



The Evaluation of Indonesian migrant workers empowerment program at BP3TKI Serang

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ABSTRACT

The process of developing, becoming *self-reliant*, *self-supporting*, and increasing the bargaining position of lower-class groups so that they can become a pressing force in society is known as community empowerment. If community empowerment program participants understand and are able to perform everything that has been presented in the empowerment program, the empowerment program can run effectively and efficiently. The empowerment program must be evaluated in order for the program's aims and objectives to be further developed, continued, or even discontinued. This research used CIPP evaluation model developed by Hubberman. The results of found that the empowerment program provided many benefits for migrants workers from preventing them back to work as migrant workers abroad but it was also found that some of them go back to work as migrant workers as the business built as a result of the empowerment program did not run as expected.

INTRODUCTION

The state's objective as stated in the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, which states "to promote public welfare," with the welfare parameters of the Indonesian State consisting of three elements: clothes, food, and housing. Initiatives to increase general well-being necessitate development efforts. Where development is linked to all ongoing activities aimed at improving an already good existence. According to Riyadi (1981), development is defined as a business or a process of change aimed at improving the welfare or quality of life of a society and the persons who seek and carry out that development.

According to Wrihatnolo and Dwijwinoto, the concept of development developed in Indonesia is divided into 6 stages as follows (2007):

1. Growth strategy;
2. Growth and Distribution;
3. Appropriate Technology;
4. Basic needs;
5. Sustainable development
6. Empowerment

As previously stated, empowerment is one of the stages of the development concept. According to Sutoro Eko (2002) empowerment is the process of developing,

becoming independent, self-supporting, and strengthening the bargaining position of society's lower classes against oppressive forces in all fields and sectors. In other words, empowerment is aimed at the lower layers, or vulnerable and weak communities, in order to give them the ability and strength they need. Meanwhile, Suharto (2005:58) identifies the following capabilities and strengths:

1. Meeting their basic needs so that they have freedom, defined as freedom from hunger, ignorance, and pain.
2. Gaining access to productive sources that will allow them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they require.
3. Take part in development processes and decision-making that affects them.

In other words, empowerment is humanization, which prioritizes the empowered person's or group's own efforts in order to make the group more self-sufficient. To achieve these empowered groups, a community empowerment program with systematic planning is necessary, and an evaluation is required to see the impact of the results of the empowerment program that has been implemented. Evaluation is a process that determines the extent to which educational goals can be achieved. As a result, it is possible to conclude that the empowerment program evaluation is a

series of activities carried out on purpose in order to determine the extent of the program's success.

METHODS

In this study, researchers employed evaluation research methodologies using CIPP Model (Context, Inputs, Process and Product) developed by Hubberman because they can provide a complete picture of reality about community engagement in the empowerment program. The research is conducted BP3TKI Serang. This article is only discussing the last stage of the CIPP model namely product evaluation of the program.

Data were gained through interview, observation, and document review procedures designed as part of the study instrument (Marshall & Rossman, 1999). The data gathering process is divided into three stages: preparation, implementation, and verification (Bungin, 2012). Verification, classification, reduction and relevance, validation, integration, and storytelling are all activities in research data analysis. The utilization, interpretation, and discussion of the research's findings are all part of the data analysis tasks in this study (Creswell, 2015).

Scope of Research

The scope of the study is only focusing on one stage of the CIPP model. This research only analyzes the product stage only as the researcher found it as a very important part of the program.

Research Procedure

The study started the research by analyzing the related documents of the program and then observe the current situation of the program implementation and carry out the interviews with all related parties having authorities with the program. All three then combined and analyzed and conclude on how the program is run.

Data Collection and Data Analysis

Data collection follow the model developed by Miles and Hubberman which starts with data collection, data reduction, data display dan conclusion. The data were gained from BP3TKI.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

The result of the research is described as follows:

Table 1. Research Object Profile The list of Regency/City in Banten Province

Regency/City	Administration Office	District	Sub District
Regency			
1. Pandeglang	Pandelang	35	339
Lebak	Rangkasbitung	28	345
Tangerang	Tigaraksa	29	274
Serang	Ciruas	29	326

Regency/City	Administration Office	District	Sub District
Regency			
City			
1. Tangerang	Tangerang	13	104
Cilegon	Purwakarta	8	43
Serang	Serang	6	66
Tangerang Selatan	Pamulang	7	54
Provinsi Banten	Serang	155	1551

Banten province consists of 4 regencies and 4 cities with the total of subdistrict numbering 1,551. Banten province is also still a part of the province in which the citizen living poverty is still high and also low education which make people tend to work abroad as migrant workers.

At the product evaluation stage, it is carried out to find out whether the results are more productive in terms of income and existing abilities, improve welfare and the TKI (Indonesia Migrant Workers) concerned does not return to work as Indonesia Migrant Workers abroad. The results of the evaluation of the product stages are as follows:

a. Through the Empowerment Program for Retired Migrant Workers/Troubled Migrant Workers/WNI Overstayers and Their Families, they become more productive in utilizing existing income and abilities.

According to the findings of the interviews, participants in the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/troublesome migrant workers/Overstayers and their families became more productive in utilizing their income, some of the participants were able to be more productive in managing finances, but there were also TKIs who were unable to change their financial management.

b. Improving the Welfare of Retired migrant workers/troubled Migrant Workers/Overstayers and Their Families

According to the findings of the interviews, participants in the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/troublesome migrant workers/Overstayers and their families became more productive in utilizing their income, some of the participants were able to be more productive in managing finances, but there were also TKIs who were unable to change their financial management.

c. Through the Empowerment Program for Retired migrant workers/troubled Migrant Workers/Overstayers and Their Families, the migrant workers in question does not return to work as a migrant worker abroad.

Because of the existence of several obstacles such as capital, access to marketing, and monitoring of its migrant workers, it can be concluded based on the data and information obtained by the researchers through the interviews described above that there is still a desire for migrant workers who are participants in the program to empower foreign migrant workers/problematic migrant

workers/overstay migrant workers and their families to work abroad.

Discussions

Research indicates that the components were more productive in utilizing existing income and abilities, improving their welfare, and the migrant workers concerned did not return to work as migrant workers when they conducted studies evaluating the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families from the product component.

The findings of the study show that migrant workers are more productive in utilizing their existing income and abilities as a result of the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families, according to the researcher. By providing an empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families, they are immediately more productive in utilizing their income, and all of their abilities are returned to the migrant workers' and their families' motivation. If the migrant worker and his family are motivated, he will use it; nevertheless, if they are not motivated, the migrant worker who is a participant will return; however, we have supplied knowledge about good money management in the hopes that it would be useful in his life in the future. The researchers' conclusions from the study's findings show that participating in the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families improves the welfare of the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families. The participants' well-being improves as a result of entrepreneurship, yet some fail owing to a lack of seriousness, financial restraints, and a lack of marketing resources.

The study showed that the migrant workers in question returns to work as migrant workers abroad after completing the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families are still migrant workers and their families who complete the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families are still migrant workers and their families are still returning to work overseas. This is because the migrant workers were not interested in becoming entrepreneurs from the start and simply followed suit. There are also others who have desired to return to work as migrant workers overseas since the beginning and have registered. The migrant

workers' failure to handle his business and his inability to find work in the job market pushed him to return to work abroad.

CONCLUSIONS

The product recommendation is that, while the empowerment program for retired migrant workers/problematic migrant workers/overstayed migrant workers and their families has a beneficial influence on participants' ability utilize their income, many participants do not continue their business and return to work abroad due to a lack of proper monitoring. They were unfairly treated by the committee. This is because there is no budget set aside for monitoring, despite the fact that participants require assistance in running their businesses and access to markets. To meet the empowerment goals, a budget must be set aside to continue providing help and monitoring to empowerment participants until they are fully empowered and do not return to work in another country.

Author's Contributions

All team members contributed equally in the writing of this article. They carry out collaborative activities according to the tasks and functions that have been mutually agreed upon, from research planning to writing articles for journals.

Conflict of Interest

All authors in this manuscript have no conflict of interest. All team members work professionally according to their expertise.

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