



THE ROLE OF *DESBUMI* IN FAMILY WELFARE ENHANCEMENT FOR FORMER MIGRANT WORKERS IN DUKUH DEMPOK VILLAGE WULUHAN SUB-DISTRICT JEMBER REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

DESBUMI (Desa Peduli Buruh Migran) is one of the institutions which was established by the village government of Dukuh Dempok to show its concerns towards the migrant workers. Desbumi was initiated by the village government based on the various problems excavated in Dukuh Dempok village community. Some problems are the illegal migrant workers, the high divorce rate, the juvenile delinquency, the difficulty of ex-migrant workers in finding jobs after returning from abroad, the violence experienced by migrant workers by employers, etc. As taken from the problems mentioned above, the village government takes an action by consulting to the *Migrant Care* based in Jember to find out the way regarding to the problems. Next, the village government collects the migrant workers' data in Dukuh Dempok, both the active workers and the the former workers who already gone back to homeland. Once the data are collected, the village government staff held a meeting to gather the former migrant workers and the migrant care. Through the meeting, the former migrant workers are given some knowledges, motivations and the understanding about the imigrant things. The meeting arises the finding of hidden problems such as the lack of chances for the fomer migrant workers to build the self development that leads them to turn unemployed once they are back to their homeland. Desbumi is established to provide the chances to improve the the welfare of Dukuh Dempok community. It also provides services of safe migration, handles the migration problems and community empowerment. Desbumi gives a very good role in protecting the migrant workers and the empowerment of former migrant workers as a form of awareness of the village government towards the former migrant workers. Based on the statement above, the empowerment training of former migrant workers held by Desbumi gives many good effects such as educating the villagers about the utilization of the surrounding resources, prospering families and communities, especially the members of citizens, creating jobs for former migrant workers and more empowered, and improving the economic matters of Dukuh Dempok community.

Keywords : *DESBUMI*, Migrant Workers, Dukuh Dempok

INTRODUCTION

Dukuh Dempok is one of the villages in Wuluhan sub-district in which its part of community go to some neighbour countries such as malaysia, Hongkong, Taiwan, Saudi Arabic etc to be the migrant workers. Approximately about 800 people of Dukuh Dempok villagers become the migrant workers in the countries mentioned, most of them are women who come from the low-educated community.

The major factor that pushes them to be the migrant workers is the economic condition which is mostly below average. It leads them to flock working abroad to earn more money and make a better living. They hope to to prosper their family by owning good house, private motorbikes or cars, lands etc. They tend to care less on the safe and proper migration procedures and carelessly choose the agencies who are willing to help them migrating. The workers do not put detail attention on the legacy of the agencies and casually trust them in despatching the workers, in this case, TKI (Indonesian workers) or TKW (Indonesia Female workers). Approximately 800 migrants work as migrant workers and 80% are women. This occurs because it is easier for women to find the job rather than men. Most of the jobs requested are assistant housekeeping, babysitting, oldies babysitting etc. These all are domestic jobs which are mostly suitable for women.

On the other hand, the job vacancies for men are rare and mostly are paid works if they have will to be the migrant workers. That what leads most of the migrant workers are women, both who are single or already married. But mostly, the migrant workers are housewives. Aside of the financial condition, another factor that lead them to be the migrant workers is being in a state of broken home. As it happens, they become a single parent and decide to be a migrant worker. They hope to prosper their kids without putting attention on what would affect them when the kids have less parental accompaniment and supervision.

Most of the migrant workers who work in the neighbouring countries come illegally. They innocently believe the agency who would help them working abroad, without checking the legacy of the agency or whether it still works or not. They tend to avoid the complicated procedures, as they do not fully understand the documents required they have to prepare in order to work abroad. As most of the migrant workers come from the low-educated class, they do not put much attention on the risks they would face ahead by not following the proper procedures. They are easily tempted by the lure of jobs and big money they would get in abroad from the agency that back them up.

Based on the data that the researcher collects from the village chief of Dukuh Dempok, there was one migrant worker who experienced the violence by her employer and was thrown away to Batam. She went abroad illegally or without the proper procedures in the first place. The agency that back her up did not do anything or take any legal action to help her. On the hand, the village chief tried to help her by doing the survey to her family. It checked whether she was a migrant worker and asked for her detail identity to proceed. The last thing it did is reinforcing the family to keep on praying for her to be helped. Once the data regarding the problem were collected, the village staff reported it to Imigrant Care based in Jember. It was then followed up to the Imigrant Care based in Jakarta to proceed. The case was solved well as the migrant worker was successfully helped and could go back home safely.

Another problems that are caused by migration are juvenile delinquency, drugs, high divorce rate that mostly happen as the wife sues the husband, incomplete family members, illegal migrant worker issues etc. It turns out that these problems are rooted by the migration issues. As one of the parents is not home to work abroad, the kids do not have full attention as they should get. It leads them to get less attention and grow up by doing deviations. The high divorce rate is caused by female workers who sue their husbands for several reasons once they come back to Indonesia.

In addition, the former migrant workers who are mostly women face the difficulties to find the jobs in their hometown. Once they are back to Indonesia, they need the chances or platforms to develop and keep earning money without leaving their main duty as housewives. As the problems stated, the village government of Dukuh Dempok initiated to provide the place that can facilitate them to develop themselves. Besides, it also facilitates about the safe migration and the complaint about the problems that occur with migrant workers.

The former migrant workers who are mostly women tend to have higher work ethic than those who have not experienced as the migrant workers. In order to facilitate them to keep being productive and evolving, there is provided the empowerment division. They are given some trainings to cultivate food, to make handmade bags, etc. Based on the background of study stated, the writer draws the thesis entitled "The Role of DESBUMI in Family Welfare Enhancement for Former Migrant Workers in Dukuh Dempok Village Wuluhan Sub-district Jember Regency".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to describe the DESBUMI's roles in empowering the former migrant workers through some job trainings in Dukuh Dempok village, Wuluhan sub-district, Jember regency. The method uses the qualitative descriptive studies. According to Nazir in [1], the descriptive studies is a method which is used to inspect the status of a group of people, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought or the events that occur at the present.

Besides, this research also uses a qualitative research in which it describes and analyzes the former migrant workers social activities. According to [2], the qualitative research aims to describe and analyze the phenomena, events, social activities, beliefs, perceptions, individual and group thinking. In addition, Bogdan dan Taylor in [3] state that qualitative research aims to define the qualitative method as the research procedure. It produces the data in form of both written and oral words as well as the human's behaviour that can be observed. The final data can be served in form of words, images but numbers.

FINDING AND ARGUMENT

Desbumi is one of the institutions which was established by the village government of Dukuh Dempok to show its concerns towards the migrant workers. It was established since 14 December 2016 by the institution which focusly handles the migrant issues. It was initiated by the village government based on the problems occur in the community. The problems are such as the illegal migrant workers, the high divorce rate, juvenile delinquency, the distress of finding the new jobs for former migrant workers, the violences at work experienced by the migrant workers, etc.

As it is drawn from the problems, the village government initiated to consult to the migrant care based in Jember in solving the problems. As the consultation goes, the village government then do the data collection of the Dukuh Dempok villagers. It aims to find out the numbers of migrant workers both who are still actively work or already go back home. Once the data are collected, they hold the meeting to gather the former migrant workers and the migrant care. The former migrant workers are then given the knowledge, motivation and understanding related to migration things. The meeting results some facts that there is still no one to facilitate them to do self developing after going back to Indonesia. It leads most of them turning unemployed. For this, Desbumi was established at 14 December 2016 and gradually works actively in 2017.

The community empowerment as it stated in KBBI (Indonesian Language Dictionary, 2008) is a process, a way, to make, to empower. It derives from the word 'power' which means the ability to do something or the ability to act. According to [4] the word 'empowerment' can also mean: an effort to fulfill the individual need, group's and

the community's needs as a whole, as they have the ability to choose and control their environment, including the accessibility towards the resources related to their works, social activities, etc. The empowerment means the effort or the strength performed by the individual person or community so they can be useful in fulfilling the daily needs to make a more prosperous living.

World Bank 2001 in [4] defines the empowerment as: an effort to give the chances and abilities to the group of citizen (poor) to get better living and speak up (voice) to deliver their opinion, ideas or notions, as well as able and have the courage to choose (choice) the best thing (concept, method, product, action, etc) for them, their family and their surroundings. In other words, the community empowerment is a process of enhancing the ability and independent act of the community. Winarni in [5] states that empowerment involves three things, they are enabling, empowering and growing the independence. Based on this statement, the empowerment does not only occur to the community who do not have abilities but also for the ones who have limited abilities to develop themselves and reaching the self independence. According to [6], the empowerment is the way for the citizen, organisation and community to have the abilities in controlling their lives or it is considered as a process of turning people to be strong enough to participate in events or institutions in their lives.

The empowerment holds some principles in its process. The empowerment principles according to Mathews in [4] states that "a principle is a statement of policies that are used as guidance in making decisions and conducting activities consistently". This results that a principle can be generally applied, accepted and believed to be true from many observations in varied conditions. Even though it usually is only applied in academic field, Leagans in [4] evaluates that in doing the activities/duties, the instructors/facilitators should keep their works based on the empowerment principles. [7] delivers the empowerment principles as follows:

- a. The development should be locally undertaken.
- b. Social action takes more priority.
- c. Applying the organizational community approach or local community.
- d. The position's equality in working relationship works properly.
- e. Applying the participative approach in which the members of community are positioned as the subject not the object.
- f. The social welfare effort for justice.

To sum up, the community empowerment principles are based on the community's needs and the social rules in it, based on the values and norms applied in the community that can lead them to participate and empowered. In community empowerment, there are some aspects needed to make it successful. Point out some aspects that are needed to be the basic points of empowering process, they are:

- a. Clarification, acknowledgment and protection toward the citizen's position as the product consumers of policies, governance and development held by the government.
- b. Clarification, acknowledgment and protection toward the citizen's rights and obligations to deliver their aspirations through the effective institutions or media.
- c. Clarification, acknowledgment of enhancement and protection toward the community's bargaining power which is needed in order to stand their aspirations up through the institutions or media that they assume are effective.
- d. Clarification, acknowledgment of fulfilling and protection toward the citizen's right to gain sufficient knowledge and skills to participate in social changes that go faster in the future.

According to [5], there are some stages that are needed to be passed in the process of empowerment, they are:

- a. The awareness' stage and the behavior forming toward the conscious and caring so they would need the self capacity.
- b. The skill's transformation stage in form of the knowledge insight, the wide range of skills and giving the basic skills so they would have the courage to take part in the development process.
- c. The intellectual ability improvement's stage, the proficiency-skills so the initiative and innovative skills can be developed to create the self independence. In the process of implementing the empowerment for the former migrant workers in Dukuh Dempok village, there are some stages are applied as follows:

1) Planning

The implementation planning of empowerment through some trainings such as making handmage bags, the ginger's extract, food products processing, etc. The training plans are the first stage of awareness and conscious behaviour as well as independence to self capacity's needs. The training is one of the empowerment alternative which is applied consciously by the former migrant workers in Dukuh Dempok village by collaborating with the village government of Dukuh Dempok village and Imigrant Care. The training election is arranged based on the potential and community's needs. The events are managed by DESBUMI by collaborating with the village government and any institutions related. This empowerment events are held in order to gain the community welfare of Dukuh Dempok village. The economical state and prosperity demand the ability of having specific skills owned by the former migrant workers who have willing to build their self-employment. There are some things that are done by the manager who take part in the empowerment planning for the former migrant workers in Dukuh Dempok village, such as:

a. The identification of Needs

In identifying the needs, DESBUMI seeks for the nature potential and human resources. For example the making of ginger extract. The ginger potential in Dukuh Dempok village is provided well, but it has not been managed in form of ready consumed product as most of them are traded raw, in which its sale value is low. Judging from the human resources potential, the former migrant workers who are mostly housewives want to gain more skills to be more independent and valuable. As they have better work ethic than the the average housewives, they need the platforms to develop their skills and keep on earning money without leaving their duty as a wife or mother. Besides, as most of the former migrant workers are women, the empowerment plan is specifically focused on the housewives.

b. The Background of Training Selection for the Former Migrant Workers

The choosen trainings in empowering the former migrant workers is in food processing field and handycrafts such as bags made by straps and used snack wraps. This training is choosen as the most effective and agreed upon the former migrant workers through discussion.

c. Determining the Training Goals

Every training has its own goals. The goals of this training is to create the chances by giving the skills for the former migrant workers so it would be eaiser for them to get the jobs, without going anywhere far as well as avoiding being unemployed, to enhance their incomes and creating the more jobs for the citizen.

Another goals of this training is to learn in processing and making use of natural resources around them so it will be more valuable and has economic values. By gaining more skills, the former migrant workers as the housewives are expected to help their family's economic state in fulfilling the daily needs, getting the kids to have education, shopping for cothes, etc. The goals of the trainings are usually adjust to the events in many places, such us taking part in exhibition.

Thus, in preparing the exhibition, they have the sudden trainings of making the products independently and is given the referrals by the village government. The empowerment for the former migrant workers is done periodically as it needs. Some trainings which are already done was a corel draw training held by the college students of Jember University. The training is in form making the handbags from straps and snack wraps. The instructors are the former migrant workers as well. While in cooking training, they are trained to make ginger extract instructed by the same former migrant workers. Most of the trainings are done independently, there is yet no collaborations with the official institution related as it is freshly established.

d. Arranging the Administrative Sturcture

The administrative structure is arranged to divide the roles and duties of members based on their positions. The administrator election is based on the the enthusiasm and loyalty of the members in the training process as well as the potentiatl attitude of the members in the process of learning

e. The Recruitement of the Citizen as the Leaners

Taken from the observation result, the process of recruitement of them members are based on the fomer migrant workers interests in empowering themselves. The training is done in some stages, such as counseling as well as discussing in the early days of the trainigs and the opening of the recruitement for the enthusiasts.

2) The Accompaniment Process

The next stage is the accompaniment process. This is done based on the empowerment process which is the ability transformation in form of skill and abilities. The accompaniment for empowerment in Dukuh Dempok village for mormer migrant workers is applied to direct, teach and train the citizen to be more skilled. If they have not understood the ways or procedureds of things, the facilitator is always ready to help and give detail direction.

The accompaniment process or supervision is yet intensively applied as there is still no fixed coaches in the training. But there are already some volunteers from the college students who make the trainings in the village and helping in the process of accompaniment and directing. They also find the struggles they face in its process. The accompaniment process is applied to teach, to monitor the process of learning and training. Next, the administrator try its best to help the citizen in learning of production process, management and they are always there to help when it is needed.

3) Evaluation

The next empowering stage is the skill enhancement which can be done through the evaluation process. The evaluation process or assesment in the events are sometimes unnoticed, while in fact it takes an important role in the events. Evaluation is not meant to find the errors but to take something to learn and assesing the process of the events, whether it works effectively or declining or decreasing in the process of empowering.

The training for evaluation process for the former migrant workers is applied not to seek for errors but to monitor the result achieve, whether it already reached asit expected or even declining. Next, the evaluation is done by targetting the number of production and marketing as it affects to the income for the citizen. The training aims to prosper the citizen.

4) The Follow-Up

In the process the training, the progress of the production result and quality will be monitored. Besides, the manager will always be ready to help when they aare needed, as they will keep on developing the business to get better products to sell wider as well as enhancing its quality. The follow up which is deone by Desbumi is keep on monitoring the skill development to get better quality. They also hope that the training of making ganger extract, handmade bags etc would be able to empower the citizen to prosper them by having the independent skill to run their own business. The continuity in determining the goals of industry depends on the manager's ability as well as the members. Thus, the good teamwork is highly needed in producing the good results as what expected from the training.

There are some obstacles of empowerment training stages which is done based on the theory from [5] who states that the proper stages should be passed, as follows:

- a. The stage of awareness and the formation of behaviors toward conscious and caring behaviors as it requires the enhancement of self-capacity. It is proofed by the citizen who is aware of the importance in empowering themselves by establishing the training in order to teach and prosper the citizen. Besides it creates the state of being more diligent and enthusiasm of the citizen of former mirant workers in Dukuh Dempok village. This awareness will appear when they registrate themsselves in joining the training. They will finally realize that the village has the natural potential if they can manage it as best as they can.
- b. The stage of transformation ability in form of the knowledge insight, skills through the mentoring process. It is proofed that today's society learn some skills of making crafts from the straps and used snack wraps to make it more valuable and make income from it, turning the raw goods into ready to serve. It shows that the trend in society changes from agrarian into industrial society.
- c. The stage of intellectual enhancement, in which the skills are built through the initiative and inovative ability to create the seld independence. It can be seen in the evaluation and follow up stages after the the events. The citizen's ability in marketing and self-employment which lead them to have a better living and empowered.

There are some things that need to be applied in the process of empowerment according to [8], they are: 1) Enhancing the critical consciosness is hoped to make the citizen are able to argue toward the exploitation issues. 2) The citizen capacity enhancement. 3). The empbowerment is also connected to the social development and culture. In this case, the training is done well. The citizen especially the members of the training start to be more critical in reading the natural potential they have so they can maximize it to the best.

CONCLUSION

Desbumi holds the important and good role in protecting the migrant workersas well as empowering the former migrant workers. It is established as a form of the village government concern toward the former migrant workers. As it is stated, the existence of empowerment training for the former migrant workers initiated by DESBUMI gives many roles and benefits. They are teaching the citizen in the utilization of surrounded natural resources, prospering the family and citizen as a whole especially the members of it, creating the new jobs for the former migrant workers and tun them to be more empowered as well as enhancing the social economic in Dukuh Dempok village.

The empowerment of the fomer migrant workers in Dukuh Dempok village has been applied well and it can help them to be more productive as well as improving the family prosperity. This empowerment program is done through some stages. The first stage is planning which involves the needs' identification with the natural

potential as the industrial raw material provider, the human resources potential as well as observing the citizen condition in which mostly are still unemployed once they come back from working abroad. Next, determining the background of the training establishment, determining the stewardship structure and recruitment as the citizen will learn through the process of discussion in the village meeting hall.

The monitoring or mentoring is applied in the training process by giving the direct training both independently or through the volunteers and monitor the production process. Evaluation is done by drawing the certain target of the numbers of products as it affects to the income of the members of training as well as the quality of product. Meanwhile, the follow up stage is done by monitoring and developing the other skills as it hopes to help the citizen to be more independent and make their own business and works through self employing.

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