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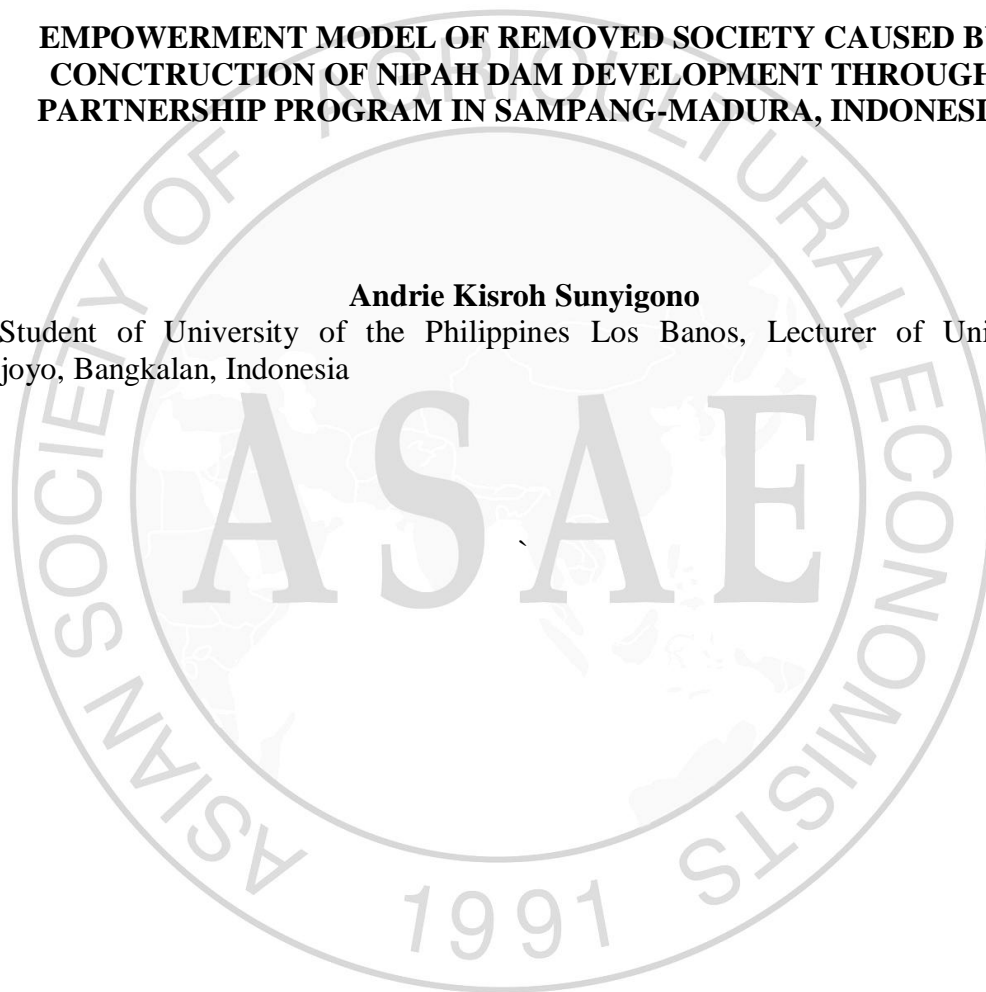
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**EMPOWERMENT MODEL OF REMOVED SOCIETY CAUSED BY
CONSTRUCTION OF NIPAH DAM DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM IN SAMPANG-MADURA, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

It is important to conduct a research on Empowerment Model of Removed Society Caused by Nipah Dam Development through partnership program in Sampang-Madura, since this dam uses around 357.073 ha spread into 7 villages. It causes many people must be removed from their houses and they have no land anymore. The condition of society is in poor condition, refers to low education (only in third class in Elementary school) and low income. From this phenomenon, it is important to find a good solution in society empowerment program.

This research was conducted for three years from 2006 – 2008. There are many methods in this research. Implementation and review of empowerment model used method of participatory action research. Further, to come out with participatory partnership model, researcher used participatory rural appraisal by conducting focus group discussion. Then, the researcher tabulate, analyze and interpret the data.

Results of a three-year-research are model of community empowerment around Nipah Dam, concept of partnership network and model of development small and medium enterprise and cooperative.

Summaries of the research are: (a) Empowerment model needs Local human resources skill (b) Effective empowerment model needs good coordination of all parties, has certain purpose and continuous socialization, capable assistances and facilitators, and also a clear program in order it is easily understood, (c) partnership network needs coordination between government, university, NGOs and stakeholder

Recommendations of the research are : (a) it is needed the availability of partnership network from distric, sub distric and village level, (b) it is needed a clearly role sharing between government, univesity, NGOs and stakeholder (c) it is needed the improvement local product competitiveness.

Key word: Empowerment, Partnership

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Condition of society around Nipah Dam was very poor. There are seven (7) villages such as Nagasareh, Tapa'an, Tolang, Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur, Montor and Tebanah. Most of them are still isolated areas and difficult to communicate with outer areas. Moreover, In tolang there is only one kind of transportation (pick up) that only pass this village ones a day. If it rains, only motorcycle can pass. Montor and Tebanah have good accessibility because those areas were located in lowland with good infrastructures.

The survey result in 2005 shown that household income per year was 1,645,000 rupiahs or USD 165. It is not enough to fulfill the standart living cost. Most of respondents (71.4%) stated that level of their income was not enough. So, they are not able to send the children go to elementary school (Anonymous, 2005)

That survey also found that economic infrastructure was not satisfactory. The nearest market is Banyuates ($\pm 7 - 10$ km) from Tapa'an, Pelanggaran Barat and Pelanggaran Timur. There is also small market in Montor that servicing people in Nagasareh and Montor. Further, People in Tebanah and Tolang go to Bringkoning market located about ± 17 km from Tolang. Grocery stores were also limited.

The subject of this research is empowerment of removed society caused by development of Dipah Dam in Montor, Tebanah, Nagasareh, Tapa'an, Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur and Tolang. There are four (4) aspects in this concept. It called "Catur Daya" consist of development of human resources, improving the capacity of local institution, utilization of infrastructure and development of productive business. In this model, the participation of stakeholder such as government in all levels, society and NGOs were needed. The model also encourages the local institutions that have potency to be developed.

1.2 Objectives of the Research

1.2.1 Objectives year-1

- 1) Provide a social, economic and culture profile of removed society around Nipah Dam
- 2) Provide a concept of empowerment model by participatory method

1.2.2 Objectives year-2

- 1) Implement the empowerment model in selected areas
- 2) Analyze of networking between government, stake holder and society based on institutional structure, distribution of role, function and authority.

1.2.3 Objectives year-3

- 1) Identify and analyze of local economic institution
- 2) Analyze of development strategies of small and medium enterprises and cooperation.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Research Method Year-1

To answer the first objective, researchers collected primary data such as social, economic and culture by interview with questionnaire. They also conducted participatory rural appraisal to get the deeper and clearer information from key information (bureaucrats and informal leaders).

To answer the second objective, researchers used focus group discussion to absorb the aspiration of the societies combined with result of academic analysis.

2.2 Research Method Year-2

To answer the first objective, researches conducted experiment method (Seville, 1993). This method used to try the empowerment model of removed society in order to become a holistic model. The scope of the trial implementation is one Islamic boarding school (Al-Amin Al-Haromain) located in Nagasareh.

Whereas to answer the second objective, researchers used three methods those are Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focus Group Discussion and Triangulation. It involved government, informal leaders, Islamic leaders and societies.

2.3 Research Method Year-3

To answer the first objective, researchers conducted semi structured interviewed with sample from the community to gain such as information: the number and type of local economic institutions.

To answer the first objective, it used three methods those are interview, study literature and participatory rural appraisal. The target in this step is to develop the concept of development of small and medium enterprises and cooperation.

As described above this research was conducted for three years (2006 – 2008). The location of the study are villages around Nipah Dam namely Nagasareh, Tolang, Tapa'an, Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur, Tebanah, and Montor.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Social, Economic and Culture Profile of Removed Society around Nipah Dam

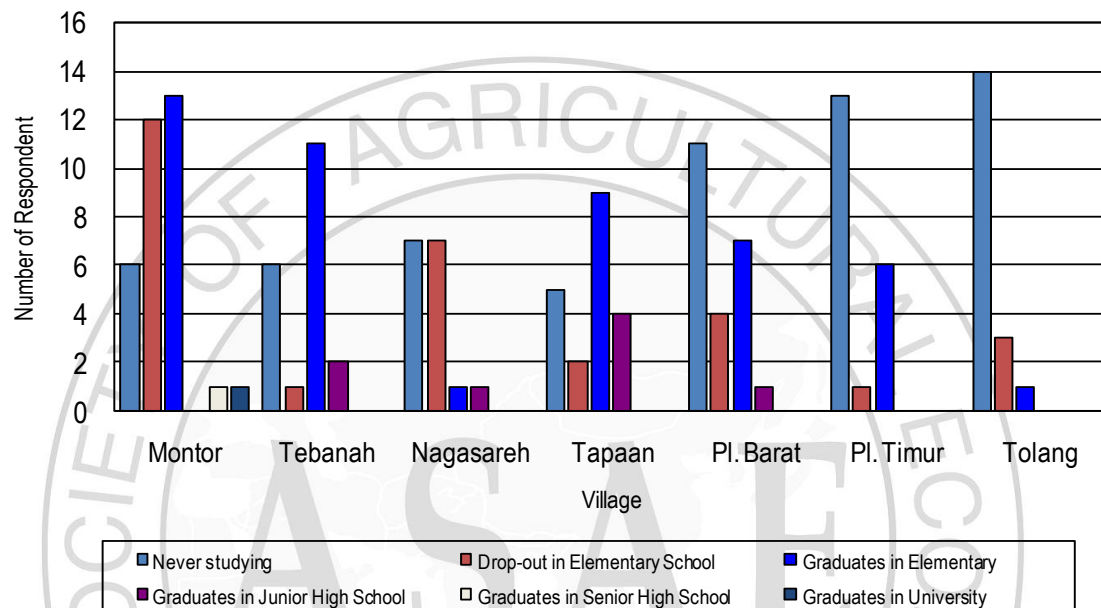
Nipah Dam is located in Banyuates Regency, Sampang-East Java. This dam covered 7 (seven) villages such as Nagasareh, Tapa'an, Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur, Montor, Tebanah and Tolang. The total population of those villages are 15,791. Table 1 bellow shows the population that live in Nipah Dam Project are about 26% of total population of Banyuates Regency. It means the project will have big effects to the societies.

Table 1. Population of Villages around Nipah Dam

Village	Adult				Children				Total		% of population of Banyuates
	Male		Female		Male		Female				
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	
Montor	1,116	27.50	1,342	33.07	784	19.32	816	20.11	4,058	100.00	7
Tebanah	579	25.11	753	32.65	499	21.64	475	20.60	2,306	100.00	4
Nagasareh	502	23.24	749	34.68	496	22.96	413	19.12	2,160	100.00	4
Tapa'an	392	24.67	499	31.40	384	24.17	314	19.76	1,589	100.00	3
Pelanggaran Barat	373	23.58	437	27.62	403	25.47	369	23.32	1,582	100.00	3
Pelanggaran Timur	387	23.27	563	33.85	383	23.03	330	19.84	1,663	100.00	3
Tolang	689	28.32	690	28.36	494	20.30	560	23.02	2,433	100.00	4
Total Population around Nipah Dam	4,038	25.57	5,033	31.87	3,443	21.80	3,277	20.75	15,791	100.00	26
Total Population in Other Villages	12,194	27.00	14,552	32.22	9,645	21.36	8,769	19.42	45,160	100.00	74
Total Population of Banwates Regencev	16,232	26.63	19,585	32.13	13,088	21.47	12,046	19.76	60,951	100.00	100

Source: Primary data, 2008

Out of the population, the number of women is higher than men that have consequences in their contribution on the social and economic activities. The research result shows the participation of the women is more active than men such as religious activity and social activity. One of the reasons is many men especially productive labor is working outside the village because there are no enough jobs for them. They work in informal sector like tricycle driver and unskilled laborer.



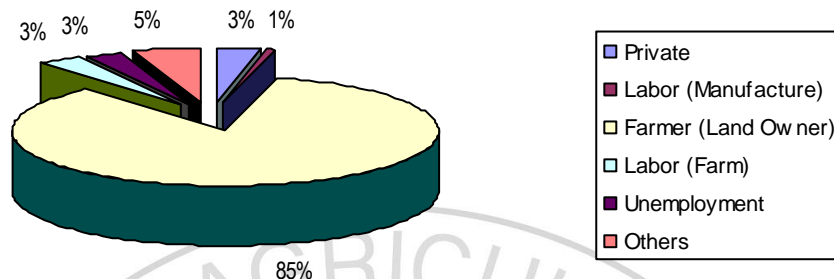
Source: Primary Data, 2008

Figure 1. Level of Education of Respondents

From Figure 1, it can be inferred that the most common educational qualification of the respondents was never studying. It means they never study in formal school but they actually studied in informal Islamic Boarding School. In this type of school, they only receive Islamic subjects. If we compare Figure 1 with the following figure, we can see that the level of education has positive relationship with the economic condition of the village. If the village is relatively poor then the level of education is also low and conversely. The poorest villages are Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur and Tolang. So that, the level of education in those villages are very low (most of them are never studying).

Out of respondents, 85% are farmers. It indicate that the most productive labor work in this field. They cultivate their land based on their experienced. They never use high technology except pesticide and fertilizer. Even they have land but their land is very small

(about less than 0.25 hectare). Most of the farmers are also unskilled labor and they cannot work in other sectors such as manufacture and services. The effect of this condition is the productivity of agriculture is very low. It is about 1.5 ton rice per hectare.



Source: Primary Data, 2008

Figure 2. Type of Work

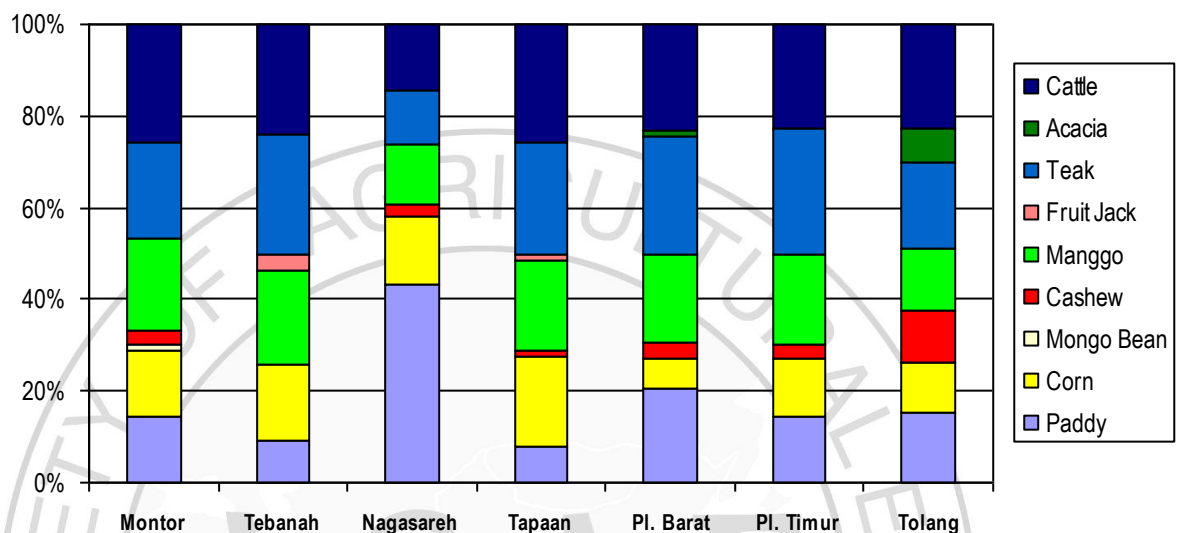
Further, the low productivity of agricultural product cause the income of the farmer is also low. Table 2 shows that the income from main job (most of them are farmers) is less than five (5) million a year. In Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur and Tolang, The farmers plant paddy. Because of the price of rice is low and the productivity also low, the farmers only gain income about 2.5 million a year with twice planting period. In Tebanah and Montor, the farmer's income is higher because they plant non-rice commodity such as teak and fruit (water melon) that have higher price (Figure 3).

Table 2. Family Income per Year (in Rupiah)

Village	Family Income per Year					Income per Month
	Income from main job	Income from said job	Spouse Income	Income from other family member	Total Income	
Montor	3,424,000	2,482,000	1,242,000	3,300,000	10,448,000	870,000
Tebanah	4,668,000	1,400,000	1,030,000	840,000	7,938,000	661,000
Nagasareh	2,761,000	1,900,000	1,086,000	1,125,000	6,872,000	572,000
Tapa'an	2,941,000	1,400,000	922,000	1,822,000	7,085,000	590,000
Pelanggaran Barat	2,632,000	1,200,000	1,063,000	1,252,000	6,147,000	512,000
Pelanggaran Timur	2,493,000	1,290,000	761,000	1,350,000	5,894,000	491,000
Tolang	2,716,000	900,000	992,000	1,440,000	6,048,000	504,000

Source: Primary Data, 2008

The contribution of wife to support family income is also high about 15% to 28%. Usually, the wives have additional economic activity namely small grocery in their house and also have “arisan” activity that they can save money regularly. The proportion of wife contribution depends on the condition of household financial. This way, in rich villages such as Montor and Tebanah, the contribution can reach 28% of total household income.



Source: Primary Data, 2008

Figure 3. The Existing Condition of Agriculture Potencies

Share of household income from other family member is also high. Some families have children that working abroad as unskilled labor. They work in Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and other Middle East Countries. They regularly transfer a part of their salary to their parents to support family expenses like education and social activity.

If we compare between the amount of income and expenses, it shows that their income is still low and cannot cover all of family expenses. From Table 3, we can see that the proportion of expenses is for basic need (food) about 50%. It indicates that the family welfare is still low. They do not have ability to improve their livelihood due to the limitation of money. And also, they do not care about the long life investment (education). It is only 5% of the income allocates for educational expenses. This condition related to Figure 1 that shown the level of education in villages around Nipah Dam is very low.

Table 3. Family Expenses per Year (in Rupiah)

Village	Family Expenses per Year								Expenses per Month
	Food	Electricity	Transportation	Education	Social	Farm	Others	Total Expenses	
Montor	3,524,000	519,000	257,000	432,000	410,000	970,000	2,240,000	8,352,000	696,000
Tebanah	3,347,000	377,000	312,000	321,000	552,000	916,000	360,000	6,185,000	515,000
Nagasareh	3,660,000	308,000	168,000	200,000	540,000	484,000	285,000	5,645,000	470,000
Tapa'an	3,606,000	372,000	228,000	300,000	576,000	453,000	180,000	5,715,000	476,000
Pelanggaran Barat	2,722,000	420,000	270,000	204,000	600,000	761,000	270,000	5,247,000	437,000
Pelanggaran Timur	2,655,000	281,000	198,000	240,000	624,000	561,000	172,000	4,731,000	394,000
Tolang	2,855,000	304,000	198,000	317,000	576,000	680,000	240,000	5,170,000	430,000

Source: Primary Data, 2008

To come out from that condition, it is needed some innovation and invention from government, stakeholder and university (Anonymous, 2005). But it is difficult to give a new innovation because the low of educational level and the low of income of the societies. Based on the survey result, researchers found that the farmers are very difficult to accept new invention. Actually, they have farmers group but most of them are not active. Figure 4 shows that all of farmers groups in Pelanggaran Barat and Tolang are not active. Likewise, the activity of farmers groups in the rest of villages would be active if there is project.

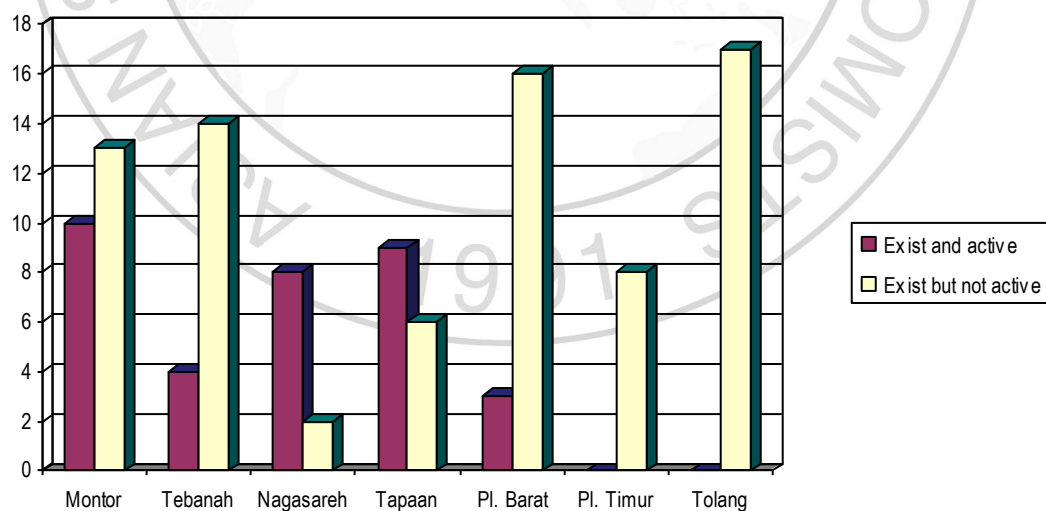


Figure 4. The existence of Farmers Group

Business activity in this area also is still limited. The number of entrepreneurship is less than 15% of total population. Table 4 shows that the number of entrepreneurship in

Montor is about 25% of population. It happen because of the position of Montor is relatively opened and has good economic infrastructure compare to other villages. The large number of businessman has a positive effect to stimulate other activities.

Table 4. Number of Entrepreneurship

Village	Number of Entrepreneurship	Total Population	%
Nagasareh	12	2,161	13.68
Tapaan	22	1,590	10.06
Pelanggaran Barat	22	1,583	10.02
Pelanggaran Timur	30	1,664	10.53
Montor	25	4,059	25.69
Tebanah	17	2,307	14.60
Tolang	32	2,434	15.41
Total	160	15,797	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2008

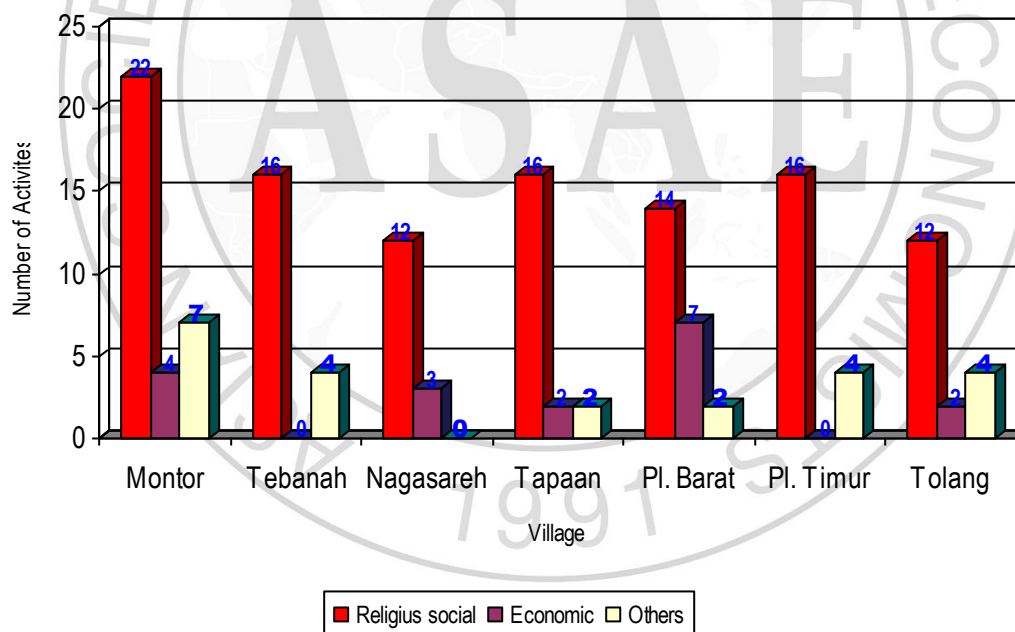


Figure 5. Type of Social Activities

From Figure 5, we can see that religious activity is the most popular activity in the seven (7) villages around Nipah Dam. It is followed by economic activity. Because of the majority of the people are muslim, the religious activity is also dominated by Islamic activity such as yasinan/read holly book together, ramadhan activities, Idl Fitr and Idl Adha.

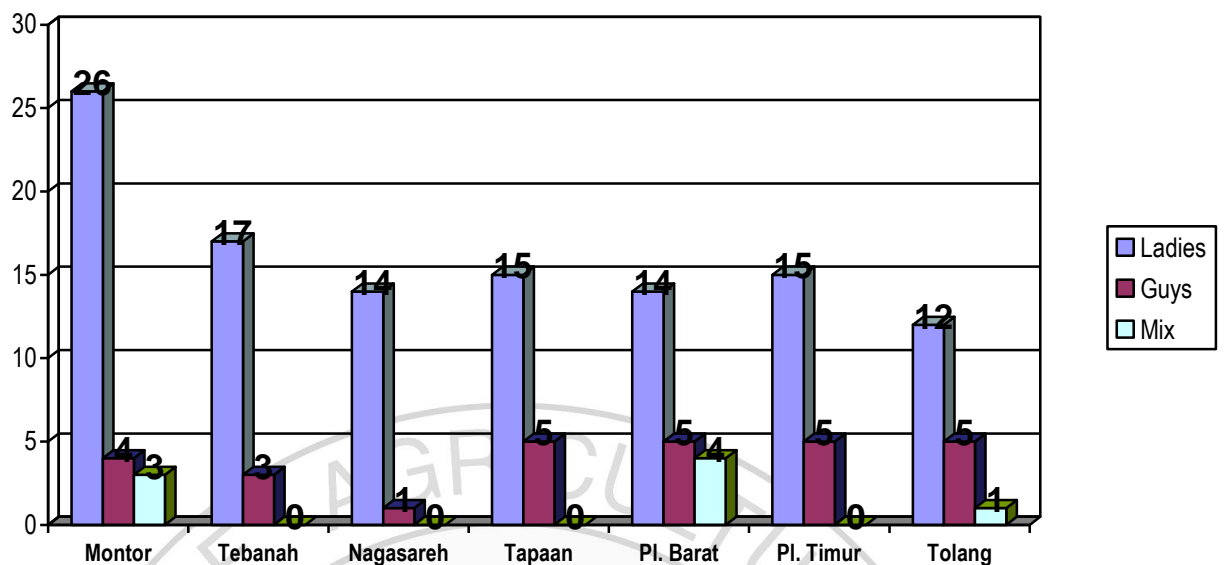


Figure 6. Number of Social Activities by Sex

If we look at Figure 6, the participation of women is higher than men in social activities. The women group usually has religious activity such as yasinan/read holly Qur'an and Diba'an. They conduct the activities on Friday afternoon and Sunday evening. Temporarily, the member of group invites the group to pray together in her house.

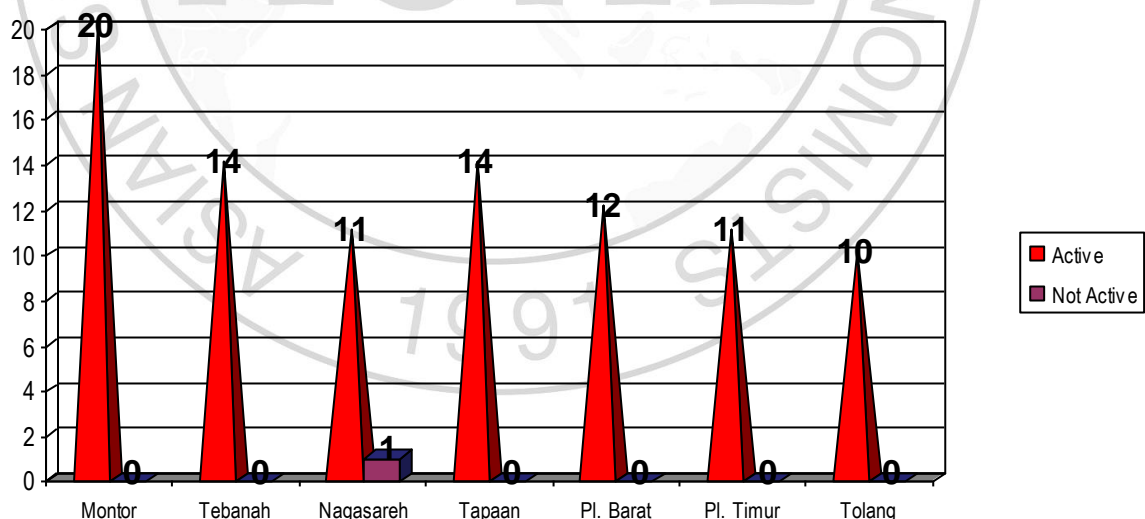


Figure 7. Status of Ladies Activities

3.2 Model of Community Empowerment around Nipah Dam

The main objective in this research is how to empower the removed society around Nipah Dam. This group have several problem such as they do not have land for housing and

farm, they do not have job and it is difficult to work in other sectors, lack of education and skill. Consequently, they are poor and they are not able to access to productive resources to improve their livelihood.

The research result explained that one of the crucial factor of community empowerment is development of management and institutional capacity. It is need to encourage the awareness of the people in order to improve the local institution. By this strategy, we hope they can solve their problem.

Figure 8 shows the model of community empowerment. This is the result of combination between academic analysis and condition of the villages namely problem and potency. We hope this concept would be matched with what the local people want. So, it would be easier to implement.

The vision of this model is to create empowered society that able to improve their livelihood through partnership with government and other stakeholders by participatory development. To achieve the vision, the model implements “Catur Daya” approaches those are: empowerment of local institution, improvement of human resources, empowerment of productive business and utilization of infrastructure.

The basic principle of empowerment model of removed society around Nipah Dam is to encourage the people participation by learning process. The society must able to take their own decision starting from planning, organizing, mobilizing of resources, implementing and evaluating. The next principle is democracy and autonomy. Based on this principle, in the decision making process of public policy must be involved all of the society and accepted by the majority of the society.

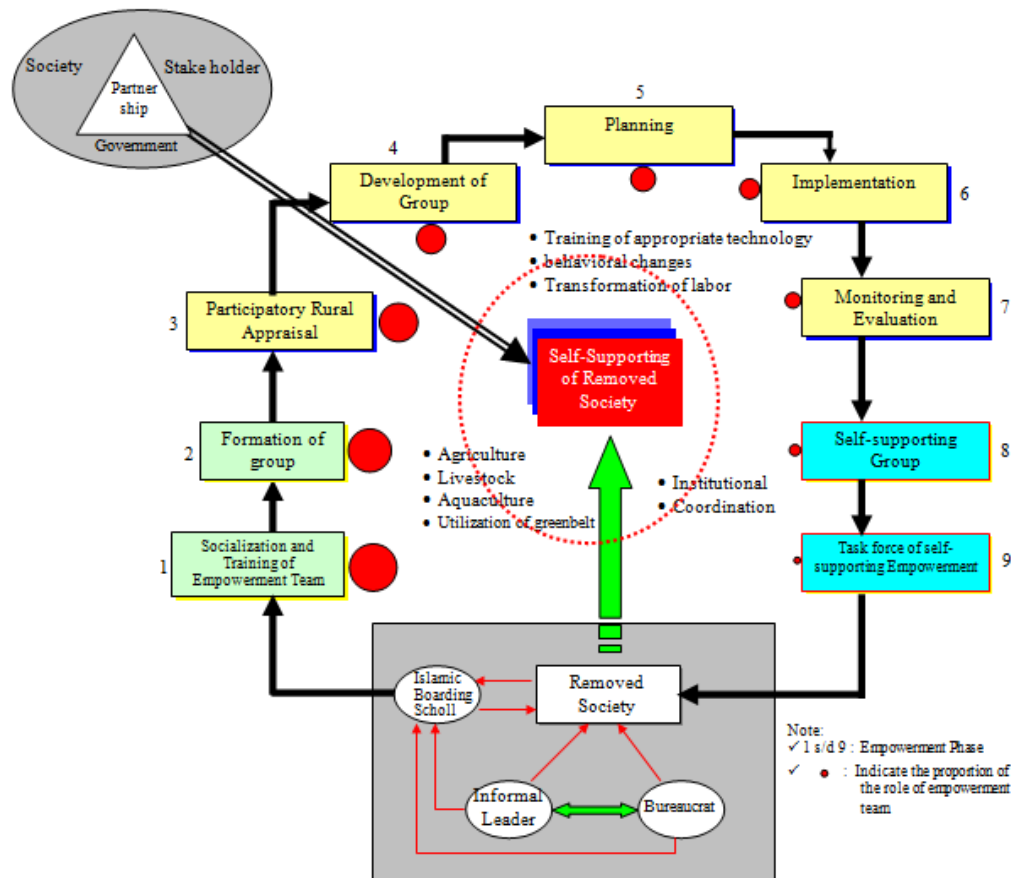


Figure 8. The Model of Community Empowerment around Nipah Dam

3.2.1 The Mechanism of Implementation of Empowerment Model

I. Socialization and Training of Empowerment Team

This socialization is the first step to identify: what is the model of community empowerment; what are the goals and the objectives; who would be involved. The effectiveness of this activity will determine the success of the program.

The role of the empowerment team is to guide the people in the process of community empowerment. In the beginning, their role is very dominant but it would decrease gradually through the process. At the end of the process, the team only give advise if the people need it.

There are several steps to select the member of empowerment team. First, identify the candidates. They can be from government employee, academe, NGOs and others. Second, selecting the candidates by criterions: educational background, personal experienced, knowledge about community empowerment, commitment and integrity and preferred native.

Focus of the training program is to give the materials about the transformation values of empowerment. The method used is andragogy that is the learning process for adults. There

are many approaches namely tutorial, sharing experienced, focus group discussion and demo plot. The materials that the empowerment team should know are: project orientation, training of trainer, practice of focus group discussion, mass communication, and participatory rural appraisal.

II. Formation of Group

The second step is group formation. The objective of this step is to increase the effectiveness of organizing group that represents all of component in the society. If the society is already well organized, it is easy to implement to empowerment programs.

Discussion result with group representatives of Montor, Tebanah, Nagasareh, Tapa'an, Pelanggaran Barat, Pelanggaran Timur and Tolang have agreed that pilot project of empowerment model is "Yasinan" / religious group especially women group. The reason is this group is established for a long time and have legitimacy all of component in the society. Besides that, there is no effective formal group that initiate by the government. However, in the future we can create new group if the society want to create the new ones.

III. Participatory Rural Appraisal

The objective of participatory rural appraisal is to encourage people to have ability to identify and analyze the problems and potencies of the societies. Moreover, it would be expected that we have information about social, economic, local institution, natural resources and human resources. It is very important in establishing of strategic planning of community empowerment. This step is conducted by the people and the team is only as a facilitator. The people have change to discuss and share among other people.

IV. Development of Group

The next step is to identify the interested people to this program. It is important to assure that the program can be running well and achieve the goal. We have to pay more attention to the women and other neglected groups. After that, we do the program through existing empowerment group.

V. Planning

The planning of community development must be prepared in a participatory manner by involving all stakeholders. At the beginning of the program, the role of the empowerment team is dominant. This happens because 55,7% of the people do not have experience in planning their activity in the future.

VI. Implementation

The empowerment program implement based on the strategic planning that already arranged. It is need coordination among stakeholders in order to assure the success of the program. We have to pay more attention on the participation and self-reliance of the society. The success of the program depends on this factor.

VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

One of important aspects in implementation of community empowerment is participatory monitoring and evaluation. This activity is not specific action but it is involved in all of steps in community empowerment process to ensure that the program is always on the track. Monitoring and evaluation is implemented by all stakeholders with the local people as a leading sector.

VIII. Development of Self Supporting Group

The objectives of the development of self-supporting group are:

- The group can do their own activity.
- The group has ability to utilize human resources and local natural resources.
- The group can access supporting institution such as bank, insurance and others.
- The group has understanding of the government planning process and involve in the process like forum of rural development planning.

IX. Development of Task Force of Self-Supporting Empowerment

All members of empowerment team should try to introduce and implement the vision, mission, principle and basic values of empowerment to local people and local institution. By those agents, the empowerment activity can be internalized and become a part of their life. So, in the future they can improve their livelihood and social welfare. It is needed support from local government, businessman, NGOs and other stakeholders.

3.3 Concept of Partnership Network of Removed Society around Nipah Dam

The model of partnership network is a part of Model of Community empowerment of removed society around Nipah Dam. The existence of partnership network is expected to accelerate the independence and empowerment of society around Nipah Dam. The expectation is society have capability and self-reliance to utilize the Nipah Dam when this

dam is already done. They can exploit the benefits of dam with productive activity and still consider the environmental sustainability issue.

The partnership scheme try to encourage “pondok pesantren”/ Islamic boarding school as a embryo of productive activity. The basic considerations are: “Pondok pesantren” is only one of local institution that grow and accepted by the people in 7 villages around Nipah Dam; the “kyai” / muslim leader as a manager of “pondok pesantren” has big charisma to influence the people; and the existenxe of “pondok pesatren” can be an agent of change in this area.

In the concept of partnership network, there is cooperation between small and medium enterprises and the big company. The big one has responsibility to develop the business of small and medium enterprises with the principle: need – support – help each other. This concept also involves government, university and financial institution.

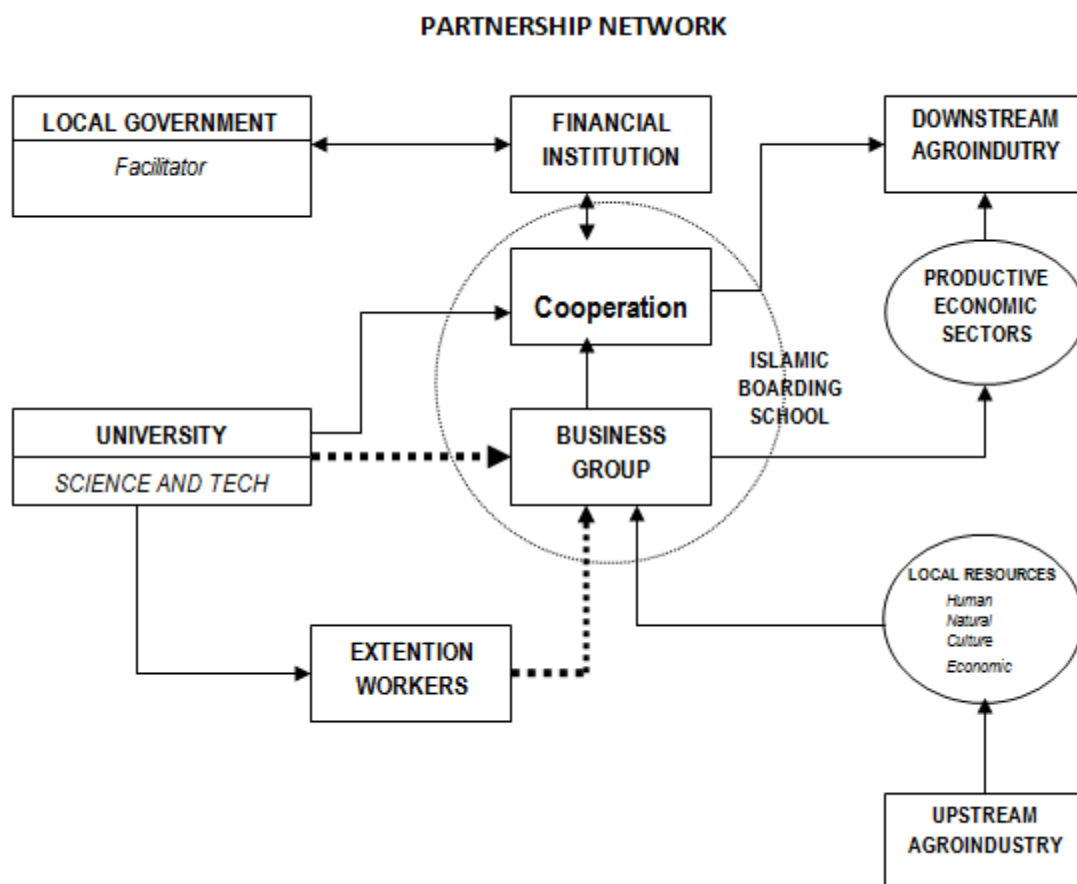


Figure 9. The Model of Partnership Network of Community around Nipah Dam

Actually, the principles of partnership network grew up from the simple manner but difficult to implement such as togetherness, mutual trust, equality, symmetric information and communication, compromise, cooperation and monitoring and evaluation.

Management process of partnership network that gained from survey and literature review is: there is mechanism to exchange information and forum of communication and negotiation. Participation of stakeholders is needed to push the implementation of the agreement. The complaint board is also needed. They can mediate if there is conflict among them.

3.4. Model of Development of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative

3.4.1 Concept and Targets of the Program

Development of small and medium enterprises and cooperation is the concept of economic growth based on the utilization of local resources such as human resources, natural resources and capacity of local institution. The local society utilizes those resources together with government, university and NGOs. The advantage of this approach is the model focus on the encouraging the participation and initiative of local people in economic activity.

The targets of this program can be divided into two those are: direct targets and indirect targets. Direct targets consist of farmer, seller and home industry and indirect targets consist of cooperation and informal sector.

3.4.2. Mechanism of Implementation Program

I. Initiation Phase

There three steps in this phase. The first step is socialization of the program to the society and stakeholders about the objectives, targets and the mechanism. The second one is selection process of facilitators and program officers. The evaluator comes from university, bank and expert in small and medium enterprises. After that, there is training for facilitator and program manager about micro finance scheme and the strategy of empowerment of small and medium enterprises. The third step is determination of cluster business. The team identify the potential business clusters in the village and then choose the selected business cluster based on the consideration from competence institution.

II. Implementation Phase

The first step in this phase is **identification of target groups**. The aspects would be identified namely potency, obstacle, and opportunity of target group. We need informally approach to the member of group to build the good relationship.

Development of small and medium enterprise is the second step. Based on the survey, the criterions that have to be considered are geographical location, family relationship, similarity of the business and the willingness to work together. The goal of this step is to establish the formation of caretaker with its job description.

The third step is **baseline survey** to get information about market potency of selected business cluster and what kind of commodity that would be developed. The results of this step are: information about the marketable product, the amount of demand and the price of the commodity.

The fourth step is **development of small and medium enterprises**. The important components are: cooperation, leadership, management, communication and conflict management.

Development of capital/credit for small and medium enterprise is very important. The facilitator and target group should identify and try to get finance from financial institution or other stakeholders. System of financing is “tanggung renteng”. It means the creditor will lend the money to the group as a whole not personally. So, if there is a problem with the credit, all of group members will responsible and they are not able to get additional money until the problem is finished.

The new business group also needs **technical assistance**. The facilitators of the program have responsibility to improve the skill and knowledge of the group so that they can produce marketable goods and services.

The **dissemination of market information** is needed to support economic activity of the group. The expected result is the new business group is able to sell the goods and services with the following condition: in the proper time, good quality, fair price, and profitable.

One of the role of facilitator is to introduce the simple **analysis of business and accounting**. They should give an example about accounting form and monitor it.

Development of group dynamics can encourage the member of group to maintain the good relationship among the members. So, they can work more productive.

III. Empowerment Phase

The first step in this phase is **development of initiative and participation**. In this step, it is expected that the group is able to make a business plan and implement it, they can

negotiate with others, they have ability to make a proposal, present the idea and interact with potential economic actors.

Establishment of partnership network is the second step. The activity is to identify the related stakeholders and built networking with them as an embryo of partnership network.

Institutional legalization is the process to legalize of partnership forum. So, It will increase the role of partnership network in economic activity.

The last step is **business diversification**. In this step, the prospective business group can expand their business based on two principles those are openness and accountability.



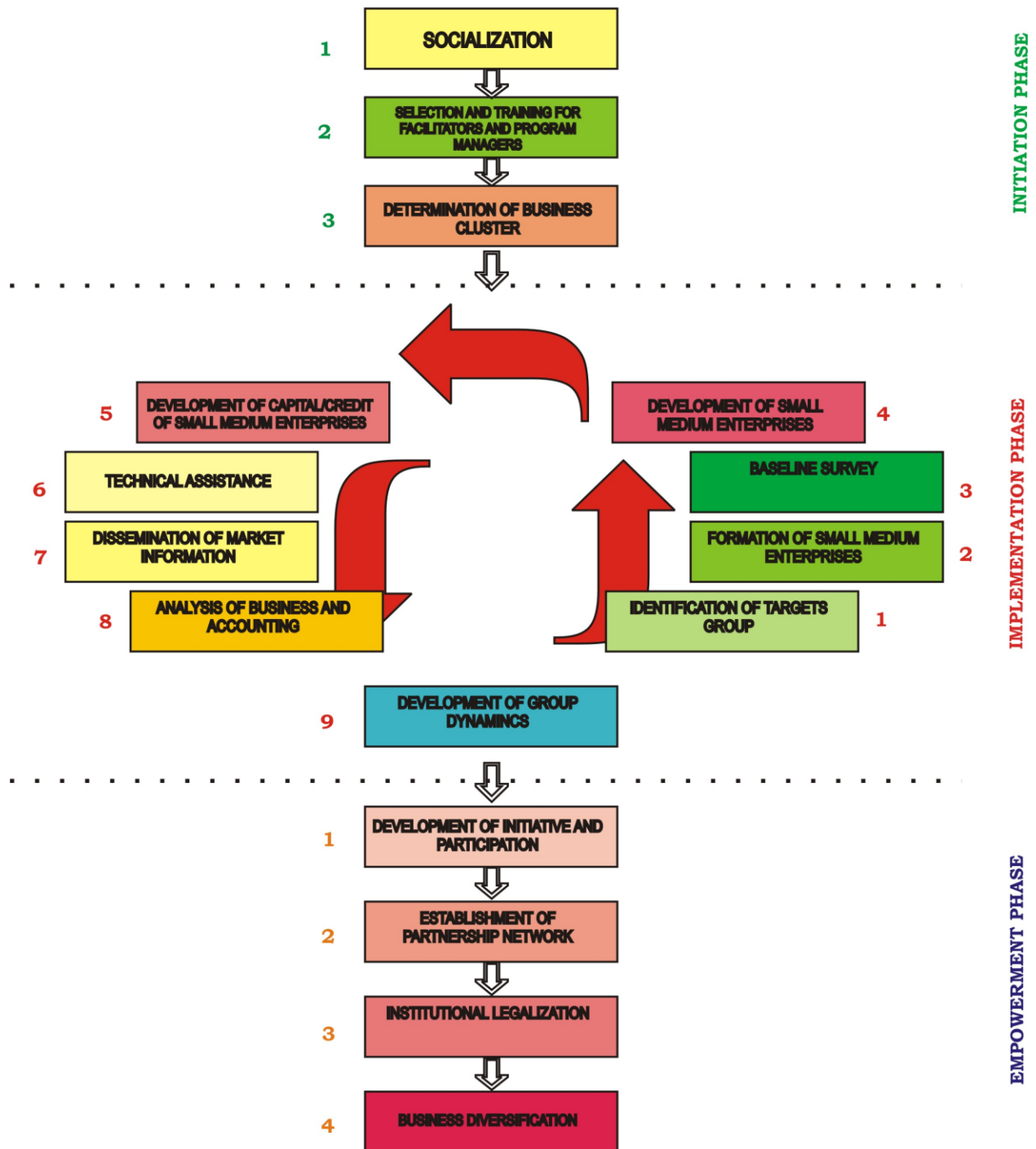


Figure 10. The Model of Development of Small and Medium Enterprise and Cooperative

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

1. The condition of the society around Nipah Dam is in poor condition, low level of education, lack of capital and the community perception on the organization and institution is low.
2. Effective empowerment model needs good coordination of all parties, has certain purpose and continuous socialization, capable assistances and facilitators, and also a clear program in order it is easily understood.
3. Partnership network needs coordination between government, university, NGOs and stakeholder

4.2 Recommendations

1. It is needed the availability of partnership network from district, sub district and village level
2. It is needed a clearly role sharing between government, university, NGOs and stakeholder
3. It is needed an improvement local product competitiveness.
4. It is recommended to conduct a research about the role of “the big three” such as Islamic Leader, Blater and Bureaucrat.

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