

Empowerment of the Fisherman Community Based on Local Wisdom in the Administration District of a Kepulauan Seribu DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstract

This study aims to find a new model of community empowerment based on local wisdom, natural capital and accelerated social capital with the duties and functions of district officials in providing public services, both formally and in terms of providing facilities and infrastructure (public goods), using qualitative descriptive methods. The information is determined by purposive sampling technique for competent parties to provide accurate information related to the problem. While the snowball technique is used on the policy object that has an impact. Interviews, Observations and Literature Studies are the techniques used in collecting data. Meanwhile, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing are qualitative data analysis techniques used in this study. The results of this study are it depicts the Empowerment of the Fisherman Community of the Kepulauan Seribu, Social Capital and Natural Capital to accelerate with easy access to public services and public goods to improve the quality of life and competitiveness. Regulating the use of natural resources with coral reef and mangrove ecosystems through zoning, so that they can manage tourism objects with different characteristics. Cultivating New Livelihoods due to the growing development of the fisheries, tourism, transportation, micro-trade businesses, services, and other employment opportunities along with the activities in the Kepulauan Seribu.

Keywords

empowerment; local wisdom; fishermen



I. Introduction

The Kepulauan Seribu have the potential of abundant marine and fishery resources, great potential to provide welfare for the fishing communities of the Kepulauan Seribu. However, it is not necessarily the same as reality. What is happening now is:

1. Geographical potential and marine resources cannot be handled to improve the quality of life of fishing communities.
2. Lack of environmental sustainability. It is necessary to continue to increase the movement to preserve the biological environment above and below the sea, as an ecosystem that is very important for sustainable survival.
3. The fishing communities of the Kepulauan Seribu are coastal communities whose livelihoods depend on marine and fishery resources. Organize their lives in their interactions with marine and fishery resources to carry out their lives in mutual cooperation and enjoyment of serving the creator of life. Crystallizing local wisdom in the

management of marine and fishery resources for generations to strive for natural preservation. However, human development is increasing and denser, the ease of transportation and the desire to increase income have an impact on resource exploitation, the regeneration of coastal water ecosystems is not as fast as exploitation. So that it has an impact on the farther the distance traveled by fishermen to get fish catches.

4. The emergence of a prolonged pandemic along with the industrial revolution 4.0, caused a reduction in the workforce. Significant impact in the Kepulauan Seribu when the tourism sector is conditioned not to beat. Boats are restricted, visitors are on the screening. If a positive confirmed case of Covid-19 is found, the next action is tracing, tracking the journey of the previous 1 week, at least 15 people are tested, if confirmed positive will be accumulated and continue until there are no more cases. Therefore, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were imposed, followed by the micro-scale PSBB to the Implementation of Restrictions on community micro-activities and finally the micro-lockdown. So that the livelihoods of fishing communities who depend on the tourism sector are suspended. Finally, the opportunity that should still be big is the fishery sector and seeking the results of marine resources, namely catching fish, cultivation, distributors, online traders of fresh fish, processed foods, but what are the expertise in that direction and limited access, so it needs empowerment in this field.

The concept of community empowerment includes the notion of community development and community-based development. (Wrihatnolo, Randy R, 2007). Through natural capital and social capital accelerating with public goods, regional apparatus activities that support the community to be stronger and more competitive through an ecological, systemic and holistic approach. Government build a strategy of development implementation related to poverty alleviation, especially in urban fishing community (Amal, 2018).

II. Research Methods

The research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument of data collection techniques carried out by triangulation (combined), analysis the data are inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, describe, explain, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an event. In qualitative research, humans are research instruments and the results are written in the form of words or statements that are in accordance with the actual situation

Likewise, research on fishing communities in the Kepulauan Seribu, researchers as a decisive instrument in data processing techniques on natural object conditions based on the philosophy of postpositivism, so that empirical findings related to the opinion of Latopa and Sadu are found which the author uses as an analytical tool to formulate a model of Community Empowerment. Fishermen in the Kepulauan Seribu Administrative District, DKI Jakarta Province.

III. Discussion

The discussion in this study uses the theory used in grand theory and middle theory to applied theory. Researchers will test the results of the study by analyzing the Local Wisdom of the Kepulauan Seribu with the opinion of Latopa and Saidu theory (2015), community development based on local wisdom, based on the three core values, namely 1. Self-esteem, 2. Freedom to serve, and 3. Sustainability is associated with social capital and natural capital. Community development as a positive transformation process for people's welfare has absolute standards, so 10 principles from various views for ideal community activities or development are formulated, namely: 1. People-oriented, 2. Framework, 3. Mobilization, 4. Participation, 5. Empowerment, 6. Partnership, 7. Motivation, 8. Sustainability, 9. Social justice and 10. Code of ethics

Includes aspects of the involvement and sustainability of local indigenous peoples in the management of Marine and Fishery Resources as natural capital and human resources of the thousand island fishermen with social institutions that have been entrenched for generations as social capital, to improve the welfare of the Kepulauan Seribu Fisherman Community through an ecological approach -systemic-holistic.

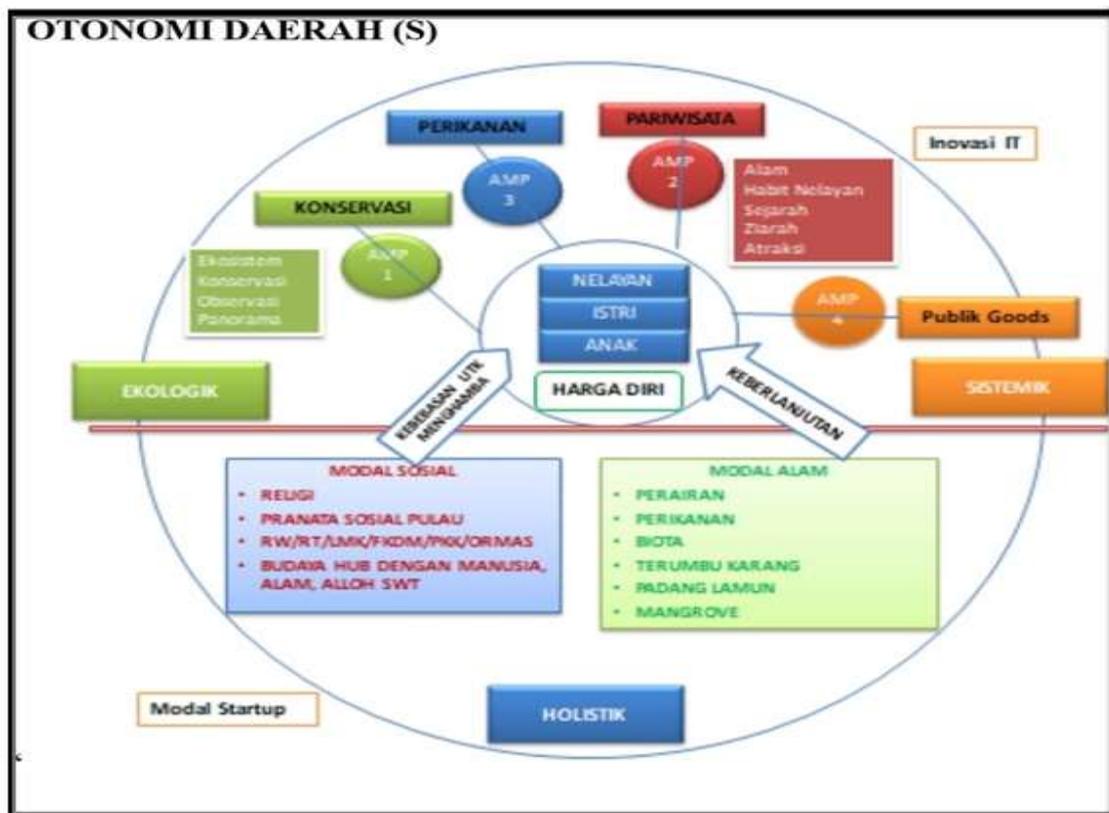


Figure 1. The Kepulauan Seribu Fisherman Community Empowerment Model
Source: Field Research Results in 2021

Based on the picture of the empowerment model for the Kepulauan Seribu fishing community, it shows the perspective of the fishermen's family. Consistently oriented to people, in this case the fisherman as the head of the family and his wife and family members. Fishermen in their capacity already have the skills and expertise for generations how to catch fish in various ways. Even fishermen can recognize the condition of the waters, a few hours later, wind, storm, rain, schools of pelagic fish will come after seeing signs around them.

Likewise, with their partners on one ship or on another ship, they can inform each other about good factors or vice versa. This is a network of social communities that are built, whether they are fellow families, relatives, friends, fellow islanders/RT/RW or associations among them. The ability, expertise of fishermen and networks of social relations are what the writers mean by social capital, which is already owned by fishermen without waiting for help from others.

Natural capital is the availability of marine resources, in which there are many diverse types of fish, marine life, underwater beauty, beautiful sea panoramas, beaches, gusung, other things that do not exist on land can be attractive and sellable, starting from just taking photos, swimming, snorkelling, diving, roaming between islands, fishing, catching fish, placing FADs, installing bagang, traps, cages, cultivating ornamental fish, premium fish and so on, can be done by fishermen. This natural capital applies to anyone who will take advantage of it following the values, norms and rules that apply.

These two capitals are the trigger for empowered fishermen, without waiting for government programs or financial assistance from other parties, fishermen can carry out their professional activities to support their families. Furthermore, the role of the government is through the regional apparatus to provide community services, starting from the provision of facilities and infrastructure as public goods that can be used in general to support the life of the fishing community to become more prosperous. What local governments do include:

1. 24-hour electricity service, previously only half a day the electricity was on. Currently, a submarine cable network has been built on several residential islands. Meanwhile, on Sabira Island, a Solar Power Plant was built. This 24-hour electricity is welcomed by the Cool Storage service built by the KPKP sub-dept. that can operate and fishermen can preserve their fish in the freezer, waiting for buyers who usually come during the holiday season, Saturdays and Sundays. But now it is growing and there is a lot of transportation to the Kepulauan Seribu, they the fishermen have no trouble marketing fresh fish every time.
2. Provide cooling housing
3. Provision of subsidized floating fuel stations.
4. Provision of clean water
5. Provision of Communal Waste Treatment Plants.
6. Waste management
7. Provision of transportation facilities and infrastructure that connects Jakarta to the Kepulauan Seribu.
8. Build public facilities and infrastructure, roads, public lighting, navigational signs, sports, and
9. Environmental beautification creates tourist spots, especially in residential areas and their supporting facilities.
10. Development of a staple food source agent, Jakgrosir.

Utilization of natural resources as natural capital is oriented to ecosystem sustainability and natural preservation through conservation efforts, accelerated by environmental beautification by the government and awareness of the fishing community along with their social institutions towards cleanliness, beauty, sustainability will grow many potential tourism objects that can entertain visitors and tourists.

The interaction of the fishing community and social institutions/community institutions as social capital, with natural resources as natural capital, and the role of the Regional Apparatus Unit for the Kepulauan Seribu Administration are regulated in the regulatory mechanism set by the government as written rules, as well as unwritten rules but mutually agreed upon. . So that it becomes a norm that is enforced together and becomes a communal value that applies as a code of ethics that takes place humanely and universally. This

interaction arrangement becomes a life system that applies and is guided by all parties, both the fishing community and their social institutions, regional/state apparatus carrying out their functions and responsibilities, visitors and tourists so that systemically controlling the use of natural resources can be sustainably (Ecological) to the environment. all aspects (holistic).

The functional relationship between fishing communities and conservation, fishing communities and fisheries, fishing communities and tourism, fishermen and public goods creates new alternative livelihoods, which can improve the quality of life of fishing communities in line with the development of the Kepulauan Seribu, namely:

1. Improving the quality of life of fishermen
2. Increase tourism activities
3. Utilization of fishery resources by conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems.

New alternative livelihoods that have the potential to grow

1. Functional relationships between fishing communities and conservation are as follows: Conservation Zone Guard Officers, Mangrove and Coral Reef Rehabilitation Officers, Conservation Zone Information and Supervision Officers
2. Functional relationship between fishing communities and fisheries
 - a. General Use Area Capture Fisheries Zone
Fishermen producing fish, Fresh Fish Collectors, Fresh Fish Traders, Traders, Milkfish Pulling Thorns, Fish Processing, Salted Fish Traders, Fishing Equipment Traders, FAD Making Services
 - b. Cultivation Fishery Zone Public Utilization Area
Fish Feed Trader, Floating Net Equipment Distributor, Premium Fish Trader, Freight Forwarding, Reef Fish Trader, Ornamental Fish, Coat, Aquarium Maker/Aquarium Trader, Seaweed Farmer
 - c. Industrial Public Use Area
Shipbuilding or Docking Services, Fish Cultivation for industrial purposes, Ship loading and unloading businesses, Manufacture of special equipment used in ships, Traders of fishing equipment and other marine equipment, craftsmen of various sizes of nets, craftsmen of traps, craftsmen of cages, Craftsmen of boats/ships
3. The functional relationship between fishing communities and tourism is as follows:
4. Tour guides/guides, Travelers, expedition services, distributors, rental services (bicycles, banana boats, diving, snorkeling, boats and fishing gear), lodging services, home stays, resorts, culinary, all-fish hawker centers, catering, island handicrafts a thousand, inter-island transportation services for tourist spots, fishing tours, culinary tours of live fish and cages, public bathing/toilet services
5. The functional relationship between the fishing community and the Public Goods is as follows: PPSU, PJLP Sub-Department of Environment, PJLP Sub-dept of KPKP, PJLP of Sub-Department of SDA, PJLP of Sub-Department of UKT 2, PJLP Sub-Department of Parekraf, PJLP of Sub-Department of Manpower and Transmigration, PJLP of Social Service, PJLP of Transportation Service, PPAPP Sub-Department PJLP, Satpol PP PJLP, District PJLP.

The success of community empowerment based on local wisdom can be seen from the survival of fishermen in fulfilling their needs with the capital of strength in themselves, their families, skills, experience, relatives, their communities, their social networks as social capital with marine and fisheries natural capital. In fact, the results of their research are survival, without having to spend savings, unless their needs increase again. This situation is not included in the calculation of economic growth. Fishermen go to sea for fish harvesting

capital, those who do not have enough capital do not harvest fish, the results are sufficient for their daily needs. The world of work of fishermen is very wide, there is no reduction in the workforce of the fishing profession. Instead, developing marine resources add new alternative livelihoods. The impact of reducing the workforce due to the industrial revolution 4.0 and Covid-19, as happened in the industrial world, did not occur in the fishermen profession. It's just that the effect on life in terms of income decreases because the level of purchasing power and tourist visits is reduced to nil.

While the fishing profession is wide open. Marine and fishery resources still accommodate thousands of workers. It depends on the work method used. There is no term no work. This situation is a solution to the employment problem called the 2025 demographic bonus, the impact of the population explosion. The world of work exists in the maritime world, marine resources and fisheries, which are managed in a systemic-ecological-holistic manner based on a strong vertical backing, strong faith and piety competing to do good. In individuals, Allah SWT has fulfilled the blessings of this world and the hereafter. Through the intention of worship because of Allah SWT, excess sustenance can be charitable, enough sustenance can be grateful, the rest is sincere because of Allah SWT, all of which will be a record of good deeds that will benefit in the hereafter. Finally, the happiness of the world and the hereafter is obtained. There is no longer a rich and poor dichotomy, everything moves for virtue and happiness, the capital exists and is complete.



Figure 2. Overall Empowerment of Fishermen Communities

Source: Field Research Results in 2021

From the results of surveys and interviews, the author captures in certain situations and circumstances that not everyone or with their families can follow the pattern of life that is applied as the model for empowering the Kepulauan Seribu community mentioned above. Therefore they live an inappropriate life. The cause of this situation is due to heredity, disasters that consume all their property, the poor, orphans, chronic illness or other reasons called people with social welfare problems (PMKS). To give them the opportunity to live a decent life, more intensive government intervention is needed for this group.

The government intervention intended by the author is the construction of a State House to accommodate all PMKS. The function of this State House is not only to accommodate, but to provide more intensive empowerment. The cost of living is borne by the state. The pattern of life is trained like a brother who can live properly independently. All

poverty alleviation programs are devoted here. Equipped with reading and writing, skills, crafts, expertise, physical strength, mental strength, spiritual. The pattern of gradual, graded, continuous, orderly, measurable development applies strictly to character building and a fighting spirit to live a decent life. Arrangements are made from hour to hour, day to day, month to month, until they are confident in entering the world of society, having sufficient provisions to get more welfare than what they get from a state house. If they fail, they can return to the country house, to be rebuilt.

In such a situation, the author believes, through a dissertation research entitled Empowerment of Fishermen Communities Based on Local Wisdom in the Kepulauan Seribu Administration, DKI Jakarta Province, it can provide leverage to our nation, which is abundant in natural resources, continue to strive for it in a systemic-ecological-holistic manner for justice, prosperity. , prosperity for the people. Welcoming the future of the Indonesian Nation as an Advanced Nation without Poverty.

IV. Conclusion

The model for empowering fishing communities based on local wisdom in the Kepulauan Seribu Administrative District, DKI Jakarta Province, is conceived with the intention of involving the Kepulauan Seribu Fishermen Community as local indigenous people, the strength of social capital and sustainable natural capital is aligned with the duties and functions of the Regional Apparatus of the Kepulauan Seribu Administrative District. So that it is sustainable without having to wait for special financing from the APBD regarding the Empowerment of Fishermen Communities in the Kepulauan Seribu. The Empowerment Model produced in this study is the growth of new alternative livelihoods, which can be a solution in solving the problem of reducing labor due to the impact of the industrial revolution 4.0, as well as due to the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The fishing community still gets a job as a fisherman and can fulfill their daily needs. This is because the point of view of Natural Capital and Social Capital is placed in the main pulpit of research, continuously with the implementation of the functions and duties of Regional Apparatuses in the Systemic-Ecological-Holistic corridor.

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