

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: This type of qualitative research through phenomenological approaches, while the results of the study show that the empowerment of the poor can be done gradually through three phases, namely: (1) initial phase, where the most dominant government and the people are passive; (2) participatory phase; where the process of empowerment comes from the government with the community, and (3) the emancipatory phase, the community can already find its strength so that it can make reforms in actualizing itself by talking to three main targets, namely: (1) increasing the income of the community at the lower level and decreasing the number of people below the poverty line; (2) the development of the capacity of the community to increase the productive socio-economic activities of the community in rural areas; and (3) the development of community capabilities and the increasing institutional capacity of the community.

Keywords: Coastal, Community, Economy, Strategy, Empowerment

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

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Community empowerment is the process of development where the community is initiative to start the process of social activities to improve the situation and conditions themselves. On the other hand, one of the keywords at this time that is often buzzed by all levels of society is the word increase in human resources. The word has a more specific meaning regarding how to lift the condition of existing society for the better in the future. Speaking of Human Resources (HR) then we immediately ask, are we stupid, Are we ugly, what are our shortcomings, or what we should improve. The answer is that we empower something we have that is often called potential. Empowering coastal communities is not like empowering other community groups, because in coastal habitats there are many groups of community life including:

Fishing communities are a group of coastal communities whose main livelihood is to catch fish at sea. This group is further divided into two large groups, namely modern group fishermen and traditional fishing. Both of these groups can be distinguished from the type of ship or equipment used and the range of the capture area..

Fishing communities or baskets, are groups of coastal communities that work around fish landing and auction sites. They will collect fish caught either through auction or from the side of the fish that are not auctioned which is then sold to the surrounding community or below to local markets. Generally, these collectors are groups of women's coastal communities.

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Thus the empowerment program for coastal communities should be designed in such a way as not to generalize between one group and another group let alone between one area of the coastal area..

Empowerment of fishing communities must be nature but the most important thing is empowerment itself that must directly touch the target community group. As an integral part of national development, community empowerment gets enormous attention and is poured in the form of national policies. Through the compensation program for reducing fuel subsidie¹⁹ productive economic fund assistance was launched for several fields managed by the relevant departments. In the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, one form of compensation program through the launch of productive economic funds is packaged in the form of coastal community empowerment programs (PEMP) that began in 2000.

5 The condition of fishing communities or coastal communities is a group of people who are relatively left behind economically, socially (especially in terms of access to education and health services), and culturally compared to other community groups. The condition of coastal communities or fishing communities in various regions is generally characterized by the existence of several characteristics, such as poverty, socio-cultural underdevelopment, low human resources (HR) because most of the population only graduated from elementary school or has not finished elementary school, and the weak function of the existence of Joint Business Groups (KUB), MicroFinance Institutions (MSMEs), or community organizing capacity. Fishermen and coastal village communities are generally part of the lowest levels of poor communities and are often the first victims to suffer the most from their helplessness and vulnerability. Various studies that have been conducted have found that fishermen not only daily have to deal with income uncertainty and the pressures of the long fishing season, but they are also faced with financial management and marketing of their produce and moreover they also often have to deal with various pressures and forms of blackmail. The power that emerged along with the development of the modernization process in the fisheries sector.

Problem Formula

1. How Decentralization Implications For Coastal Resource Management
2. How to Perspective economic empowerment of coastal communities

CHAPTER II. LIBRARY REVIEW

A. Understanding of Coastal Communities

✓ Understanding of Society

According to Peter L. Berger, Society is a complex complex of human relationships of a broad nature. A complex whole itself means that it is made up of parts that make up a unity.

6 According to Harold J. Laski, society is a group of people who live and work together to achieve their common desires.

11 So it can be concluded that society is a group of people who interact and relate and have strong values and beliefs to achieve goals in life.

✓ Understanding of the Coast

3 According to (Soegiarto, 1976; Dahuri et al, 2001), Coastal is a meeting area between land and sea. Land-to-land includes parts of land, both dry and submerged in water, which are still influenced by marine properties such as tides, sea breezes, and saltwater seepage. While towards the sea includes parts of the sea that are still affected by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation and freshwater flow, as well as caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution.

6 Coastal communities are a group of people who live together inhabiting coastal areas forming and have a distinctive culture associated with its dependence on the utilization of coastal resources (Satria, 2004).

Theoretically, coastal communities are defined as people who live and carry out socioeconomic activities related to coastal resources and oceans. Thus, narrowly coastal communities have a fairly high dependency with the potential and condition of coastal and ocean resources. However, coastal communities can also be broadly defined as people living spatially in coastal areas regardless of whether they have socioeconomic activities related to the potential and conditions of coastal and ocean resources.

B. COASTAL UNDERSTANDING

The definition of coastal areas is carried out on three approaches, namely ecological approach, administrative approach, and planning approach. Viewed from the ecological aspect, coastal areas are areas that are still affected by marine processes, where the direction of the sea includes areas that are still affected by land processes such as

sedimentation. Judging from the administrative aspect, the coastal area is an administrative area that has the outermost boundary upstream from the District or Regency or city that has upstream and towards the sea as far as 12 miles from the coastline for the Province or 1/3 of 12 miles for the Regency / City. While viewed from the aspect of planning, the coastal area is a management planning area and is focused on handling issues that will be handled responsibly (Academic Manuscript of Coastal Area Management, 2000).

Dahuri et al. (2004) stated that, integrated management of coastal and marine areas is an approach to managing coastal areas involving two or more ecosystems, resources, and integrated activities to achieve sustainable coastal development. In this context, integration (integration) is contained in three dimensions: sectoral, scientific, and ecological ¹³tedness. Sectorally integrated integration means that there needs to be coordination ¹³ duties, authorities and responsibilities between sectors or government agencies at a certain government level (horizontal integration); and between levels of government from the village, sub district, district, province, to the central level (vertical integration). The integration of scientific viewpoints requires that in the management of coastal areas should be implemented on the basis of interdisciplinary approaches, involving the fields of economic, ecological, engineering, sociology, law and other relevant because coastal areas basically consist of social systems and natural systems that are woven in a complex and dynamic manner.

Clark (1996) stated that integrated management of coastal areas is a planning activity to manage coastal resources through participation or involvement by economic sectors, government agencies, and non-governmental institutions that have links to the management of the coastal area.

Salam (2003) stated that, filofofi, the implementation of regional autonomy is a form of recognition of the central government to ¹⁴ the independence of the community and district and city governments. Therefore, the final target of regional autonomy is community empowerment and regional government and bringing government services closer to the community. Meanwhile, it is also stated that decentralization is the handover of power (authority, rights, obligations and responsibilities) of a number of government affairs from the central government to the autonomous region so that the autonomous region can conduct decision-making, planning, implementation, and supervision in development management issues to encourage and improve development performance.

Dahuri (1999) stated that, the enactment of regional autonomy is an opportunity to optimize coastal area management for local governments, and give authority in terms of: (1) the existence of jurisdiction to obtain additional biological and non-biological natural resources and can explore other potentials in coastal areas, (2) in organizing and conducting regional development, local governments can do so in accordance with the ability of coastal areas and the development of facilities and infrastructure. In addition, regional autonomy is also useful in terms of: (1) The existence of cooperation between the government and the central and regional governments in the development of coastal areas, (2) Taxes and levies and business permits both the fisheries sector and the tourism sector can be done and handled directly by the region, (3) The existence of economic growth in coastal areas makes additional mandates indirect.

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

According to the Great Dictionary the language of empowerment is a process to be empowered, have the strength, ability and power to master something. Therefore, socio-economic empowerment of society is a process to have or master a better life or socioeconomic status. The concept of empowerment in the discourse of community development has always been associated with the concepts of self-sedity, participation, networking, ¹² justice. Basically, empowerment is put at the individual and social level. According to Hikmat (2006), empowerment is defined as psychological understanding of the influence of individual control on social circumstances, political forces, and their rights according to the law.

Empowerment is a process and a goal. The empowerment process is development, namely as a collective action that has an impact on individual welfare. Thus building is empowering individuals in society which means that a person's overall born and inner personality is enhanced. So community empowerment means building a collective personality of a society. A development that has no impact on the individual is not development (Pomeroy, et al., 1997).

According to Kusnadi (2009) the empowerment of fishing communities is interpreted as conscious efforts that are planned, systematic, and floral to build social, economic, and political independence of fishing communities by managing the potential of resources they have to achieve social welfare that is continuous.

Systemic prerequisites / conditions and processes are needed in the economic empowerment of the people, especially those belonging to the poor, such as traditional fishing communities in the countryside. The intended prerequisites/ conditions are: (1) the existence of conditions of empowerment; (2) provide opportunities for the community to be more empowered; (3) protection so that power can develop; (4) improve the ability to be more empowered, and (5) the function of the government. While the process of empowering the poor can be done gradually through three phases, namely: (1) the initial phase, in which the most dominant government and the people are passive; (2) participatory phase; where the process of empowerment comes from the government with the community, and (3) the emancipatory phase, the community can already find its strength so that it can make reforms in actualizing itself (Pranaka & Prijono, 1996), by talking to three main targets, namely: (1) increasing people's income at the lower levels and decreasing the number of people below the poverty line; (2) the development of the capacity of the community to increase the productive socio-economic activities of the community in rural areas; and (3) the development of community capabilities and the increasing institutional capacity of the community, both the apparatus and citizens (Sumodiningrat 2000 in Jantana, 2000), and carried out through three directions, namely: (1) the creation of atmosphere and climate that allows the potential of society to develop (enabling); (2) strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community (empowering); and (3) protection (protecting) against the weak so as not to get weaker and prevent unbalanced competition and strong exploitation of the weak (Kartasasmita, 1996), and use three approaches, namely: *first*, Directed approach, meaning that community empowerment must be directed to side with the poor, second, the group approach, meaning together to facilitate the solution of the problems faced. Third, the mentoring approach, meaning that during the process of forming and organizing groups of poor people need to be accompanied by professional escorts as facilitators, communicators, and dynamists to the group to accelerate the achievement of independence (Kartasasmita, 1996 in Soegijoko, 1997).

The personality that is built is nothing but a different identity than before that has self-confidence, creative ability, and the ability to face the world with 3P, namely *poise* (calm attitude), purpose (purpose), and pride (proud of its existence) (Pomeroy and Carlos 1997). The form of the statement of people's rights is their participation in development, ranging from planning to evaluation of development results. Therefore, empowerment encourages the process of community participation that eventually makes the development process more powerful from the bottom -up than the top-down (Ferrer 1994).

Based on this concept, the empowerment process generally includes the following activities: formulating partnership relationships, articulating challenges and identifying existing strengths, defining the direction set, exploring source systems, analyzing resource capabilities, working on problem-solving frames, optimizing resource utilization and expanding opportunities, recognizing findings, and integrating existing advances. achieved (Mulekom 1999).

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of qualitative research through phenomenological approaches

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION

A. DECENTRALIZATION IMPLICATIONS FOR COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The implementation of regional autonomy in this case decentralization of coastal and marine resource management, will have implications and have different consequences "better or worse" than in past resource management practices. On marine coastal resources, these implications and consequences include:

1. Institutional

In the era of decentralization, each region must improve the structure and role and integration of existing institutional functions. Especially for coastal and marine resources, this becomes very important considering that

all provinces and most districts have a large sea area. Without a policy and institutional approach that has clear and unified authority, the problem of managing coastal and marine resources in the past will be repeated in the region.

2. Human Resources

Human resources are the most important part of development, so the improvement of human resource capabilities in the management of coastal and marine resources is absolutely prioritized by every region that makes the coast and sea as the focus of regional growth.

3. Management Practices

Over the past three decades, it has imposed a heavy burden on Indonesia's coastal and marine resources. Like forests, these resources have suffered severe damage from the burden of commercial exploitation aimed only at the pursuit of short-term profits. This clearly destroys and undermines the traditional system of sustainable management carried out by the community and makes the fishing community as the poorest among other poor groups in Indonesia.

In this era of decentralization, the above management practices must be regulated in such a way that economic goals will not sacrifice aspects of environmental sustainability. Local governments and communities as the main players in their regions must support each other and control the implementation of the development of coastal and marine areas in their territory.

4. Community Participation

The development approach so far that is massive and uniform does not have a positive impact on society, because generally the design of development is made based on the aspirations of the dominant group (mainstream), in power, capital, and access to bureaucracy. As a social entity, people, especially indigenous peoples, do not benefit.

People, especially indigenous peoples in coastal and marine areas, are often not represented in the development process, but they must be given the freedom to protect themselves and their culture and reject changes that negatively affect their livelihoods. These concepts of self-determination have been widely accepted in international principles, but in Indonesia the implementation is still relatively far away.

B. PERSPECTIVE OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

The concept of empowerment in community development discourse has always been associated with the concepts of self-seeing, participation, networking and justice. Basically, empowerment is put at the individual and social level. Empowerment impresses the meaning of a tough and strong mental attitude (Hikmat, 2001). From the concept of empowerment, it can be said that the empowerment of coastal and marine communities is the empowerment of coastal communities to utilize and manage fisheries and marine resources optimally and sustainably in an effort to improve their welfare. According to Soesilowati in Latif (1999), there are several strategies that can be done to empower coastal communities, namely:

- ✚ Facilitative strategy is a strategy that expects the group targeted by a program to be aware of the choices and resources at their disposal. This strategy is known as a cooperative strategy, which is a change agent together with the community to find a solution to a problem.
- ✚ Educational strategy, which is a strategy that provides knowledge and expertise to the community that will be empowered.
- ✚ Persuasive strategy is a strategy that seeks to bring about change through habits in behavior. This strategy is more suitable to be used if people are not aware of the needs of change or have a low commitment to change.
- ✚ Power strategy is a strategy that requires a change agent who has the resources to give bonuses or sanctions to targets and has access to monopolies.

The essence of the four empowerment strategies above is to provide the best way of management that must be done so that coastal communities are willing and able to manage the resources they have. Nikijuluw (2002) describes three forms of fisheries and ocean resource management, namely community-based fisheries resource management (PSPBM), fisheries resource management by the government and co-management (pspbm integration and fisheries resource management by the government).

PSPBM can be defined as a process of giving authority, responsibility and opportunity to the community to manage its own fishery resources by first defining the needs and wants, goals, aspirations and taking decisions to determine and influence the welfare of their lives. Management of fisheries resources by the government means all stages and management of fishery resources ranging from information collection, planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation carried out by the government. The government as the holder of power and authority in utilizing fishery resources. The advantages of fishery resource management by the government is in terms of legal aspects, which are strongly supported by formal and written rules so that if each party can run and comply with all the rules properly then the results will be good as well.

PSPBM and management of fisheries resources by the respective government have advantages and weaknesses. Both forms of management can be combined or integrated so that one weakness can be covered by the advantages of the other. The integration of these two forms of management is known as collaborative management, cooperative management or co-management. Co-management implies that cooperation between government and society is at the core in the management of fishery resources.

Strategies and management of community empowerment in the management of coastal and marine resources can be poured in the form of real programs, which are excellent, planned and strong commitments. The real form of program (PKSPL and LIPI, 1998) is a program to improve the welfare of fishermen, improve the quality of human resources and science and technology knowledge and the development of the fishing and marine industries. The PEMP program is one of those real programs.

In terms of the form of strategy, the PEMP program is a facilitative strategy in empowering coastal communities and fishermen, which is a strategy that expects coastal communities and fishermen to be aware of the choices and resources owned and change agents together with the community to find solutions to a problem. In the PEMP program, the agent in the change is TPD (Village Companion Personnel).

The fundamental question in question is of course the ability of TPD as an agent of change to raise awareness of coastal communities and fishermen to their resources and choices. To support the ability of TPD, TOT (training of trainers), but in a short time and maybe TOT does not have a significant influence on the task of TPD. As the spearhead in the implementation of pemp program, TPD should be chosen from people who have the ability and experience in community empowerment even though it must be paid higher. But what happened to PEMP, precisely TPD was chosen from college graduates (not necessarily fisheries) who have not found a job to be empowered so that the impression of PEMP is a new job. If this is true, then the opportunity cost is too large because PEMP spends a lot of funds.

The extent of TPD's work area can also be an obstacle in the implementation of TPD tasks as agents of change. Generally, one city / district area that gets the PEMP program has only one TPD person. It's a tough task with a heavy workload. Apart from the merits and not like the reward received by TPD, it is difficult for someone to cover one city / district area. Moreover, the reward received is considered unworthy, the performance of TPD is questioned. So that a study must be done on the burden of TPD tasks and the maximum ability of a TPD to shoulder the workload, of course with adequate rewards.

When viewed from the form of management, the PEMP program is a form of fisheries resource management management by the government. In this program, DKP conducts all stages and management of fishery resources ranging from information collection, planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation. Coastal communities and fishermen are only the objects of a program.

The advantages of PEMP program is in terms of legal aspects, which are strongly supported by formal and written rules so that if each party can run and comply with all the rules well then the results will be good. But there will be failures in preventing overexploitation of fishery resources, difficulties in law enforcement, the ability and success

of communities to avoid regulation and administration in the form of high costs.

Now is the time for fishery resource management to be done jointly between the government and coastal communities and fishermen. Thus, there is a clear division of duties between government and society, where the government serves more as a facilitator in the wise and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.

RESOURCE & ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Resource and environmental economics is the study of how humans make decisions in the wise use of resources and the environment and not decision-making to maximize profits (Kusumastanto, 2000). One of the big issues in resource management and the environment is the equalization of welfare in a generation / intra-generational equity and intergenerational / inter generational equity (Messie, 2004).

Intra-generational equity is the equalization of welfare for each group or community of people with the use of a resource. Every utilization of resources, there are parties who benefit and experience improved welfare and there are also those who get negative impacts and reduced welfare. For that there needs to be equitable welfare for community groups that have a negative impact. Inter generational equity is the equalization of welfare where the welfare owned by the current generation does not reduce the welfare of future generations. Indeed, it is still a debate without a solution about the rights of the current generation determines the welfare of generations to come. But for the purposes of reviewing the PEMP program, it is assumed that there must be equitable welfare between generations.

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION

Systemic prerequisites / conditions and processes are needed in the economic empowerment of the people, especially those belonging to the poor, such as traditional fishing communities in the countryside. The intended prerequisites/ conditions are: (1) the existence of conditions of empowerment; (2) provide opportunities for the community to be more empowered; (3) protection so that power can develop; (4) improve the ability to be more empowered, and (5) the function of the government. While the process of empowerment of the poor can be done gradually through three phases, namely: (1) initial phase, where the most dominant government and the people are passive; (2) participatory phase; where the process of empowerment comes from the government with the community, and (3) the emancipatory phase, the community can already find its strength so that it can make reforms in actualizing itself by talking to three main targets, namely: (1) increasing the income of the community at the lower level and decreasing the number of people below the poverty line; (2) the development of the capacity of the community to increase the productive socio-economic activities of the community in rural areas; and (3) the development of community capabilities and the increasing institutional capacity of the community,

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