



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 18, 2021

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



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Strengthening the Poor Fishermen Families Life in Setapuk Besar Village Through Coastal Independent Community Empowerment Program

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Abstract. This research study focuses on implementing the Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program in the Life of Poor Fishermen's Families in Setapuk Besar Village, Singkawang Utara District Singkawang City. This paper aims to explain the poverty characteristics of fishing families in Setapuk Besar village and find a model for improving families' economic life in coastal communities in Setapuk Besar Village. This research is a type of case study research. The method used in this research is qualitative methods and data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation study. This research found out that the purpose of the institution was formed to increase public knowledge with that hope. Public awareness can be the principal capital in realizing people's lives in coastal areas empowered in the economic, social, and educational fields.

Keywords. Poor Fishermen's; Development; Coastal Communities

Introduction

A holistic development paradigm, namely development carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner that pays close attention to spatial aspects, namely environmentally sound growth, community-based development, people-centered development, sustainable development, and institution-based development. Community empowerment is a successful model for improving the community economy (Jose et al., 2014). An alternative strategy is needed to realize this holistic development, namely a resource-oriented system or Resource Base Strategy (RBS), which includes the availability of resources, success factors, and the learning process. The question then arises whether the wrong concept of empowerment or empowerment is used to achieve specific goals of a group of people.

Empowering coastal communities means creating opportunities for coastal communities to determine their needs, plan, and carry out their activities, ultimately making permanent independence in community life. Empowering coastal communities is not like empowering other community groups because, in coastal habitats, there are many groups of community life, including a). Catch fishers are a group of coastal communities whose main livelihood is fishing at sea. This group is further divided into two major groups, namely modern catch fishermen and traditional catch fishermen. These groups can be distinguished by the type of vessel/equipment used and the catchment area's extent; b). Collector fishing community/baskets is a group of

coastal communities who work around the landing area and fish auction. They will collect the fish caught either through auction or from un-auctioned fish leftovers, which are then sold to the surrounding community or brought to local markets. Generally, the collectors are women from the coastal community; c). The labor fishing community is a fishing community group that is most often found in the life of coastal communities. Their characteristics can be seen in the poverty that always shackles their lives, and they do not have sufficient capital or equipment for productive endeavors. Generally, they work as laborers/crew members (ABK) on skipper ships with minimal income; d). Pond fishing communities, processing fishermen communities,

These community groups must receive special treatment and treatment under their group, business, and economic activities. Empowerment of local fishing communities, they need fishing facilities and certainty of fishing areas. Unlike the fishpond community groups, they need working capital and investment capital and processing and labor groups. Each group's needs indicate the diversity of empowerment patterns applied to each of these groups. Thus the empowerment program for coastal communities must be designed in such a way as not to equalize one group to another, especially between one area and another. Coastal community empowerment must be a bottom-up and open menu, but the most important thing is the empowerment itself which must directly touch the target community groups. There have been many empowerment programs implemented by the government, one of which is coastal communities' economic empowerment (PMP). In essence, this program is carried out through 3 (three) approaches, namely:

(a) **Institutional.** To strengthen the community's bargaining position, they must be assembled in a vital institution so that all their aspirations and demands can be channeled properly. This institution can also be a liaison (intermediate) between the government and the private sector. Besides, this institution can also become a forum to ensure the circulation of productive funds among other groups.

(b) **Accompaniment.** The existence of a companion is felt to be very much needed in every empowerment program. The community has not been able to walk on its own, perhaps because of lack of knowledge, low mastery of science, or perhaps their level of dependence is still strong because their self-confidence has not yet recovered due to past development paradigms. Apart from all that, a companion's role is vital, especially in assisting people in carrying out their business activities. However, the most important thing about this mentoring is putting the right people in the right groups.

(c) **Rolling Productive Business Fund.** The PEMP program also provides funds to develop productive businesses of choice for the community itself. After the group that uses the funds is successful, they must set aside the profits to be distributed to other groups of people who need it. The rotation arrangement will be agreed upon in a forum or institution established by the community itself with the local government and assistants' facilitation.

Research that has been conducted by researchers on the poverty of poor fishers has been carried out, among others, the study by Iskandar (2003). This research was conducted in Medan Belawan District in North Sumatra using quantitative methods. The focus is on finding out the number of low-income families in the two sub-districts of Belawan II, amounting to 1,034 families and at least 104 families in the Belawan Bahari sub-district out of a total of 2,743 low-income families. The research aims: (1) To determine the level of education, the number of dependents or ownership of sea facilities, accessibility to existing institutions, alternative livelihoods to poverty, and (2). The effect of working capital, fishing costs, time, and workers' number on fishermen's income. From the results of this analysis, it can be seen that: (a). The informants' characteristics, all of their gender are male, and the majority are generally classified as productive. (b). The influence of the independent variables (level of education, number of

dependents, ownership status of fishing facilities, institutional accessibility to alternative jobs) on the dependent variable (fishermen poverty) using statistical tests or simultaneous testing of independent variables in the study affect the dependent variable.

The research problem: The City Government and related institutions have carried out various efforts to overcome the poverty of fishers in Kelurahan Setapak Besar but poverty is still and increasingly rampant. accessibility to institutions for alternative work) The dependent variable (fishermen poverty) using statistical tests or simultaneous testing of independent variables in the study affects the dependent variable. The research problem: The City Government and related institutions have carried out various efforts to overcome fishermen's poverty in Kelurahan Setapak Besar, but poverty is still and increasingly rampant. accessibility to institutions for alternative work) The dependent variable (fishermen poverty) using statistical tests or simultaneous testing of independent variables in the study affects the dependent variable. The research problem: The City Government and related institutions have carried out various efforts to overcome fishermen's poverty in Kelurahan Setapak Besar, but poverty is still and increasingly rampant.

Abulmatdoan (2009) discusses the problem of a study on poverty reduction policy strategies in fishing communities in the coastal area of North Maluku Regency, revealing that a Regency implements policy strategies that related agencies have carried out to improve the standard of living of fishing communities, namely: (1). Support program for fishing facilities and infrastructure (speed boat), net machine, fishing gear (coolbox, fish fender S); (2). Fish and seaweed culture training; (3) Fishery business assistance, fisherman apprenticeship, fish and seaweed cultivation; (4). Counseling about the impact of using explosives and chemicals on coastal ecosystems. Then Luke Karunia (2009) discusses policy analysis for improving the welfare of fishers in the Thousand Islands administrative district, which revealed that the poverty level in the Kepulauan Seribu district is still relatively high. Therefore, reasonable efforts are made to improve the welfare of the fishermen of the thousand islands, starting with an analysis of economic potential. The study results show that the fisheries sector can advantage of local advantages to have high competitiveness than similar industries in other districts/cities.

Then to improve fishermen's welfare starting from the institutional aspect: (1). The need for program institutions and synchronization with local government policies and the provision of clear procedures and mechanisms and provision of assistance; (2). Increasing human resources capacity for institutional managers and recipients of empowerment program assistance; (3). Development of partnership networks with banks; (4). Increasing public access to financial institutions by simplifying procedures and borrowing mechanisms to cut the chain with intermediaries; (5). Development of development networks between local institutions for business development.

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated, namely: How the growth of development networks between local institutions for business development. The problem can be framed based on the ground above: How are development networks between local institutions for business development. Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated: How Implementation of the Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) in the Life of Poor Fisher Family Families in Setapak Besar Village, Singkawang Utara District, Singkawang City.

Method

This research was conducted systematically by using analysis of qualitative data to explore social symptoms in the research location and to observe aspects of social change in the lives of fishing communities in Setapak Besar Village. This research can be classified into field

research, which is carried out by directly observing social symptoms and then trying to understand these social symptoms by developing the meaning conveyed by the data and being interesting. The study of the poor is a type of research approach that is carried out intensively, in depth, in detail and comprehensively. This research seeks to reveal the uniqueness and uniqueness of fishermen. The data in this study were collected through interview techniques, observation techniques, and documentation study techniques. Data analysis was carried out through several stages, namely information gathering; field notes; presentation of information, and reaching conclusions.

Implementation of the Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) in Setapak Besar Village.

Coastal communities are prosperous communities considering coastal and marine natural resources (Roslinawati, 2013). The implementation of Rural Independent PPMS in Singkawang Utara District, Singkawang City, is carried out through socialization, Inter-Village Deliberations (MAK), training, construction of social and economic facilities. Socialization in the implementation of the Rural Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) is an effort to disseminate information to community groups as program recipients and actors, agencies, and supporting PPMP Mandiri institutions Rural Areas at all levels. The outreach activities' expected results are that the program can be understood and understood in terms of the concepts, principles of procedures, policies, and PPMP Mandiri stages in Rural Areas. Socialization is carried out at the beginning of program implementation and continues until the end of program implementation. The socialization process for PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas is carried out in two ways: direct meetings and information media.

Community empowerment is the concept of improving people's welfare in development (Laksono, 2018). The Rural Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) through direct meetings is carried out using formal meetings held in implementing the Rural Independent PPMP and informal using arrangements that have been used before. Dissemination of information to introduce PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas during the Inter-Village Deliberation (MAK) by the District Coordination team facilitated by City consultants and the City Coordination Team. PPMP Mandiri Rural was introduced to the community as recipients and implementers of the program, namely regarding the objectives, principles, policies, procedures of who and how to implement them, and what to do and what not to do. The government must prioritize society's needs in overcoming problems in society (Martoyo, Elyta, Herlan, & Arifin, 2020).

Direct socialization is carried out using media, traditional and modern, such as (1) community leaders (religion and custom) in the program location; (2) printed and electronic media; and (3) information boards. Through newspapers and radio broadcasts, Dara Nante, as well as Sanora in the Murai valley. Inter-Kelurahan Deliberation (MAK) is a sub-district level forum attended by representatives from the Kelurahan within the sub-district to explain the PPMP Mandiri Rural Areas and an agreement between the Kelurahan in determining proposed activities. The community is asked to submit activity proposals in a tiered and participatory manner. The Inter-Village Deliberation is held in the North Singkawang District's capital city at the District Multipurpose Building. Inter-Village Deliberations are organized by the District Coordination Team, Sub-district facilitator, and assisted by the Singkawang City Management Consultant. The participants of the Inter-Village Deliberation (MAK) are the Head of Sub-district or related staff, the Village Head in the District, Representatives of RTM for each Village, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) Mass Organizations (Ormas), community leaders, and religions.

Furthermore, the compilers of the PPMP Mandiri Rural activity plan in the North Singkawang Subdistrict of Singkawang City are discussed in the Kelurahan deliberation, the Subdistrict Level Development Plan Deliberation, and the Village Level Development Plan Deliberation in Singkawang City. At each level of the consideration, community members are always involved so that the activity plan is genuinely a community need.¹ A plan for the priority scale of activities is prepared under the available budget allocations. It is under the Rural Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) objectives by involving the community in the activity planning stages. This program increases community participation from planning to implementation. It is in line with what was conveyed by the Head of North Singkawang Sub-District and the Head of the Ekbang Section, North Singkawang District.², that: "Our community is involved in the preparation of activity plans, especially in the Rural Independent Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) in the direction of the Minister of Home Affairs Decree (Number 414.2 / 2634 / PMD / 29-December 2018) regarding Technical Guidelines for PPMP Performance in 2018".

In carrying out activities starting from the planning, implementation, monitoring, and preservation stages, the community must be involved. Thus there is a moral responsibility for the success of the program to be implemented in their area. Preparing or designing the PPMP Mandiri Rural program applies the bottom-up planning method and combines it with top-down planning. There is synchronization between the program from the center and the community's desires. What has resulted is a plan of action that is more effective and realizable.³.

The preparation of the PPMP Mandiri Rural activity plan is discussed in the Inter-Village Deliberation (MAK), and the priority scale is arranged. In the process of planning the activities, it was not always smooth. There are obstacles faced when preparing activity plans due to limited knowledge of activity planning preparation. This fact is motivated by the relatively low level of education of the residents of Setapuk Besar Village. In general, the teaching of the residents of Setapuk Besar Village is Elementary School (SD). However, in preparing this activity plan, the community members are assisted by one District Facilitator. The sub-district apparatus may not be directly involved in organizing this plan, limiting only guidance.

Robbins (2003) defines effectiveness in implementation as the goal approach, namely the extent to which the organization realizes its goals. Effectiveness is not just the organization's ability to learn or carry out its plans. Still, in favor of innovativeness, it is the extent to which a leader or employee can make changes to improve performance. The capacity to manage change is the ability to increase adaptation capacity to carry out organizational achievement tasks.

The primary approach in the concept of empowerment is that the community is not made an object but the subject of various development efforts. Therefore, empowerment is carried out by following the following approaches:

"(1) Empowerment efforts must be targeted. This refers to what is popularly called partiality. Empowerment is aimed directly at those in need, with programs designed to address problems and needs. (2) The empowerment program must directly involve or even be implemented by the target community. (3) Using the group approach because it is difficult for the poor individually to solve the problems they face. Also, the scope of the section becomes too broad if the handling is done individually. The group approach is the most effective and

¹ Interview with the Head of North Singkawang Sub-District, July 29, 2019

² Interview with the Head of the North Singkawang Sub-District and the Head of the Ekbang Sub-District of North Singkawang, July 28, 2019

³ Interview with the village head and community leaders of Setapuk Besar Village, July 27, 2019

seen, and the use of resources is also more effective " (IPB Bogor Community Service Institute 2008: 4-5).

Community empowerment in a decentralized local political system with an emphasis on the regional economy, in principle, is an effort to strengthen the community to participate in the decision-making process that affects their future, supporting the community to be able to determine their future choices. In this approach, decentralization in decision-making and implementing community empowerment is significant. Political participation also influences policy choices and outcomes (Elyta, Herlan, & Burhanuddin, 2020). The level of decision-making is as close as possible to the community. The general objective of PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas is to improve the community's welfare and work opportunities to be more independent.

The implementation of PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas is one of the PPMP Mandiri, a national program in the form of a policy framework as the basis and reference for community empowerment-based poverty reduction programs. Program activities are carried out through harmonization and development of program systems and mechanisms and procedures, provision of assistance, and stimulant funding to encourage community initiatives and innovations to reduce poverty sustainably. Meanwhile, community empowerment is an effort to create and increase capacity, both individually and in groups, in solving various problems related to efforts to improve the quality of life, independence, and welfare.

The results showed that the ineffective relationship between the government and local governments in implementing government affairs is regulated through decentralization/autonomy, the principle of deconcentration, and co-administration. Meanwhile, in the context of the implementation of regional government under the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the provincial government regulates and manages government affairs according to decentralization and assistance tasks.

In this context, as an application of a democratic system that places the people as holders of sovereignty, the people are given a full opportunity in the political process from, by, and for the people to manage PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas. Facts and facts that the PPMP Mandiri Rural implementation process is "designed" in general, the same and uniformly to be implemented in all regions/regions within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, regardless of the aspirations, characteristics of the community from a region/region that has been allocated and the location of Direct Community Assistance (BLM) PPMP Mandiri Rural. In this case, the potential and characteristics of the people of a region/region in Indonesia are different. The PPMP program targets include:

1. Limited access and low quality of health services, through policies, to increase access to services and health status. The practice in the Kelurahan has not been going well. This health development's success is still not optimal, mainly because it is faced with limited personnel, facilities, infrastructure, and the low level of public understanding and awareness of a healthy environment and clean and healthy living habits. Health development must pay attention to various factors, namely the environment, behavior, and health services.

2. Limited access and low quality of education services, through policies on access to services and education quality. This policy is based on the problems faced, namely the unequal provision of educational services. There are still remote villages and villages with not yet fulfilled education services, both facilities and the number of teachers available. In general, the average length of schooling has not achieved the expected results. Learning facilities in the form of representative classrooms must be prepared and improved.

3. Limited employment opportunities and economic policies based on local potential and micro-financial institutions, aimed at improving the welfare of the community

through empowering the economy based on local potential and at the same time providing access to financial institutions. This policy has significantly contributed to increasing people's purchasing power through employment and business opportunities.

Understanding the environment along with the characteristics, problems, and interests of the target groups will make it easier to implement the PPMP Mandiri in Rural Areas and at the same time get support from the target groups. Based on the facts and implementation, the phenomenon of incompatible government relations between the central government and local governments in formulating and determining the same program with the same targets is the same.

The output of the PPMP implementation process, under the budget allocation, is mostly 75% earmarked for development in the physical sector. This condition affects the poor's motivation and tends to use infrastructure development results, especially in health and education, which do not directly contribute to the poor's income. In implementing PPMP in Setapak Besar Village, the mass media's role is urgently needed as a pillar of democracy in shaping public opinion to participate in every development activity in its environment. In this context, the mass media still lacks in encouraging society's role in opening up transparent political space as democratic political participation.

Conclusion

Based on the research results that have been carried out, the Independent Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PPMP) in the Life of Poor Fishermen's Families in Setapak Besar Village, Singkawang Utara District, Singkawang City is to increase community empowerment in this area. The purpose of the institution was formed to increase public knowledge with that hope. Public awareness can be the principal capital in realizing people's lives in coastal areas empowered in the economic, social, and educational fields. In the economic field, the community is licensed through the use of natural and human resources.

Suggestion

Under the results of this study, what needs to get academic attention are:

1. The commitment and integrity of the implementor will determine the success of the poverty reduction model. These findings can be used as a basis for building propositions for other researchers who are interested in researching this field.
2. It is necessary to develop a fishermen union organization to be more effective Internal Control in fishers' standard of living.
3. It is necessary to study the mechanism for providing special incentives to fishers based on micro-economic organizations to expand their group membership by involving other family members with successful entrepreneurial economies. The aim of fishermen groups can empower their families to become small, happy, and prosperous families.

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