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ARTICLE

The Integrated Strategies for Handling Migration Impacts and Poverty Alleviation in Makamenggit and Pambotanjara Village, East Sumba Regency

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Abstract: Migration activities carried out by people in Makamenggit Village and Pambotanjara Village have positive and negative impacts on migrant workers, their families, and the communities. Various handling efforts carried out by the government so far are still limited to efforts to deal with problems related to migration activities, namely the threat of human trafficking and facilitating Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) who experience problems in the workplace. Meanwhile, the handling efforts should reach the root of the problem, namely poverty. Therefore, in this research, researchers tried to identify the impacts of migration in those villages, which is then continued with efforts to deal with the impacts by determining strategies through SOAR Analysis, which is expected to become policy recommendations for the government or stakeholders. Researchers used descriptive qualitative methods to obtain the necessary data regarding the impacts and strategies required. Results of data analysis found that migration activities have positive impacts, namely fulfilling children's educational and health needs through remittances obtained, fulfilling household consumption needs, and increasing the ability of migrant workers and their families to be involved in cultural and social affairs. Meanwhile, the negative impacts, namely the potential for repeated migration and hereditary migration, negative stigma towards female migrant workers, and the neglect of migrant workers children. To overcome the various impacts of migration as well as the efforts in poverty alleviation, then integrated strategies are required which is based on empowerment efforts toward various community groups, particularly women and youth, and utilization of available local potentials, both natural and human resources.

Keywords: Migration Impacts; SOAR Analysis; Empowerment.

1. Introduction

Migration activities by residents in villages outside the region and abroad can always impact the migration actors, their families, and the surrounding community in their area of origin. These impacts can be positive or negative, where positive impacts often occur in economic and social aspects, while negative impacts mainly occur in social aspects. Meanwhile, cultural aspects can experience positive or negative impacts indirectly. [Susilo \(2014\)](#) and [Dewi et al. \(2019\)](#) stated that migration can positively impact jobs and income, ensure children's education, and increase asset ownership. [Lam et al. \(2013\)](#), [Safta et al. \(2014\)](#), and [Basrowi \(2019\)](#) also emphasized that migration activities can improve the educational attainment and health conditions of migrant workers' children. Likewise, [Viet Cuong and Mont \(2012\)](#) and [Soinbala et al. \(2022\)](#) expressed similar opinions, especially in terms of increasing consumption of goods and services, including the transfer of information and advanced knowledge.

However, on the other hand, migration activities can have negative impacts, as stated by [Jordan and Graham \(2012\)](#), [Wickramage et al. \(2015\)](#), [Fellmeth et al. \(2018\)](#), and [Widyarto and Rifauddin \(2020\)](#) that the separation of children from parents who are migrant workers has the potential to cause psychosocial problems for children. This statement strengthens the findings of [Viet Cuong and Mont \(2012\)](#), [Lam et al. \(2013\)](#), and [Fajar and Brata \(2019\)](#) that migration activities can have negative impacts on the social conditions of children left behind, making them vulnerable growing up into teenagers with complexity problems in their relationships with others which are caused by the absence of adults. Parental absence is perceived to obliterate the emotional support and care of children who are left behind ([Asis & Ruiz-Marave, 2013](#); [Sukamdi & Wattie, 2013](#)). Apart from that, migration activities that are not well prepared or not planned wisely have the potential to cause human trafficking problems, which can cause psycho-traumatism for victims ([Syamsuddin, 2020](#)). In this regard, Syamsuddin also stated that victims of human trafficking are very vulnerable to experiencing psychosocial problems, prolonged physical trauma, dependence on illegal drugs, unwanted pregnancies, poor nutrition, and contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as HIV/AIDS. [Kusumawati \(2017\)](#) stated that one form of Human Rights violation that is still widespread today is the sending of females under the guise of physical or sexual exploitation, where the majority of victims do not have adequate skills or work abilities and have a low educational background and economic level.

Like other regions in Indonesia already familiar with migration activities, the people in East Sumba Regency are quite familiar with migration. However, the quantity is less than in other regions, especially for international migration through IMW (Indonesian Migrant Workers). However, domestic migration (between regions) is large, especially in rural areas, although it has not been well documented administratively by the local village government. Likewise, Makamenggiti village and Pambotanjara village are included as peripheral villages because they are quite close distantly to the Regency Capital (Waingapu City), which is around 34 Km and 25 Km, with travel time of 30-45 minutes from the city center. The majority of domestic migration activity in these two villages is in the form of domestic migration, with the main destinations being Bali and Surabaya, and is generally permanent (more than 6 months), with the main employment in the non-formal sector ([Balitbangda Sumba Timur, 2021](#)).

According to the previous research of [Balitbangda Sumba Timur \(2021\)](#), the push factors of migration by residents in these two villages are the desire to improve the family's economic conditions (escape the trap of poverty), fulfilling the demands of local customs (marriage and death customs) and the desire to gain work experience.

Meanwhile, the pull factors are higher wage differences in the area/city of the migration destination than in the village, opportunities for more diverse types of work in the non-formal sector, and invitations from relatives and neighbors who have previously worked as migrant workers (Balitbangda Sumba Timur, 2021). This migration activity can also have positive and negative impacts, which unfortunately have not been handled properly until now. The impacts that occurred, particularly negative impacts, are often ignored because they are only seen as consequences of the decisions to be migrant workers domestically and abroad. This neglect does not only occur at the village/sub-district level, where it is seen in the very minimal portion of migration topics or issues discussed in the development planning process. At the regional (district) level, the topic or issue of migration and its impacts experience a similar situation where the discussion portion is still minimal, even integrative and sustainable efforts with poverty handling are still not an important priority starting from the planning process, implementation to evaluation process.

Comprehensive handling of various direct impacts will never end as long as migration activities continue to be carried out by the community. Putri (2017) stated that although migration can have a positive impact on increasing the income of migrant workers and their families, the changes that occur only last for a short time due to the inability of migrant workers and their families to manage remittances properly which are more consumptive than productive. This causes them to be unable to escape the trap of poverty, which can lead them to repeated migration activities (Noveria, 2017). This shows that the inability of individuals, households, and communities to meet their needs sustainably through remittances causes economic vulnerability (Utami et al., 2022).

A similar thing also happened to migration actors in both villages, with the existing facts that until now, the efforts to integrate the handling of migration impacts (positive and negative) with efforts in handling economic problems or poverty (which is the main motive of migrant workers) have not received serious attention from various parties (stakeholders), particularly the local government. In fact, with proper observation, handling efforts to the root of the problem that occurs (in this case, poverty) is more effective in reducing migration activity and minimizing negative impacts and various other related problems. This handling effort is related to one of the actions of strategic management, namely the formulation/determination of strategy (Wibowo, 2020). Formulating the proper strategy from the beginning is an important stage that will ultimately determine the success of handling the impacts of migration, which is an integrative part of poverty management. Therefore, in this research, researchers use a strategy formulation tool with SOAR analysis, which is expected to explore community aspirations further in handling the impacts of migration integrated with poverty management. One of the many tools for determining/formulating strategies by using SOAR (Strengths - Opportunities - Aspirations - Results) analysis, which is focused on efforts to formulate and implement positive strategies by identifying strength factors, building creativity from existing opportunities, encouraging the presence of team and individual aspirations and determine valuable and measurable results (Zarestky & Cole, 2017). In this case, SOAR analysis is focused on innovation and increasing organizational values (including the individuals involved), various potentials within, involving stakeholders in collaboration with the community, and giving full attention to the expected results (Stavros & Cole, 2014). Through proper identification of the positive and negative impacts of migration, researchers formulate strategies that are expected to become the source of recommendations for stakeholders, particularly the local government, starting from Makamenggit and Pambotanjara villages to the East Sumba government, where the issue of handling the impacts of migration

which integrated with poverty management hopefully receives serious attention in development planning at both the village and district levels. This integrated strategy can have a similar meaning to the approach of poverty reduction in energization of policies and programs related (Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021), with a primary focus on the diverse economy, social and cultural aspects of local society (Bangsawan, 2024).

Several other studies generally focus on research on existing strategies by both the government and society in dealing with the impacts of migration activities regarding the implementation of productive economic assistance strategies and the implementation of empowerment in Productive Migrant Villages (Abas et al., 2014; Arifiartiningsih, 2016; Muslihudin et al., 2021; Rosiyanti & Gustaman, 2020), where those strategies are top-to-down with government as the main actors who have majority control in strategies implementation. Meanwhile, in this research, the strategies formulated by researchers are based on the involvement of local communities through their aspirations for handling the impacts of migration and poverty alleviation. This means those strategies are down-to-top, with the local community as the main actors with the majority of control in strategy implementation. Furthermore, in various previous studies, the majority focus only on one economic, social, or cultural aspect. However, in this research, the focus of the strategies formulated is on these three aspects comprehensively as the important aspects in the development of Makamenggit and Pambotanjara Village, East Sumba Regency.

2. Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods to collect and analyze the necessary data by using the in-depth interview process as the main tool (Sugiyono, 2010). Informants from both locus villages consisted of 2 (two) village officials, 6 (six) children of migrant workers aged 9-17 years, 6 (six) relatives of migrant workers, 6 (six) former migrant workers, 6 (six) community leaders (chief of RT/RW), Officer of BP2MI Sumba Service Post, relevant officials at the Transmigration and Employment Service Agency of East Sumba Regency, as well as related officials at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Occupation Control and Family Planning Services Agency of East Sumba Regency. Meanwhile, the documentation process and situation observation were also applied to complete the data from in-depth interviews. SOAR principles formulate/determine the required integrated strategies in the data analysis process. This research was carried out in Makamenggit village and Pambotanjara village, East Sumba Regency, from 2022 to 2023.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Migration Impacts

Analysis of the impact of migration in Makamenggit village and Pambotanjara village, especially on economic, social, and cultural aspects, sorted based on the affected sectors and the positive and negative impacts caused. The sorting of affected sectors is carried out into 4 (four) categories, namely: Children, Gender (women), Family, and Community in the Area of Origin, where, in this case, the children of migrant workers, families/relatives of migrant workers, surrounding communities as well as women (gender) who are the main actors of migration activities both domestic and abroad. Because the conditions of society, migration activities, and the impact of migration in the two villages are homogeneous, the discussion and analysis were conducted in one unit. The focus of the discussion is only limited to economic, social, and cultural aspects, even though there are still geographical and political aspects that form a single unit that forms a village (Fairus, 2020). Economic, social, and cultural aspects are seen

as part of the daily lives of people in the village, especially in these two villages. Apart from that, these three aspects are of particular concern in village development, as stated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Suparji & Suartini, 2018). The positive impacts of domestic and international migration activities in the two villages can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Positive Impacts of Migration in Makamenggit & Pambotanjara Village

Target	Economy Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• Fulfillment of children's consumption needs.
Relatives of migrant workers	• Fulfillment of family consumption needs, increasing of assets.
Female (gender)	• Fulfillment of women's consumption needs, providing capital for sustainable entrepreneurship.
Community	• Opening or expanding new business opportunities that can absorb local workers through the use of remittances (entrepreneurship of returnee migrant workers)
Target	Social Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• Increasing independency and adaptability of children when separated from their parents.
Relatives of migrant workers	• Increasing social status in the community through the increasing of economic capacity.
Female (gender)	• The development of social networks can increase women's human resource capacity.
Community	• Availability of productive workforce with adequate abilities/expertise.
Target	Cultural Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• Increasing role models for children in respecting local culture/wisdom.
Relatives of migrant workers	• Transfer of better culture/work ethic from the migration destination area.
Female (gender)	• Increase in culture/work ethic, potential to erode the negative stigma for women as marginalized groups.
Community	• Maintaining the preservation of local customs/culture through the use of remittances in traditional affairs.

Source: Primary data processing

Table 1 shows that the positive impacts on the economic aspect tend to be direct, where the fulfillment of consumption needs and increased assets can be fulfilled directly through remittances. As stated by Mago (2018) remittances gained from migration activities can be used to buy household needs (namely foodstuff and clothing) and to pay education and health fees for children and other family members of migrant workers. Then for the community, there are opportunities to be involved in the entrepreneurial ventures of former migrant workers, which can transform the entrepreneurial potential (knowledge and skill transfer) into more beneficial entrepreneurial behavior for the local community (Pauli & Osowska, 2019). Meanwhile, social and cultural aspects tend to be indirect, where those positive impacts can be seen as a positive influence that occurs, and its availability is not visible physically or directly. Furthermore, the negative impacts of migration activities can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that the negative impacts on the economic and social aspects tend to be direct, where those impacts can be experienced directly by migration actors, except the negative impact of the economic aspect for the community where the economic slowdown is a long-term impact that occurs gradually. This is related to the main occupation of the community as traditional farmers, where the management system in farming activity is profit sharing, which is caused by the lack of labor due to migration activities by young people in the community, where the labor-less can affect the reduction of income from farming activities (Démurger & Li, 2013; Gunawan et al., 2022; Li et al., 2013). Furthermore, the impacts on cultural aspects tend to be

Table 2. Negative Impacts of Migration in Makamenggit & Pambotanjara

Target	Economy Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• The inability to manage remittances has the potential to cause hereditary migration.
Relatives of migrant workers	• Inability to manage remittances has the potential to lead to repeated migration even hereditary migration.
Female (gender)	• Inability to manage remittances has the potential to repeated migration of female migrant worker, potentially for women becoming the 'backbone' of the family continuously.
Community	• Potential of economic slowdown due to a shortage of local workers of productive age.
Target	Social Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• Child neglect.
Relatives of migrant workers	• Relatives can be dragged into negative stigma against female migrant workers, threatening family integrity.
Female (gender)	• Negative stigma towards female migrant workers (free sex, STD carriers, etc)
Community	• Potential for human trafficking cases, increasing cases of social jealousy in community.
Target	Cultural Aspects
Children of migrant workers	• Migration can be the part of 'cultural' life which potentially becomes a profession that children will pursue in the future.
Relatives of migrant workers	• The threat of 'cultural' migration to family unity.
Female (gender)	• Potential for a shift in work culture: women as the backbone of the household economy.
Community	• Migration as the only way to fulfill local customary/cultural demands has the potential to cause conflict within the community.

Source: Primary data processing

indirect, where those impacts can be experienced by migration actors gradually, which potentially occur in the future, namely for children of migrant workers to have a view of migration activities as a career opportunity for their future (Antman, 2012). On a social aspect, particularly for children, the parental absence caused by migration activity can affect the mental development of children, where the neglect of parents that occurs visible from the low frequency of contact and less care about their children who are left behind (Viet Nguyen, 2016).

3.2. Strategy for Handling the Impacts of Migration

As previously stated, the strategic management carried out in this research is focused on the stages of formulating strategies for handling the impacts of migration that are integrated with poverty management. Meanwhile, the other 2 (two) stages are strategy implementation and strategy evaluation, which are essentially an integral part of the strategic management process (Fred L. David, as cited in Maulana, 2021; Pierce & Robinson, as cited in Prasojo et al., 2019), where the strategy implementation stage is expected to accommodate the recommendations produced through the strategy formulation stage. This stage of strategy formulation is to deal with the impacts of migration, which is actually an effort to break the chain of poverty or the transmission of poverty between generations (cultural poverty) (Oscar Lewis, as cited in Arifin, 2020; Irwan & Moeis, 2019).

The formulation/determination of strategies uses the SOAR analysis tool, mentioned in the introduction, where the researchers focus only on economic, social, and cultural aspects. The elements of Strength in handling the impact of migration are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 shows that the elements of human and natural resources are the force for developing the economy in the two villages, which can impact increasing community economic independence. Meanwhile, social relations are an important force that can

Table 3. Elements of Strength in Handling the Impact of Migration

Aspect	Economy Aspects
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential productive workforce (Pambotanjara: 1,333 people (59.9%); Makamenggit: 968 people (60%). Potential for dry land agriculture, livestock and tourism.
Social	Firmly kinship relationships play an important role in raising the children of migrant workers.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly appreciation for local culture directly and indirectly, especially by migrant workers. Traditional leaders and community leaders still have strong influence in community.

Source: Primary data processing

reduce the negative impact of migration activities, especially for the families of migrant workers (children). Then in, the cultural aspect shows that the role of traditional leaders and community leaders, as well as high appreciation for local cultural values, can be elements that can strengthen the spirit of unity in building communal life, which can reduce the negative impacts of migration.

Furthermore, the elements of Opportunity in handling the impact of migration are presented in [Table 4](#).

Table 4. Elements of Opportunity for Handling the Impact of Migration

Aspect	Economy Aspects
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional government policy in East Sumba Regency regarding regional innovation, namely the "One Year, One Innovation" program for every regional apparatus down to the village/sub-district to produce innovations that have an impact on improving community welfare both directly and indirectly. Implementation of CBT (Community Based Tourism) in line with the increasing popularity of the island of Sumba (especially East Sumba) as a wonderful destination of tourism.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of information and communication technology that can be used to optimize data collection on the productive workforce which is the capital for development in the village. The existence of various central and regional government programs that can directly or indirectly solving the problems related to poverty, especially the impact of migration.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural adaptation by former migrant workers particularly better work culture. Preservation of local cultural entities of the Sumba community which are connected to the development of tourism in the villages.

Source: Primary data processing

[Table 4](#) shows that regional government policies regarding regional innovation and the application of the CBT concept in the tourism sector can be an opportunity to improve the community's economy to help them come out of the poverty trap. Watu Motu waterfall in Makamenggit village and Wairinding Hill in Pambotanjara village are tourism potentials that can be opportunities to improve the community's economy through implementing CBT and various other regional innovations. Meanwhile, in the social aspect, the development of information and communication technology can be an opportunity to collect data on the productive age workforce, including those who migrate, which then can be connected to central and regional government programs for poverty alleviation that focus on community group-based empowerment. As stated by Anoraga (as cited in [Budiantoro et al., 2023](#)), this information and communication technology service can provide valuable data about village conditions, regional work units, village empowerment, and so on. Furthermore, in the cultural aspect, adopting a better culture or work ethic from other regions (migration destination regions/countries) can be an opportunity to increase the capacity and competency of the community, especially those involved in migration (former migrant workers).

Furthermore, the elements of Aspirations in handling the impacts of migration are presented in [Table 5](#).

[Table 5](#) shows that the community's aspirations for handling the impacts of migration integrated with poverty management, especially in economic and social aspects, are focused on empowerment based on women's groups and youth groups

Table 5. Elements of Aspirations for Handling the Impact of Migration

Aspect	Economy Aspects
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various women and youth groups are expected to play a more active and sustainable role in developing & improving the economy of the village community. Various trainings carried out by government institutions or private institutions (NGOs) are expected to focus on the original potential that exists in the village (Natural resources and Human resources). The expectation is that BUMDes in villages can be managed better so that it can be more creative in developing the economy of the community.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expectation of organizational & leadership training for women and youth groups in both villages so that they can play more role actually in various social affairs in the village. The expectation of the enhancement of active involvement from various groups in the community in every meeting activity that involves the involvement of multiple elements in the community, such as Musrenbangdes and Musrenbangcam, LPM meetings in villages, and so on.
Culture	Expectation to strengthen or to increase the capacity/role of traditional/cultural leaders so that they can better understand their position/role in the community (not just limited to matters of death or marriage customs).

Source: Primary data processing

in the two villages. Meanwhile, the cultural aspect focuses on empowering traditional/cultural figures.

Furthermore, the elements of Results in handling the impact of migration are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Elements of Results for Handling the Impact of Migration

Aspect	Economy Aspects
Economy	Development of creative and innovative local village economic institutions, which can be seen from the amount of income and asset ownership as well as the number of types of creative businesses and innovations produced.
Social	Socialization of labor regulations that can prevent and handle migration problems that occur as well as increased understanding of the community and village officials about the labor world.
Culture	The increasing role of local traditional/cultural figures in the lives of village communities is accompanied by increased cooperation between cross-faith/religions and cross-organizations, especially in cultural aspects.

Source: Primary data processing

Table 6 shows that the economic results can be seen from the extent of the development of economic institutions in the village. In the social aspect, the expected result can be seen from the community and village officials' increased understanding of the employment world, including related regulations. Meanwhile, the cultural aspect can be seen from the increasing role of traditional and community leaders in community life and relations between groups/institutions related to cultural elements.

Furthermore, to obtain strategies for handling the impacts of migration, a combination of existing elements is carried out, namely: a) Elements of Strength and elements of Aspiration (Strengths - Aspirations: SA); b) Elements of Opportunity and elements of Aspiration (Opportunities - Aspirations: OA); c) Elements of Strength and elements of Results (Strengths - Results: SR); d) Elements of Opportunities and elements of Results (Opportunities - Results: OR). Details are presented in the SOAR matrix in Table 7 to Table 10.

Table 7 shows that the strategy for the economy aspect is based on the efforts to increase the quality and quantity of local potential-based entrepreneurship training for women and youth groups and BUMDes management. The strengthening of BUMDes and the empowerment of the local community can lead them to gain positive benefits from development programs in the community (Handoyo et al., 2021). The social aspect offers a strategy that is based on the efforts to increase the capacity or the empowerment of women and youth groups to have more role significantly in social affairs in the community, as well as the issue of women and children protection, which is related to migration activities should be more concerned in development planning

Table 7. SOAR Matrix for Handling Migration Impacts (S-A Strategies)

Strategies from S-A Combination	
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the quantity and quality of local potential-based entrepreneurship training for women groups and youth groups. BUMDes management training to increase capability and creativity in management, which can be implemented to increase the economy of community.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the capacity of women groups and youth groups in the role of social and community affairs in the village, including in handling the children of migrant workers with the neglect experience. Issues of protecting women and children, especially those relating to migration actors, should be one of the main topics discussed in development planning.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the role/capacity of traditional/cultural leaders in various community affairs, especially the protection and preservation of local cultural values, is beneficial for improving the community's quality of life. Serious discussions for agreement to simplify customs to reduce the burden for society who have a strong involvement in those customs, especially regarding death/marriage customs, must be initiated immediately.

Source: Primary data processing

in villages. This is related to the concept of empowerment, where the ability of the community (particularly women and youth groups) to be participative and empowered is based on local potential and can improve the quality of life in the community (Anam et al., 2024). This means the community must be the main actor in every empowerment strategy (Sudipa & Nurjani, 2021). Therefore, the cultural aspect offers a strategy to increase the role/capacity of traditional/cultural leaders to protect and preserve local cultural values, which are beneficial for improving the quality of life of the community, which means that the agreement on efforts to simplify customs/culture to reduce the heavy burden for society who have a strong involvement in that customs (especially death and marriage customs) must be carried out in some serious discussions.

Table 8. SOAR Matrix for Handling Migration Impacts (O-A Strategies)

Strategies from O-A Combination	
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation and development of innovations in entrepreneurship based on the local potential that optimizes the role of various women groups and youth groups. Increasing the capacity of BUMDes in managing tourism potential by involving various related elements in society, especially women groups and youth groups.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic information and communication technology training for community groups. Mapping for the local potential of human resources and natural resources so that government and stakeholder programs and activities can be effectively right on target through the empowerment of various groups in society.
Culture	<p>Establish a communication forum that can bridge the aspirations of the community with government officials and traditional/cultural leaders to establish a work or cultural system that can improve the quality of life of the community.</p>

Source: Primary data processing

Table 8 shows that the economic aspect offers strategies based on increasing or optimizing the role of women and youth groups, as well as BUMDes, in creating and developing entrepreneurial innovation that can improve the economic income of society. For BUMDes, the required innovations are related to product and process innovations, which are visible from the outputs and business operations (Soesanto, 2017), particularly in tourism. Therefore, the social aspect offers strategies based on the utilization of information technology to map the local potential of human and natural resources to connect them to government and stakeholder programs in the scheme of group empowerment in society. Meanwhile, the cultural aspect offers a strategy to establish a communication forum that can bridge the aspirations of the community

with government officials and traditional leaders to both create and maintain a positive work or cultural system that can improve the quality of life of society.

Table 9. SOAR Matrix for Handling Migration Impacts (S-R Strategies)

Strategies from S-R Combination	
Economy	Development of BUMDes businesses through the expansion of innovative business fields based on local potentials.
Social	Socialization of regional and central regulations related to labor protection (especially international migrant workers) by village officials in cooperation with government institutions and related stakeholders.
Culture	Increasing the role of Marapu traditional/cultural leaders in transferring the noble values of Sumbanese culture which can be used to improve the quality of social and cultural life.

Source: Primary data processing

Table 9 shows that the economic aspect offers a strategy focused on the development of BUMDes business through the expansion of innovative business fields based on local potentials, which means that product and process innovations are required (Soesanto, 2017). The social aspect offers a strategy for the socialization of regional and central regulations related to labor protection (especially for international migrant workers). Therefore, the strategy offered for the cultural aspect is increasing the role of traditional leaders in transferring the noble values of Sumbanese culture, which can be used to improve the quality of social and cultural life through some communication forums in society.

Table 10. SOAR Matrix for Handling Migration Impacts (O-R Strategies)

Strategies from O-R Combination	
Economy	The development of innovative BUMDes businesses based on local potentials which is not only depend on tourism aspect through the application of the CBT concept, but also on the other aspects such as livestock, agriculture, forestry and so on.
Social	Increasing the use of information and communication technology to disseminate government and private programs and activities, including related regulations.
Culture	Establishment of a communication forum that can bridge the aspirations of the community with government officials and traditional/cultural leaders to establish a work system or culture by adopting culture/work systems from other regions without erasing the noble positive values of Sumbanese culture.

Source: Primary data processing

Table 10 shows that the economy offers a strategy similar to the strategy in the S-R Combination. Meanwhile, the social aspect provides a strategy similar to the social aspect in O-A Combination in applying information technology. Then, the cultural aspect has a strategy similar to the cultural strategy in O-A Combination in the establishment of a communication forum.

Based on the data in Table 7 to Table 10 show that the various strategies determined require collaborative efforts involving the roles of various related parties, where the government, through certain agencies, can act as a driving force (leading sector). However, it is necessary to determine several priority strategies that can be implemented to support more focused implementation so that optimal results can be achieved. Based on the results of the weight and rating calculations, a score for each aspect is obtained, which determines several main priority strategies, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Scoring Results for Determining Main Priority Strategies

Strategy Combination	Aspect		
	Economy	Social	Culture
S-A	6.6	7	8.6
O-A	6.6	5.8	8
S-R	6	6	5.6
O-R	6	4.8	4.8

Source: Primary data processing

The scoring results above come from weighting and rating all strategies produced in the SOAR matrix, as seen in Table 7 to Table 10. In this case, each village involved ten target people from the authorities and the community to give value weights and ratings to each existing strategy based on the expected priority value (range 1 – 5), with the largest value being the top priority.

Based on the data in Table 11 shows that the strategies that are the main priority for the economic aspect are strategies resulting from a combination of S-A and O-A. Meanwhile, the social and cultural aspects are strategies resulting from a combination of S-A. Thus, for the economic aspect there are four main priority strategies, namely: a) Increasing the quantity and quality of local potential-based entrepreneurship training for women groups and youth groups; b) BUMDes management training to increase capability and creativity in management which can be implemented to increase the economy of community; c) Creation and development of innovations based on local potential that optimize the role of various women groups and youth groups, and; d) Increasing the capacity of BUMDes in managing tourism potential by involving various related elements in society, especially women groups and youth groups. Meanwhile, in the Social aspect, there are 2 (two) main priority strategies, namely: a) Increasing the capacity of women groups and youth groups in the role of social and community affairs in the village, including handling the children of migrant workers with the neglect experience, and; b) Issues of protecting women and children, especially those relating to migration actors, should be one of the main topics discussed in development planning. Likewise, for the Cultural aspect there are 2 (two) main priority strategies, namely: a) Increasing the role/capacity of traditional/cultural leaders in various community affairs, especially the protection and preservation of local cultural values, which are beneficial for improving the quality of life of the community, should be one of the main topics discussed in development planning, and; b) Serious discussions for agreement on efforts to simplify customs/culture to reduce the heavy burden for society who have strong involvement in that customs/culture, especially regarding death/marriage customs, must be followed up immediately.

The various priority strategies produced through SOAR analysis for handling the impacts of migration show that these strategies are integrative strategies that try to connect the efforts to handle the impacts of migration with the efforts to handle poverty, which is the root of the problem actually of migration activities that occur in Makamenggiti and Pambotanjara village. Those strategies are focused on the empowerment of various groups in the local community (mainly women and youth groups) and utilizing local potentials, both natural resources and human resources, where human resources include the knowledge, abilities, skills, and overall potential of individuals in the local community which can develop and maintain the improvement of the economy in community sustainably (Erlyn et al., 2022; Faturohim et al., 2023).

Researchers realize that handling the impacts of migration will be more effective if the treatment is not only on the surface but also reaching down to the roots of

the problem. When the root of the problem can be pulled out (handled well) with comprehensive strategies, particularly in economic, social, and cultural aspects, then the expected successful handling can be achieved. It means that even though the strategies formulated are down to the top, local government, as the leading sector, must collaborate with various parties to carry out innovative and sustainable interventions (Bangsawan, 2024).

4. Conclusion

Migration activities in Makamenggut village and Pambotanjara village can have positive or negative impacts economically, socially, and culturally on the children and families of migrant workers, the surrounding communities, and the areas where migrant workers come from. To handle the impacts of migration, appropriate strategic management is required, namely through the formulation of impact management strategies that can be integrated with poverty management strategies, which are the main background for migration activities. These various strategies are, in principle, related to efforts to empower various community groups and utilize local potentials available, both natural and human resources. Apart from that, implementing the strategies requires collaborative action from various parties involved, with the government as the leading sector. It is hoped that the government in both villages can improve coordination with local governments and related stakeholders, especially in efforts to handle the impacts of migration in an integrated way to the impacts of poverty.

It is hoped that the results of this research will pave the way for other research on important issues related to dealing with the impacts of migration and poverty alleviation, namely cultural issues reflected in the marriage and death customs in the Sumbanese community in relation to the economy, social and cultural aspects of migrant workers, as well as the role of BUMDes in improving the economy of the village community about local community migration interests. Furthermore, the results of this research can become a recommendation for village governments and regional governments in the development planning processes in villages, particularly those related to empowerment aspects of the local community.

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