

# IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS OF TOUGH COASTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PKPT) BASED ON COMMUNITIES IN PANGANDARAN DISTRICT.

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## KeyWords

Implementation Analysis, Tough Coastal Area Development, Program,Community-Based,Pangandaran District,Ministry Of Marine Affairs And Fisheries Republic Of Indonesia,Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management,National Program for Community Empowerment.

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the implementation of tough coastal area development program (PKPT) in Pangandaran district, West Java, Indonesia. This research was conducted in three villages receiving this programs in Pangandaran district namely, Cijulang Village, Karangjaladri Village and Kertamurti Village starting in August 2019 to November 2019. The research method used was survey. Data collection is done by using purposive sampling technique. Research data consists of two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Analysis of the data used in this research includes Guttman Scale Analysis. The results of the analysis showed that the implementation of tough coastal area development program based on communities in the three Villages in Pengandaran District was successful. Cijulang Village is a very successful of the program with an average index value of 87.5%, then followed by Karangjaladri Village with an average index of 75% and finally Kertamurti Village with an average index of 62.5%.

## Introduction

Coastal areas in Indonesia are faced with four general issues, including: 1) The poverty level of coastal communities is quite high. 2) The high level of damage to coastal resources. 3) The level of independence of village social organizations is still very low and the degradation of local cultural values. 4) The quality of infrastructure and environmental health of coastal village settlements is still very low and minimal. This then became the focus of the government in fixing the problem of coastal areas through the Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands (KP3K) KKP which then runs the Community-Based Tough Coastal Village Development Program (PDPT) based on the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number: PER.07 / MEN / 2012. After the issuance of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, followed by changes in the nomenclature of the Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands (KP3K) to the Directorate General of Marine Space Management (PRL), the PDPT program was transformed into the Tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT).

The PKPT program is spread in 66 coastal villages in 22 regencies / cities [1]. Pangandaran Regency is one of the focus of resilient coastal areas that has been implemented PKPT program. The program was realized in three locations in the Pangandaran District,

namely in Karangjaladri Village, Cijulang Village, and Kertamukti Village.

According to the head of Department of Marine Fisheries and Food Security (DKPKP) of Pangandaran district, although all activities have been carried out, there has been no evaluation related to the level of success or achievement of the implementation of this program against the goals of the PKPT program after the implementation of all activities. The goals of the PKPT itself has four points, namely: 1) Increasing community preparedness for disasters and climate change in coastal areas. 2) Improve the quality of the environment in coastal areas. 3) Developing community institutions in the decision making process. 4) Facilitating socio-economic facilities / infrastructure.

Based on the goals of PKPT, in its planning there are five aspects as the focus of the implementation of activities including: human development, business development, resource development, environmental & infrastructure development and disaster preparedness and climate change development [2]. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the level of achievement of the implementation of a resilient coastal area development program (PKPT) in Pangandaran District.

## Material and Methods

The research method used is survey. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique that is intended for respondents who are considered to have the ability to answer questions posed well and can understand the existing problems [3]. This study uses two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Analysis of the data used in this research is descriptive qualitative using a Guttman scale analysis tool.

## Results and Discussion

### Respondent Profile

The data collection technique used in this study was the technique of collecting non-probability (non-probability sampling) with a purposive sampling method that is the method of taking informants / respondents selected based on the research objectives [3]. The following details of selected respondent profiles are presented in the down bellow:

**Table 1.** Respondent Profile

| No | Name        | Gender | Village Origin | Age | Last Education     | Position                        |
|----|-------------|--------|----------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1  | Gunawan     | Male   | Cijulang       | 50  | Bachelor Degree    | Village chief                   |
| 2  | Cucu        | Male   | Cijulang       | 53  | Junior High School | Head Of Fisherman Association   |
| 3  | Agus        | Male   | Cijulang       | 44  | Junior High School | Head Of Coastal Community Group |
| 4  | Yantolrawan | Male   | Karangjaladri  | 37  | Bachelor Degree    | Village chief                   |
| 5  | Sugito      | Male   | Karangjaladri  | 52  | Senior High School | Head Of Fisherman Association   |
| 6  | Kusin       | Male   | Karangjaladri  | 55  | Junior High School | Head Of Coastal Community Group |
| 7  | AsepPurnama | Male   | Kertamurti     | 42  | Diploma III        | Village chief                   |
| 8  | AmimSuryadi | Male   | Kertamurti     | 42  | Senior High School | Head Of Fisherman Association   |
| 9  | Muhayat     | Male   | Kertamurti     | 46  | Senior High School | Head Of Coastal Community Group |

## The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Pangandaran District

Tough coastal area development program (PKPT) aims to increase the resilience of coastal communities in four aspects, namely: aspects of disaster preparedness, environmental aspects, aspects of community institutions and aspects of social / economic infra-

structure[4]. This study aims to analyze the implementation of tough coastal area development program (PKPT) in Pangandaran district by measuring the level of program success towards the goals of the PKPT program in each village receiving PKPT programs in Pangandaran district. Each aspect has two measurement indicators as listed in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Measuring indicators for each aspect of the objectives of PKPT program

| Disaster preparedness aspects                         |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Indicator 1</b>                                    | The availability of disaster early warning to support disaster preparedness in the village.    |
| <b>Indicator 2</b>                                    | The availability of evacuation routes and other disaster management facilities in the village. |
| Environmental aspects                                 |  |
| <b>Indicator 1</b>                                    | The availability of final integrated Waste Disposal Site in the village                        |
| <b>Indicator 2</b>                                    | The availability of adequate bathing, washing, toilet facilities in the village.               |
| Institutional of society aspects                      |  |
| <b>Indicator 1</b>                                    | Implementation of routine agenda and community institutions in the village.                    |
| <b>Indicator 2</b>                                    | Implementation of village deliberations as a step in decision making.                          |
| Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects |  |
| <b>Indicator 1</b>                                    | The availability of tourism facilities and infrastructure in the village.                      |
| <b>Indicator 2</b>                                    | The availability of entrepreneurial facilities and infrastructure in the village.              |

### The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Cijulang Village.

The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Cijulang Village are shown in table 3 :

**Table 3.** Implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Cijulang Village

| No      | Aspect  | Indicator | Score | total | Keterangan      |
|---------|---|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1       | Disaster preparedness aspects                         | 1         | 0     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 2       | Environmental aspects                                 | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fulfilled       |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 3       | Institutional of society aspects                      | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fulfilled       |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 4       | Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fulfilled       |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| total   |   |           |       | 7     |                 |
| Average |   |           |       | 1,75  |                 |

$$Index : \frac{1,75}{2} \times 100\% = 87,5\% \text{ (Very Successful)}$$

Based on table 3 above shows that the Tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Cijulang Village received a score of 7 out of 8 (perfect score) with an average of 1.75 in the percentage of 87.5%, it means that the level of PKPT program achievement in Cijulang Village is included in the category **Very successful**.

The Disaster Preparedness Aspect, in the first indicator there is no specific early warning for disasters to support disaster anticipation preparedness in Cijulang Village. In the second indicator, the existence of evacuation routes to support disaster preparedness in Cijulang village has been fulfilled. Supporting indicators in this aspect are the information center and the tower of view. This was also reinforced by Hidayati (2008) who revealed that the importance of coastal community preparedness for disasters is due to their close relation to physical and environmental conditions that are at high risk of disasters so that it is important to have preventive measures and disaster support facilities [5].

The environmental aspect in the first indicator, which is the final integrated Waste Disposal in Cijulang village, has been fulfilled. The Cijulang Village Government formed an environmental officer who accumulated household waste which was then distributed to the final integrated waste disposal located on the Bojong road. According to Iswandi (2012) Waste is one of the problems that cause disease and environmental imbalance so it is important to have supporting facilities [6]. The second indicator, which is adequate bath-

ing, washing, and toilet facilities in Cijulang village, has also been fulfilled. This facility also received renovation / repair assistance by the Tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in 2016 which was included in the group activity plan (RKK) so as to facilitate local residents to access clean water. According to Chandra et al (2013) the low availability of clean water has a bad impact on all sectors of the environment, including health, so it is necessary to pay attention to supporting facilities for clean water in coastal villages in increasing the resilience of environmental aspects [7].

The Institutional of society aspects in the first indicator which is routine agenda and community institutions in the village of Cijulang have been implemented. The social institutions of Cijulang Village include the Neighborhood Association (RT), Hamlet Association (RW), Family Welfare Movement (PKK), Youth Organization, Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) and Fisherman Association (RN). the second indicator which is village deliberations as a step in decision making in Cijulang Village has also been carried out. Village deliberations in Cijulang Village are a process of deliberation between the village consultative agency (BPD), the village government and elements of the Cijulang village community organized by the BPD to agree on strategic matters. This is also reinforced by Pinayungan (2017) that the institution leads to a pattern of relationships between members of society that are mutually binding, contained in a network or organization with determined by limiting and binding factors in the form of norms, codes of ethics formal and non-formal rules as form of cooperation in order to achieve the desired goals [8]. The importance of the institutional aspects of the community, especially in the village scope, so that the development process can be directed, has clear targets, can be evaluated, and more empowered [9].

Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects in the first indicator which is tourism facilities and infrastructure in Cijulang village are available, including mangrove tourism parks. The PKPT program also supports the construction of mangrove tourism infrastructure such as the creation of jogging tracks and connecting bridges to support mangrove tourism infrastructure. The second indicator which is entrepreneurial facilities and infrastructure in Cijulang village has also been available, the role of the PKPT program includes: procurement of water tourism facilities such as canoe boat, water bikes, outboard motorcycles and life jackets as well as procurement of raw materials for fish processing in the joint venture group institution (KUB). The availability of social / economic infrastructure and facilities in an area is absolutely essential for regional progress, without good infrastructure regional progress will be slow [10].

### The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Karangjaladri Village.

The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Karangjaladri Village are shown in table 4 :

**Table 4.** Implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Karangjaladri Village

| No      | Aspect  | Indicator | Score | total | Keterangan      |
|---------|---|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1       | Disaster preparedness aspects                         | 1         | 0     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 2       | Environmental aspects                                 | 1         | 0     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 3       | Institutional of society aspects                      | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fullfilled      |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 4       | Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fullfilled      |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| total   |   |           |       | 6     |                 |
| Avarage |   |           |       | 1,5   |                 |

$$Index : \frac{1,5}{2} \times 100\% = 75\% \text{ (Quite Successful)}$$

Based on table 4 above shows that the Tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Karangjaladri Village received a score of 6 out of 8 (perfect score) with an average of 1.5 in the percentage of 75%, it means that the level of PKPT program achievement in Cijulang Village is included in the category **Quite successful**.

The Disaster Preparedness Aspect, in the first indicator there is no specific early warning for disasters to support disaster anticipation preparedness in Karangjaladri Village. In the second indicator, the existence of evacuation routes to support disaster preparedness in

Karangjaladri village has been fulfilled. This was also reinforced by Hidayati (2008) who revealed that the importance of coastal community preparedness for disasters is due to their close relation to physical and environmental conditions that are at high risk of disasters so that it is important to have preventive measures and disaster support facilities[5].

The environmental aspect in the first indicator, which is the final integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPS) in Karangjaladri Village has not yet been fulfilled. According to the results of an interview with the chief of Karangjaladri Village, Yantolrawan stated that there has been no specific evaluation including assistance from the government related to the needs and urgency of the community for the final integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPS) because according to him local communities still deal with their own waste by being buried and burned. Meanwhile, according to Iswandi (2012) Waste that is buried and burned is one of the problems of pollution and environmental imbalance so it is important to have supporting facilities[6]. The second indicator, which is adequate bathing, washing, and toilet (MCK) facilities in Cijulang village, has also been fulfilled. The low availability of clean water has a negative impact on all sectors of the environment, including health [7]. Furthermore, related to environmental aspects agreed in the Karangjaladri group activity plan (RKK) in the PKPT program, among others, the construction of a drainage fish auction site (TPI) complex in front of the Bojongsalawe fish auction area of 57 m<sup>2</sup> and environmental sanitation in the Fish Auction Site.

The Institutional of society aspects in the first indicator which is routine agenda and community institutions in the village of Karangjaladri have been implemented. The social institutions of Karangjaladri Village include the Neighborhood Association (RT), Hamlet Association (RW), Family Welfare Movement (PKK), Youth Organization, Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) and Fisherman Association (RN). The second indicator which is village deliberations as a step in decision making in Karangjaladri Village has also been carried out. Village deliberations in Karangjaladri village are a process of deliberation between the village consultative agency (BPD), the village government and elements of the Karangjaladri village community organized by the BPD to agree on strategic matters. This is also reinforced by Pinayungan (2017) that the institution leads to a pattern of relationships between members of society that are mutually binding, contained in a network or organization with determined by limiting and binding factors in the form of norms, codes of ethics formal and non-formal rules as form of cooperation in order to achieve the desired goals [8]. The importance of the institutional aspects of the community, especially in the village scope, so that the development process can be directed, has clear targets, can be evaluated, and more empowered [9].

Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects in the first indicator which is tourism facilities and infrastructure in Karangjaladri Village has been available through the implementation of the PKPT program group design activities (RKK) that has been agreed to include procurement of motorized tour boats and canoe waterpark. The second indicator which is entrepreneurial facilities and infrastructure in Karangjaladri Village has also been available which is realized through the construction of culinary centers as an integrated village community business entity. The availability of social / economic infrastructure and facilities in an area is absolutely essential for regional progress, without good infrastructure regional progress will be slow [10].

### The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Kertamurti Village.

The Results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Kertamurti Village are shown in table 5 :

**Table 5.** Implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Kertamurti Village

| No      | Aspect  | Indicator | Score | total | Keterangan      |
|---------|---|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1       | Disaster preparedness aspects                         | 1         | 0     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 2       | Environmental aspects                                 | 1         | 0     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 3       | Institutional of society aspects                      | 1         | 1     | 2     | Fulfilled       |
|         |   | 2         | 1     |       |                 |
| 4       | Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects | 1         | 1     | 1     | Quite Fulfilled |
|         |   | 2         | 0     |       |                 |
| total   |   |           |       | 5     |                 |
| Average |   |           |       | 1,25  |                 |

$$Index : \frac{1,25}{2} \times 100\% = 62,5\% \text{ (Quite Successful)}$$

Based on table 5 above shows that the Tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) in Kertamurti Village received a score of 5 out of 8 (perfect score) with an average of 1.25 in the percentage of 62,5%, it means that the level of PKPT program achievement in Kertamurti Village is included in the category **Quite successful**.

The Disaster Preparedness Aspect, in the first indicator there is no specific early warning for disasters to support disaster anticipation preparedness in Kertamurti Village. In the second indicator, the existence of evacuation routes to support disaster preparedness in Kertamurti village has been fulfilled. This was also reinforced by Hidayati (2008) who revealed that the importance of coastal community preparedness for disasters is due to their close relation to physical and environmental conditions that are at high risk of disasters so that it is important to have preventive measures and disaster support facilities[5].

The environmental aspect in the first indicator, which is the final integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPS) in Kertamurti village has not yet been fulfilled. According to the results of an interview with the chief of Karangjaladri Village, Similar to Karangjaladri village that there has been no specific evaluation including assistance from the government related to the needs and urgency of the community for the final integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPS) because the local communities still deal with their own waste by being buried and burned. Meanwhile, according to Iswandi (2012) Waste that is buried and burned is one of the problems of pollution and environmental imbalance so it is important to have supporting facilities[6]. The second indicator which is adequate bathing, washing, toilet facilities (MCK) in Kertamurti village has been fulfilled. The MCK facilities through an agreed PKPT group design activities (RKK) program include; making two units of MCK and rehabilitation of two units of MCK and 15 meters of MCK drainage. Another activity in the environmental aspect is making khirmir in the area of the fish auction site (TPI) along 120,45 m. This is supported by Chandra et al (2013) which states that the low availability of clean water has a bad impact on all sectors of the environment, including health[7].

The Institutional of society aspects in the first indicator which is routine agenda and community institutions in the village of Kertamurti has been implemented. The social institutions of Kertamurti Village include the Neighborhood Association (RT), Hamlet Association (RW), Family Welfare Movement (PKK), Youth Organization, Community Empowerment Institution (LPM), Fisherman Association (RN) and customary institutions. the second indicator which is village deliberations as a step in decision making in Kertamurti Village has also been carried out. Village deliberations in Kertamurti village are a process of deliberation between the village consultative agency (BPD), the village government and elements of Kertamurti village community organized by the BPD to agree on strategic matters. This is also reinforced by Pinayungan (2017) that the institution leads to a pattern of relationships between members of society that are mutually binding, contained in a network or organization with determined by limiting and binding factors in the form of norms, codes of ethics formal and non-formal rules as form of cooperation in order to achieve the desired goals [8]. The importance of the institutional aspects of the community, especially in the village scope, so that the development process can be directed, has clear targets, can be evaluated, and more empowered [9].

Social/economic infrastructure and facilities aspects in the first indicator which is tourism facilities and infrastructure in Kertamurti Village are available. The role of the PKPT program includes: the provision of water tourism facilities such as canoe boats (five single units and three double units), three water bikes, one outboard motorbike and a life jacket. but the second indicator which is entrepreneurial facilities and infrastructure in Kertamurti Village is not yet available. According to the chief of Kertamurti Village, AsepPurnama stated that there were no entrepreneurial facilities and infrastructure that were yet owned by Kertamurti Village. The availability of social / economic infrastructure and facilities in an area is absolutely essential for regional progress, without good infrastructure regional progress will be slow [10].

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the implementation analysis of the tough Coastal Area Development Program (PKPT) based on communities in Pangandaran District, it can be concluded that the implementation of tough coastal area development program (PKPT) in the Three Villages in Pangandaran District was successful. Cijulang Village is a very successful village with an average index value of 87.5%, then followed by Karangjaladri Village with an average index of 75% and finally Kertamurti Village with an average index of 62.5%.

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