

ON THEIR OWN FEET THE EFFORTS TO BUILD WOMEN'S SINGLE PARENT EMPOWERMENT IN BATU HAMPA

Lukmanul Hakim

Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang
email: luqman_az01@yahoo.com

Ahmad Syarifin

Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu
email: ahmadsyarifin80@gmail.com

Ihsan Sanusi

Fakultas Ushuluddin Adab dan Dakwah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Batusangkar
email: ihsansanusi0478@gmail.com

Aziza Meria

Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang
email: azizameria2015@yahoo.com

Abstract—The problem in this study is how are the aspirations and needs of single parents in the context of empowerment through religious and entrepreneurial education? and how is the pattern of empowerment of entrepreneurial religious education relevant to single parents? This study aims to analyze the aspirations and needs of a single parent in empowerment through religious and entrepreneurial education and analyze the patterns of empowerment of entrepreneurial religious education relevant to single parents. This study uses the PAR method. The single parent empowerment program in Kenagarian Batu Hampa should be transformational and related to long-term goals in the form of sustainable self-sufficiency and behavior. If a single parent empowerment program is done merely to satisfy the project logic, then it will be merely instrumental-ceremonial. Factors that can be assumed to be a fundamental cause of the still low management and utilization of yards in Batu Hampa Kenagarian, such as: economic factors - capital constraints, and intermediary factors that facilitate and allow continued rooted inability and low levels of single parent human resources, so they are not able to plan and manage the yard they have.

Keywords: *own foot, empowerment, single parent, hollow stone*

Introduction

The increase number of families who experience the status a single parents is currently become an ongoing phenomenon. The resocial respond are addressed many people ranging from government, education practitioners to sociologists. This phenomenon does not only occur in urban areas but also in rural areas. Ranging from intellectual groups to ordinary community groups. Likewise in Kenagarian Batu Hampa, Koto XI Tarusan District (Profile, n.d.). regarding this purpose, the focus was on single parent communities in Kenagarian Batu Hampa, Koto XI Tarusan District. Batu Hampa consists of 4 villages: Tarandam, Batu Patah, Pondok and Sawah Laweh. The preliminary data of the four villages showed that there 50 woman own the widow status. Thirty three of came from Tarandam Village, four from *Batu Patah*, 9 from *pondok* 4 of them from Sawah Laweh (Malin Mudo, n.d.). The single parent are relatively young.

This study is regarded very important as the focus of devotion, provide a social understanding of traditional values that are very strong that women must marry. Therefore, the status need to be avoided because of a disgrace, both for them and for their families even for the

environment. Therefore single parents tend to be closed. As Dewi said, "it's not a good idea to be a widow, but a lot of the members are like a member and you can get a baby. Now the crew joins the child, how come the problem of shame is the shame of the crew with the relatives. (Who wants to be a widow, but how else would my husband just leave, and I can't do anything. Now I'm with a child, if it's a shame, I'm ashamed of the family as well as the village).

Realizing it or not, it can affect social life, affecting their access to develop resources. Another important point, is that the single parent women tend to be more passive in accessing development programs carried out by the government tend because of feelings of shame, caused by their status. Savings and loan for women (SPP) and skills training such as processed food are two kinds of example. Five The government in fact, still give low portion of attention to single parent women, there are no special programs that cover single parent women. This is because of the growing stereotypes and their lack of understanding of the programs that the government has offered. There is a tendency that their involvement in government programs is mostly due to the alignment of program implementers, not because of their own initiative. In fact, many single parents in Batu Hampa are involved as cadres in Posyandu, Elderly Activities and PKK and PNPM Mandiri.

On the other hand, the lack of religious understanding and having limited access can have a negative impact on single parent (family). Like poverty which will have an emotional disturbance effect on parents, which affects their way of caring for children, parents tend to care for children in an inappropriate and disproportionate way. For example, for single parent women it is an obligation for them to do all household work, even to find income. Like Dewi, her child was only 3 weeks old, to support her family, she sold traditional snacks - satay crackers - in front of her house. The children who are supposed to play or go to school are forced to join their parents to work and get along with older people. As the children are often outside, they may have ineffective communication, and lead them to a broken home families.

This situation is generally experienced by single parent women. In light, empowering single parent women is very important, to make them survive and. Can develop themselves and families, both in the fields of education, economics, social and other development access. In this way the program is specifically focused on fostering and strengthening single parent women both religiously and economically.

There are several basic reasons why women who are single parent families are chosen to be damping, first; it was obtained data that single parent problems could be said to be serious problems because the widespread increase, and need for serious and in-depth study. Second; Based on the studies conducted there have not been found group research teams or similar programs that pay special attention to single parents. The single parent group in quantity includes a large community in the midst of society. Third, the problem of single parent is considered as an urgent problem and needs to be implemented immediately. As the consequence, the condition of the community does not go worse. Fourth; becoming Single parent is a condition that needs attention, one of the most difficult problems faced by many single parents is deal financial problems. Moreover, many fathers who after divorce neglect their obligation to provide a living for their children. Fifth; Generally single parent women have a low religious understanding but on the other hand they are also less

interested in participating in religious activities. If this is allowed then it will become protracted and people's understanding of religion will not change.

The problem in this study is: how is single parent organizations aspirations and needs dealing with empowerment through relevant religious and entrepreneurial education.

METHOD

This research was conducted by using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method. Action research is a spiral process that includes planning actions that involve careful investigation, then the implementation of actions followed by the discovery of facts about the results of actions, as well as the discovery of new meanings of social experience. Furthermore, Corey states that action research is a process where social groups try to study their problems scientifically in order to direct, improve, and evaluate their decisions and actions (Bitha, 2011). Hopkins said action research is an effort to contribute both to practical problems of problem solving and to the objectives of social science itself by collaborating in it that can be accepted by the ethical framework, while Peter Park considers that action research is a way of strengthening society through self-awareness to do effective actions towards improving their living conditions (Ahmad, 2003).

The flow of action research program activities is cyclical, in the form of a cycle of repetitive and continuous activities. In the context of this action research program, the activity cycle consists of activities (mapping), preparation of action plans, implementation of action plans, monitoring and evaluation. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are then remapped and then rearranged the action plan (replan), implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and continue to repeat again.

After each phase of the activity, in accordance with the basic principles of action research, reflection activities are carried out to determine the success rate of each stage. Therefore, the follow-up program of this research is basically a repetition activity from the reflection-re-mapping activities of the action plan implementation of the action plan, and monitoring and evaluation. However, there are several emphases that will be carried out, namely: increasing the independence and performance of single parent women, increasing religious understanding of single parent women's families, strengthening the social transformation mission, especially single parent women, strengthening networking and strategic alliances among women.

This single parent women's empowerment program is essentially an "action research". Therefore, the implementation in general elaborates the concept of Participatory Action Research (PAR) with various modifications. In accordance with the principle of emancipatory research and collaborative resources which are an important part of the characteristics of an action research, in the implementation of this single parent women's empowerment program, they act as main actors. Whereas researchers who are only "companions" trying to improve the ability and participation of single parent women more frequently to map and formulate problems, make action plans, carry out activity programs, monitor and evaluate each program implementation process.

At each stage and process, the researchers also tried to build an atmosphere and create a conducive climate, provide various inputs, increase capacity, open access to various networking, opportunities, and those exist outside the single parent women's community.

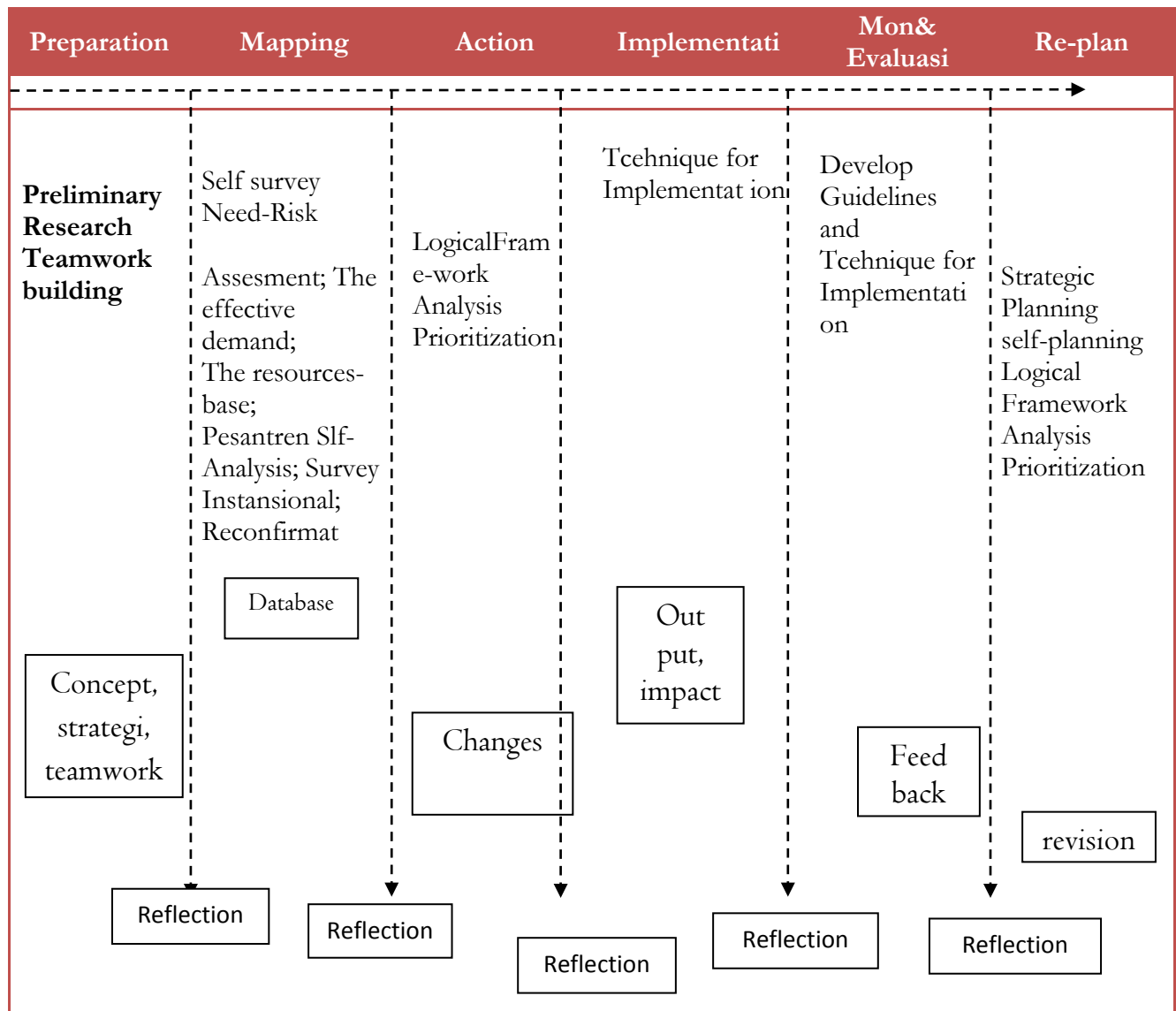
Gambar I:
Siklus Participatory Action Research



Explanation of Participatory Action Research Cycle, first; stage of social / initial preparation, At this stage, researchers are directly involved in the lives of social groups. Second; Data Identification and Social Facts, namely by observing and identifying social realities, there are usually various complaints from the community, according to Freire this phase is known as codification. Third, Social Analysis at this stage is a stage of discussing or deciphering social reality or decoding. The aim is to find the central issue of the problem. Questioning continuously, why does the problem occur, how are the relationships between existing social groups. Assess the position of the community in the map of relations between these groups.

Fourth; The formulation of Social Problems, based on the analysis that has been carried out, this phase is a process of developing social problems, especially the problem belong to single parent women. Fifth; organizing ideas, ideas that arise are organized to find opportunities that might be shared to solve problems by paying attention to past experiences of the community (successes and failures). Sixth; formulating a plan, this phase is an activity to formulate a strategic action plan that will be carried out to solve the problem that has been formulated regarding what, when, where and who and how. Strategy formulation is determined based on the initiative of the single parent women and then formulated together with the researchers. Alternative strategies are prepared based on the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities that have been identified together. After obtaining various alternative strategies then an action is taken from several possible alternatives. Seventh; Organizing resources, seeing the strategies that will be carried out, it is necessary to determine and identify who should be invited to work together and who will hamper. The purpose of this potential identification process is to find out what efforts have been owned by single parents in Kenagrian Batu Hampa and what businesses have the most potential to be developed later. The method used is a focus group discussion (FGD) technique, interviews both individually and in groups. Eighth; action for change, ninth; evaluation of evaluation, this stage is carried out to assess successes and failures. Tenth; reflection.

Gambar 2:
Participatory Action Research
an *Single Parent Empowerment* in Batu Hampa



Data collection technique

In this data collection refers to the PAR research methodology in general. The techniques are as follows:

1. Transect technique

Transect (Village Search) is a technique used in conducting direct observations of environmental conditions. The initial step is done by walking through the village region and pushing to follow what was agreed upon beforehand. The types of transects that are carried out include the *nagari* and jorong (the divisions of village or nagari) resource transects, natural resource transects, transects of certain topics, the public health transects or environmental management transects as

the example. Through this transect, researchers were expected to be able to observe directly to the location of *kenagarian* and trace . In finding out the potentials and activities carried out by the community also, the lay of the nagari has been obtained, include changes in circumstances and existing potentials. The next steps is recognizing the social problems that is existing in Kenagarian Batu Hampar. In its implementation the community was making the approval of on the study topics to be conducted, who was involved, both for observation and for recording and documentation. During the transect process, the spoken information was recorded based on the topics. The next step making an agreement on the symbols. These symbols show the meaning of something of the recorded items. For example, an empty yard symbolized by grass and a filled yard symbolized by a tree. Next step drawing a transect chart based on the results of the track. In this case, it is easy to make the groups to analyze the approximate height, estimate the distance between one location and other, fill in the results of the discussion on topics in the form of a chart or matrix. After being clearly followed by a discussion of the results of the results and improvements if needed, the final steps is to conclude what was discussed.

2. In-depth interviews

The procedure was done with related parties, that is the village government, the community and single parent women. In the interview, examined the potentials of the village, economic and social life as well as religion of the family of single parent women.

3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Focus Group discussions involved single parent women, *the* guardians. FGD was intended to obtain information about future expectations, joint solutions solving the problems of single parent women families.

4. The problem of single parent families was formulated through household shopping forms (food, energy, accessories, health, education and social). This form distributed to single parent families and given a clear example of filling. Through this form, it is expected that the community will be able to find out things that are actually a problem in the household.

5. The secondary data was obtained from the information published by interested institutions such as the Industry offices, BAPPEDA (The District Construction Office) of Pesisir Selatan, village Officer , print media, electronic media, and literature. Data collection was carried out in a participatory way starting from the formulation of the problem. Then, the researcher and those parties work together to find the solutions need. Quantitative data was also carried out at the data validation stage to prove the truth of the data.

The data found were then analyzed by the technique:

1. Tree Problem Analysis and Tree Analysis Objectives

The analysis was done by collaborating the team work with the community, the researcher functions is as a facilitator. The implementation begins with discussing with the community, related

with the problem to solve. The next stages was to determine the main problem, which according to the community needs to be resolved. Those were applied by Starting from the stem, discussing about the causes , then by considering the Why, what question . The roots are discussed in depth.

2. Then using the participation analysis matrix and community action plan.

The process of data analysis and processing is carried out with the principles of participatory, fathnership, network expansion. With the discussion, it is hoped that the problems faced by the facilitators can be realized until finally action can be formulated.

THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Towards Independence

The activities of empowering single parent women through the utilization was carried out by PPM STAI with the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach . It was established as the target of program achievement. To find out the success of the single parent women's empowerment program with the PAR approach in this first phase can be analyzed based on the program achievement indicator matrix as follows:

Table 1:
Matrik Indikator Kinerja

Nu mb er	Empowe rment program	Program objectives	Performan ce indicator	Facilitator	Impact
1	Awarene ss of single parent women	a.Single parent women of the hollow rock family have awareness for change the standard of living through yard productivity b.Communities with collective awareness become the use of now as reference in improving living standards	a. The formation of single parent women groups who have critical awareness b. Communiti es begin to understand and implement the use of yards for agriculture	PPM STAI and <i>stakeholder</i>	a. The awareness of single parent women to improve their standard of living b. The results of utilizing superior farming
2	Involve	a. Local leaders menyariari	a. Local leaders were	a. PPM STAI,	a. Approach in building critical awareness of

ment of local leaders	and support efforts to empower women empowerment b. Local leaders have an active role to influence the government and related parties in making supportive policies for women	directly involved in giving thought in an effort to improve the economy of single parent women b. Local leaders were directly involved in formulating measures for economic empowerment of single parent women and religious education	<i>stakeholder</i> , Wali Nagari, Wali Kampung	single parent women b. Persuasive approach in building critical awareness of single parent women
-----------------------	--	---	--	---

Observing the performance indicator matrix above can be seen the achievement of the program which can be seen in the following matrix:

Table 2:
Program Achievement Indicator Matrix

Program Objectives	Indicator	Achievement Indicator	Companion Institution
a. Building cooperation with Nagari government and local leaders	a. The existence of formal and non-formal meetings discussed the form of empowerment programs	a. There is an agreement between the companion and who will be accompanied	PPM STAI
b. Empowering single parent women with the community	b. A program of assistance is agreed upon which is supported by all	b. Weaknesses and strengths of government policy programs were identified before this program was implemented	PPM STAI

	parties involved in the community	c. The design of empowering single parent women by PPM STAI.	
c.	A review of the program that has been carried out by identifying findings, weaknesses and strengths of the community empowerment program	Namely: 1) Framework for empowering single parent women 2) Companion facilitator 3) Empowerment objectives 4) The implementation process of empowering single parent women 5) Evaluation of the implementation of a single parent women's empowerment program	PPM STAI Wali Kampung, local figure
d.	The development of assistance programs with single parent women through brainstorming		
e.	Evaluation of the implementation of program empowerment and reflection programs	d. The compilation of the results of empowerment programs for single parent women	

Based the matrix above, empowering single parent women the formulation are:

1. There is an agreement between the companion and who would be accompanied.
2. Identification of weaknesses and strengths of government policy programs before the program
3. The design of empowering single parent women by PPM STAI was by referring to the framework of empowering single parent women, facilitators, targets, implementation process and evaluation of program implementation.
4. The development of the results of empowerment programs for single parent women.

B. Smart with the Community (Single Parent).

Based on the program ,the achievements seen from the results of the reflection can be analyzed by several impacts of the empowerment program.

1. The relationship between Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), the community, the government in developing social and humanitarian functions and responsibilities has become

stronger the first step for STAI as an educational institution to develop community education the next stage

2. Develop critical awareness for the community, especially single parent women as a consequence of social change in facing the regional and global competition and strengthen the ability of single parent women in analyzing any policies or regulations.
3. Preparing themselves as a sensitive, conscientious non-governmental organization and a source of inspiration, mediation and women's action in developing participatory education.
4. Providing solutions to overcome the problems faced by women as a contribution to the thoughts and responsibilities of universities in order to participate in facilitating the development process in the regions.

Impact for the Single Parent

1. Increased critical awareness of single parent women in the cultural, social, political, economic and others aspects.
2. Has been able to analyze and assess the current issues related with women and policies or regulations in development carried out by local governments.
3. The emergence of women's sense of belonging in managing and utilizing available resources
4. Take part and directly in empowering themselves to overcome the problems faced by developing their potential
5. Being able to convey the problems faced and with a critical attitude try to find solutions to these problems.

Impact for Local Governments and Related Agencies

1. Being able to predict the number of community needs, especially single parent women in development activities; both structures and non structures that directly touch the target.
2. Reducing high unemployment rates, poverty rates and avoiding high social conflicts due to poverty, low human resources, and mapping policy lines that are more oriented to the concrete problems faced by the community in this case, including for single parent women.
3. Reducing discrimination or social differences in the community and accommodate and facilitate the community in accordance with their rights and obligations.
4. Develop social values and cultural values in society without losing their identity by preserving local values.
5. Providing adequate information for the government as a basis for making policies that directly touch the interests of the poor.

C. Independence with Side-by-side.

The empowerment program for single parent women in Batu Hampa requires the involvement of all parties specifically and seriously, an empowerment program with a PAR approach as an effort to overcome the problems faced by single parent women. Therefore there are several analyzes :

1. Batu Hampa which is the target of empowerment, when viewed from its geographical location and condition is very strategic but is supported by adequate human resources in terms of the use of the yard. As the consequences, this has an impact on the economic stability of single parent

women's households. Based on their recognition, the are has not been utilized with optimum efforts, and has not been used as an alternative fulfillment of needs. This reality is not responded positively by regulating the yard with techniques that are in accordance with the conditions of the yard. Therefore empowerment and utilization of the yard can change the lifestyle of those who always buy in meeting household needs.

2. There is a tendency for officials to take sides with women, so that the problems faced by the community are often used as commodities to gain their own benefits by certain parties and never directly touch the interests of the community, let alone find concrete solutions that can release the community from the problems faced. As acknowledged by them that assistance such as projects and equipment assistance only reached village officials or families near local village officials. Furthermore, even if it reaches the community there is no further assistance.

3. There have been efforts to improve the economy of the community, especially women through programs such as *PNPM Mandiri* (Government Social Empowerment Program). But the problem is the lack of equity for all single parent women. Single parent women have limited ability and funding in utilizing the yard. Therefore, PPM STAI is committed to empowering the village communities with the principles of social, moral and humanitarian responsibility for the community to strive for assistance and empowerment of single parent women, in developing their economic systems through the use of the yard, this is done because the economy and economic system become "connecting lives" and "backbone" and "determinants" of the lives of single parent women.

D. Theoretical Implications

Assistance carried out by PPM STAI to single parent women in the Batu Hampa community, based on Paulo Freire's concept of free education. For Freire, education is a way to fundamentally change social, cultural, political and economic (social transformation). In other words, what PPM STAI is doing to single parent women in Kenagarian Batu Hampa is intended to build individual and collective critical awareness on social justice issues, and strengthen each individual to struggle to change it.

In this context, the action taken is a series of processes to understand the voluntary participant in process. Where researchers and the community are equal, researchers help the community in dealing with social stability (status quo). Evaluation is directed at changing perspectives, responsibilities and the role of individuals towards the process of social transformation. For this reason, using the right method will have a decisive impact. In this connection, PPM STAI theoretically combines several relevant methods, namely: critical theory, critical research and reflection, problem posing, and social analysis. The concept of liberating education as the essence of the presence of PPM STAI in Kenagarian Batu Hampa, requires researchers to have the belief that social injustice is created (constructed) and therefore can be changed, alignments and misconceptions to do (commitment) to improve the living conditions of the *dhuafa* and *tertzolimi* groups, believe that people have useful knowledge and they can work to solve their own problems, and hold on to the process of critical awareness of the community to be able and brave to express themselves, making alternative visions for their future struggle.

Therefore, the determination of the principles that have always been a reference for PPM STAI in every community assistance program carried out, will always be a commitment of researchers. The principle in question is adhering to a strategy of helping people to formulate their own struggles and making their voices heard, oriented towards "increasing critical awareness" of the community to organize themselves, from the process of organizing which is only for a single and limited scope (event sharing) to more organized broad to carry out joint actions for justice, and have a vision of building a social transformation movement. To that end, researchers who jumped into the field with single parent women were equipped with the necessary skills, including: structural and conjunctural (structural and conjunctural analyses) social analysis techniques, social and regional mapping techniques (social, geographical and ecological mapping), humanitarian communication techniques (but -non communication skill), adult learning facilitation techniques, vertical cultural techniques and advocacy techniques.

Finally, researchers as community educators must internally reflect critically, questioning whether there has been a social change? Where does social change occur? Why did this change occur? Are the poor and are deprived of their position in social change? Have women's organizations appeared? Has the democratic process really run? Do those involved in the organization have made their organization a tool of struggle for their interests? And, have togetherness appeared in action between them? In short, the presence of PPM STAI in the midst of single parent women in Kenagarian Batu Hampa, is as educators, organizers, facilitators are not craftsmen, but intellectuals who have a commitment to social transformation. Therefore PPM STAI has multiple roles in the process of public education. With all these commitments, PPM STAI will prepare the next steps in assisting single parent women in Batu Hampa, until they are free from naive awareness, and mythical awareness, towards critical awareness, in freeing themselves from the confines of one-sided relations between rulers and people. Single parent women in rural Batu Hampa have dared to say no to unequal power relations, and gather themselves in groups of independent women.

In the next stage, PPM STAI will accompany them towards a better direction to improve their destiny, open access to master the skills to organize and farm from and by them, towards a sustainable, independent and equitable agricultural system. Seek to increase understanding of law and divorce.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATION

Based on the program that has been implemented and considering the results of critical reflection and evaluation discussed, the following matters can be recommended:

1. For PPM STAI YPI Al Ikhlas Painan.

This party are able to prepare educational services for the community as a consequence of a paradigm shift in thinking of society, especially women, about fulfilling needs and religious education. Then it is expected to strengthen the role of PPM STAI YPI Al Ikhlas Painan in serving the community, especially the single parent in rural areas. Furthermore, increasing the capacity and ability of PPM STAI YPI Al Ikhlas Painan in formulating the implementation of social responsibility in the community in accordance with objective conditions. Conduct community cooperation in the

framework of creating a dynamic relationship between NGOs / NGOs, between Community and Government. Advocating for the problems of single parent women households, especially the issue of wild divorce.

2. The villagers

The traditional practices of community associations must be strengthened, it is hoped that the community will be able to preserve community groups who care about single parent women. Developing critical awareness of the community on the importance of economic development through the utilization of the yard. Get information and contribution to thinking in structuring the level of community welfare, especially the family of single parent women. Strengthen forms of coaching so that they have simultaneous self-help in improving their own welfare.

3. For local governments (policy holders).

The aim is to analyze cultural systems and the dynamics of community culture. Analyze critically assessing development problems from a socio-cultural perspective in rural development. Assist and participate in empowering women both directly and indirectly. Provide critical input on the conditions of multi-ethnic and multicultural society in solving the economic problems they face. Giving birth to pro or pro-grassroots policies, especially women through bottom-up and research-based approaches.

Bibliography

Chambers, R, PRA, *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Memahami Desa Secara Partisipatif*, Terjm dari *Rural Appraisal: Rapid, Relax and Participatory*, Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1996

_____, *Meode-metode Pintas dalam Mengumpulkan Informasi Sosial untuk Proyek-proyek Pembangunan Pedesaan*, dalam M.M, Cernea, ed. *Mengutamakan Manusia di dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan*, Jakarta: UI Press, 1998

_____, *Pembangunan Desa: Mulai dari belakang*, Terjm dari *Rural Development Putting The Last first*, Jakarta: LP3ES, 1987

Chudry, Azis, *Education, Participatory Action Research an Social Change: International Perspective*, New York: Palgrave Macmilan, 2009

Faqih, Mansoer, *Bebas dari Neoliberalisme*, Yogyakarta: Insist, 2010

_____, *Runtuhnya Teori Pembangunan dan Globalisasi*, Yogyakarta: Insist, 2009

Freire, Paulo, *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, New York: Praeger, 1986

_____, *Educational for Critiscal Counciusness*, New York: Continuum, 1981

George, Susan, *Pangan Penindasan sampai ke Ketahanan Pangan*, Yogyakarta: Insist, 2007

Mahmudi, Ahmad dkk, *Penelitian Aksi Partisipatoris, sebuah Pengantar*, Yogyakarta: SUSDEC, 2003

_____, Kumpulan Materi *Short course Metode Penelitian Participatory action Research*, Institut Studi Islam Fahmina, Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia dan INSIST Yogyakarta, 01 September-30 November 2012 di Cigugur Kabupaten Kuningan Jawa Barat

Marut, Don k, *Riset Aksi Partisipatoris: Riset Pemberdayaan dan Pembebasan*, Yogyakarta: Insits press, 2004

Mikkelsen, Britha, *Metode Penelitian Partisipatoris dan Upaya Pemberdayaan: Panduan bagi Praktisi Lapangan*, Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2011

Profil Nagari Batu Hampa Kecamatan Koto XI Tarusan Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan Tahun 2012

Raharjo, Dawam, *Pangan, Energi dan lingkungan hidup Perspektif Islam*, Makalah Dipresentasikan dalam Symposium Nasional Islam transformatif, Institut Studi Islam Fahmina, Cigugur, 23 September 2012

Suharto, Toto, *Pendidikan Berbasis Masyarakat: Relasi Negara dan Masyarakat dalam Pendidikan*, Yogyakarta: LKIS, 2012

Topatimasang, Roem, dkk, *Pendidikan Populer: Membangun Kesadaran Kritis*, Yogyakarta: Insist, 2010

_____, *Pemetaan sebagai Alat Pengorganisasian: Sejarah dan Politik sengketa Sumberdaya Alam dan Hak-hak Kawasan Masyarakat Adat di Maluku, dalam Ton Dietz, Pengakuan Hak atas sumber daya Alam: Kontur Geografi politik Lingkungan: Yogyakarta: Insist Press-REMDEC, 2000*, Naskah asli makalah ini dalam bahasa Inggris ditulis pertama kali sebagai makalah pada *International Conference on Representing communities: History and politics of Community-Based Resource Management* Departement of Antropology, University of Georgia, Atlanta USA, 1-3 June 1997

Thorburn, Craig C, *Ikhtisar singkat PRA: sebuah Polemik*, Makalah Dipresentasikan dalam Lokakarya Nasional Perencanaan Proyek Capacity Building for Community Development, Jakarta: 14-15 Juni 1999