

Analysis of the Implementation of Law Number 29 of 2009 Concerning Transmigration on Economic Development

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Received: 14 March 2026

Accepted: 16 March 2026

DOI:

Abstract

The Analysis Of The Implementation Of Pancasila: Accoring To Law No. 29 Of 2009 Transmigration To Economic Development In The District Kaubun East Kutai Regency . Transmigration is one form of embodiment of economic development desired by Pancasila. For judging the success of the government in implementation According to law No. 29 of 2009 about Transmigration in Article 25, paragraphs 1 and 2, namely the Preparation of Transmigration Settlement livable, well worth the effort, and worth growing in the District of Kaubun, East Kutai Regency, then formed this study. In this case, the researchers used a method of judicial empirical with evaluative research. Source of data used is primary data in the form of interviews to some of the resources related to the subject of discussion and secondary data, namely According to law No. 29 of 2009 about Transmigration. Compiled also other supporting data that adds information about things that are closely related to the research. The results of research in the area of the former Kaubun Transmigration are still the preservation of the values contained in Pancasila in everyday life, the citizens of transmigration were getting the welfare of both economic and educational but the construction of the evenly distributed yet to be felt fully .

Keywords: Economy ; Pancasila ; Transmigration.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every country is always faced with efforts to advance the welfare of the nation and state through economic development. The Indonesian nation is no exception, making Pancasila a basic source and guideline for the state, including its economy. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are believed to be the foundation of the Indonesian economy. Economic development must realize the aspirations of the Indonesian people, as

stated in the fifth principle, namely social welfare for all Indonesians. Therefore, the Indonesian economy is continuously monitored to prevent inequality and achieve equality.

Pancasila is a manifestation of the nation's ideology and is used as the basis of the state. The Indonesian culture, which contains noble values, is being rediscovered to inspire the foundations of our nation. Pancasila is not only the foundation of the state, but also a tool for

uniting the nation that has the power to fight anything that can divide Indonesia. The values that underpin the formation of Pancasila must be able to inspire the existing economic system in Indonesia. We adhere to a mutual cooperation economic system for the common good (Suryaningsi, 2019) . Pancasila economics not only prioritizes realism but also prioritizes the development of all Indonesians. According to Kartasasmita (1997:3), he states that:

"Pancasila economics is not merely materialistic, because it is based on faith and piety that arise from our recognition of God Almighty. "Faith and piety are the spiritual, moral, and ethical foundations for economic and development management. Thus, the Pancasila Economy is governed by moral and ethical principles, ensuring that our national development is ethically sound." (Kartasasmita, 1997:3)

In accordance with the noble values of the Indonesian nation, economic democracy or Pancasila economics is considered the most suitable system to be implemented in our society. Pancasila economics guarantees that the welfare of all Indonesian people is a shared responsibility, natural resources are managed for the greatest prosperity of the people, and the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state (Suryaningsi et al., 2016) . The realization of the goals of Pancasila Economics can be achieved through the Transmigration program. Transmigration is a government program to move residents from a densely populated area or city to another area or village within Indonesia with the aim of improving the welfare of transmigrants and the surrounding community, this is also believed to be one way to improve and expand the distribution of regional development, strengthen national unity and integrity.

Despite this, Indonesia remains a supplier of raw materials, which in fact generates a relatively low turnover compared to finished goods. Consequently, our country has ceased to be an agricultural nation, instead of an industrial one (Cahyani et al., 2021) . The Indonesian economy has become merely a market for goods manufactured by

industrialized countries, fostering consumerism and pride in purchasing foreign products rather than a love of domestically produced goods. So there is less development of domestic products. Entrepreneurs still dominate the market in Indonesia. This has led to the weakening of small and micro businesses. So the desire to advance general welfare has not been achieved.

To address the challenges posed by overpopulation and a lack of capital for economic development in Indonesia, the government implemented a program that required people to move from cities to villages to mitigate the negative impacts. This program is known as Transmigration (Suryaningsi, 2017) . This embodies the economic principles of Pancasila, ensuring the prosperity of all citizens. The government also does not simply leave the transmigration residents alone, where all the welfare of the community is fulfilled. Where all transmigration activities are fully funded by the Department of Manpower and Transmigration. People who are willing to participate in this program will receive 2 hectares of land for farming, a house, plant seeds and food which will be guaranteed for approximately 8 months. This is a form of implementation of Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration in Article 25 paragraph (1) Preparation of Transmigration Settlements is directed towards the realization of Transmigration Settlements that are habitable, business-friendly, and development-friendly and paragraph (2) Preparation of settlements includes area preparation, settlement planning, housing construction, public facilities, facilities and infrastructure for Transmigration Settlements, as well as preparation of land and/or business space.

Transmigration activities have contributed significantly to the development of new rural areas. The goal of the program is to increase the productivity of transmigrant communities, which in turn contributes to economic growth. Former transmigration areas have developed into sub-districts and even achieved other achievements, including cities or regencies serving as centers of economic and governmental activity. One such area is the former Kaubun Transmigration Area.

Kaubun is a sub-district in East Kutai Regency. It was formerly a transmigration

settlement area. It was opened by the Department of Manpower and Transmigration in 1988, when it was still called Kaliorang. The business model implemented in the Kaubun transmigration settlement includes food crop farming and plantations. The Transmigration Settlement Unit (UPT) also accommodates activities carried out by both transmigrants and local residents.

Focusing on the actualization of the Pancasila Economy in the Kaubun sub-district of East Kutai Regency, the desired outcome has been achieved. Nearly all residents of Kaubun sub-district have permanent jobs in coal mining and oil palm plantations. The remaining unemployed have established micro, small, and medium enterprises, and some utilize the land for agriculture. Several palm oil companies operating in Kaubun sub-district include PT. Teladan Prima Group, PT. Sawit Prima Nusantrara, PT. Gunta Samba, PT Fairco Agro Mandiri, PT MPI, and PT Lintas Khatulistiwa Utama. Furthermore, several mining companies, such as PT. Indexim Coalindo, PT. Titan, and PT MEA, have created numerous job opportunities. In addition, the presence of Plasma increases income for landowners who grow oil palm trees owned by entrepreneurs. To assess the government's success in implementing Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration, in Article 25 paragraphs 1 and 2, namely the Preparation of Habitable, Business-Friendly, and Development-Friendly Transmigration Settlements, this study was conducted.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Paradigm Shift in Indonesian Transmigration Policy

The administration of transmigration in Indonesia underwent a fundamental shift with the enactment of Law Number 29 of 2009, which amended Law No. 15 of 1997. According to Sutaryono (2018), this regulation signifies a move from a "population-oriented" approach (simple relocation) to a "region-oriented" development strategy. The primary focus of this law is to stimulate the creation of new economic growth centers in underdeveloped regions through the strategic integration of social and

economic activities.

2.2 The Concept of Integrated Independent Cities (KTM) as an Economic Engine

A pivotal instrument introduced by Law No. 29/2009 is the Integrated Independent City (Kawasan Terpadu Mandiri or KTM). Based on research by the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (2021), KTM is designed as a growth pole that provides urban functions within rural settings.

KTM serves to integrate transmigration settlement units with surrounding local villages.

By focusing on regional leading sectors, KTM is expected to trigger the emergence of processing industries, thereby increasing the economic value-add for the local community (Arifin, 2020).

2.3 Impact of Policy Implementation on Regional Economic Growth

Asset Redistribution and Income: The distribution of "Business Land" (Lahan Usaha) to transmigrants acts as a form of asset redistribution aimed at boosting productivity. Adelman (as cited in Arifin, 2020) emphasizes that land ownership for residents in remote areas is a primary stimulant for poverty reduction and increasing household purchasing power.

Infrastructural Multiplier Effect: Government investment in basic infrastructure (roads, bridges, and irrigation) as mandated by Law No. 29/2009 creates an economic multiplier effect. Such infrastructure reduces logistics costs and opens market access for local commodities, facilitating smoother trade flows (World Bank, 2019).

2.4 Implementation Challenges: Agrarian and Economic Barriers

While theoretically robust, literature also highlights practical challenges that hinder the effectiveness of Law No. 29/2009. Sumardjo (2019) notes that overlapping land use claims (agrarian conflicts) often act as a barrier to investment in transmigration areas. Legal certainty regarding Land Ownership Certificates (SHM) is a crucial variable; without it, transmigrants struggle to access formal banking credit to secure business capital.

2.5 Policy Integration and Sustainable Development

Overall, the literature suggests that Law No. 29/2009 possesses significant potential as a tool for economic development if accompanied by cross-sectoral synergy. The resulting economic growth is not merely sectoral (agriculture) but also spatial (regional development). The success of this implementation is measured by how effectively these areas transform into self-sustaining centers of trade and services, particularly in regions outside of Java.

3. METHOD

This research is an empirical judicial research with evaluative research that aims to assess the implementation of Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration in Article 25 paragraphs 1 and 2 namely Preparation of habitable, business-worthy, and development-worthy Transmigration Settlements in the Ex-Transmigration area of Kaubun District, East Kutai Regency which is carried out by library research and field research. The data sources used in this study are primary data in the form of interviews with several sources related to the main discussion and secondary data, namely Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration and other supporting data using books, papers or articles, previous research journals, web (internet) that add information on matters closely related to the research. After these sources are collected, then explain the results of the research in written form. This step is an effort or action to describe , explain , write or report the results of research that has been done, in this case related to the Economic conditions of the Ex-Transmigration area of Kaubun District, East Kutai Regency. This research data analysis uses interactive qualitative techniques by collecting primary and secondary data.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Administrative Area and Accessibility of Research Location

The research was conducted in Kaubun District, which is one of the new districts that was formed. Kaubun was formed on October 31, 2005 based on the Regional Regulation of East Kutai Regency Number 12 of 2005, a division of Kaliorang District. According to the Central

Statistics Agency of East Kutai Regency, Kaubun District has an area of 257.45 km² consisting of 8 villages, namely Cipta Graha, Bumi Jaya, Bumi Rapak, Bumi Etam, Mata Air, Bukit Permata, Kadungan Jaya, Pengadan Baru.

Kaubun District to the capital of East Kutai Regency is 110.7 km away which can be reached by four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles, for those who do not have their own vehicles can use public transportation that serves the route every day with a fare of Rp. 60,000,- per person using the Damri Bus, while using private vehicle rental services is Rp. 150,000,- to Rp. 250,000,- per person

Table 1. Administrative Data of Kaubun District

No	Village	Area (km ²)	Distance to District Capital (km)
1	Cipta Graha	12.02	19
2	Bumi Jaya	8.26	9
3	Rapak Earth	16.07	7
4	Earth Etam	20.26	1
5	Water springs	5.39	12
6	Gem Hill	4.40	13
7	Kadungan Jaya	96.68	12
8	New Procurement	94.37	16
Total		257.45	

source: Regional Development Planning Agency, East Kutai Regency

The population as of the first semester of 2021 was 15,994 (source: Net Consolidated Data (DKB) from the Ministry of Home Affairs). According to the same data source, the population by occupation is shown in the following

Table 2. Employment Data of Kaubun District Residents

No	Work	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Not yet working	5,483	34.3%
2	Taking care of household	2,699	16.9%
3	Students	1,819	11.4%
8	Trading	48	0.3%
9	Farmers/Gardeners	1,190	7.4%
10	Entrepreneur	1,022	6.4%
11	Private sector employee	2,583	16.2%

source: DKP3A East Kalimantan

From this data, it can be concluded that 7.4 % , or 1,190, are farmers, and 0.3% are traders.

This figure has decreased from previous years due to the expansion of oil palm plantations and the arrival of foreign entrepreneurs, which has limited opportunities for existing local farmers and entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the highest number of workers are private sector employees, at 16.2 % , or 2,583 people. This number will then influence the decline in interest in employment in other sector.

Interviews were conducted using purposive techniques with four informants closely related to the journal's discussion. The first informant was a representative from the local village office, a representative from a permanent palm oil mill worker, a representative from a local stall owner, and a representative from a high school student in Kaubun District, East Kutai Regency.

Based on the interview results, the values contained in Pancasila are still maintained in daily life, and transmigrant residents also enjoy prosperity both economically and educationally. Where almost all residents of Kaubun District have permanent jobs, both in the mining sector and the plantation sector. This greatly improves the economic quality in Kaubun District.

4.2 Education and Religious Sector

The main challenges facing education in the former Kaubun transmigration area are limited infrastructure, such as difficult-to-reach school locations, difficult internet access, and limited literature in each school. Another limitation to achieving Pancasila Economics is that the younger generation still interprets learning patterns as solely focused on finding work, rather than building a business. The idea of preferring to find a job and plan to stay with that company for life rather than seeking knowledge and starting one's own business is a weakness. This leads to high levels of unemployment and oppression by entrepreneurs who control the market.

Responding to the issue of education, the government provides a lot of assistance to schools in Kaubun District so that education can be enjoyed by the entire community without being charged a penny. Regarding difficult-to-reach locations, according to East Kutai BPS data in

Kaubun District in 2017, the number of public and private Kindergartens (TK) / Raudhatul Athfal (RA) and PAUDs was recorded as 6 institutions, 9 public and private elementary schools, 6 public and private junior high schools and 1 public high school. The government is also serious about developing education by providing "Kaltim Tuntas" scholarships for all students and university students who are classified as outstanding but have economic limitations.

It is not only formal education that is held by the government to improve the quality of East Kutai Human Resources. The East Kutai Manpower and Transmigration Office, through its Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD), is holding work skills training programs, including workshops, soft skills training, and other training programs, which have been open since March 15, 2021. This activity offers significant benefits when managed effectively. It will help improve the quality of human resources by equipping them with the knowledge, experience, attitudes, and skills necessary to achieve desired goals.

To address the lack of student interest in business development, the government is providing education through the establishment of the Kaubun SME Center, which will increase awareness and local economic growth. The SME building, located in the Kaubun District Office complex, serves as a hub for businesses in Kaubun, showcasing at least 59 original products, involving 29 SMEs. According to the Kaubun UKM Center Coordinator, the Kaubun UMKM Gallery's turnover is around 15 million to 26 million per month.

Other progress in the religious field can also be seen in the large number of places of worship such as mosques, churches, and temples that are able to meet the religious needs of the Kaubun community. Other activities such as ta'lim activities were also supported by the former Regent of East Kutai Ismunandar who was then serving as regent at the An-Nur Mushola located in Bukit Permata Village, Kaubun District, on Sunday, February 9, 2020. He also invited the community to continuously improve harmony in Kaubun.

4.3 Facilities and Infrastructure Sector

However, the goals of the Pancasila Economy as conveyed through Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration in Article 25 have not been fully achieved by the Indonesian people in the form of infrastructure development and facilities and infrastructure which have not yet been felt well by the people of Kaubun District.

First, the lack of equitable development of infrastructure, such as roads, has led to rising prices for basic goods, which can double. There's a fear that if entrepreneurs dare to offer lower prices and services, like the Minimarket Group, these small and medium-sized businesses will be wiped out.

Second, the uneven distribution of electricity in Kaubun is the reason for the lack of progress of MSMEs. Although this limitation can be *backed up* with electricity from a generator or solar power, this causes the costs incurred by the business owner to increase.

Third, not only are there problems with roads and electricity, telecommunications networks are also a fairly serious problem. There are still *blank spot* areas where you can't access a regular 2G network, let alone access the internet. Meanwhile, in reality, in the Covid-19 pandemic era, almost all activities are online-based. This hampers many things which makes it difficult for Kaubun to progress.

Fourth, like the problems in other developing sub-districts, the need for clean water has not been felt by the entire Kaubun community. Water is a primary and very basic need for all humans. Unfortunately, the majority of villagers prefer to consume water that looks clean, which in fact has not been tested for its suitability for consumption.

Fifth, the limited supply of fuel for motor vehicles (BBM) has caused the price of gasoline, diesel and similar fuels to soar. This is due to the difficulty of accessing PT Pertamina (Persero) which can sell fuel at a cheaper price. Through participatory observation in Kaubun sub-district, fuel prices range between IDR 10,000-15,000 per liter. Meanwhile, the official price at PT Pertamina (Persero) is only between Rp 7,500 and Rp 9,500 per liter. The skyrocketing fuel prices will impact all aspects of Kaubun District and affect all aspects of the economy.

This form of market dominance was identified through participatory observations in Kaubun District regarding palm oil companies, where only two companies were willing to accept local harvested fruit. This resulted in losses for palm oil farmers. In addition, many job opportunities are not intended for local residents, but for people outside Kaubun District.

To address the lack of equity in infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and other public facilities, the government has undertaken several initiatives. In 2018, an agreement was signed between the East Kutai Regency Government and PT. Teladan Prima Group regarding the provision of electricity to the Kaubun District. Although this agreement has not yet been implemented at the time of the journal's formation, the development of electricity managed by the local Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) is sufficient to meet the electricity needs of each village.

In August 2021, Cipta Graha Village, one of the villages, received electricity from the Sangatta PLN Branch Office, with approximately 81% of the lights being turned on. Road construction, a constant focus of the Kaubun Student Association, has shown progress. Participatory observations indicate that the Benton road is underway in Kaubun District. Although not yet fully completed, this demonstrates the government's commitment to areas still lacking road infrastructure.

Each village in Kaubun District has now been provided with at least one signal transmission tower, helping alleviate limitations in online connectivity. In fact, the government's most recent initiative, during the Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) on March 23, 2021, representatives of the Kaubun District Head proposed infrastructure issues such as water, electricity, and telecommunications networks to reach areas without internet access. This initiative received a positive response from the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Kutai, who will strive to resolve the issues in Kaubun by 2022.

Recognizing the limited clean water supply experienced by villagers in Kaubun District, the East Kutai Regency government has inaugurated a PDAM (Water Supply Company) with a water supply of five liters per second, estimated to be sufficient to serve 400 household connections. Although this benefit has not yet reached all villages, the issue of

clean water supply was re-raised during the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) on March 23, 2021.

In response to the difficulty of obtaining fuel at low prices, the government has now planned to build 2 village Pertamina's which will be used as Village-Owned Enterprises. This step has received quite serious attention from the East Kutai Regency government with an estimated budget of Rp. 800 million. Nevertheless, this is a form of government development to improve village development. The two locations for this development are Bumi Etam Village and Mata Air Village, which will provide guaranteed quality fuel at affordable prices.

All the problems in Kaibun District, a former transmigration area, are fundamental but must be addressed seriously. The government has also undertaken various efforts to improve the welfare of Kaibun District, ranging from road construction, equitable electricity distribution, clean water provision, signal transmission tower construction, village Pertamina development, and MSME outreach to increase the interest of the new generation. Through the development undertaken by the government, it will trigger the growth of new and much better economic activity centers. Although some of the sectors provided are not yet perfect, this is progress for the survival of the Kaibun community.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the implementation of Law Number 29 of 2009 concerning Transmigration in Article 25 paragraphs 1 and 2, namely the Preparation of Habitable, Business-Friendly, and Development-Friendly Transmigration Settlements in Kaibun District, East Kutai Regency, the local community has not yet fully felt the benefits. However, the former Kaibun Transmigration area still maintains the values contained in Pancasila in everyday life, transmigrant residents also receive welfare both economically and educationally.

The Indonesian people's Pancasila Economic goals have not been fully achieved, as evidenced by the lack of equitable development of infrastructure such as roads and electricity, which has resulted in rising prices of basic goods. The government's efforts to achieve general welfare through transmigration are expected to create a

society with a better economy, enabling it to realize the nation's ideals and goals. The community must also learn and continue to develop human resources to advance Kaibun through non-formal education processes such as empowering MSMEs, and structured and tiered formal education such as attending schools.

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