

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITY

by @ turnitin.com

Submission date: 15-Dec-2022 01:06AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1964697881

File name: 22._EMPOWERMENT_OF_COASTAL_COMMUNITY.docx (38.56K)

Word count: 1840

Character count: 10873

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITY THROUGH VILLAGE POTENTIAL

Siti Hajar
Faculty of Social and Political
Sciences
UMSU
Medan, Indonesia
sitiহার4416@gmail.com

Irwan Syari Tanjung
Faculty of Social and Political
Sciences
UMSU
Medan, Indonesia

Elvita Yenni
Faculty of Social and Political
Sciences
UMSU
Medan, Indonesia

Abstract— Strengthening coastal villages as one of the government programs to help distribute development through the development of village potential in terms of human and natural resources. The development of village power, especially in coastal villages, aims to enhance the progress of the village so that it can compete according to national development goals to achieve prosperous, independent and competitive societies. Community-strengthening programs in villages aim to build people's skills in all areas. These community capabilities need to be supported by a community mindset that can support any activity that takes place in Pesisir villages, especially Paluh Manan villages. Community empowerment is also a concrete expression of increasing community involvement in any development program, as the key to successful development is intrinsically related to direct community involvement in leading development. The empowerment of coastal communities through village potential should be tangible in the promotion of the village and the implementation of village laws. Before developing a village's potential, this community-strengthening activity is done by gathering the vital potential of the village and forming a village-wide team or group that essentially acts as a manager and supervisor. Strengthen coastal communities through village development.

Keywords—empowerment, coastal communities and village potential

I. INTRODUCTION

Equality of development must apply to all areas of life, as it pertains to the development and advancement of specific areas of the village. The development of village progress is also about creating a competitive society that faces the challenges of globalization.

As stipulated in the implementation of the 2014 Village Law of 2014, the main problems that require the strengthening of rural communities to create prosperous societies are the lack of education levels in the society, the lack of clean environmental management. health problems at the level The concept of the village management company. This is the main reason why participatory approaches are needed to build thriving societies, especially in coastal areas.

Equality of development must apply to all areas of life, as it pertains to the development and advancement of specific areas of the village. The development of village progress is also about creating a competitive society that faces the challenges of globalization.

As stipulated in the implementation of the 2014 Village Law of 2014, the main problems that require the strengthening of rural communities to create prosperous societies are the lack of education levels in the society, the lack of clean environmental management. health problems at the level The concept of the village management company. This is the main reason why participatory approaches are needed to build thriving societies, especially in coastal areas.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Empowerment

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 stages. In Zubaedi (2014), Ife identifies different types of powers humans have and can use them to empower.

- 1) The power of personal choice. Empowerment efforts are made by giving people personal choices and opportunities for a better life.
- 2) The power to determine your own needs. Empowerment occurs by helping them formulate their own needs.
- 3) The power of free speech. Community empowerment occurs by developing free speech skills in the form of public culture.
- 4) Institutional power. Empowerment is achieved by improving society's accessibility to education, health, families, religion, social systems, government structures, media and similar institutions.

5) The power of economic resources is done by increasing accessibility and control over economic activity.

6) Strength in reproductive freedom is done by giving freedom to the community in determining the process of reproduction.

Village community empowerment is therefore the development that is done for their communities by broadening their knowledge and skills to develop their ability to participate in determining their own future and influencing their lives.

B. Coastal Communities

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. According to Mubyarto (2002), coastal communities are generally classified as poorer than fishermen, farmers or artisans.

The physical condition of settlements and the livelihoods of coastal settlements 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. The coastal community proposed by Wignyosoebroto (2009) has several characteristics:

- 1) Highly dependent on the nature of the business
- 2) Significantly influenced by environmental factors, seasons and markets
- 3) The still simple and inaccessible structure of society. This is because both the culture, lifestyle and activities of the community are relatively uniform, with each individual feeling an equal interest and responsibility in enforcing and monitoring the agreed laws.
- 4) Most coastal communities work as fisherwomen.

C. Village Potential

The development and progress of a village depends on its potential. A village's potential includes the various natural (physical) and human (non-physical) resources it possesses that aid in the survival of the village. According to Maksudin (2001), village potential includes:

Physical potential, including:

- 1) Minerals and soils, including minerals, agricultural resources, food and shelter;

2) Water, including water conditions and systems for water resources, irrigation, agriculture, and daily needs;

3) Climate, whose role is very important for rural areas.

4) Livestock as a source of energy, food and income;

5) Both men as potential rulers, farmers, agricultural producers, and urban industrial workers.

Non-physical potential, including:

1) On the basis of mutual cooperation, farmers living on the basis of cooperation and mutual understanding can become a force in production and construction.

2) Social institutions, educational and social institutions capable of providing social assistance and guidance to society;

3) Settlement devices or structures intended to maintain order and safety for the sole purpose of the normal administration of the settlement.

III. EXECUTION METHOD

This survey was conducted in a survey aimed at learning about the potential and advantages of the Parmanan Village. By grouping the obtained survey data according to the clustering of potential settlements, we can know the benefits of each potential settlement of Paluh Manan.

IV. RESULTS

Variety of village possibilities that can be developed according to the preferences and capabilities of the community. The villages with the most potential in Paluh Manan village are in the areas of fishing/aquaculture and agriculture. This corresponds to the collective livelihood level of fishermen and farmers. This livelihood is the dominant job of the villagers.

Being a part of Paluh Manan village, the village is limited by the low level of education and community knowledge in the field of village energy management, as it could support community empowerment programs in the development process. The number of natural conditions that require special attention with respect to hardening. An example given by fishing community leaders is the inability to cultivate aquaculture waste.

Conserving and managing the resources that ultimately define a region's potential is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand. This requires the involvement of all parties involved. One of the parties that should be directly involved in community empowerment programs, conservation and management activities is the community leader. The involvement of community leaders in Paluh Manan village is one of the keys to the success of the development program, especially in community empowerment.

Particular attention should be paid to the implementation of community empowerment, especially in coastal villages. One is the skills and expertise available in local governments to support community empowerment programs. The village authorities in the Paluh Manan village government remain relatively weak and unable to sustain the ongoing activities. Therefore, we need professionals who can provide solutions and knowledge to implement community empowerment.

Fishermen and farmers provide most of the community's livelihood. However, some of these communities lack the skills to support their work. ± 65♦ The fishermen of this village in Palu Manang are undocumented and illiterate. The development of creativity and progress in this village also becomes a fundamental problem for farmers.

Even in agriculture, those who work as farmers are unable to cultivate resources from their arable land due to their poor ability to generate crop productivity. Fish, shrimp and crab farms are also classified as aquaculture. Production in terms of reproductive production is also relatively small and must be constantly monitored and controlled to produce fertile outputs such as seeds and food. Farmers and fishermen have very different characteristics when it comes to managing and maintaining existing potential. The fishermen are open minded and seek results by trading for maximum results and their fishing is very dangerous. Fishermen have a tough, firm and open personality.

Wrong Form (ETS)

Paluh Manan village community work allows anyone to become a fisherman or farmer. Their work depends on the natural conditions and ecosystems that support them. Firth (Zubaedi: 2014) point out that fishing communities are similar to peasant societies. Exploits often related to collaboration issues. It relies heavily on subsistence production. And it shows diversity in the level and behavior of its economy.

V. CONCLUSION

Developing the potential of a village requires the involvement of various stakeholders in its management and maintenance. The village's potential is needed to support development programs, especially community empowerment. Every village should be able to assess the potential of the village. This is especially beneficial for community empowerment practices in coastal areas. Coastal progress depends on the potential of natural and human resources. Community empowerment programs are needed to achieve the goals of developing village potential and enhancing the common good.

References

- [1] Aminah, Siti. Gondang Bakau dan Orang Pesisir. Ashoka Indonesia: Bandung. 2000
- [2] Asiyah., Ribawanto, Heru dan Sumartono. Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi Desa (Studi Kasus Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Industri Kecil Krupuk Ikan di Desa Kedungrejo, Kecamatan Jabon, Kabupaten Sidoarjo). Jurnal WACANA Volume 12 Nomor 2 April Tahun 2009 ISSN 1411 – 0199, Universitas Brawijaya: Malang.
- [3] Mubyarto. Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah Dalam Era Otonomi Daerah. Jurnal Ekonomi Rakyat, Artikel Tahun I Nomor 9 – November 2002. www.ekonomirakyat.org.
- [4] Maksudin. Strategi Pengembangan Potensi dan Program Desa Binaan/Mitra Kerja IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Aplikasia, Jurnal Aplikasi Ilmu-ilmu Agama, Volume 11 No.2 Desember 2001
- [5] Undang-undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa
- [6] Wignytosoebroto, Soetandyo. Dakwah Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Paradigma Aksi Metodologi. Pustaka Pesantren: Yogyakarta. 2009
- [7] Zubaedi. Pengembangan Masyarakat (Wacana dan Praktik). Kencana: Jakarta. 2014

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITY

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

14%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

download.atlantispress.com

Internet Source

10%

2

Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya

Student Paper

2%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITY

PAGE 1



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

PAGE 2



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Wrong Form You may have used the wrong form of this word.