

# The Empowerment of Post-Indonesian Migrant Workers' Family Through a Productive Migrant Village Program (Desmigratif)

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**Abstract**—The Productive Migrant Village Program (Desmigratif) is a breakthrough effort by the Ministry of Manpower in collaboration with various institutions to empower, improve services and provide protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers/Migrant Worker applicants in villages that become migrant worker enclaves. Empowerment through Desmigratif program applies 4 (four) main pillars as a reference for community empowerment. The purpose of this study is to find out the empowerment of the Productive Migrant Village (Desmigratif) program. The research method used in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data collection methods used were interviews, observation and documentation. The analytical method used in this study is data collection, data condensation, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The focus of this research is the process of empowering post-migrant family empowerment through the Desmigratif program and the stakeholders involved in this empowerment process. The results showed that the empowerment process included the implementation of the Desmigratif program in Bedali village, is providing information and migration services, developing productive businesses, facilitating the formation of a parenting community and facilitating the formation and the development of cooperatives / financial institutions. The stakeholders also involve in the development of the Desmigratif program are the local village government, the person in charge or the companio. And the post-Indonesian Migrant Worker community can succeed and maximize this Desmigratif program.

**Keywords**—empowerment, Indonesian migrant workers, the productive migrant village program

## I. INTRODUCTION

Central Statistics Agency (BPS) said 32,6% citizens at productive age between 20 years old until 50 years old are still unemployed. The lack of job vacancies is the main reason for Indonesian citizens looking for jobs overseas as Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI). The easy access and easy conditions are the leading factor for people to be immigrant workers.

Besides, the lure of gaining high salary magnetizes people to accept the job offer as an immigrant worker.

Not only be supported by many tempting leading factors, Indonesian migrant workers are also supported by the government through Statutory Regulations number 18, 2017 about Migrant Worker Protection. With the supporting regulations, it increases the citizens' interest in working as Indonesian migrant workers. Based on the statistic data from National Agency of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Worker (BNP2TKI), the number of Indonesian migrant workers in other country until September 2017 is up to 181.740 people and spread in 25 countries in which 49% of them work at informal sectors. For the country, Indonesian migrant worker is one of its assets. The distribution of Indonesian migrant workers to other countries can contribute toward the national economy through remittance fund at 10% from the State Budget (APBN) [1].

While being an Indonesian migrant worker has positive effects for the government, it also has some problems for the citizen themselves. It is because of the large number of Indonesian migrant workers, who experience torture, criminal accusation, harassment, and other kind of pressures. Based on the data from National Agency of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Worker, the number of complaint from Indonesian Migrant Worker can be seen on the table 1 below:

TABLE I. THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINT FROM INDOONESIAN MIGRANT WORKER IN 2016, 2017, 2018

Number	Complaint Media	2016	2017	2018
1.	Direct	2196	1621	2282
2.	Letter	1500	1371	1429
3.	SMS	32	8	28
4.	E-mail	138	263	146
5.	Phone Call	659	733	423
6.	Other	236	353	370
Total		4761	4349	4678

\* Print Period on JANUARY 14th 2019

On the table above, we can see the number of complaint from 2016, 2017, and 2018 reaching a high number, that is

more than 4000 complaints. It shows that the problems suffered by Indonesian migrant workers can be categorized as very high. Many problems faced by them in fact do not decrease the interest of Indonesian citizens to be migrant Workers. The low worker absorption in the country is the reason that pushes job searchers to take job vacancies in other countries [2]. Working in other countries is an effort to resolve worker problems in one region or country [3]. The main problem is the lack of job vacancies in the country and the high difference of wage in other countries that leads workers to take jobs overseas.

With so many leading factors to be an Indonesian migrant worker makes some parts of Indonesian citizens interested in being one. It also happens in Bedali Village, Ngancar Sub-District, Kediri District where most of its people work as migrant workers. Based on the information from the officer who is responsible for collecting the Indonesian migrant worker's data in Bedali Village, Ana Cholifaturrohma, the person in charge and the executor of the Desmigratif program explains that "the number of people in Bedali Village who become Indonesian migrant workers in the period of October 2017 until December 2018 is 125 as active workers and 377 as ex-migrant workers". The high number of ex migrant workers in Bedali Village, it is needed an accompaniment from the government to supervise them. Frequently the problem faced by the ex-migrant workers is their inability to use their income to create a productive business. Instead, their consumptive behavior increases. This condition causes them to go back to work overseas. On the other hand, their families in Indonesia only depend on their remittance without trying to use the money to develop productive businesses. Furthermore, Indonesian migrant workers' children do not obtain good education and guidance, either. Therefore, the government creates a coordinated and integrated program to solve all the problems above by forming this Desmigratif program.

Desmigratif (Desa Migran Produktif) program that has cooperated with Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and Migrant Care along with the government of the village since 30th December 2016 attempts to minimize problems faced by Indonesian Migrant Workers from Bedali Village. As we know that citizens need further accompaniment after being migrant workers. Problems that are frequently faced by ex-migrant workers in Bedali Village are the management of their asset gained during their work as migrant workers and the problems about their families in Indonesia. The income gained by the ex-migrant workers tends to be used for only basic needs. The lack of citizens' knowledge about asset management is the main reason that this condition happens. Accompaniment about income management for Indonesian migrant workers' families is also needed in order to increase their families' economy in Indonesia. It also becomes the leading factor for Indonesian migrant workers to come back to Indonesia when they are financially independent.

Psychological accompaniment for Indonesian migrant workers' children also needs a lot of attention since they do not get enough affection from their parents who become Indonesian migrant workers. This condition will affect their

psychology as it happens to Mrs. Susanti's child. Mrs. Susanti has been working as a household assistant in Hong Kong for about 2 years. When she was a migrant worker, she had a 15 months old child and she had to leave her baby and family. Because the child did not receive affection from the mother, she tends to ignore and feel uncomfortable when Susanti was around. This surely gives effect on her child's psychological growth in the future. Accompaniment from economy and psychology aspects should be the top priority that needs a lot of attention from the village government and the Desmigratif program executors. Accompaniment for Indonesian migrant workers' families in the country also needs to get attention. Their Income management should be included into consideration as well. This program is a form of government and other stakeholders' care in order to better the condition of Indonesian migrant workers and their families in Bedali Village. Various services are provided in the program for Indonesian migrant worker applicants, Indonesian migrant workers themselves, ex Indonesian migrant workers, and their families. The implementation of Desmigratif program has given positive effects for the society, especially for the service receivers.

With this concept, the village government is hoped to play its role more actively in increasing the service of placement and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants or Indonesian migrant workers themselves. Village will be the service center of information and communication that become parts of the placement process until migrant workers come back to their village. The village government that becomes the front guard in society service should be able to provide information about the steps on how to be Indonesian migrant workers according to the applicable procedure.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Empowerment

In line with the meaning of society empowerment concept, Winarni states that the essence of empowerment includes three things, they are: enabling, empowering, and being independent [4].

Empowerment is not forever but until the society target is able to be independent, even though it needs to be far monitored so it will not break again [5]. Learning process in empowering society will occur gradually. The steps that need to be passed are mentioned below:

- Stage of awareness and Stage of behavioral formation to form awareness and caring behavior so that self-capacity will be needed.
- Stage of ability transformation in the form of knowledge and skill so that knowledge and basic skills are needed in order to play a role in the country development.

- Stage of increasing intellectual ability and skills so that initiations and innovations are formed in order to lead into independence [5].

In several situations, empowerment strategy can be implemented individually; although on its turn, this strategy is also related to the collectivity which means relating the clients with the source or another system outside of it. Empowerment can be implemented through three approaches: micro, mezzo, and macro.

#### *B. Indonesian Migrant Worker (TKI)*

Indonesian migrant worker is an Indonesian citizen who works in another country. The high number of people who want to work overseas opens an opportunity for someone or individual to develop a service company called Indonesian Manpower Agency (PJTKI). These agencies gain profit easily by sending people to be working in other countries since the demand from other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, etc., increases. These high demands are caused by the low price of Indonesian migrant workers in other countries [6].

The development of era which is not balanced with enough job vacancies causes workers in Indonesia decide to be migrant workers in other countries. This condition makes the relationship between migrant labors and labor agencies become very close. They both need each other. Indonesian migrant labors and workers need Indonesian Manpower Agency (PJTKI) as a tool to ease them to be able to work overseas. And Indonesian Manpower Agency (PJTKI) will receive income for the service they provide by sending migrant labors abroad.

#### *C. Post-Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI)*

Since 2011 National Agency of Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement and Protection (BNP2TKI) has had four programs of Post-Indonesian migrant workers' empowerment and quality improvement. Those programs are, first, business development supervision that has been occupied by ex-Indonesian migrant workers with the effort to combine entrepreneurs that are directed to strengthen the post-Indonesian migrant worker association. The second is colloquium and expo of post- Indonesian migrant workers on March 8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011 in Lampung Timur District, Lampung. The colloquium attended by 300 people and 20 participants of post Indonesian migrant workers expo was opened by the head of National Agency of Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement and Protection (BNP2TKI), Moh Jumhur Hidayat. Indonesian migrant workers expo involved participants from Banten, West Java, and Central Java so these three provinces can follow the lead of Lampung that has first succeeded in building a market called *Pasar Rintisan TKI*.

After coming back home, ex Indonesian migrant workers will face different economic reality. While they were working in other countries, they could receive income monthly whereas, in Indonesia they need to think of some ways to make a living. Ex-Indonesian migrant workers could not only depend on the

salary they received while working in other countries for a long period of time. There are several types of Ex-Indonesian migrant workers when they come back from other countries, they are:

- Planning to go back to work overseas.
- Working as household assistant in Indonesia (Jakarta and surrounding areas)
- Going back to the activities before being migrant workers (being housewives, gardening, and farming)
- Opening a grocery shop at home.
- Being unemployed / not working.

#### *D. Desmigratif Program*

Productive Migrant Village Program that is called *Desmigratif* Program is a program designed in the village of origin of Indonesian migrant workers in order to increase the service and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants who will work overseas, increase economy independence and welfare, especially for Indonesian migrant workers' families and ex- Indonesian migrant workers. This program has four main activities, they are: building a Migration Service Center, increasing productive businesses of Indonesian migrant workers; families and ex- Indonesian migrant workers, forming parenting community, increasing cooperatives as productive businesses strengthening which its implementation is integrated, mutually supporting, and sustainable.

The activity of *Desmigratif* Program is one of many integrated efforts designed in the village of Indonesian migrant workers in order to reduce the number of non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers, increase the creation of productive businesses through services and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants or Indonesian migrant workers themselves and also their families. *Desmigratif* Program in their place of origin focuses on four main activities that are integrated, mutually supporting, and sustainable such as providing information and migration services by developing information and migration service center. The citizens who want to work in other countries will receive labor market information services, job guidance, information about working overseas and document service for Indonesian migrant worker applicants, such as: Identity Card, Family Card, any certificates or other important documents which are the initial documents needed in the making of passport that is held at the village meeting hall through the help from the village government. Moreover, this program also plays a role in solving Indonesian migrant workers' problems.

*Desmigratif* Program implementation is applied with the principles below, they are:

1) *Collaborative*: the implementation is cooperated, collaborated, and integrated with various activities and programs related to the stakeholders.

2) *Participative*: the society is included actively in the process of planning, implementation, utilization, and supervision.

3) *Sustainable*: every decision made in the implementation of *Desmigratif* program should consider the welfare improvement of Indonesian migrant workers and their families, not only for the present, but also for the future.

### III. METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive research with qualitative approach. This research was conducted in Bedali Village, Ngancar Sub-District, Kediri District. Data collection techniques used by the researcher are: interviews, documentations, and observations. Research instruments used are: interview guidelines, note books, documentation guidelines, and the researcher. And the focuses of the research are:

- The process of empowerment of post-Indonesian migrant workers' families through the *Desmigratif* program held in Bedali Village reviewed from the important elements of program implementation and empowerment.
- Stakeholders involved in succeeding the empowerment program.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of empowerment of Post-Indonesian migrant workers' families through Productive Migrant Village (*Desmigratif*) Program held in Bedali Village reviewed from the important elements in program implementation and empowerment:

#### A. *The Implementation of Desmigratif program in Bedali Village*

Village and traditional village or what is called in other names is a legal community unity that has borderline and is authorized to organize and manage governmental affairs, local community importance based on the community initiations, original rights, and/or traditional rights acknowledged and valued in the governmental system of Republic of Indonesia. Productive Migrant Village that is called *Desmigratif* is a village where most of its people work in other countries, understand the system of workers' placement and protection in the country or other countries, and be able to build a productive business independently through the help from the village government and other stakeholders.

Productive Migrant Village Program that is called *Desmigratif* Program is a program designed in the village of Indonesian migrant workers in order to improve the service and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants who will work overseas, increase their economy independence and welfare especially for their families and ex Indonesian migrant workers with four main activities, they are: building a Migration Service Center, developing productive businesses of

Indonesian migrant workers' families and ex- Indonesian migrant workers, forming parenting community, increasing cooperatives as productive businesses strengthening that its implementation is integrated, mutually supporting, and sustainable. Indonesian migrant worker applicant is any Indonesian citizen qualified as a job seeker who wants to work overseas and registered in the District/City government agencies which have responsibility in employment field.

Indonesian migrant worker that is called *TKI* is any Indonesian citizen qualified to work overseas in a work relationship for a certain period of time and receiving payment. Indonesian Migrant Worker family is a husband/ a wife or a child or a mother/ a father of the Indonesian migrant worker who is working in another country. Ex-Indonesian migrant worker that is called post Indonesian migrant worker is an Indonesian migrant worker who is no longer working in another country and has come back to their place of origin in the country for at least three years after their return. Employment Information Service that is called Migration Service is an employment information service given to the village society in the country or in another country, including the development of productive business.

*Desmigratif* Program is one of integrated efforts designed in the place of origin of Indonesian migrant workers in order to reduce the number of non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers, increasing the creation of productive businesses through service and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants, Indonesian migrant worker themselves, and their families. *Desmigratif* Program in their place of origin focuses on four main activities that its implementation is integrated, mutually supporting, and sustainable, such as:

1) *Providing information and migration service*: Through the development of information and migration service center, it helps any village society who wants to work overseas receives the labor market information service, work guidance, information about working in other countries and document service for Indonesian Migrant Worker applicants, such as: Identity Card, Family Card, any certificates, and other important documents which are initial documents needed in the making of passport that is held at the village meeting hall through the help from the village government. Moreover, this program also plays a role in solving Indonesian migrant workers' problems.

2) *Developing productive business*: It is to help Indonesian migrant workers and their families so that they can have skills and interest to develop productive businesses through the program of training, accompaniment, and facility assistance for productive businesses and the marketing techniques.

3) *Facilitating the formation of parenting community/indonesian migrant workers' families training*: It helps the society in forming community, whose job is to give counseling towards Indonesian migrant workers' families in terms of educating, nurturing, and supervising children well.

Through this activity, Indonesian migrant workers ‘children are taken care of together by the society in a learning and teaching center called “Desmigratif Learning House”. Parents and partners who live in the house are given the trainings on how to raise, take care, educate, and guide the children well so that they can continue their school and improve their creativity.

4) *Facilitating the formation and development of cooperatives/financial institutions:* The creation of Desmigratif is one of the best solutions and a form of the country’s caring and existence in order to improve protection service for Indonesian migrant worker applicants and Indonesian migrant worker themselves and their family members that is coordinated and integrated among Ministries/institutions and other stakeholders as said by National Agency of Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement and Protection, they are:

- As a reference for stakeholders in implementing Productive Migrant Village (*Desmigratif*) Program in the village of Indonesian migrant workers.
- Productive Migrant Village (*Desmigratif*) Program is meant to create a productive society and prosperous Indonesian migrant workers families in the village of Indonesian migrant workers who comprehend the system of worker placement and protection in the country or abroad.
- Servicing the process of placement and protection of worker applicants who will work in the country or overseas started from the village of Indonesian migrant workers’ origin and empower Ex Indonesian migrant workers and their families.
- Encouraging the role of the village government in the village of Indonesian migrant workers’ and all stakeholders
- Reducing the number of non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers.

Development effort of *Desmigratif* Program as the empowerment of Indonesian migrant worker community and ex- Indonesian migrant workers conducted by collaborating with related stakeholders is a beginning step to the newest breakthrough in government’s efforts to empower Indonesian migrant workers and ex- Indonesian migrant workers. The empowerment program which consists of four pillars is hoped to help the society in managing their assets and empowering them continuously in order to increase their economy level.

*Desmigratif* Program in Bedali Village can be considered successful. It is caused as Desmigratif Program is a follow-up part in their lives because the number of Bedali society who work as Indonesian migrant workers so that they are really helped by this program. That effect is seen in the economy change. This economy change is reflected from when they were before and when they are after joining this program.

Before joining this program, their families depended on their remittance only without any further management purposed for their needs in the future. With this economy change, they are able to fulfill their primary needs and also their secondary and tertiary needs. This condition causes them to have consumptive behavior and not manage their income well. Therefore, the government empowers the society through this *Desmigratif* Program by providing guidance in financial management field.

So far, this *Desmigratif* Program goes well, even though along the way it has several obstacles because this program has only been established for a year. Mr. Masiran as the Head of Bedali Village in the interview result with the researcher said that:

“This program is considered successful because so far from 4 programs conducted, all those four ran well. Women empowerment program by making processed products made of pineapple juice can be considered as the most successful. However, financial management program sometimes faces obstacles because many people are not interested since they still think that financial matters are sensitive or they have other plans on managing their finance” (Interview conducted on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019)

In order to see how far this *Desmigratif* Program has run, it can be seen on the indicator table from Indonesian Ministry of Manpower table 2 below:

TABLE II. INDICATORS OF THE PROGRAM’S SUCCESS

No.	Indicators	Explanation
1.	The availability of information facility and the functioning of management service of Indonesian migrant workers at the village meeting hall.	Provided and completed with 2 computers
2.	The implementation of society empowerment in a form of entrepreneurship/skill training, accompaniment, business facility, packaging equipment, and online and offline marketing strategy aid.	Yes. Proved by the formation of business community with the processed product of pineapple juice
3.	The availability of training facility in Private Employment Training Institution ( <i>LPKS</i> ) and or in other institutions of employment training field in the productive migrant village.	Yes
4.	The availability of facilities and the functioning of the society activities center in <i>Desmigratif</i> Learning House that is a place for: children’s playing, learning, counseling, reading park, foreign language learning, entrepreneurship training, and so on.	Yes
5.	The formation and the development of cooperatives or other productive and sustainable financial institutions.	Yes
6.	The implementation of coordination, synchronization, and integration of the stakeholders for <i>Desmigratif</i> development.	Not Maximal
7.	The improvement of society understanding about the mechanism of working in other countries procedurally.	Yes
8.	The improvement of productive businesses.	Yes
9.	The implementation of education and guidance for Indonesian migrant workers ‘children well.	Yes

Source: Desmigratif Program Guidance Data

Based on the indicator table above, we can see that some parts of the program have run well. It also can be said that *Desmigratif* Program in Bedali Village runs well, too.

*B. The Empowerment of Post-Indonesian Migrant Workers Community in Bedali Village through the Desmigratif Program*

Generally, Indonesian migrant workers who work overseas receive higher income comparing to when they were not working and/or still working in their place of origin in the country. That income difference has made them able to increase their families' welfare, not only when they are still being active Indonesian migrant workers, but also when they have been ex Indonesian migrant workers. In this case, the improvement of ex Indonesian migrant workers and their families' welfare means there is the addition or the growth of ex Indonesian migrant workers' ability to fulfill their life needs comparing to the condition when they have not yet become Indonesian migrant workers or if they have never been ones. That additional ability can be in the form of living cost coming from their remittance they send while being Indonesian migrant workers, or can be in the form of investment result they and their families has done on certain fields while they were still being active Indonesian migrant workers and/or after they become post- ex Indonesian migrant workers. According to the data collection and based on the structured interview result in the implementation of field study from this research, one of the reason or tendency why many people choose to be active Indonesian migrant workers or post Indonesian migrant workers is the welfare of ex Indonesian migrant workers and their families will get, for instance:

- The fulfillment of daily needs and consumer goods needs, such as: household items, jewelry, electronics, motor cycles, cars, etc.,
- The fulfillment of residence needs, such as: houses and/or house betterment to be more livable than before
- The fulfillment of land ownership
- The fulfillment of good health maintenance and education improvement needs for their family members and/or themselves
- The fulfillment of savings and jewelry ownership
- The fulfillment of investment needs that will result in sustainable income
- The fulfillment of other things (such as: loan/debt payment)
- The fulfillment of family's peace needs.

Besides giving positive effects on the economy of the active Indonesian migrant workers or ex Indonesian migrant workers, the decision to be Indonesian migrant workers in fact cannot be denied also gives other effects for them. For instance:

**Indonesian Migrant Workers' Household Problems**

It can't be denied that a large number of Indonesian migrant workers' families experience social status and economy change really fast, which means they experience the improvement of their social status and economy from poor to not poor, from deprived of life to have enough. However, it also cannot be denied, that a large number of Indonesian migrant workers' families (being left by one of their family members) faces various social problems, especially when the family member who leaves is the housewife, which is a woman who is a wife of a husband and also a mother of some children. As stated by Mrs. Ana as the person in charge of *Desmigratif* Program in Bedali Village, that is:

“Many Indonesian migrant workers' children are lack of affection from one of their parents. Based on the data of the total population that become female Indonesian migrant workers are 300 women. It surely gives an effect on the psychology of the children who are left. It also causes the tendency of the children to not have clarity about their life every day. It can be seen from the daily needs fulfillment of the children who are left by their mothers to become Indonesian migrant workers. They need to learn about being independent from very early age. They should have guidance during their learning process in their growth and development period”. (Interview conducted on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019)

*1) Indonesian migrant workers' income management:* Anyone deserves to feel relief when they see Indonesian migrant workers succeed and/or increase their income during their time working as Indonesian migrant workers. However, there is a tendency which those Indonesian migrant workers do not have commitment to create a sustainable business unit that can produce income during their work as Indonesian migrant workers or after. A lot of cases show that when they are still being Indonesian migrant workers, they are complacent by living spree, having consumptive behavior, and being hedonist along with their sudden economy change that increases and becomes better. However, when they are being ex Indonesian migrant workers, they are back to being helpless. This condition is caused by one of the reasons where they are not committed to spend their income for productive businesses or investments.

At the same time their consumptive behavior surfaces. Financial management guidance planning is based on the guidance from Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and through a meeting held in neighborhood association (*RT*) and citizens association (*RW*) which the society calls as *rembug* or neighborhood meeting. Things discussed in the neighborhood meeting include problems in the neighborhood in Bedali Village only, for instance: the lack of society's knowledge related to the ways in managing their assets. On the planning stage, the society also suggests solutions of the problems found.

2) *Indonesian migrant workers' children parenting empowerment*: Parenting Community is a society place to form a community in order to give counseling for Indonesian migrant workers' families in terms of educating, nurturing, and supervising children well. This activity is conducted in Desmigratif Learning House with activities, such as: children's playground, children learning, counseling about Indonesian migrant workers' families and children development, reading park (library), language training, entrepreneurship training, and good financial management, etc. accompaniment for Indonesian migrant workers' children runs well. It is in fact progressing. It is caused by the increasing number of children who are interested in joining this activity. Halfway House or called Rumah Singgah is a form of a house provision for street kids. This accompaniment is held at Bedali Village meeting hall. Indonesian migrant workers' children accompaniment is a process in giving guidance in their psychological development.

*Desmigratif* Program empowerment party itself in the future will improve the program quality that has been running that later society's independence about good or bad things will be better so that Indonesian migrant workers and ex Indonesian migrant workers can have a good life. From the manager side, they will improve the performance of the person in charge involved through refinement and accompaniment quality improvement so that the management will be better.

### *C. Stakeholders Involved in Succeeding the Empowerment Program*

1) *The local government (Bedali Village)*: Talking about stakeholders or other actors involved in Desmigratif Program empowerment, there are three actors or elements helping the implementation of the empowerment, they are: local government apparatus, person in charge or executor or companion from Desmigratif Program and the local society itself. From the local government, there are the village apparatus that is in charge to supervise the implementation of this program because he is the one who has a position as the Head of Village that is Mr. Masiran as the Head of Bedali Village.

2) *The person in charge or the executor or the companion*: The operator of Productive Migrant Village (*Desmigratif*) Program development is one of the factors of the success or the failure of the empowerment implementation through this *Desmigratif* Program. This is because the importance of these operators' roles to do the program socialization and accompaniment related to the program implementation so it will be more effective and efficient. *Desmigratif* implementation in Bedali Village which is hoped to be able to improve the society welfare both by increasing the facilities supporting the society productivity and providing the business assistance for the society still focuses on the facilities improvement program. From the statements of the citizens, the

large number of ex Indonesian migrant workers and active Indonesian migrant workers' families admit that they have attended the socialization about that empowerment program. Based on the statement of one of ex Indonesian migrant workers, Mrs. Mursih who stated that:

"I have known about the Desmigratif Program itself. This program is aimed to empower the society of ex Indonesian migrant workers and active Indonesian migrant workers' families. This activity has run for about three years. So, the local society surely will know about the said program". (Interview conducted on February 16th, 2019).

With the information about *Desmigratif* Program implementation as an effort of ex Indonesian migrant workers and active Indonesian migrant workers' families' empowerment, it shows a real effort conducted by the person in charge or the executor or the companion in the *Desmigratif* Program itself. It also shows that the role and the function of the operators have been optimal.

3) *Ex Indonesian migrant workers and active Indonesian migrant workers' families' society*: The society in responding the implementation of empowerment program through Desmigratif is they support each other for the continuity of the program. The society is aware of the importance of empowerment program through *Desmigratif* as empowerment and accompaniment program economically and psychologically for ex Indonesian migrant workers and active Indonesian migrant workers' and the welfare improvement so that the physical support from the society itself is needed. The society generally agrees with the program related to the problems of empowerment program determination through *Desmigratif* as one of the empowerment programs economically and psychologically. This is because of the society awareness on the importance of facilities development as one of the foundations in order to increase the welfare has been improved.

In its implementation, the empowerment program through *Desmigratif* has been largely attended by the society. It is a positive feedback from the society towards the empowerment through *Desmigratif* by attending activities provided through the programs determined. The society participation can be seen from the quotes of Mrs. Mursih's statement as a member in the said empowerment. She quoted:

"The local society is actively attending the accompaniment activities conducted by Mrs. Ana or by the village. The society really supports this program and feels that the government does not ignore the conditions of ex Indonesian migrant workers or their families left in the country, especially their children". (Interview conducted on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019).

## V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

### A. Conclusions

The implementation of *Desmigratif* Program in Bedali Village started in the beginning of 2017 by learning from the pilot village before in a village in Wonosobo region, Central Java. Productive Migrant Village Program that is called *Desmigratif* Program is a program designed in the Indonesian migrant workers' village of origin in order to increase the service and protection for Indonesian migrant worker applicants who will work overseas, improve economy independence and welfare especially for Indonesian migrant workers' families and ex Indonesian migrant workers through four main activities, they are: building Migration Service Center, developing productive businesses of Indonesian migrant workers' families and ex Indonesian migrant workers, forming Parenting Community, developing cooperatives as productive businesses strengthening, which its implementation is integrated, mutually supporting, and sustainable.

The empowerment of ex Indonesian migrant workers society in Bedali Village through *Desmigratif* program is conducted involving four programs. The first is information and service provision about migration. It aims to give knowledge as much as possible to Indonesian migrant workers applicants who will work overseas or Indonesian migrant workers who have worked in other countries about the problems faced when they are being ones. The form of the second program is a parenting community for Indonesian migrant workers' children left in the country with structured coaching. The form of the third program is the empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers' families through the management of home industry business that is pineapple juice processed products. The last is the accompaniment of asset management owned by Indonesian migrant workers or ex Indonesian migrant workers in order to improve their economy level continuously.

Stakeholders involved in succeeding this empowerment program consist of three elements of society. They are the government element represented by the village government and the society element represented by the society whose tasks have run very well. The society respond in the beginning of the

program implementation is great, however their interest gradually decreases. The implementation of the program's main tasks and function of the companions and the person in charge has been conducted based on the instructions from the center.

### B. Suggestions

The number of the coaches should be increased in order to maximize this program. And if necessary, intensive socialization can be conducted to the head of empowerment communities in order to help the tasks of the program implementation coach because the aim of this *Desmigratif* Program is the sustainable coaching for Indonesian migrant worker and ex Indonesian migrant worker society so they can be more independent. Moreover, this program needs the support from the village government to solve problems in the present or in the future as an effort to improve Indonesian migrant worker or ex Indonesian migrant workers' welfare in Bedali Village by giving them the effective coaching.

Teamwork system between the person in charge and the village government party needs to be held in order to be able to work together in improving and following up the after coaching or empowerment that has been done so that it can create a sustainable collaboration to improve the society economy.

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