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TÍTULO: Aplicación de un enfoque participativo en el empoderamiento de las aldeas costeras.

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RESUMEN: Desarrollar el potencial de los aldeanos, especialmente en las zonas costeras, puede promover su progreso, convertirlos en pueblos competitivos en consonancia con los objetivos de desarrollo nacional y crear sociedades prósperas, independientes y competitivas. Por lo tanto, se necesitan enfoques que ayuden a fortalecer las comunidades de los pueblos costeros y aumentar la participación comunitaria. El año en este pueblo es 2014. Este enfoque implementa una metodología de evaluación rural participativa para alentar a las comunidades costeras a apoyar los programas de desarrollo del pueblo. El objetivo de este estudio es identificar el potencial de la aldea y clasificar el potencial como fortalezas y debilidades para analizar los patrones de empoderamiento de la comunidad costera.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Enfoque participativo, empoderamiento, comunidades de pueblos costeros, comunidad económica de la ASEAN, evaluación rural participativa.

TITLE: Application of a Participatory Approach in empowering Coastal Villages.

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ABSTRACT: The development of villagers' village power, especially in coastal areas, can improve the progress of villages, become competitive villages in accordance with national development goals, and create prosperous, independent and competitive societies. The approaches outlined in Act 6 are therefore needed to help strengthen communities in coastal villages and increase community participation. Village 2014. This approach is based on a participatory rural assessment methodology designed to encourage coastal communities to support village development programmes. The purpose of this study is to identify the potentials of villages and rank them according to strengths and weaknesses to analyze the empowerment patterns of coastal communities.

KEY WORDS: Participatory Approach, empowerment, coastal village communities, Asean Economic Community, participatory rural appraisal.

INTRODUCTION.

As society develops and progresses, there must be equal development in all areas, especially at the village level. Companies must evolve and move forward to meet the challenges of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA). Even villagers need to prepare for this.

Due to its international competitiveness, a village development program was needed to support the villagers' capacity building.

The success of the program does not go hand in hand with the commitment of the community itself.

One of these programs is regulated by the law n. Village No. 6 of 2014. Presents the empowerment

of rural communities through knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviours, skills, awareness and resources as initiatives that can enhance independence and well-being. Developing policies, programmes, activities and interventions that address the key issues and priority needs of villagers. As in the implementation of Law No.6 of 2014, especially in the suburbs of Hamparam Perak district, the main problem that requires the empowerment of rural communities to achieve a prosperous society is the lack of public education level and the lack of clean environmental management. All guests are welcome to help build the village, as they often face health problems, poor public attitude towards village administration, support for government program policies, and low incomes. The reason is money. This is the main reason so we need participatory approaches to build thriving societies, especially in coastal areas.

A participatory approach to rural community empowerment is guided by the Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) methodology. This methodology aims to provide communities with an understanding of rural conditions and life so that villagers can get to know themselves, with them and with villagers outside their conditions. can learn Create program drawings as needed. As suggested by Chambers (1996), the Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) is an approach and method for studying rural conditions and lives, within, with and across village communities. The participatory approach aims to encourage coastal communities to support the policies of all governments involved as planners, implementers and observers. a participatory approach to empower coastal communities; A model of community life in all territories for the realization of social assistance as foreseen by Law n. 6 of 2014 on the villages.

DEVELOPMENT.

A theoretical framework for responsible work. participatory approach. A participatory approach is a community-based approach, where community input is the primary approach, as it allows for a high level of community involvement in the problem-solving and planning process with outsiders as facilitators.

Kristanto (1997) states that this approach is based on bottom-up planning (bottom-up strategy). On the other hand, Riyadi and Bratakusumah (2005) have suggested that a participatory approach would be to develop program designs that use the methodology of participatory rural assessment (PRA) as a way to collectively learn with, through and from the villagers themselves . . . Situation and peasant life. He is more sensitive to the needs and circumstances of society.

The PRA methodology is not only a process of understanding, but also a process of analysis, planning and action. This approach therefore allows villagers to share, develop and analyze community information on the conditions and life of villages, especially coastal communities, and take action to plan and develop.

The participatory approach with Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) emphasizes that target communities have the opportunity to monitor and even modify the programs published by development planners.

Community participation in all village development programs especially strengthens the village community. Asnudin (2009) argued that a continuously implemented participatory approach program is needed for foreseeable future activities.

Empowerment of Coastal Village Communities.

Empowerment has always been associated with community development discourses and related to concepts of self-awareness, participation, interconnectedness, and justice.

The term empowerment was born as a counter-argument against the anti-majority model of development and industrialization. Empowerment can be interpreted as access to power and resources to make a living. Ar Siyah, DKK (2009) states that the concept of empowerment is a new community development paradigm that involves the community in development activities during the planning, implementation and evaluation phases.

grass. Article 1.12 of June 6, 2014 on villages states that the empowerment of rural communities means using knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviours, skills, awareness and resources to promote the independence and well-being of communities. it. Strengthen. Through strategies, programs, activities and guidelines that match the nature of the problem and prioritize the needs of villagers.

The term coastal zone is the area directly adjacent to the beach or sea. Amanah (2010) points out that coastal communities base their livelihoods on the use of coastal and marine resources that are directly exposed to harsh ecological conditions. Theoretically, coastal communities are defined as those that engage in and live in socio-economic activities related to marine resources and are highly dependent on marine products. Mubyarto (2002) Coastal communities are generally classified as poorer than fishermen, farmers and artisans. This poverty is characterized by variable income, consumer spending, poor community education, existing institutional units that do not support income distribution, underutilization of family labor potential (wives and children), and access to capital.

Coastal communities tend to be groups of people who make use of marine resources, so the majority of the population's livelihoods reside in the maritime sector, with the remainder made up of traders and farmers. a lifetime from it, and the results are enough to meet their very short-term needs.

Run-on (ETS)

The physical settlement and living conditions of coastal communities fall into three categories:

Permanent placement (qualified medical care), Temporary placement (sufficient to meet health needs), Temporary placement (minor or no health needs). However, coastal municipality status is generally non-permanent resident rather than commercial establishment.

Method.

The method is research. Surveys are studies of large or small populations, but because the data being analyzed comes from a sample of the population, there are some relative events, distributions, and relationships between sociological and psychological variables. 2012). Therefore, this research method is also called a sample survey, where survey variables are measured in relation to the properties of a particular observation unit.

This study was analyzed using focus group interviews (FGD) and a SWOT approach.

Result.

Article Error (ETS)

Developing village power through good village clusters is one of the solutions to strengthen village communities, especially coastal areas. The virtues of the village become the character of the village, much less promote the uniqueness of each village.

The potential, excellence and empowerment of farmers are critical to the success of any development programme. These possibilities and benefits should be analyzed by SWOT in order to accurately and accurately grasp the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of village development.

Similarly to the village of PaluhManan, the implementation of community empowerment is also linked to market interventions aimed at creating opportunities from the potential and excellence of the village.

The opportunity that awaits rural communities is how they can commercialize them and help increase their potential for the production of processed products. It is very important to support the management of potential, especially those aimed at promoting the common good. The government awarded the village a 6 in 2014, pledging to work on community empowerment in terms of developing the village's strength and significance.

The solution provided by the government through the implementation of village policies is to maximize the use of village funds. In practice, however, not all villages are able to optimize the allocation of funds to community strengthening programs. This is due to the lack of knowledge and skills of the village managers to manage the village budgets.

According to TSL et al. (2013), village resource allocation management may support community empowerment in creative development, but may actually be a barrier to resource allocation in implementing community empowerment programs, social assistance and employment.

Community empowerment is a program that has the potential to increase village stability and create good and stable villages. Social strengthening is also a process of structural change aimed at meeting the basic needs of society and the social order. one of the supporting factors

Community empowerment proposed by Lavalan et al. (2014) is a government effort to raise public awareness in the form of production and capital subsidies. This is followed by the key role of government in the success of community empowerment programmes, especially in coastal areas.

PaluhManan village is one of the villages that could potentially be developed as it benefits both the community and the village. However, there are many hurdles and hurdles to overcome in the development process, such as the education, knowledge, and even the human capacity of village leaders, which are still relatively low.

The role of government is needed in development processes based on village potential and excellence, especially in community empowerment programmes. The role of village managers has not yet been fully realized in PaluhManan village, as the apparatus to provide guidance and understanding for community empowerment is not working. The suboptimal implementation of community empowerment in PaluhManan village was also attributed to the lack of institutions that overshadowed the community in developing community creativity derived from village potential and excellence.

Social empowerment is required by the needs of society in social, economic, political and cultural matters according to the needs of the times.

CONCLUSIONS.

A creative community group gathered the results of research and discussions with various stakeholders to support community strengthening activities in coastal villages, especially in Parmanan village.

Involving community groups in community strengthening activities through village development programs through the creation of creative community groups is best suited to develop the potential and importance of the village as the greatest asset for village development.

This research leads to a community empowerment model in coastal villages called the Creative Community Group (KMK).

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