

Poverty Reduction For Coastal Communities In Indonesia Through Community Empowerment Training

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Abstract

Coastal communities in most parts of Indonesia are one of the poorest community groups. Coastal villages where the majority of the population earn a living as fishermen, fish farmers, or water cultivators, fishing culture has a major influence on the formation of the cultural identity of coastal communities as a whole. Efforts to reduce poverty in Indonesian society, especially in coastal areas, are carried out with a community empowerment education and training approach through government programs that provide skills training which will later be useful for a new job outside of being a fisherman. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. This study aims to address poverty alleviation in coastal communities according to the characteristics and needs of the community. It is hoped that the community can be creative and innovative in finding jobs outside of their work as fishermen and the like.

Keyword : Coastal communities, Poorest

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social reality characterized by underdevelopment of many good things related to social, economic, cultural, political, educational which have a direct effect on the inability of the community, so that being poor especially this phenomenon occurs in coastal communities that are close to the ocean which has a lot of wealth in it. coastal communities where the majority of the population earn a living as fishermen, fish farmers, or water cultivators, which depend on the environment, depending on the season and depending on the market. They also work by exploiting continuously without understanding the boundaries accompanied by destroying the ecosystem.

Coastal communities are very dependent on their work as fishermen, but if they have expertise in other fields, it is hoped that there will be a new type of work that capitalizes on the skills they have. There is a lot of potential that can be generated in coastal communities that focus on tourism, culinary, handicrafts which can be used as creative industries as souvenirs, contemporary fashion for beach clothes and many other types of creative businesses that can be developed.

Through community training, it is a way to increase the dignity of layers of society who are currently unable to escape poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, empowering the community means providing capacity and empowering the community. Empowerment process that emphasizes the process of giving the community the ability to become empowered, encourages or motivates individuals to have the ability or empowerment to determine their life choices. In this case, empowerment must be aimed at groups or layers of society that are left behind in order to change the destiny of a group of people so that their standard of living is better.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a qualitative research approach will be utilized. Qualitative research methods have a focus on social construction, have unquantifiable variables, have an internal point of view because the researcher is the determining factor, his reasoning tends to focus on the context, research results are used to interpret phenomena, and the contents of the research are explained to comprehend the perspective of sources or actors whose information is sought. (Widana et al., 2022).

Particularly in qualitative research, study subjects and objects will become the researchers' focal point in order to answer research questions. In this study, coastal communities are very dependent on their work as fishermen, but if they have expertise in other fields, it is hoped that there will be a new type of work that capitalizes on the skills they have. There is a lot of potential that can be generated in coastal communities in the field of Small Micro Medium Enterprises which can support the economy to be better than before.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In general, poverty is synonymous with a low standard of living or can be interpreted as a condition in which people's lives are felt to be lacking in basic needs. Poor people generally don't earn enough, or don't even earn at all. The poor are generally weak in terms of their ability to do business, and have limited access to economic activities, so they are left behind by other communities. Persistence of poverty is chronic or hereditary poverty. Cyclical poverty is poverty that follows the overall economic cycle. Seasonal poverty is seasonal poverty such as the case of fishermen and food crop farmers. Accidental poverty is poverty due to natural disasters or due to the impact of a policy, so that people's welfare decreases. Natural poverty is caused by critical resources, isolated areas, and low quality of human resources. This condition can give birth to persistent poverty. Cultural poverty is caused by lifestyle, living habits, and culture in society.

In previous research conducted in the North Coast of Central Java, especially Pemalang and Pati Regencies. In Pemalang Regency, the research was focused on the Ulujami Subdistrict, including Mojo Village, Islamic Boarding School, and Limbangan. In Pati Regency the focus was on Juwana District, Bakaran Kulon Village and Bajomulyo Village in 2016 by Arif Sofianto from the Regional Development Planning Agency, Research and Development of Central Java Province. The respondents of this study were 100 people spread across Pemalang and Pati Regencies. Then one or two sub-districts were taken, and each sub-district was taken as many as two or three villages. Respondents consisted of people from various professional and socio-economic groups. In each village the research unit consisted of three fishermen, three pond cultivators, two fishery/marine product processors, two fisheries-based Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, two HNSI Representatives, Unit Cooperative Management one person trading traders, one TPI manager, sub-district head, head of village, one person from Bappeda officials, one person from Maritime Service officials, one person from Bapermades officials, one person from Tourism Office officials, one cultural figure, representatives of institutions Non-Governmental Organization as much as one person.

The results and discussion of research by Arif Sofianto stated, Coastal communities are known to work harder, focus on jobs that generate income quickly, but also find it easier to

spend the income they receive. In job selection, the majority of coastal communities prefer jobs that make money quickly. Most of the respondents stated that in choosing the type of work the consideration was to make money quickly. In Pati Regency, to make money directly selling the catch to baskets, it is not processed into processed products that can be consumed immediately. In Pemalang Regency, they quickly make money by trying to trade dishes/side dishes, fishing for crabs, ngarad, selling fresh fish and the like. Not all coastal communities seek side jobs, some of them do not have side jobs due to various limitations and personal reasons. More than half of the respondents stated that coastal communities have jobs other than in the main sector (ponds, ponds, processing, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). Side jobs become important during the lean season. While others do not have a side job because they feel that the main job is sufficient to meet their needs, or because there is no opportunity and ability to create other jobs. Coastal communities, especially fishermen, are closely related to poverty and are even called the poor among the poor.

Analysis

Now the author will discuss based on experience while taking Diploma-IV Shipping Education at STIP Jakarta and is currently still active in alumni forums, which routinely carry out Community Empowerment Training (DPM) as a National Strategic Program (PSN) as a translation of the Republic of Indonesia's Presidential Orders in Nawacita, namely the state is present in the midst of people in need. The Community Empowerment Training Program has been started since 2015 with a limited number and has increased the number of outputs and the provision of the budget from year to year. In 2018 the Ministry of Transportation was assigned to carry out Community Empowerment Training with an output target of 100,000 people/certificate attached to the output of the Transportation HR Development Agency. The free training was held in an effort to create quality human resources (HR) in the field of sea transportation. It is well known that the Minister of Transportation, Budi Karya Sumadi, is targeting BPSDMP to carry out training for 1 million people in the 2017-2018 period, of which 100,000 of them are free training for people in coastal areas who are still economically backward.



Picture 1 : Community Empowerment Training by STIP Jakarta

Source : <https://stipjakarta.ac.id/pembukaan-diklat-pemberdayaan-masyarakat-angkatan-ke-12-di-tulungagung-jawa-timur/>

The Merchant Marine Higher Education or STIP Jakarta under the auspices of the Ministry of Transportation also carries out DPM which is the implementation of the "*Tri Dharma* or Three Pillars of Higher Education". in the form of Community Development targeting the general public with the general objective of providing training, reducing unemployment and poverty rates as well as disseminating shipping safety for coastal residents, especially fishermen. Here coastal residents are given training on shipping safety which will later be issued a BST (Basic Safety Training) certificate for 8 days, AFF (Advance Fire Fighting) training for 4 days, SAT (Security Awareness Training) training for 1 day, and Rating Navigation Training. and Rating Engineer Training for 25 Days. When they have attended the Community Empowerment Training in the field of marine science, participants will receive a Seaman's Book from Syahbandar as well as pocket money and meals during the training.

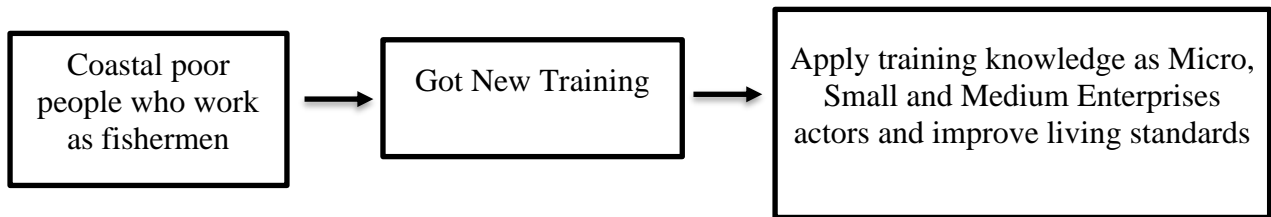
In addition, along with the times we can see and feel the increasingly advanced developments in technology. To be able to access or use technology, of course with knowledge and skills. In this case education and skills are the main drivers for human resources. Therefore the government is making efforts to overcome unemployment, one of which is by increasing the quality of the workforce. The ways that can be done to improve the quality of the workforce are by means of training to develop the professionalism of the workforce, besides that by trying internships at work, and a very effective way to improve the quality of the workforce is by improving the quality of community education and also adjusting the talents owned by the community, especially the younger generation, with business, be it through formal education, courses, or others.

To obtain other expertise outside the field of shipping, because in previous research most coastal residents do not have side jobs outside of being fishermen and everything related to the sea, it is necessary to carry out a Technical Implementation Unit for Vocational Training Centers (BLK) under the auspices of the Manpower Office (Disnaker). provide competency-based training.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2017 Chapter 1 Article 1. Vocational Training Centers (BLK) are places where job training processes are held for trainees so that they are able and master a certain type and level of work competence to equip themselves in entering the job market and or business independently, as well as a place of training to increase work productivity so as to improve their welfare. The Vocational Training Center has the responsibility of carrying out some of the duties and functions of the Office of Manpower and Transmigration in accordance with Law Number 13 of 2013 concerning manpower. The main task of the BLK is to carry out training for workers in various professions provided by the Office of Manpower and Transmigration.

The vocational package in competency-based training is expected to provide training and coastal residents to gain new skills to make a side job including sewing clothes with machines, servicing automotive motorcycles, computers, Processing of Agricultural Products as many as 2 classes and embroidering apparel. Each class was attended by 16 people so that the total for 6 classes reached 96 participants with 240 lesson hours or 30 days. With the skills they already have, it is hoped that participants will be able to foster an independent entrepreneurial spirit as well as the realization of quality human resources who are skilled, competent and productive in their respective vocational fields who meet the requirements to fill operator positions in companies/business world. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2003 which describes Employment, job training is an activity carried out to improve the work competence, attitude and work ethic of trainees on a particular skill in accordance with the qualifications of the job occupied.

Mind Map



Picture 2 : Research Concept Map

Source : Personal Documentation

In this case the Vocational Training Center is an infrastructure that motivates or provides motivation. From this, motivation in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is defined as an impulse that can cause a person or certain group of people to be moved to do something because they want to achieve the goals they want or get satisfaction with their actions. Work motivation according to (Kartika & Kaihatu, 2010): work motivation is a stimulus from superiors or coworkers to someone to carry out activities or complete work sincerely and do it in the best way.

Job training as part of fostering and empowering work skills for the community, especially the younger generation, is expected that the output of job training is able to contribute, especially in increasing work motivation and creating job opportunities (entrepreneurship). In this case, it is an effort to fulfill sustainable basic needs which can generate income and also save expenses.



Picture 3 : Author's work training center certificate

Source : Personal Documentation from UPT BLK Mojokerto

The Technical Implementation Unit of the Vocational Training Center also has careful planning, namely by making an annual activity implementation plan or RENLAKGIAT Training, where in the RENLAKGIAT, this training is made planning of the training program to be carried out, the period of implementation of the recruitment of trainee participants, the period of implementation of the training, the number of training packages, and the type of training to be conducted.

In its application, the author has carried out competency-based training organized by UPT BLK Mojokerto, a young graphic design training program. This program is very well felt by the author because he got new skills in the field of digital information technology. This training is free and free of charge and get food and pocket money after the training. The author gets a new experience which he feels can be used as a skill in a digital-based side business and is very suitable for young people who are still productive.

In the lessons at the Vocational Training Center, they are also taught to make finished products from designs such as tumblers, glasses and clothing designs, which can make selling points in the maritime tourism industry.



Picture 3 : Applying Graphic Design Principles to Become Products for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Source : Personal Documentation from UPT BLK Mojokerto

This is very good if applied to coastal communities so that they get new skills and can be entrepreneurs while at the same time developing other potentials that generate money to improve their standard of living such as in the fields of tourism, arts, culinary, etc.

CONCLUSION

Training activities through Community Empowerment Training are expected to help coastal communities to increase their capacity, both skills, capital and can improve their standard of living and provide new jobs outside of being fishermen. This is because the fishing business is very much determined by the climate or weather for production. In addition, fishing businesses with mentoring capital do not need adequate business facilities, it is enough just

how fishermen can increase production, with assistance fishermen obtain production facilities/equipment and methods of processing production results. Therefore poverty alleviation targeting fishermen/farmers is not enough with economic empowerment.

The training can be attended by all levels of economically backward coastal communities, and it is hoped that this program can be evenly distributed throughout every coastal area. The role of youth and coastal community leaders must be at the forefront as the importance of education and training to improve living standards.

Of course, the government's role is also needed in a focused way to care about this problem and the government needs to fully support training programs so that coastal communities can improve their standard of living through community empowerment training and education.

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