

Look at the Perspectives of Newcomers on the Economy for Community Welfare in Berau Regency

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Abstract.

The economy of a region develops with a dynamic relationship between the community and the prevailing government. The people themselves play an important role in the running of an economy. The economy is not immediately carried out by the local indigenous people, but will be mixed with immigrant communities. Moreover, Kalimantan Island has been the target of the Transmigration Program for a long time. Where will the many differences coexist. One of the prominent differences is in the economic field. In general, representatives from several magazines and sources only expressed their views from the side of indigenous peoples. But here will be exposed opinions from the point of view of the immigrants. In order to open the ideal thoughts of several parties. Many methods are used by the author in the preparation of this article. However, it is significantly more dominant to use the method of direct interviews with subjects and data collection from official government agencies.

Keywords : Economy; Indigenous People; Transmigration

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country with a large population. This ethnic and linguistic diversity is united by the motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" (Unity in Diversity). However, this multicultural diversity can also lead to divisions within the community , often in the name of group differences, which can become a dilemma or even a danger if not maintained and maintained peacefully . Development is a process aimed at achieving social welfare through economic development (Suryaningsi & Muhazir, 2020). The criteria for successful development are economic growth, economic structure, and disparities between

populations, regions, and sectors (Suryaningsi, 2017). The main objective of economic development efforts should be to eradicate or reduce poverty, income inequality and unemployment, in addition to producing the highest possible growth (Moh. Bahzar, 2014). Therefore, it can be said that the development priority is poverty alleviation . Poverty is a complex problem and is influenced by several interrelated factors such as income level , unemployment, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography and environment (Mulawarman et al., 2020). Poverty is the inability to meet basic needs such as food, housing , and healthcare. Poverty arises because

the skills of economic actors in society are unequal (Suryaningsi & Muhazir, 2020). This means that some people cannot participate in the development process or benefit from its fruits. Various socio-economic variables can influence the poverty of the population of a country or region.

Some of them are related to income, education, access to goods and services, geographic location, gender, and environmental conditions (Moh. Bahzar, 2014). Therefore, poverty is understood not only as financial inability, but also as the inability to fulfill basic rights and different treatment of individuals or groups of people for a decent life. The basic rights that are generally recognized include food, health, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources , fulfillment of environmental needs, and peace of mind from threats of treatment and violence (Ardinata, 2020).

This is why some communities migrate and become immigrants . According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a migrant is someone who is not a native of a country. However, according to another definition , the term "migrant" usually refers to a foreigner. Migrants themselves move to a new place of residence to continue their life with the expectation of a better income than in their previous region.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Migration and Economic Integration Perspective.

Migration is not simply the physical movement of people, but rather an economic phenomenon in which individuals seek to maximize their utility. In the context of Berau Regency, economic integration between immigrants and local residents creates unique market dynamics.

2.2 Inclusive Economic Impact and Social Capital

community welfare depends heavily on the extent to which economic growth is shared across all social strata (inclusivity) and how social relationships (social capital) facilitate economic activities.

2.2.1 Inclusive Economy

An inclusive economy refers to economic growth that creates equitable opportunities for all segments of society and ensures benefits reach the poor and marginalized.

According to Klasen (2010), an economy is considered inclusive if its growth actively reduces inequality.

The presence of migrants increases domestic demand. Regional economic literature often explores how migrant consumption spending creates new jobs in the service sector, which theoretically enhances the welfare of the broader community.

2.2.2 Social Capital

Social capital consists of shared informal values or norms among members of a group that permit cooperation.

Social capital refers to the networks, norms, and trust that enable participants to act together more effectively to pursue shared objectives. While financial capital is about "what you have" and human capital is about "what you know," social capital is essentially about "who you know" and the quality of those relationships.

2.3 The Relationship Between Migration and Social Capital

The relationship between migration and social capital is dynamic and reciprocal. While migration might deplete social capital in the place of origin, it simultaneously serves as the most crucial survival and advancement tool for migrants in their destination.

2.3.1 Social Capital as a Migration Driver (Network Theory)

In migration sociology, social capital is often the primary reason an individual chooses a specific destination.

Migrants rarely move to an area randomly. They are "pulled" by social bridges (friends or family) who provide information about job openings in the mining sector or trade opportunities.

Social capital lowers the risks and costs associated with relocation. Having relatives at the destination provides temporary housing and initial financial support.

2.3.2 Re-formation of Social Capital in the Destination

Upon arrival in an area, migrants undergo a process of social capital re-formation through two stages.

Bonding Stage (Internal Strengthening). Newcomers tend to rely on homogenous groups from their home regions. This provides psychological and economic security during the initial transition.

Bridging Stage (External Integration). Over time, a migrant's long-term welfare depends on their ability to build relationships with the indigenous population. Without "bridging," migrants remain isolated, which can lead to social friction.

2.3.3 Impact on Economy and Welfare\

This relationship creates a cycle of economic influence:

- **Capital Accumulation:** Through social networks, migrants can access business capital or interest-free loans based on trust (e.g., community-based rotating savings).
- **Regional Stability:** Well-maintained social capital between migrants and locals ensures regional stability, which is a fundamental prerequisite for sustained economic growth in an area.

3. METHOD

Here the author uses more than one method. The author uses data collection methods through the official websites of Berau Regency agencies to national agencies. Collecting data through interviews with 2 sources who were used as subjects. As well as collection and analysis of journals that exist in official bodies. The author employed many methods in compiling this article. However, direct interviews with subjects and data collection from official government agencies were significantly more dominant.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Population growth

The relocation of the nation's capital to East Kalimantan Province will undoubtedly have significant impacts on the region, particularly with

the increasing number of immigrants. Many people from outside Kalimantan are flocking to the new capital. The impact will not only impact the affected regencies/cities but also the surrounding regencies/cities. One of them is Berau Regency.

Berau is a regency in East Kalimantan Province. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2020), Berau Regency is the third largest regency in Indonesia, with an area of 21,735.19 km². Berau Regency is not only vast but also densely populated. The 2020 Population Census recorded the population of Berau Regency in September 2020 as 248,035 people. Compared to previous census results, the population of Berau Regency continues to increase. Over the ten years since 2010, the population of Berau Regency has increased by approximately 68,956 people, or an average of 6,896 people per year. Of Berau Regency's 248,035 million residents, 91.25 percent, or approximately 226,344, live in the same area as their family card (KK/KTP). Meanwhile, 8.75 percent or 21,691 other residents do not live according to their family card/ID card. This number is an indication of the large number of residents who migrated from their previous residential areas because they no longer live at the address listed on their family card/ID card. This means that many immigrants are now entering Berau Regency. The following are factors influencing the rate of economic growth of these immigrants.

4.2 Economy in Berau Regency

Economic growth is the continuous process of changing conditions for the better over a period of time. Economic growth can also be defined as the process of increasing the capacity of an economy. This is manifested in an increase in national income. The existence of economic growth is a sign of the success of economic development which is aimed at by optimal planning from each government.

Economic growth is a central issue in the economic life of every country in the world today. Because of the high or low levels of economic growth achieved in national statistics, governments in any country can quickly rise or fall. The success or failure of programs in third-world countries is often judged by the high or low levels of national output and income.

In Berau Regency, the level of education can be measured by, among other things, the literacy rate. Literacy rates continued to increase during the Berau administration. Essentially, regional development was driven not only by a focus on economic growth

but also by considering the poverty that arises from the development process. In economics, various theories have been developed to discuss how to address economic development in order to catch up. In the late 1960s, economists believed the best way to catch up with the economy was to grow it as much as possible, outpacing population growth. This would increase per capita income and automatically improve people's well-being.

4.3 Cultural Influence

Javanese immigrant entrepreneurs in the economic sector are known for being very polite and respectful of others. Even when interacting with locals, they tend to bow as a sign of gratitude. They also get jobs without choosing jobs in foreign areas, the important thing is that they get jobs. Sociologically, according to them, Javanese immigrant entrepreneurs can be interpreted as being influenced by the pursuit of economic activities by the values and norms that are generally accepted in Indonesia. Politeness is method They respect others, regardless of who they interact with. They must maintain harmonious relationships with others. Furthermore, they strive to provide the best service to their customers by maintaining product quality. Harmony with others builds trust, which can impact the breadth of their network.

4.4 The Gap in Interaction Between Newcomers and Local Residents

Social interactions can essentially have both positive and negative consequences. Positive means that social interactions lead to associative processes. Negative patterns are more dissociative. The associative process is cooperation, and cooperation is a form of social interaction, where certain activities are aimed at achieving common goals by mutually helping and understanding each other's activities. Cooperation occurs when individuals and individuals share similar interests and services. Accommodation is the process of reaching an agreement between two disputing parties. Accommodation is an individual's effort to defuse conflict and pursue stability. Accommodation is defined as the process of adaptation between individuals, individuals and groups, and groups. There are several forms of placement. The first is mandatory, meaning the distribution process is carried out by force. Second, using an

intermediary service is a compromise made directly by the individual. Third, arbitration, an attempt to resolve between two parties with the help of a third person. Assimilation is a form of social interaction that begins with shared interests and goals. Assimilation aims to reduce differences between individuals or groups.

Dissociative social interaction is the opposite of connective social interaction, which corresponds to a more negative process. In terms of the process of dissociation, or competition, competition is a social process in which individuals or groups compete for an advantage. Competition is the struggle of a particular individual or social group to achieve victory or the outcome of a competition without harming their opponent. Conflict is the struggle of an individual or social group to achieve their goals by opposing others. Conflict is a form of social interaction when an individual or group attempts to achieve a goal by means of Destroying another individual or group. Conflict begins with competition between individuals or groups. The resulting competition no longer involves fair play from either party.

social interaction process that takes place is based on several forms (Suryaningsi, 2016). This means, (1) the imitation factor, namely the activity of imitating individuals with the style of others observed to solve certain problems, (2) the suggestion factor, and evaluation based on the individual's perspective and attitude. It comes from the individual, but is accepted by others. (3) The differentiating factor, namely the individual's tendency to resemble others consciously or unconsciously, (4) The empathic factor The process by which people become attracted to others. A role is a series of actions that are expected and owned by people in society. A role is also the rights and obligations that a person has in that position, whether intentionally or unintentionally because he is a member of a particular society. Immigrants are people or groups who move to or from an area and settle in a new area. Therefore, the role of the newcomer consists of a series of actions that are expected to have an influence or role in the area visited.

Each newcomer offers some changes in the socio-economic and socio-cultural fields. This fact points to the fact that people cannot live normally without the presence of others. This relationship can be defined as social interaction. Social interaction is the process by which an individual responds carefully, reacts to

others , and responds with action. The process of social interaction in society can occur when two conditions are met. The first requirement is social contact. Social contact is a direct social relationship between one person and another , for example through contact, conversation, or face-to-face interaction, as a form of action or reaction. The second requirement is communication. This is the process of conveying messages from one person to another, either directly or through other means . This involves other people providing specific responses and answers.

Because it has been a target area for immigrants for a long time. Berau Regency naturally has many ethnicities, races, and religions living side by side. Therefore, newcomers will not only encounter the native Dayak people but also the differences of many other ethnicities , races , and religions. These many differences undoubtedly have both positive and negative impacts on newcomers' social interactions. For example, newcomers can easily socialize with locals from the same background, namely Javanese. The shared characteristics and culture will naturally facilitate socialization. However, newcomers will also experience difficulties when they find themselves in an environment where the differences are truly palpable. For example, newcomers from Java find it somewhat difficult to compare and balance the characteristics of other ethnic groups.

The contrasting differences can easily lead to conflicts between locals and immigrants. These conflicts can create disparities that impact the regional economy, starting with a loss of trust in one's ethnicity or race, which can lead to businesses failing to function as they should. This is where the importance of applying Pancasila values lies in maintaining unity so that the gap does not impact the economic sector or other sectors

4.5 Opinions of Newcomers

No	Subject	Business/ economy	Process
1	Initials S - Initially a migrant, now a housewife and owner of a micro grocery store. - Originated from Java	The differences have been very noticeable since he was a migrant. Prices are a particularly noticeable factor, perhaps due to the differences in distribution and outreach media. When he opened his own grocery store, he also noticed a difference. Stock in the warehouse was scarce or slow, and the typical items and quality were different.	Indeed, distribution factors may be what differentiates it from other regions, whether due to difficult road access, uneven infrastructure, or individuals who sometimes exploit the situation.
2	- Initials ANA - Students -Freelance Worker	According to him: Economic issues, of course, aren't limited to basic necessities. They involve many other factors and types. For example, common devices , known as semi-secondary electronics, are essential. As students, they naturally need easy access to these devices, including equipment, signal strength, and other accessories. Electronic equipment is usually cheaper or more affordable than in other districts or provinces.	According to him: The most influential things are actually access, infrastructure, and opportunity.

The answers to the column above are just the opinions of two subjects as newcomers. As the title suggests, this article/journal appears somewhat subjective. However, it still presents facts, both from data analysis and the author's perspective. The Berau Regent sometimes describes economic development performance to clarify the direction of the regional economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices is used to represent the overall economic growth rate for each year. Education is a pioneer for the country's future development. If the world of national education collapses, the destruction of the country is only a matter of time. Because education is not only about forming personality, but also maintaining the identity of the nation's people. Many poor people even systematically experience ignorance. Therefore, it is important to understand that poverty can cause ignorance, which is clearly synonymous with poverty.

5. CONCLUSION

The rapid population and economic growth rate continues to push people to seek better opportunities in other areas. They choose to relocate to areas they expect to find better conditions. People are flocking to these areas, each with their own reasons and goals. This, in turn, makes them migrants, which undoubtedly presents challenges. Most people move for economic reasons. So here the author presents an opinion/description regarding the economy in a new place.

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