

Strong Coastal Village Development Program: An Evidence of Contribution in Development of Coastal Areas Perspective of Coastal Area in Central Java

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Abstract: Indonesia is a country that has an area of ocean 70% greater than the land area. Indonesia's huge potential is inversely proportional to the condition of the people living in it. Coastal communities live below the line of poverty and vulnerability to disasters. The government in this case provides a program to develop coastal strong villages to coastal areas in several regencies / cities to overcome these problems. The development of coastal area empowerment programs often experiences obstacles in terms of program mismatches with the characteristics and needs of program beneficiaries, so that the allocation of programs is not on target. In this case, strengthening the participation of coastal communities is very important so that empowerment programs are in line with the needs of the community. This study seeks to examine the role of the strong Coastal Village Development program in increasing the development of coastal areas in Central Java. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method of sample taken by taking samples on coastal areas in Central Java, among others in the districts (Pati, Rembang, Demak, Pekalongan, Tegal) Based on the results of data analysis conducted by researchers, the findings that the Program implementation. The development of the strong Coastal Village in the coastal area of Central Java shows that the three focuses of the development activities have been well implemented. The development activities are building resources, building environment / infrastructure, and building disaster preparedness. Whereas activities that are not implemented are human development and business development. The recommendation given in this study is that the implementation of the program must be supported by sufficient funds, need coordination and cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, and the need for effective supervision and evaluation.

Keywords: Central Java; coastal region development; coastal village; program implementation

1 Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has an area of the sea 70% greater than the land area. Indonesia's huge potential is inversely proportional to the condition of the people living in it. Coastal communities live below the poverty line and vulnerability to disasters. The government in this case provides a Tangguh Coastal Village Development program to coastal areas in several Regencies / Cities to overcome these problems. The development of coastal area empowerment programs often experiences problems in terms of program mismatches with the characteristics and needs of program beneficiaries, so that the allocation of programs is not on target . In this case, strengthening the participation of coastal communities is very important so that empowerment programs are in line with the needs of the community. This study seeks to examine the role of the Tangguh Coastal Village Development program in increasing the development of coastal areas in Central Java. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method of sampling taken by taking samples in coastal areas in Central Java, among others in the districts (Pati, Rembang, Demak, Pekalongan, Tegal, Cilacap) Based on the results of data analysis conducted by researchers, the findings obtained that the implementation of the Tangguh Coastal Village Development Program in the coastal area of Central Java shows that the three focuses of the development activities have been well implemented. The development activities are building resources, building environment / infrastructure, and building disaster preparedness. While activities that are not implemented are human development and business development. The recommendation given in this study is that the implementation of the program must be supported with sufficient funds, need coordination and cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, and need effective monitoring and evaluation.

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About two-thirds of Indonesia's territory is marine and contains abundant marine resources compared to our neighboring countries such as Malaysia and other ASEAN countries. Large marine potential and a high level of exports are not accompanied by the welfare of fishermen, especially small fishermen or traditional fishermen. The socio-economic level in Indonesian fishermen's life is relatively low. The work pattern of fishermen who are very tied to catching fish in the sea, limits the activities of fishermen to other occupational sectors. This is different from the people who work in agriculture, where after the planting season and wait for the harvest to do odd jobs as a source of income. Coastal communities, most of which are fishing communities, are generally disadvantaged groups at the lowest level, both left behind economically, socially, and culturally. The low standard of living of coastal communities and limited access to assets and funding sources for small fishermen is a major problem in the coastal region. With income that still depends on natural conditions, it is difficult for them to change their lives for the better. As traditional fishermen, they are not only faced with the uncertainty of income and the pressure of a long fish famine season, but also with financial management issues and the marketing of their products.

Fishermen who cannot transfer to other jobs affect their household income and expenditure, as a result fishermen are in a circle of poverty (Kusnadi, 2002). There are many factors that influence the poverty trap of fishing communities, including the fluctuations in fish season, limited human resources, limited access to financial institutions and capital, and the impact of modernization of fisheries which causes excessive depletion of marine resources and lack of knowledge of fishermen about modern fishing methods (Dimiyati, 2014). Government programs regarding the economic development of coastal charity communities (PEMP) should aim to prosper the coastal communities through the development of economic activities, improving the quality of human resources and strengthening socio-economic institutions by utilizing marine and fisheries resources optimally and sustainably, but in reality Government programs that are supposed to be routine from the government are often only conditional and do not have a significant impact, there are still many deviations between what is expected and the conditions that occur. Based on the above problems, the purpose of the research is to find out how the economic strengthening efforts of coastal communities to strengthen and develop pesisir communities in the province of Central Java.

2 Methods

In the communities of the north coast of Central Java (Tegal, Pekalongan, Pati, Kendal and Cilacap districts) New research focuses on community empowerment in fisheries product management. The type of research used is a qualitative descriptive approach, which is intended for careful measurement of case studies of certain social phenomena. The data source of this study is mainly filtered from primary data sources and secondary data in proportion to the purpose of this study. Furthermore, the data collection technique used in this study is: observation, namely making observations directly in the field according to the object under study; interviews, namely interviews directly with informants using interview notes and guidelines; Documentation, namely the study of literature / literature, documents, and other written sources that have to do with data and information needs in this study, these data are taken as limited as related data about information relating to the strengthening and development of coastal communities (Sugiyono, 2003). Data analysis was carried out by examining data obtained from various sources or information from the results of good research obtained through primary data and secondary data carried out descriptively qualitatively. The data analysis technique in this study uses the Miles et al model, where the data obtained are analyzed qualitatively, namely data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously to completion. The series of processes included data reduction, data presentation, and data verification (Sugiyono, 2003). This analysis was carried out to obtain an explanation regarding the problems raised in this study, namely related to the explanation of the strengthening and development of coastal communities in Central Java province.

3 Result and Discussion

The factors that influence the effectiveness of the fishing community empowerment program in Central Java are as follows:

3.1 Resources

Resources are a very important factor in the implementation of a work program, this is because the implementation of work programs tends to be less effective if there is a lack of resources in implementing the program activities. In the implementation of the fishing community empowerment program activities in the coastal communities of Central Java province it turned out that most of the activities carried out were ineffective, this was due to lack of resources for implementing program activities, fishing community resources involved in fishing community empowerment program activities, including lack of financial resources and facilities for the implementation of the fishing community empowerment program activities. In the implementation of program activities, the Implementers in this case were coastal communities who previously lacked training in program implementation, fund management, lack of guidance to the community that would be included in the activities of the fishermen community empowerment program on the coast of Central Java. these problems include. Workers at sea are laborers who are looking for fish on a chart that includes ship captain, fish boilers on board and crew (ABK). (b) Onshore laborers are workers whose job is to spread stewed fish on the ship to be dried in the sun until the packing process is sent to collectors in Jakarta or sold at the Lampung local market. (c) Fish sorting workers

are workers whose job is to separate dried fish based on fish species so that the fish can be uniform before being marketed.

3.2 Supervision

Based on the results of observations and the results of studies related to coastal areas, it shows that the planning and implementation of development and management of resources in coastal areas that have been carried out so far are still sectoral and fragmented. Not integrated in development in coastal areas due to improper legal policies or policies that do not involve community participation in planning or in the management of coastal areas, even though the characteristics of coastal ecosystems are interrelated. Thus the management of coastal resources optimally therefore in each implementation of the activity there needs to be a supervisory activity to find out whether the implementation of the activity program is carried out properly or there are deviations. Regarding the supervision, the implementation of the Central Java Province coastal community empowerment program was less effective.

3.3 Communication.

Communication is important for the implementation of an activity program with good communication, so that the clarity of the information needed is obtained. The implementation of the Central Java Province coastal community empowerment program shows that communication between the implementers and the Kelurahan / Kabupaten has not been good, so this has resulted in miscommunication between the coastal community empowerment program implementers in Central Java and the Kelurahan / District, as the target community empowerment.

Sustainability Analysis of Community Empowerment Looking at implementation the cycle of community empowerment and capacity building of the community that exists in Central Java coastal communities today, the community is actually ready to continue the empowerment program in their village. This conclusion is supported by the awareness of the community to work in groups. The sustainability of the community empowerment program in the village is also related to the desire of the community to form cooperatives as a vehicle for managing their finances and helping each other between coastal communities if they need financial assistance. The initiative to form cooperatives is based on the desire of the community to be released from loan assistance in the form of ensnared debt from employer fishermen. With cooperatives it is also possible to form support and cooperation involving government and non-government funding institutions. Currently a cooperative with a sharia system in the form of BMT (baitul maal wa tamwil) and there is also a form of a conventional savings and loan cooperative with the same name as the Bina Nelayan Group, which has served capital and savings and loans for fishermen. This cooperative also provides sales of goods needed for fishing activities such as nets, ropes, ballast and so on. The next indicator that shows the sustainability of the empowerment of coastal communities in Central Java province is the trust of the government, both the central government, the provincial government, and the district government. This is indicated by several activities which was carried out to improve human resources in the Old Central Java coastal village so that it affected the people in other hamlets. Government activities launched such as education and training activities, activities for providing fishing gear and fishing boat assistance, education and training activities for women fishermen, fisheries processing business activities and others.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been explained, the authors draw conclusions as follows:

1. The empowerment program of fishing communities in the coastal communities of Central Java has not been effective, this can be seen from the lack of resources of the implementing parties for fishing community empowerment programs in Central Java, the average level of their education is graduating from high school. This resulted in the difficulty in delivering information on the program of the fishermen community empowerment program to fishing communities in the coastal areas of Central Java Village as a target of empowering the poor.
2. The Central Java Province coastal community empowerment program is less effective in conducting training activities. This can be seen from the lack of interest of the coastal fishermen community to attend the training held, only some of them attended the training, this was compounded by Instructors who are often late even rarely present to provide training on busy reasons outside.
3. The factors that influence the implementation of the coastal community empowerment program in Central Java province are: Resources, supervision factors, communication factors.
4. Advice

The indicator that shows the sustainability of the empowerment of coastal communities in Central Java province is the trust of the government, both the central government, the provincial government, and the district government. This is shown from several activities carried out to improve human resources in the coastal communities of Central Java province so that it affects the community. Government activities launched such as education and training activities, activities for providing fishing gear and fishing boat assistance, education and training activities for women fishermen, fisheries processing business activities and others.

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