

Masalah yang dihadapi para Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) sangat beragam, baik sebelum, selama bahkan setelah kepulangan mereka. Desa Migran Produktif (Desmigratif) hadir sebagai solusi yang diberikan pemerintah melalui Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan dalam mengatasi persoalan tersebut. Desmigratif merupakan desa penerima program pemberdayaan Komunitas Pekerja Migran yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan tenaga kerja dan anggota keluarganya, mewujudkan perluasan kesempatan kerja dan sebagai upaya menurunkan jumlah pekerja migran Indonesia non prosedural. Sesuai dengan Permen Nomor 2 Tahun 2019 tentang Pemberdayaan Komunitas PMI, program Desmigratif dilakukan melalui beberapa cara seperti layanan migrasi, usaha produktif, komunitas pembangunan keluarga, dan memfasilitasi pembentukan koperasi atau BUMDes. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses pelaksanaan program Desmigratif khususnya pada pelatihan membatik bagi purna migran.

Penelitian ini dilakukan terhadap purna migran anggota pelatihan membatik Program Desmigratif di Desa Kalibangkang, Kecamatan Ayah, Kabupaten Kebumen. Lokasi tersebut dipilih karena merupakan tempat pelaksanaan Program Desmigratif dan salah satu penghasil PMI terbanyak di Kabupaten Kebumen. Adapun desain pada penelitian ini adalah analisis-deskriptif kualitatif. Informan penelitian ini terdiri dari pemerintah desa, anggota pelatihan membatik, dan petugas program Desmigratif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Uji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan triangulasi agar data yang disajikan valid dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa program Desmigratif Kalibangkang memiliki beberapa kegiatan yaitu pembuatan roti, pembuatan pupuk, dan pelatihan membatik. Untuk pembuatan roti dan pupuk keduanya sudah tidak berjalan dikarenakan beberapa hal, seperti anggota yang telah mendirikan usaha mandiri maupun mahalnnya bahan baku sehingga biaya produksi membengkak. Sementara pelatihan membatik belum terlalu memberdayakan para purna migran, hal ini dikarenakan kegiatan yang belum lama berjalan dan terdampak pandemi.

Pada tahap pertama seleksi lokasi dilakukan oleh Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan dan Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan KUKM Kebumen, dengan kriteria merupakan penghasil PMI di Kabupaten Kebumen dan Desa Kalibangkang termasuk ke dalam kriteria tersebut. Tahap kedua merupakan sosialisasi pemberdayaan masyarakat untuk pembuatan roti dan pupuk dilakukan oleh kementerian, sementara sosialisasi membatik dilakukan oleh petugas Desmigratif, dimana sekaligus melakukan kajian pedesaan partisipatif guna mendata potensi dan masalah pada masyarakat. Dalam penelitian ditemukan juga bahwa kegiatan sudah sesuai dengan masalah yang dialami masyarakat. Tahap ketiga yaitu pelaksanaan pemberdayaan melalui pelatihan dan produksi batik, tugas masing-masing anggota sesuai dengan pembagian kerja. Dalam proses pemandirian usaha batik, pengurus dibantu petugas Desmigratif mengikuti ajang pameran untuk tujuan promosi dan menarik minat beli konsumen.

Partisipasi dari anggota sangat antusias dalam mengikuti tahapan pelatihan hingga produksi, mereka berharap dengan adanya produksi batik dapat membantu perekonomian mereka tanpa harus kembali lagi menjadi PMI. Namun, dalam memelihara keberlanjutan usaha batik, anggota belum bisa merencanakan apa yang harus dilakukan terhadap usaha kedepannya. Sehingga anggota belum cukup berdaya dan mandiri jika harus berjalan sendiri, namun jika bersama-sama antar anggota bisa menentukan dan memutuskan apa yang harus dilakukan terhadap keberlanjutan usaha.

Kata kunci : *Purna migran, Desmigratif, pemberdayaan masyarakat, pelatihan membatik*

ABSTRACT

The problems faced by Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) are very diverse, both before, during and even after their return. Productive Migrant Villages (Desmigratif) are present as a solution provided by the government through the Ministry of Manpower in overcoming these problems. Desmigratif is the recipient village of the Migrant Worker Community empowerment program which aims to improve the welfare of the workforce and their family members, to realize the expansion of job opportunities and as an effort to reduce the number of non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers. In accordance with Ministerial Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning PMI Community Empowerment, the Desmigratif program is carried out in several ways such as migration service centers, productive businesses, family development communities, and facilitating the formation of cooperatives or BUMDes. This study aims to determine the process of implementing the Desmigratif program, especially in batik training for returning migrants.

This research was conducted on retired members of the Desmigratif batik training program in Kalibangkang Village, Ayah District, Kebumen Regency. The location was chosen because it is the location for the Desmigratif Program and one of the largest PMI producers in Kebumen Regency. The design in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis. The informants of this research consisted of the village government, members of batik training, and Desmigratif program officers. Data collection was done by interview, observation, and documentation. Test the validity of the data is done by triangulation so that the data presented is valid and can be accounted for.

The results of the study found that the Kalibangkang Desmigratif program had several activities, namely bread making, fertilizer making, and batik training. For the manufacture of bread and fertilizer, both are no longer working due to several reasons, such as members who have established independent businesses or the high cost of raw materials so that production costs swell. While batik training has not been very empowering for returning migrants, this is due to activities that have not been running for a long time and have been affected by the pandemic.

In the first stage, the location selection was carried out by the Ministry of Manpower and the Department of Manpower and KUKM Kebumen, with the criteria being PMI producers in Kebumen Regency and Kalibangkang Village included in these criteria. The second stage is the socialization of community empowerment for the manufacture of bread and fertilizers carried out by the ministry, while the socialization of batik is carried out by Desmigratif officers, who at the same time conduct participatory rural studies to collect data on potentials and problems in the community. In the study it was also found that the activities were in accordance with the problems experienced by the community. The third stage is the implementation of empowerment through training and batik production, the duties of each member are in accordance with the division of labor. In the process of establishing the batik business, the administrators, assisted by Desmigratif officers, participated in exhibitions for promotional purposes and to attract consumer buying interest.

The participation of the members was very enthusiastic in following the stages of training to production, they hoped that batik production could help their economy without having to return to being PMI. However, in maintaining the sustainability of the batik business, members have not been able to plan what to do with their future business. So that members are not sufficiently empowered and independent if they have to walk alone, but if together, members can determine and decide what to do with business sustainability.

Keywords : Retired Migrant, Desmigrative, Community Empowerment, Batik Training