaluated aspect of the development of the transmigration area is the derivation of the variables whose dimensions and variable indicators are as follows:

Table 1. Dimensions and Variables of Transmigration Area Development

Number	Dimensions	Variable
1.	Economic Transmigration Area	Leading Commodity Development; Community and UMKM involvement in the development of superior commodities; The Role of BUMDES and or BUMDES Together in Developing Superior Commodities; Development of Network for Transmigration Areas / Clusters; Product certification/standardization; Level of public financial literacy; Ownership and/or control of land
2.	Socio-Cultural Transmigration Area	Community creativity; Involving arts and cultural actors; Utilization of community cultural products Population migration outside the area; Cultural governance; Culture and education; Culture, information and knowledge; Culture and planning; Culture, equality, and social inclusion; Social cohesiveness
3.	Environment Transmigration area	Transmigration Area Development refers to the Spatial Transmigration Area; Green open space (RTH); Utilization of Amenity Resources for economic and social activities; Public awareness of environmental problems and uses; Adaptation to climate change; Disaster mitigation capacity; Waste and waste processing and utilization
4.	Transmigration Infrastructure and Facilities Network	Connectivity of transmigration areas with small/medium cities (growth centers) with a higher spatial hierarchy; SKP Connectivity in the Transmigration Area; Vocational High School (SMK); Vocational and Vocational Education Services; Accessibility to and from the Area as well as to Leading Commodity Centers; Public transportation; Utilization of communication tools and the Internet; Sources of Drinking Water and Bathing / Washing for Communities in the Transmigration Area; Availability of Fuel; Agricultural Production Facility Kiosk; Transmigration Area Market; Banking and/or Non-Bank Financial Institutions for the Development of Leading Commodities
5.	Institutional	District / City Government Policies and/or Community Norms in Minimizing Transfer of Land Functions; Local Policies on the Use of Local Manpower; Development of Commodity Based Transmigration

		Areas / Clusters; Regional Incentives / Policies on Investment in Areas; Regional (Economic) Development Forums / Transmigration Areas at the Regency / City Level; Regional Policies in the Development of Transmigration Areas that have been determined; Regional Commitments for PKP Financing that have been determined; Regional Policies on CSR for Transmigration Areas that have been established; Development of Collaboration between Local Government, BUMDES / BUMDESMA, Business World and local universities/research institutes to increase innovation in developing leading commodities; Regional Policy on Regional Promotion

Source: Adopted from Ministerial Regulation, 2019

The analysis technique used to construct the index with a more precise ordinal scale is Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), a multivariate ordination method. Alder et al. [11] have compared several analysis methods with MDS, including Cluster Analysis, Factor Analysis, Principal Component Analysis, Correspondence Analysis, and Multi-Attribute Analysis. Utility Theory (MAUT). Based on this, MDS is the most appropriate analytical method for analyzing the development of multidimensional transmigration areas and SKPs [15].

To calculate the composite index, a pairwise comparison matrix is used, which is part of the Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) to determine the weight of each dimension.[15]. The composite index values of an SKP and transmigration area are:

Development Index of SP (IPSP), SKP (IPSKP) and Trans Area (IPKTrans) = $\sum$ Wi x Di

Where:
Wi = The weight of each dimension
Dt = The index value of each dimension

The status of the transmigration area can be seen from the Transmigration Area Development Index (IPKTrans), as follows:
a. IPKTrans <50 = Developing
b. 50 ≤ IPKTrans <75 = Autoneum
c. IPKTrans ≥ 75 = Competitive

SKP status can be seen from the SKP Development Index (IPSKP), as follows:
a. IPSKP <50 = Less Developed
b. 50 ≤ IPSKP <75 = Sufficiently Developed
c. IPSKP ≥ 75 = Developing

4. Result and Discussion

The Parit Rambutan transmigration area is located in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra Province. According to the Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. 293 / MEN / IX / 2009 dated 29 September 2009 concerning Autonoum City Integrated (KTM). The Rambutan Parit Junction area consists of 3 Development Area Units (SKP) with a total area of 19,281.78 hectares. Consists of 23 villages located in 3 districts, namely Pemulutan District, Pemulutan Barat District, and Indralaya Utara District. The potential that is owned is agriculture: rice, plantations: rubber, oil palm, secondary crops, horticulture, tomatoes, chilies, long beans, eggplant, cucumbers, beans, kale, and spinach. Ranch: Cows, Buffalo, Goats, and Chickens.

Based on the results of the analysis to calculate the composite index of the economic, socio-cultural, environmental, infrastructure, and institutional dimensions of the Parit Rambutan Ogan Ilir

Transmigration area, the value is 56, 23. If the IPKTrans> 50 then the status of the area is Autonom with these results the Parit Rambutan Transmigration area. Ogan Ilir is one of the transmigration areas that are lready autonomous towards a competitive area.

Table 2. Intervention Composite Index of PARIT RAMBUTAN

Number	Dimension	Index	Weight	Composite Index
1	Economic	34,55	0,3920	13,54
2	Socio-Cultural	52,75	0,1303	6,87
3	Environment	40,64	0,0773	3,14
4	Infrastructure Network	94,64	0,2829	26,77
5	Institutional	50,14	0,1176	5,90
Amount				**56,23**
Level				**AUTONOMY**

Source : Author

The results of the calculation of the SKP Indra Laya index obtained the Indra Laya SKP index value of 69.02 or > 50, this indicates that SKP Indralaya is classified as a sufficiently developed SKP. The complete results can be seen in table 3 below

Table 3. Intervention Composite Index of SKP INDRA LAYA

Number	Dimension	Index	Weight	Composite Index
1	Economic	61,51	0,3334	20,51
2	Socio-Cultural	45,64	0,1631	7,44
3	Environment	53,30	0,0856	4,56
4	Infrastructure Network	95,53	0,3411	32,59
5	Institutional	50,98	0,0769	3,92
Total				**69,02**
Level				**Sufficiently Developed**

Source : Author

The results of the calculation of the SKP Parid Rambutan index get the SKP Parid Rambutan index value of 52.98 or > 50, this indicates that SKP Parid Rambutan is classified as a sufficiently developed SKP, the full results can be seen in table 4 below

Table 4. Pre Intervention Composite Index of SKP PARIT RAMBUTAN

Number	Dimension	Index	Weight	Composite Index
1	Economic	32,48	0,3334	10,83
2	Socio-Cultural	0,00	0,1631	0,00
3	Environment	53,30	0,0856	4,56
4	Infrastructure Network	95,53	0,3411	32,59
5	Institutional	65,00	0,0769	5,00
Total				**52,98**
Level				**Sufficiently Developed**

Source : Author

The results of the calculation of the West Pemulutan SKP index get the West Pemulutan SKP index value of 47.55 or <50, this indicates that the SKP Pemulutan Barat is classified as an underdeveloped SKP. Complete results can be seen in table 5 below

Table 5. Pre Intervention Composite Index of PEMULUTAN BARAT

Number	Dimension	Index	Weight	Composite Index
1	Economic	12,83	0,3334	4,28
2	Socio Cultural	0,00	0,1631	0,00
3	Environment	53,30	0,0856	4,56
4	Insfra structureNetwork	95,53	0,3411	32,59
5	Institutional	79,69	0,0769	6,13
Total				**47,55**
Level				**Less Developed**

Source : Author

The results of the composite index analysis of the economic, socio-cultural, environmental, infrastructure, and institutional dimensions of the Rambutan Ogan Ilir Transmigration area, obtained a value of 56.23. If the IPKTrans is> 50 then the status of the area is Autonoum with the result that the Ogan Ilir Rambutan Transmigration area is a Transmigration area that is already autonomous towards a competitive area. The complete results can be seen in table 6 below

Table 6. Pre Intervention Composite Index of PARIT RAMBUTAN

Number	Dimension	Index	Weight	Composite Index
1	Economic	34,55	0,3920	13,54
2	Socio-Cultural	52,75	0,1303	6,87
3	Environment	40,64	0,0773	3,14
4	Insfra structureNetwork	94,64	0,2829	26,77
5	Institutional	50,14	0,1176	5,90
Total				**56,23**
Level				**Autonomy**

Source : Author

Based on the three development area units above, SKP Parit Rambutan is included in the criteria to be given intervention. The intervention will be given to variables that are still low in each dimension of the development of the transmigration area.

After the intervention program plan is given, changes that occur in the SKP Parit Rambutan development area unit can be seen in table 7 below

Table 7. **Post-Intervention Composite Index of** PARIT RAMBUTAN

Number	Dimensions	Dimension Index		Weight	Pre Intervension CompositeIindex	Post-Intervention Composite Index
		Pre Intervension	Post Intervension			
1	Economic	34,55	73,7	0,3920	13,54	28,89
2	Socio Cultural	52,75	77,46	0,1303	6,87	10,09
3	Environment	40,64	80,76	0,0773	3,14	6,24
4	Insfra structureNetwork	94,64	94,64	0,2829	26,77	26,77
5	Institutional	50,14	78,52	0,1176	5,90	9,23
Total					**56,23**	**81,23**
Level					**Autonomy**	**Competitive**

Source : Author

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The results of the calculation of the composite index of economic, socio-cultural, environmental, infrastructure, and institutional dimensions yield the following conclusions:

The Parit Rambutan Transmigration Area is in the category of autonomy and competition. SKP Indralaya, and SKP Pamulutan Barat are in a fairly developed category. Meanwhile, SKP Pamulutan Barat is in the underdeveloped category. The results of the composite index show that only the Trench Rambutan Transmigration Area is in the autonomy and developing category.

Based on the above results, it is necessary to carry out intervention activities carried out for the next 5 years to improve the status of the area from developing into an autonomy area and an area that has already established itself as a competitive area.

Intervention activities are carried out in the economic, socio-cultural, environmental, infrastructure, and institutional dimensions. This depends on the index value of each region so that the intervention in each region is different, there is only certain domination of intervention, depending on the condition of the area.

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