



STUDY OF FISHERIES SOCIAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN PATIMBAN PORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN SUBANG PROVINSI DISTRICT

Iwang Gumilar and Achmad Rizal

Center for social economic of fishery studies,
Faculty of Fishery and Marine Science, Universitas Padjadjaran.
Jl. Raya Bandung Sumedang Km 21, Jatinangor 45363,
West Java, Indonesia

E-mail: iwang@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT. This study aims to examine efforts to empower fishermen communities affected by the planned development of Patimban Port in Subang Regency, West Java Province. This study used the survey method and analyzed in description. The unit of analysis is the fishing community that is thought to be affected by the planned development activities. Data is collected through interviews and in-depth group discussions with fishermen (focus groups discussion). The results of the study indicate that besides having an impact on the physical aspects of the environment, the planned development activities of Patimban Port have an impact on the socio-economic aspects of the community. The main issues that cause socio-economic impacts on fishing communities in general are 1) the shifting of land tenure status; 2) Loss of sources of livelihood; 3) Public unrest; 4) Open employment and business opportunities. Impact management is very necessary to reduce potential conflicts that may occur between the Government and fishing communities through efforts to empower fishing communities as follows: 1) Gillnet fishing equipment and fishing aids; 2) Catching training; 3) Alternative Livelihoods; and 4) Capture fleet assistance. Empowerment programs for processing fishing communities that can be suggested include: 1) Training in post-catch handling; 2) Help with simple fish coolers (cold storage); 3) Aid for fish processing equipment; 4) Marketing assistance for various fish processing production in the form of participation in various bazaar events, and expo; and 5) Training on marketing the results of fish processing through partnership with modern markets.

Keywords: *empowerment; fishermen; port; impact.*

INTRODUCTION

National development is aimed at improving the standard of living and welfare of the people in the region through harmonious and integrated development, both between regions with efficient and effective development planning towards achieving regional independence and prosperity that is evenly distributed throughout the country. Efforts to distribute development to all national areas, the most important point are regional development (Commoner, 1993).

Operationally regional development is carried out based on the granting of the principles of regional autonomy and delegation of authority to local governments in managing development in the region. This concept is also known as the principle of decentralization, namely the surrender of governmental authority by the central government to autonomous regions within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The granting of regional autonomy has the aim of providing flexibility

to regional governments to regulate their own households, increase the usability and results for the administration of government in order to provide services to the community and the implementation of development in the region and encourage the creation of regional independence (Rizal & Nurruhwati, 2018).

One of the National Strategic Programs of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia related to national transportation activities which are currently the main issue in West Java province is the plan to develop Patimban port in Subang Regency as an international port of goods and passengers. Every stage of development activities from the pre-construction, construction and post-construction stages has the potential to cause environmental impacts including socio-economic and cultural impacts. In the broader scope of port development activities can lead to further growth centers that also have the potential to cause socio-cultural impacts for communities in the center of growth and the surrounding area, both fishermen and other coastal communities (Rizal et.al., 2017).

This impact must be managed and monitored so as to provide maximum benefits and reduce negative influences so as not to harm surrounding communities, especially fishing communities. Who live and do activities around the planned port area. One way to do this is to plan a roadmap for empowering fishing communities affected by the planned construction of the Patimban port. The purpose is to develop a roadmap for empowering fishermen communities affected by the development of Patimban port so that the empowerment activities that will be carried out on fishing communities are right on target, the right methods and methods and efficient financing. In a broader scope, the implementation of the empowerment program is expected to reduce the potential for social conflict between the government and fishing communities.

METHOD

The research method used in general in this activity is the survey method, which is a critical observation method for obtaining clear information on a particular problem in this case is information related to the empowerment of affected fishermen communities planned to develop Patimban Port in Subang Regency .

The method used for data collection related to this work is the Triangulation method, which is a method of collecting data through a field observation approach, institutional data and interviews with the community. In field observations, an observation and measurement of the condition of the object to be studied will be carried out. Institutional data or secondary data from the relevant agency offices are utilized to explain the problems studied. Interviews with the community were conducted to explore data and information through group discussions (Foccus Groups Discussion, FGD) using questionnaires or guidelines for preparing questions (Rizal & Nurruhwati, 2019)

The types of data needed in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data are obtained by means of surveys, investigations and field observations using previously prepared devices such as questionnaires, documentation photos, etc. Secondary data is obtained by collecting information data from various agencies of the relevant agencies.

The analytical method used to prepare the roadmap for empowering fishermen communities affected by the Patimban Port development activities is descriptive analysis, which is an analytical method that explains the object of study in detail and comprehensively to provide a comprehensive picture of the fishermen community empowerment plans affected by the Patimban Port development activities.

Regarding In a whole, this activity is carried out in the following three main stages:

1. First stage: Identification and inventory of potential impacts and key socio-economic and cultural issues that may arise due to the planned development of Patimban port in Subang Regency.
2. Second stage: Identification and assessment of internal and external factors of fishing communities affected by the construction of Patimban port in Subang Regency.
3. Phase three: the formulation of strategies, policies, programs and indications of the empowerment program of fishing communities affected by the construction of Patimban port in Subang Regency

The approach used in this study is as follows:

First, targeted means that the effort must be directed to those who need it with a program designed to solve the problem and according to their need.

Second, including even being carried out by the target community. The aim is for effective assistance because it suits their needs while at the same time increasing empowering the community with experience in designing, implementing, managing and accepting responsibility for efforts to improve themselves and their economy.

Third, using a group approach, because individually the poor are sometimes difficult to solve their own problems. In addition, business partnerships between groups with better groups are mutually beneficial and advance the group. Furthermore, for the benefit of community empowerment analysis (empowering) it must be done both with a Comprehensive Rational and Incremental approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Project Plan Area and Estimated Number of Affected Fishermen Communities

The planned area of The Patimban Port development project consists of 5 (five) villages in the Subdistrict of Pusakanagara Sub-District, namely Pusakaratu, Gempol, Kalentambo, Kotasari, and Patimban. Fishermen who are estimated to be affected by the construction of Patimban Harbor are 4,077 people scattered around the area Fish (Fish Auction place) Kaligenteng, Trumtum, and Tanjungpura. With details as follows in Kaligenteng as many as 867 people; in Trumtum there were 1,854 people; and in Tanjungpura there are 1,356 people.

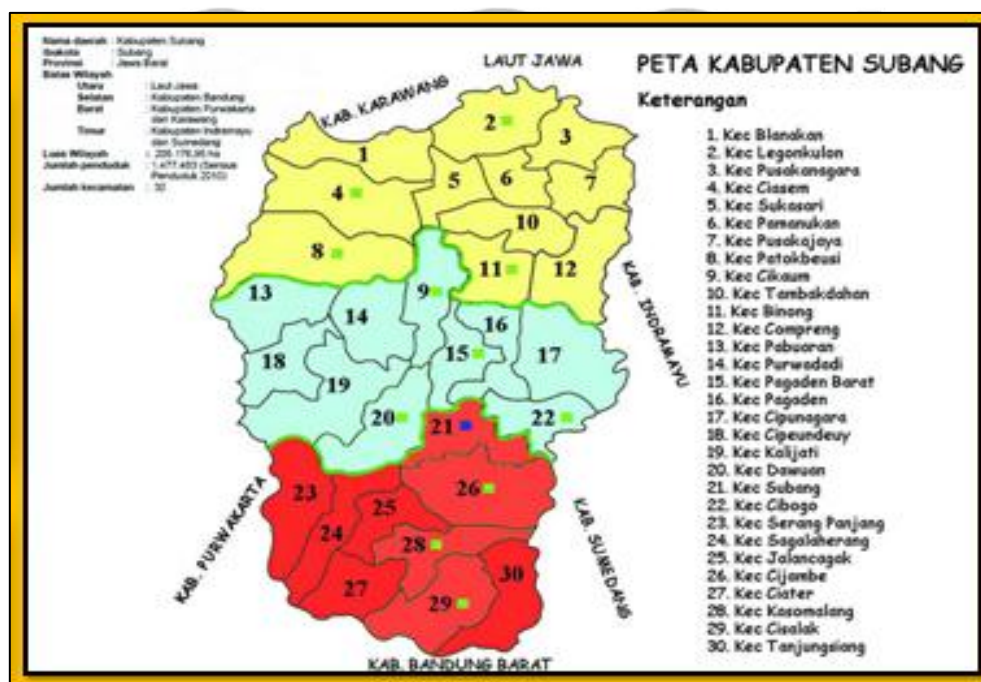


Figure 1. Map of the Administrative Region of Subang Regency

Plan Project Activities and Potential Impact of Socio-economic and cultural

It cannot be denied that progress with an orientation to economic growth has the potential to cause a variety of negative risks and will further reduce the degree of sustainability of development (Rizal, 2018).

The planned activities to be carried out in the construction of the Patimban Port include: land acquisition (Pre-construction Phase); recruitment and operational base camp, mobilization of heavy equipment and materials, reclamation, dredging and disposal, construction of marine facilities, construction of land facilities, construction of access roads (Construction Phase); recruitment of labor, operation of marine facilities, operation of land facilities, maintenance of ponds basin and shipping lane, and access road operations (Operational Phase).

In addition to the potential, for causing physical environmental impacts, these activities also have the potential to have an impact on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the communities affected by project activities. These impacts must be managed and monitored so as not to cause adverse impacts on the community and on the contrary positive impacts can be increased.

In the pre-construction stage, development activities that have a significant impact on the socio-cultural aspects include land acquisition / procurement activities for back-up areas and access roads. The influence that arises is the loss of sources of livelihood and social unrest. Indicators of the success of managing the impacts of these impacts are 1) The purpose and process of land acquisition delivered to the affected people; 2) Increasing living standards, the level of income and production in affected or at least returning to normal.

During the construction phase, development activities that have an important impact on the socio-cultural aspects include the activities of the procurement of labor and operation of the base camp, mobilization of heavy and material equipment, reclamation, dredging and disposal, construction of marine facilities, construction of land facilities, and construction of access roads. At this stage, there are direct and indirect impacts on social security and culture. Activities that have a direct bearing include the procurement of labor and operation of the base camp. Activities that do not possess a direct impact include mobilization of heavy and material equipment, reclamation, dredging and disposal, construction of marine facilities, construction of land facilities, and construction of access roads.

The indicators of the success of managing the impacts of these impacts are the affected / local communities absorbed as much as possible, no increase in the number of patients and infectious diseases due to construction workers, general hygiene does not increase, traffic congestion can be minimized, no traffic accidents, fishermen and ship operations PT. Pertamina is not disturbed, there are no traffic accidents, road damage can be minimized, there is no communal unrest, no disruption to fishing activities, and safe fishing lines.

In the operational phase and maintenance of development activities that have an important influence on the socio-cultural aspects including labor procurement activities, operation of marine facilities, land facility operations, maintenance of ponds and shipping lines, and operational access roads.

Indicators of the success of managing the impacts of these impacts are many absorbed local workers by operational activities, no increase in the number of infectious disease sufferers, no community unrest, safe fishing lines, noise can be reduced, traffic congestion can be minimized, and no traffic accidents. The results of the Daraba study (2015) show that communication, resource, disposition, and bureaucratic structure variables together have a positive influence on the success of the poor community empowerment program. Partially the variables of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure also have a positive effect on the success of the empowerment program of the poor.

Key Issues Impact of Port Development

The main issues (crucial issues) that have a socio-cultural impact on fishing communities according to the stages of implementation of development activities include: 1) back-up areas and road access that do not satisfy landowners; 2) Loss of livelihood due to land acquisition; 3) Public unrest due to land acquisition; 4) Opening of employment and business opportunities due to the procurement of labor and operation of the base camp; 5) The occurrence of infectious diseases due to the presence of

workers living in the location plan; 6) Disruption of land traffic due to mobilization of tools and materials; 7) Disruption of sea traffic due to the mobilization of tools and materials; 8) Public unrest due to land and sea traffic; 9) Public unrest due to reclamation of farm land; 10) Public unrest due to dredging of sea sand; 11) Public unrest due to the construction of marine facilities; 12) Public unrest due to the construction of land facilities; 13) Public unrest due to the construction of access roads; 14) Open employment and business opportunities due to port operations; 15) Public unrest due to ship lane activities and port operations; 16) Public unrest due to operationalization; 17) Public unrest due to the operationalization of access roads.

The main issues that cause socio-economic impacts on fishing communities in general are 1) the shifting of land tenure status; 2) loss of sources of livelihood; 3) public unrest; 4) open employment and business opportunities.

The purpose of managing the socio-cultural impact on fishing communities in general is 1) Improving living standards, and the level of income of the affected people; 2) Looking for alternative livelihoods; 3) Reducing community unrest due to project activities; 4) Absorb as much as possible the affected people; 5) Increase employment opportunities for local residents according to specified qualifications.

Impact Management Strategies and Policies

Strategy is the overall approach that is related to the implementation of ideas, planning, and execution of an activity for a certain period of time. In a good strategy there is coordination of the work team, has a theme, identifies supporting factors that are in accordance with the principles of implementing ideas rationally, is efficient in funding, and his tactics to achieve goals effectively. Strategies are distinguished by tactics that have a narrower scope and shorter time, although in general people often confuse these two words (Rizal, 2018). Alfred D. Chandler (1962), defines the strategy as "determining long-term goals the basis and objectives of the company, and adoption of actions and allocation of resources to fulfil these objectives. "

The strategy for managing socio-cultural impacts on fishing communities affected by the planned plan for the construction of the Patimban Port in general can be carried out: 1) implementing land acquisition by referring to the value of the agreed land sale price; 2) implementing professional transfer programs for affected communities.

Policy is a set of concepts and principles that become guidelines and basic plans for implementing a job, leadership, and how to act. This term can be applicable to government, private sector organizations and groups, as well as individuals. Policies differ from regulations and laws. If the law can impose or prohibit a behavior (for example a law that requires payment of income tax), the policy is only a guideline for actions that are more likely to obtain the desired results. Policies or policy studies can also refer to the process of making critical organizational decisions, including the identification of various alternatives such as program priorities or expenditures, and their selection based on their impacts. Policy can also be interpreted as a radical, management, financial or administrative mechanism to achieve an explicit goal (Rizal, 2018).

The policy on the management of socio-cultural impacts on fishing communities affected by the planned plan to develop Patimban Port in general is zero conflict land acquisition and improvement in the standard of living and income of affected communities; 3) Reducing community unrest through the application of principles of transparency, accountability and good government; 4) Creating and developing employment opportunities and supported by the improvement of the quality of human resources that are reliable; 5) Preventing various infectious diseases that may occur around the project site and improve the quality of environmental sanitation; 6) Reducing traffic congestion and handling integrated traffic accidents; 7) Reducing disruption of sea shipping flow and handling integrated sea traffic accidents; 8) Minimizing road damage and repairing access roads; 9) Maintain and maintain a fishing ground ecosystem to be sustainable; 10) Transmitting vehicle noise and suppressing traffic accidents.

Community Empowerment Program

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that summarizes community values. To build a new paradigm in development that is people centered, participatory, empowerment and sustainable (Rizal & Nurruhwati, 2019). Rizal et.al. (2019) show that the concept of progress with a model of community empowerment is not merely to meet the basic needs of the community but rather as an effort to find alternatives to the growth of the local economy.

Community empowerment as a model of community-based development is an effort to increase the dignity and dignity of some of our people who are still trapped in poverty and underdevelopment. Viewed from the point of view of implementing State Administration, community empowerment is not solely an economic concept but implicitly contains the notion of enforcing economic democracy, namely economic activities that take place from the people, by the people and for the people). Thus, the economic concepts in question involve technology mastery, capital ownership, market access, and management skills (Munawar, 2011).

The variables that influence community empowerment are communication approaches and communication channels while the recipient characteristics impact the communication channel (Nugroho 2018). Thus in the empowerment of fishing communities in Patimban also must pay attention to the characteristics of the fishermen community that will be empowered and the channels that will be utilized in the empowerment process.

Empowerment programs needed by the community in general based on the results of focus group discussions: 1) Dissemination of plans for land acquisition; 2) Identification of land that will be freed clearly and transparently; 3) Providing land acquisition value according to market prices; 4) Payment on time and exact amount; 5) Orderly administration; 6) Alternative livelihoods (MPA); 7) Develop a Livelihood Recovery Program (LRP) and explain the LRP clearly and transparently; 8) Employment of workers from the affected community; 9) Develop an HIV / AIDS prevention program and implement the program; 10) Appropriately install sanitation facilities, waste water treatment facilities and garbage collection facilities; 11) Control of traffic, install warning signs and traffic signs; 12) Socializing port development plans and plans for equipment and material mobilization activities for fishing communities and PT. PERTAMINA; 13) Developing a security control plan but limited to preparing limited areas, distributing patrol boats and work safety training 14) Selecting sea lanes for transportation of equipment and material that exceeds road capacity; 15) Carry out road repairs if there is damage caused by the project; 16) Inform the construction and plan of mobilization to the community; 17) Develop consultations by providing contact / address numbers to hear complaints from the public; 18) Reducing the volume of disposal of pond water into the sea; 19) Carry out monitoring of sea water quality around the port project location; 20) Inform the construction and plan of mobilization to the community; 21) Develop consultations by giving contact / address numbers to hear complaints; 22) Carry out countermeasures to reduce turbidity especially for dredging port basins such as the installation of mud protectors during the initial dredging and construction of sea walls; 23) Monitoring turbidity around the port project site; 24) Reducing exhaust volume as much as possible to reduce dredged material adopting advanced technology such as Mixin Cement Pipe; 25) Monitoring the production and condition of fishermen; 26) Securing lanes on access bridges and additional parts of existing docks; 27) Install bridges crossing people to be able to cross into access roads; 28) Installing fences along access roads to secure safety and to prevent accidents; 29) Carry out noise monitoring in residential areas along the access road; 30) Expanding the intersection between the Pantura road and the access road according to the criteria; 31) Improve the northern coast road to reduce traffic congestion in the future.

Empowerment programs that are needed by fishing communities specifically based on the results of the FGD include: 1) Gillnet fishing gear and fishing aid in the form of webbing, buoys, rigging and lower rope, as many as 867 units. The target is fishermen at affected locations in Kali Genteng; 2) Catching training. The target was made up young fishermen as many as 50 people from each fish auction place. Training materials included training in boat or boat engines, training in fishing

methods, training in fishing aid, training in net repairs, boat repair training, and shipbuilding internships. 3) Alternative Livelihoods. The target is 50 fishermen from each fish auction place. Training materials that can be made include carpentry training, welding training, automotive training, car wash training, and culinary training. 4) Assistance for a fleet of 30 gross tons as much as 3 units. The target is fishermen at the affected site at Kali Genteng.

Empowerment programs for processing fishing communities that can be suggested are : 1) Training in post-catch handling. The target is 50 fishermen representatives from each fish auction place. The activity is in the form of dealing with fish caught on a boat / boat. 2) Help with simple cold storage. The target is 360 boat owners from each fish auction place. 3) Fish processing equipment assistance. The target is processing fishermen from each of the 50 fish auction places. The type of assistance is in the form of tubes (wooden barrels) were salt, knives, tamper (bag) and bamboo baskets. 4) Marketing assistance for various production of fish processing (crackers, shrimp paste, salted fish, etc.) in the form of participation in various bazaar events, expo, etc. 5) Training in marketing the results of fish processing through partnership with modern markets.

Learning from the experience of the third decade in the early 1980s in developing countries is the concept of sustainable development was accompanied by a human development approach characterized by the implementation of development oriented to social services through the fulfillment of basic needs (basic needs). Besides that, the implementation of development is also directed at realizing justice, equality and enhancement of culture, peace and human centered development with an orientation to community empowerment so that it can become an actor of progress that can foster community participation in development.

The focus of attention of people centered development is human growth, well-being, equity and sustainable. The dominance of thought in this paradigm of balanced human ecology, the source of its progress is information and creative initiatives with the main goal of optimal actualization of human potential (Korten, 1984). The principal concern in the human development paradigm (people centered development) is social service, social learning, empowerment, capacity and institutions (institutional building). The development concept outlined by Rizal & Nurruhwati (2019) is a broader empowering concept that was developed as an alternative to existing development concepts. This concept tries to break away from the trap of "zero-sum game" and "trade off" with a starting point of view that with equity created a broader foundation to ensure sustainable economic growth.

In this framework, efforts to empower people refer to the Munawar (2011) study which can be assessed from 3 (three) aspects: First, enabling is to create an atmosphere that enables the community's potential to develop. The assumption is the understanding that every person. Every society has the potential to be developed meaning that no one or all people does not always touch without power. Empowerment is an effort to build power by encouraging, motivating and awakening awareness of the potential of the community and efforts to improve it. Second, empowering is the interest of the community layer like this. Third, protecting, namely protecting and defending the interests of the poor. To improve community participation in self-related decision making processes and societies is an essential element, so community empowerment is very closely related to the establishment, acculturation and experience of democracy (Preddman, 1984). In this case, Preddman stresses that community empowerment is not only economic but also politically so bargaining position both nationally and internationally. At the focal point is the aspect of the locality, because civil society will feel more prepared to be empowered through local issues.

CONCLUSION

The main issues that cause socio-cultural impacts on fishing communities in general are 1) the shifting of land tenure status; 2) Loss of sources of livelihood; 3) Public unrest; 4) Open employment and business opportunities.

Impact management is very necessary to reduce potential conflicts that may occur between the Government and fishing communities through efforts to empower fishing communities as follows: 1) Gillnet fishing equipment and fishing aids; 2) Catching training; 3) Alternative Livelihoods; and 4)

Capture fleet assistance. Empowerment programs for processing fishing communities that can be suggested include: 1) Training in post-catch handling; 2) Help with simple fish coolers (cold storage); 3) Aid for fish processing equipment; 4) Marketing assistance for various fish processing production in the form of participation in various bazaar events, and expo; and 5) Training on marketing the results of fish processing through partnership with modern markets.

REFERENCE

- Chandler AD. 1962. Strategy and Structure. MIT Press. United State of America
- Commoner B. 1993. Population, development, and the environment: trends and key issues in the developed countries. *International Journal of Health Services* 23 (3) 519-539.
- Daraba D. 2015. Factors Affecting the Success of the Poor Community Empowerment Program in North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi Province, *Sosiohumaniora*, 17 (2), 168-171.
- Korten DC & Sjahrir, 1988. Democratic Dimension Development, Obor Foundation Indonesia, Jakarta
- Munawar N. 2011. Community empowerment. *CIVIS Scientific journals*, Volume I, No 2.
- Nugroho. 2018. Building a Communication Model of Corporate Social Responsibility Programs for the Strengthening of Neighborhood Communities (Case Study of Lulut Village, Bogor Regency). *Sosiohumaniora*, 20(1), 70-77.
- Preddman LJ. 1984. Implementation, The Oakland Project, London.
- Rizal A & Nurruhwati I. 2019. New Methodological Approaches for Change in Traditional Sectors: The Case of the West Java Fisheries Socio Economic System. *World News of Natural Sciences* (22) 41-51.
- Rizal A, Nurruhwati I, Khan AMA. 2019. Economic Contribution of Southern West Java Province Marine Fisheries. *World Scientific News*, (119) 204-217.
- Rizal A, Suryana AAH, Herawati H, Lantun PD, Izza MA. 2017. Regional Perspective To Build Competitiveness For Indonesian Fishery Sector In The Global And Autonomy Regime. *Int. J. Agric. Env. Res.* Vol 3 (6) 4368-4388.
- Rizal A. & Nurruhwati I. 2018. Contribution of Human and Capital Toward Regional Economic Growth of Garut District of West Java Province of Indonesia. *Global Scientific Journal* 6 (5) 172-179.
- Rizal A. 2018. Science and policy in the coastal zone management. *World News of Natural Sciences* (21) 1-8.