

## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MODEL THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF THE ROLE OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS (PMI) PURNA IN ENCOURAGING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN EAST LAMPUNG REGENCY

**Kholifatul Munawaroh<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>SMA IT Baitul Muslim

Lampung Timur

nurmunawaroh8@gmail.com

---

### Abstract

Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) who have ended their employment contracts, are called purna PMI. Full PMI who have returned from working abroad bring enormous remittances. Remittances that are not managed properly will run out for consumptive purposes, so that it can cause purna PMI who have returned from working abroad to depart again as PMI. Therefore, purna PMI needs to be fostered and empowered with the aim of having sustainable income, thus having the opportunity to be able to create jobs for the surrounding communities. This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Based on the results of the study, there is currently a purna PMI empowerment program, namely the Program (1) Productive Migrant Village by the Ministry of Manpower, (2) Empowerment program for PMI Gold by the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI). This program is actually relatively good, but the program in East Lampung Regency has not run optimally. This is because there are still obstacles such as human PMI resources that are still lack of knowledge, difficult access to capital, marketing of entrepreneurial products that have not been maximized and lack of local partners who are involved in the empowerment process. This has led to the need for synergies in creating and implementing an empowerment model, which can be a reference model for empowerment of regions with full PMI follicle to encourage the achievement of sustainable development in East Lampung Regency.

**Keywords:** PMI purna, Remittance and Empowerment

---

### I. INTRODUCTIONS

Community empowerment is an effort or effort that is carried out in order to develop the ability and independence of individuals or communities in meeting their needs. So that the community can know the potential and problems it faces and is able to solve it. According to Widjajanti (2011: 16) empowerment is a process and effort to obtain or provide power, strength or ability to weak individuals and communities in order to identify, analyze, determine needs and potential as well as problems faced and at the same time choose alternative solutions by optimizing resources and independently owned potential.

The existence of the 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a substitute for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a response to addressing various problems in the world including the problem of economic growth and decent work. In summary SDG's has 17 important objectives agreed upon and applies to all

nations in the world. The important points of the SDGs are to realize sustainable and inclusive economic development, full and productive employment, and decent work. This is in accordance with the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 Year 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in article 2 paragraph 2 stated that "The implementation of sustainable development goals aims to maintain sustainable economic welfare of the community, maintain the social life of the community, maintain environmental quality and inclusive development and the implementation of governance that is able to maintain an increase in the quality of life from one generation to the next."

One of the economic growths is reflected in efforts to empower the community through a creative economy that is managed directly by the community. This aims to empower the community in terms of its economy. The development of the

creative economy requires collaboration between various actors (stakeholders) who play a role in the creative industry, namely society, the private sector and the government which is a basic prerequisite. One form of community empowerment with the implementation of a creative economy that is considered successful is the establishment of businesses by groups of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI), who have managed their finances after returning from abroad to empower the surrounding poor communities and absorb the surrounding labor force.

Remittances or money from migrant workers are very dominant in the survival of the household of a migrant worker. Remittance directly plays a role in increasing household income and also has the potential to create new economic opportunities. The A 2007 study conducted by the International Organization for Migration and the Economic Resource Center for Overseas Filipinos stated that remittances were the main financial source for around 85% of households 'migrant workers'. A study conducted by Bank Indonesia in 2008 also showed a similar thing, which was a household level that could also be used as a strategy for poverty alleviation. This not only happens in the short term (current consumption), but also in investment and production opportunities for the long term (Long term production).

Lampung Province is the 6th most PMI sending area in Indonesia, PMIs abroad in the last three years from 2016-2018, which amounts to 40,641 people. (Source: Data Research and Development Center (Puslitfo) BNP2TKI 2018). This is the high number of PMIs from Lampung, which is of particular concern to BNP2TKI, especially in terms of empowering its full PMI and utilization results, where this study will be conducted in Lampung Province because it is a PMI sending area with remittances produced by full PMI many. This is certainly a concern for local government to manage and oversee the delivery of PMIs from recruitment, placement to full placement.

PMI decides to become an entrepreneur, usually it will be divided into several parts, some of which are used for savings. According to (Puslitfo BNP2TKI, 2011). Savings from income during work will be used as capital to open a business in the country. This business will open new jobs in the family environment and can absorb labor from the surrounding area.

The highest number of PMI shipments in Lampung Province originates from East Lampung Regency and is the eleventh migrant worker sending district in Indonesia in the last three years (2016-2018) with a total PMI of 14,997 people. (Source: Puslitfo BNP2TKI, 2018). In terms of empowerment of full PMI in East Lampung

Regency, it was first initiated by a full PMI from South Korea in Labuhan Ratu Sub-district in 2004. The success in building a shop entrepreneurship then became inspirational and followed by the footsteps of the full PMI local. Until finally a full PMI pilot market was established in Labuhan Ratu Subdistrict.

(Source: [megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2011/10/04/04263482/memelopori.pasar.rintisan.mantan.tki](https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2011/10/04/04263482/memelopori.pasar.rintisan.mantan.tki). Accessed on December 23, 2018). This means that even though East Lampung Regency is the largest PMI granary in Lampung Province, there are still empowerment efforts and awareness from PMI Full to take advantage of the results of their remittances while working abroad.

As is the case with the community of Taman Endah Village, Purbolinggo District, East Lampung Regency. From the coverage of Metro News on August 18, 2015 in (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPMtYu7ysVM> accessed on December 30, 2018) it was reported that almost all the people in the village or about 70% of their youth were PMI. The majority chose the country of South Korea as the destination country to work. However, the community in Taman Endah Village did not make work abroad as the final destination. After working for around 3-5 years in Korea, they returned to their hometowns and developed a business with venture capital from salary savings while working as PMI.

Various types of businesses that became the sustainable livelihoods of full PMI in Taman Endah Village, Purbolinggo Sub-district, including the business of catfish farming, laying hens and other types of businesses. This was started by empowerment by the Center for Indonesian Migrant Workers (CIMW) Jakarta, then continued by BP3TKI Lampung, for the first time Lampung Province in 2017 established a cooperative whose members are full PMI located in Taman Endah Village, Purbolinggo District. The cooperative named the Purna Maju Lestari TKI Cooperative is a cooperative initiated by the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BP3TKI) Lampung. The aim of the establishment of the cooperative is for the full PMI who have returned to their homeland and have entrepreneurship in their villages to be more advanced and independent. [-tki-purna-in-lampung-inisiasi-bp3tki-lampung](https://www.tki-purna-in-lampung-inisiasi-bp3tki-lampung) accessed on December 25, 2018). Then after the PMI was fully empowered and independent, a legal entity was created for the continuity of its business so that the plenary goal was achieved, namely no longer working abroad, but entrepreneurship developing his hometown

The experience gained in the Purbolinggo area can be expected to be an empowerment model that can be developed in other regions. In connection with efforts to examine the problems in the

phenomenon of the use of remittances that have not been thoroughly carried out by other regions as a pockets of migrant workers. So this study took the focus in Purbolinggo Subdistrict which had succeeded in forming a full PMI empowerment model with the utilization of remittance products while working abroad and Way Jepara Sub-District as the sub-district with the most migrant workers' bags. Way Jepara Subdistrict has a total PMI of 1142 in the last three years in East Lampung Regency, then there have been empowerment efforts given directly by the Ministry of Manpower in the form of Desmigrative or Productive Migrant Villages. But its sustainability has not gone well for empowerment of full PMI.

The effectiveness of full PMI guidance carried out by BNP2TKI is considered to be not optimal, because it still has not touched other PMI enclaves, even if there is continuity it has not been maximized. The entrepreneurship program has not been fully implemented as a provision for PMI by including entrepreneurship material in the final departure (PAP) preparation program which is expected to open up PMI's insights earlier. With the opening of the insights of the PMI candidates earlier, they will not waste their money and will invest their shipments in productive sectors rather than consumptive. The full remitancy and business of PMI can provide a significant contribution to the economy of the PMI region.

The researcher focuses more on the empowerment model that will be used by the community through the use of full PMI remittances in East Lampung District that have never applied entrepreneurship after returning to work from abroad. Thus the empowerment model can be felt by the community in accordance with its objectives in an effort to achieve sustainable development goals / SDGs to increase economic growth and decent work for the community.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem to be taken in this study are:

1. What is the implementation of community empowerment through optimizing the role of full Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Purbolinggo District and Way Jepara District, East Lampung Regency?

2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing community empowerment through optimizing the role of full Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Purbolinggo District and Way Jepara District, East Lampung Regency?

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research approach uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach of research

methods based on postpositivism philosophy, is used to examine the condition of natural objects. This means that the data collected is not in the form of numbers, but the data comes from interviews, field notes, personal documents, memo notes, and other official documents (Moleong, 2013: 9). So that the purpose of this qualitative research is to describe the empirical reality behind phenomena in depth, detail and completeness. The study was conducted in two places, namely in the Way Jepara and Purbolinggo Subdistricts, which showed that there is now a PMI Purna empowerment program, namely (1) Productive Migrant Village Program by the Ministry of Manpower, (2) Empowerment Program for Full Gold PMI by the National Placement Agency and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI). but its sustainability is not maximal.

The focus of the research taken by researchers is on community empowerment through optimizing the role of full Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in East Lampung Regency:

1. Application of community empowerment through optimizing the role of full PMI in Encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Purbolinggo District and Way Jepara District, East Lampung Regency

2. Identification of supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of community empowerment through optimizing the role of full PMI in encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Purbolinggo District and Way Jepara District, East Lampung Regency.

The data collection technique used is by conducting interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis techniques that have been used are qualitative data analysis techniques, which explain and analyze data by describing the results of research through a number of successful data needed by the author, then present the results of the research, namely community empowerment through optimizing the role of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in encouraging the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in East Lampung Regency:

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The stages of community empowerment are a learning process for the community to be able to be independent in managing all their potential by fostering a sense of enthusiasm to work continuously so as not to experience setbacks anymore. At this stage of empowerment, researchers conducted research in two research locations, namely Way jepara District and Purbolinggo District. Where each of these locations has different patterns of empowerment from each other. To make it easier to explain the pattern of

PMI Purna empowerment and the potential that exists in these two locations, the researcher will describe it one by one as follows:

### **1) Empowerment of full PMI in Way Jepara District**

Subdistricts with senders have the highest number of PMIs in East Lampung Regency, since the last three years 2016-2018. The number of PMIs from Way Jepara District is 1142 people. With the highest number in three consecutive years, of course this can have a positive impact on remittances brought home by PMI if utilized properly. Therefore, the Ministry of Manpower as one of the stakeholders who has the duty and obligation to provide protection to PMI also makes efforts in creating the resilience and welfare of PMI and its families through the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Manpower Decree Number 59 of 2017 concerning Productive or Desmigrative Migrant Villages. The ministry program which was launched since 2016 has only been implemented in several areas which are the pockets of PMI. One of the locations for this program is Jepara Village, Way Jepara District, East Lampung Regency.

Productive Migrant Village Program (Desmigratif) is a breakthrough effort of the Ministry of Manpower in collaboration with various institutions to empower, improve services and provide protection for PMI / PMI candidates in villages that are the pockets of PMI (the largest sending village of PMI) by offering superior programs needed by CPMI / PMI and their families through the utilization of local potential without ignoring the characteristics of the local area. One of these desmigrative programs is also in charge of creating productive businesses through business training, business assistance and productive business facilities to marketing. Through the program, it is hoped that the PMI family will be able to manage their income to create productive businesses on a micro, small and medium scale (MSME).

### **2) Empowerment of full PMI in Purbolinggo District**

In contrast to the Way Jepara Sub-District which has a Productive Migrant Village or Desmigratif from the Ministry of Manpower program which was launched since 2016 this was carried out in several areas that became pockets of PMI. Whereas in Purbolinggo Subdistrict it is not much different from the conditions in Way Jepara where many people are PMIs abroad. However, those who work abroad do not make it a primary goal, but rather as a means to collect business capital that they will develop in their home areas after working from abroad.

This cooperative with the name of the Purna Maju Lestari TKI Cooperative is a cooperative initiated by BNP2TKI through a technical implementation unit in the area, namely Lampung BP3TKI. The cooperative which was established by 27 members is a work program of BNP2TKI in the 2017 fiscal year. The purpose of the formation of this cooperative is for the full PMI who have returned home and have entrepreneurship in their villages to be more advanced and independent. Before the cooperative was formed, full PMIs in this village had full PMI associations. Then the community is perfected by a legality that is a legal entity that is in the form of a cooperative so that it is expected to facilitate the business activities that they have initiated in their hometown.

Empowerment is not forever, but until the target of the community is able to be independent, even though from a distance guarded so that it does not fall again this is in accordance with what was stated by Sumodiningrat, 2000 in Ambar Teguh (2004: 82). Judging from this opinion means empowerment through a period of learning until it reaches self-status, however in order to achieve independence it is still carried out maintaining the spirit, condition and ability continuously so as not to experience setbacks again.

As stated earlier that the learning process in the context of community empowerment will take place in stages as stated by Ambar Teguh (2004: 83). The steps that must be passed are:

#### **a. Stage of Awareness**

This stage illustrates that the empowering party seeks to create preconditions, so that it can facilitate the effective process of empowerment.

#### **b. Transformation Phase**

This stage describes the community as having the ability in the form of knowledge insights, skill skills to be open to insight and provide basic skills so that they can take part in development

#### **3. Intellectual Improvement Stage**

The emergence of skills skills so that initiatives and innovative abilities are formed to deliver independence.

The three stages of community empowerment according to Ambar Teguh were chosen by researchers, because this study emphasizes the application of the community empowerment model developed to be able to become a model of empowerment and reference for empowering other regions in optimizing the role of full PMI to empower the surrounding poor communities. So that it can then see what kind of empowerment model is effective for full PMI in East Lampung Regency. In addition, the researchers also used the three stages to create constraints or supporting

factors and inhibiting factors that emerged from the implementation of the full PMI empowerment model in East Lampung Regency. These things will then become a reference in preparing the results and discussion.

Based on the results of interviews and observations it can be concluded that each region has different supporting factors and inhibiting factors. This is due to the different levels of openness and potential of each region. These two different sub-districts have the background of the formation of empowerment that is different from the empowerment system to the empowering facilitator. Therefore, evaluations and monitoring are carried out by the government so that the sustainability of empowerment can run according to the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in East Lampung Regency.

Following this the author will describe the model of community empowerment through optimizing the role of full PMI in East Lampung Regency based on observations made by researchers in the field

Hasil penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) Kabupaten Sukabumi, yang bertempat di Gedung 1000 PPZ Komplek Islamic Center Alun-Alun Cisaat. Dengan menggunakan grand theory Van Metter & Van Horn yang terdiri dari enam dimensi, yaitu:

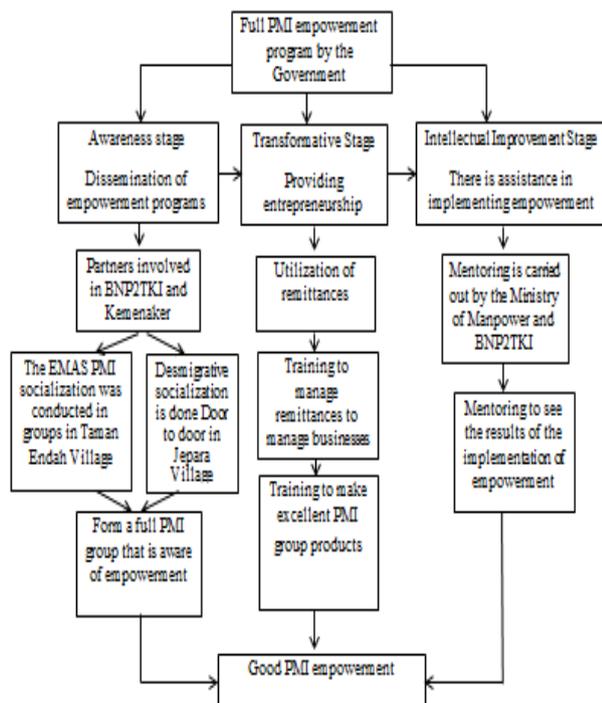


Chart 2. PMI Empowerment Model for Full Research Results

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2019

## 1.1 Stage of Awareness

The results of these stages of awareness will further open people's desires and awareness about their current conditions, and thus will stimulate their awareness of the need to improve conditions to create a better future. However, with different backgrounds of full PMI, it will certainly be a challenge in empowering. As in Way Jepara Subdistrict which has not succeeded in implementing the awareness stage due to full PMI who have not had the remittance benefit orientation. Whereas in Purbolinggo Subdistrict, they already have an awareness of the importance of empowerment, because the full PMI has an advanced orientation in maintaining their lives.

Based on the results of interviews, observations, and documentation it can be concluded that the stages of awareness in the process of empowering full PMIs in the Way Jepara and Purbolinggo Subdistricts have differences in the process of awareness raising. This is because there are several patterns of empowerment that are different from the community background and full PMI. The stages of awareness in Way Jepara Subdistrict with the Desmigrative Program that have not run effectively due to the orientation of the full PMI who still behaves consumptively, hijack things that are not important, economic exploitation by the family and the surrounding environment and ignorance in managing remittances. In order to raise awareness in this case the desmigrative officer conducts observation, identification and mapping of full PMI to empower them to be willing to do entrepreneurship. Whereas the full PMI conditions in Purbolinggo Subdistrict are slightly better compared to full PMI in Way Jepara District. This is because the full PMI has a mature pre-departure briefing regarding the orientation of working abroad to collect business capital. So that when they returned to Indonesia, some of the results of their remittances were used to build sustainable businesses.

## 1.2 Transformation Stage

This is intended to facilitate providing funding for the ability to build productive businesses after returning from abroad. The trainings can be carried out in collaboration with universities and companies that are in line with the entrepreneurship that was built by PMI purna in order to add insight into the production methods to the marketing of the products produced and the expertise of the full PMI itself. However, at this transformation stage in Way Jepara Subdistrict, it is still constrained by PMI's full willingness to build productive businesses and run three desmigrative pillars so that only a full number of PMIs want to join PMI goat and goat breeders businesses. small compared to returning to work abroad or

managing a plantation. Whereas in Purbolinggo sub-district, each of PMI purna has an initiative to develop its productive business after returning from abroad and has a full PMI association as a place to exchange ideas and the inauguration of a sustainable PMI Cooperative which has been incorporated. This is an effort to facilitate PMI full in increasing its productive efforts in the field of fulfilling animal feed which can be purchased directly through the cooperative.

### **1.3 Stage of increasing intellectual ability,**

At this stage, skills skills have been formed so that initiatives and innovative abilities are formed to deliver independence. Independence will be characterized by the ability of the community to form initiatives, give birth to creations and make innovations in their environment. If the community has reached this stage, then the community can independently carry out development. The concept of community development illustrates that in such conditions it is often occupied by the subject of development or the main actor. The government is just a facilitator. As stated above, the learning process in the context of community empowerment will take place gradually.

The role of the government in providing assistance and training has been carried out but participatory full PMI is still lacking in developing a sustainable economy after returning to work from abroad. This is due to the existence of human resources that are still low, so that empowerment efforts are still considered as a disadvantage for those who have remittances. In addition, the implementation of the other three Desmigratif pillars is still constrained by inadequate facilities and infrastructures and an unplanned empowerment model that is ripe for the ongoing service of the other three pillars of Desmigratif.

The stages of empowerment at the stage of intellectual improvement in Way Jepara Subdistrict have not gone well, because the lack of public knowledge about the benefits of empowerment as well as the lack of openness of their thinking about sustainable economics has left few PMI willing to join in the built business. This is evidenced from the existence of PMI business groups whose numbers continue to decrease because they are not interested in the group business being run and the small profits and marketing that is not optimal.

## **2. Supporting Factors and Obstacles in the Implementation of Community**

### **Empowerment through Optimizing the role of PMI Purna in East Lampung Regency.**

The existence of a continuous and advanced Desmigrative and Cooperative TKI program from the Ministry of Manpower and BNP2TKI can increase community productivity so that automatically improving the quality of full PMI and the environment affected by empowerment will increase. However, the program that has been implemented by the Ministry of Manpower and BNP2TKI is inseparable from supporting factors and inhibiting factors in empowering the poor through optimizing the role of full PMI. The most dominant supporting factors here can be seen from the participation of the full PMI or some of the business actors concerned to improve the sustainable economy in their environment.

Whereas the inhibiting factor of the program that has been given here is also from the community itself and the full PMI who is still narrow minded in running its business, thus affecting the quality of its business production, as well as the condition of partners who have not been directly involved in empowerment efforts in the Regency East Lampung, and consumer purchasing power that is not stable due to marketing and promotion that is not optimal.

Following this the author will present various supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of empowerment programs in the Way Jepara and Purbolinggo Subdistricts that the authors will describe in one by one.

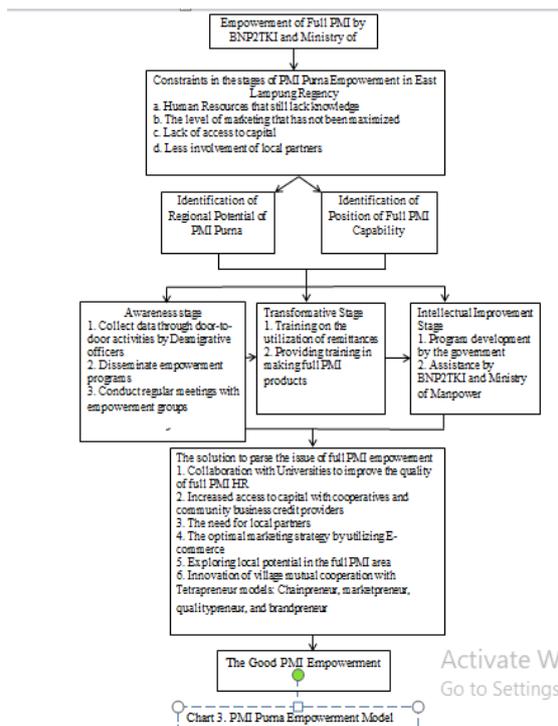
#### **2.1 Barriers to empowerment in Way Jepara and Purbolinggo District**

- a. Human Resources that still lack knowledge
- b. The level of marketing that has not been maximized
- c. Lack of access to capital
- d. Less involvement of local partners

#### **2.2 Factors supporting empowerment in Way Jepara and Purbolinggo District**

- a. The existence of an empowerment program from the government
- b. Availability of facilities and infrastructure from the government
- c. The full potential of the PMI area
- d. The existence of community participation

Next, the author recounts the empowerment model based on the results of empowerment evaluation in the Way Jepara and Purbolinggo Districts



The picture explains how the empowerment model was formed as an effort to offer an ideal form of empowering full PMI in East Lampung Regency based on the results of research conducted in the Way Jepara and Purbolinggo Districts.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

However, its sustainability is still constrained by the inhibiting factors that exist within the PMI itself. This can be seen based on the stages of empowerment as follows:

1. The implementation of empowerment stages in full PMI in Way Jepara Subdistrict is still experiencing obstacles
2. The implementation of the empowerment stage at the full PMI in Purbolinggo Subdistrict has been going well, because productive businesses that grow themselves are pioneered by full PMI.
3. Supporting factors exist in empowering full PMIs in Way Jepara and Purbolinggo sub-districts, both of which have empowerment programs launched by the government
4. The existing inhibiting factors in full PMI empowerment in Way Jepara and Purbolinggo sub-districts are the lack of local partners who can provide access to facilities and infrastructure to support empowerment.

#### SUGGESTION

1. The empowering party (BNP2TKI and the Ministry of Manpower) should map the conditions of the full PMI environment

2. The government optimizes the role of local partners such as PKK groups, youth organizations, customary institutions, religious institutions, NGOs and PMI caring figures
3. A continuous system of training, coaching, business assistance to monitor and evaluate regularly every year
4. Application of digital economy or e-commerce through online marketing by utilizing online shop media among MSME players run by PMI purna
5. It is necessary to formulate a business partnership model that involves various related parties to ensure that MSME actors run by PMI purna can continue to develop their business

#### V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ali Aziz, Moh etc. 2005. *Da'wah Community Empowerment Action and Methodology Paradigm*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pesantren.
- Fatimah, Rika dkk. 2018. *Gotong Royong Global Handbook (G2R): Village Movement Innovation Using Tetrapreneur Models*. Yogyakarta: BPPM DIY
- Moleong, J. Lexy. 2013. *Qualitative Research Methods, Revised Edition*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Najiyati, Sri, Agus Asmana, I Nyoman N. Suryadiputra. 2005. *Community empowerment on Peatlands*. Bogor: Wetlands International
- Randy R Wrihatnolo dan Riant Nugroho Dwidjowijoto. 2007. *Empowerment Management. An Introduction and Guide to Community Empowerment*. Bandung: Elex Media Komputindo.
- Soetomo. 2008. *Strategy - Community Development Strategies*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sugiyono. 2011. *Qualitative Quantitative Research Methods and R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Suharto, Edi. 2005. *Building a Community Empowering People*. Bandung: Refika Aditama
- Suharto, Edi. 2010. *Building a Community Empowering People*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Suhendra. 2006. *The Role of Bureaucracy in Community Empowerment*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sulistiyani, Ambar Teguh. 2004. *Partnership and Empowerment Models*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Sumaryadi, I Nyoman. 2005. *Autonomous Regional Development Planning and Community Empowerment*. Jakarta: Citra Utama

- Suryana, Sawa. 2010. *Community empowerment*. Universitas Negeri Semarang
- Widjaja. 2003. *Village Autonomy Is Original, Round and Whole Autonomy*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Wijaya, HAW. 2002. *Regional Autonomy and Autonomous Region*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Wrihatnolo dan Dwidjowijoto. 2007. *Empowerment Management An Introduction and Guide to Community Empowerment*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- JOURNALS AND DOCUMENTS:**
- Faedlulloh, D., Irawan, B., Prasetyanti, R. 2019. Program Unggulan Kampung Iklim (Proklim) Berbasis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Publisia* 4(1), hal 28-44
- Kesi Widjajanti. 2011. Community Empowerment Model. *Journal of Development Economics*. Vol 12 (1), hlm 15-27
- Prof. Dr. Sarmini, dkk. 2013. Study of the Development of the Model of Empowering the Poor Through the role of full TKI in East Java Province. The Surabaya State University Faculty of Social Sciences (FIS) and the University's Faculty of Administrative Sciences Soetomo.
- Information and Development Research Center (Puslitfo) BNP2TKI (2011) "Economic Potential Study of Full TKI in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province".
- Meutia, I. F. 2017. Waste Bank: Community Based Strategy and Environment. *Proceedings. International Conference 2<sup>nd</sup> Shield*, 2017 hlm 244-249.
- Prihantika, I. dkk. 2016. Coordination between organizations in the management of TKI in East Lampung Regency. *Proceedings of the Grand national seminar on the Design of the USN Reform Department of the State Administration of Lampung University*
- Widjajanti, Kesi. 2011. *Community Empowerment Model*. *Journal of Development Economics*. Vol 12 (1), hlm 15-27
- Yeni Nuraeni. 2018. *Agro-Industry Based MSME Development Strategy Through Productive (Desmigrative) Migrant Village Programs in the Framework of Expanding Job Opportunities*. *Journal of Managerial Accounting Publication by the Faculty of Economics and Business ISSN (E): 2502-6704 University August 17, 1945 Jakarta Vol. 3, No. 1, January - June 2018: 42-53*
- INTERNET:**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPMtYu7ysVM> accessed on December 30, 2018..
- [Megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2011/10/04/04263482/memelopori.pasar.rintisan.mantan.tki](http://Megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2011/10/04/04263482/memelopori.pasar.rintisan.mantan.tki). accessed on December 23, 2018.
- [www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/Tahun-2017-diresmikannya-koperasi-tki-purna-diLampung-InisiasiBP3TKI-Lampung](http://www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/Tahun-2017-diresmikannya-koperasi-tki-purna-diLampung-InisiasiBP3TKI-Lampung). accessed on December 25, 2018.
- [www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/tahun-2018-Devisa-Negara-240-TKI](http://www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/tahun-2018-Devisa-Negara-240-TKI) accessed on December 25, 2018.
- [www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/years-2018-Remittance-TKI-Overseas-240-TKI](http://www.bnp2tki.go.id/read/1250/years-2018-Remittance-TKI-Overseas-240-TKI). accessed on December 25, 2018.