

# The Policy Strategy of Utilization of Coastal Area Resource In South Bangka Regency

Endang Bidayani

*Acuaculture Department, Faculty of Agriculture Fisheries and Biology University of Bangka Belitung Pangkalpinang, Indonesia*

Sujadmi

*Politics Department, Faculty of Politic and Social University of Bangka Belitung Pangkalpinang, Indonesia*

AgusHartoko

*Marine Science Department, Faculty of Agriculture Fisheries and Biology University of Bangka Belitung Pangkalpinang, Indonesia*

**Abstract**—Coastal area resources that open access regime cause problem in its utilization, not least in South Bangka Regency. The aim of this research is to formulate alternative policy of coastal resource utilization between local fishermen and migrant fishermen. The method in this research is survey method. The results of the research, several policy alternatives include: developing marine tourism, improving fishing technology, developing Sadai industrial estates, and increasing the number of fisheries extension workers.

**Key word**—policy, utilization, resources, coastal area

## I. INTRODUCTION

Coastal area is an open access resource that does not have ownership status. Thus institutional (rule of the game) in utilizing coastal areas is difficult to enforce. For this reason, exploitation activities in coastal areas can cause environmental damage problems. In addition, coastal resources are generally also common-pool resources, meaning of the magnitude that access to these resources is difficult to control (non excludable) and utilization by someone is to reduce the opportunity of others to utilize these resources (subtractable) (Bidayani, 2015)<sup>[1]</sup>.

South Bangka Regency is one of the coastal areas that has 51 small islands with an area of 10,640 km<sup>2</sup> of sea and a coastline of 350 Km. The potential of capture fisheries in this district is 64,000 tons / year. This has caused fishermen from outside the South Bangka Regency to catch fish and form migrant communities in coastal villages in this district. Concerns about the emergence of conflicts over the use of fish resources among local fishermen and migrant fishermen, so that the local government needs to conduct a study as a basis for determining regulations in the future.

Another conflict of interest, is between fishermen and immigrants, namely floating illegal tin miners (TI) is operating in the coastal areas of South Bangka Regency. The conflict occurred in April 2018, and even heated up, with the culmination of a burning of the floating IT pontoons owned by miners by the community of Suka Damai Village, Tobaoli Sub-district. With the various conflicts that exist, it is appropriate that the government establish regulations that regulate the use of coastal resources in the region of South Bangka Regency.

This study aims as follows: 1). Assessing the socio-cultural characteristics of local and migrant communities domiciled in coastal villages in South Bangka Regency;

and 2). Recommendations on alternative government policy strategies in an effort to regulate the use of coastal and marine resources in South Bangka Regency.

## II. CITATION AND REFERENCE LIST

Fakih defines society as a system that consists of parts that are interrelated and each part continuously seeks balance (equilibrium) and harmony. Soekanto (2010)<sup>[2]</sup> society is a group of people who live together who produce culture.

Culture is the whole system of ideas, actions, and human works to fulfill their needs by learning, all of which are arranged in the life of society (Koentjaraningrat, 1986)<sup>[3]</sup>.

According to Dahuri (2010)<sup>[4]</sup>, coastal communities are people who live and live in coastal areas. This region is a transitional region that marks the place of movement between land and sea regions.

Coastal communities are a group of people who live in coastal areas who live together and fulfill their living needs from resources in coastal areas (Prianto, 2005)<sup>[5]</sup>.

Greenberg (2005)<sup>[6]</sup> defines cohesiveness as feeling in togetherness among group members. Meanwhile, according to Robbins (2001)<sup>[7]</sup>, cohesiveness is the extent to which members feel attracted to each other and are motivated to remain in the group.

Gibson (2003)<sup>[8]</sup>, cohesiveness is the strength of the interest of members who remain in the group rather than other groups.

Forsyth (1999)<sup>[9]</sup> defines cohesiveness as Unity that is interwoven in groups, enjoys interaction with one another, and has a certain time to be together and there is a high level of enthusiasm. Cohesiveness is the desire of each member to maintain their membership in the group, which is supported by a number of independent forces, but many are more focused on interest among members (Festinger, Schater, & Back, 1950)<sup>[10]</sup>.

According to Forysth (1999) there are four factors that influence cohesiveness, namely social force, group unity, attraction, and teamwork.

Qualitative research is a research that is intended to reveal an empirical fact objectively scientifically based on scientific logic, procedures and supported by strong methodology and theory in accordance with scientific discipline (Mukhtar, 2013)<sup>[11]</sup>. Furthermore Silalahi (2010)<sup>[12]</sup> suggested that descriptive research is a research that

aims to describe precisely the characteristics of a particular condition or phenomenon to determine the frequency of the spread of a particular phenomenon or relationship in society.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communities in South Bangka Regency consist of local communities and migrant communities. Social Characteristics of the South Bangka Coastal Community. Composition of local and migrant coastal communities are Malay, Bugis, Palembang, Lampung and others.

Communities that occupy villages in the coastal areas of South Bangka Regency are dominated by local communities or indigenous people of the Bangka tribe, with an average percentage reaching 80 percent of the total population. While the remaining 20 percent are migrants who are majority from Bugis.

Social processes that occur tend to be associative (internal groups) and tend to lead to dissociation (external groups), still based on ethnicity

Social interaction between local communities and migrant communities has not been well established. As a result of the research, the majority of migrant communities live in groups of ethnic groups, such as Bugis who live in groups among the Bugis. Even in Suka Damai Village, in one village there are three designations, namely Suka Damai Ujung, Suka Damai Kampung Bugis and the Peaceful of Kampung Tengah. This indicates that the community has been compartmentalized.

Grouping is not only in the place of community domicile, but also in the livelihoods of the people. Based on livelihoods, there was a distribution of fishing gear usage. In Tanjung Sangkar Village, Lepar Pongok Subdistrict, the Bugis migrant community has a livelihood as a bagan fisherman, while local fishermen use other fishing tools, such as millennial nets, and other fishing gear.

In traditional activities, migrant communities also cannot mingle with local communities. All respondents from both the Bangka tribe and the Bugis tribe said that if traditional activities were carried out separately (not together). For example, local people carry out customary activities, such as Ruwahan, Bugis have their own custom whose procedures for implementation are different from those of local communities. If the local community organizes the ritual by holding a concert together at the mosque, the Bugis tribe carries out the Ruwahan activity as a joint prayer program to pray for the ancestors, by calling the imam (prayer leader) to their homes.

Although domicile, local and migrant communities do not mingle, but people's lives have been harmonious. Local communities can accept the presence of migrant communities, because they are considered not to harm local communities. The conflicts that occur are usually caused by migrant communities using prohibited fishing

gear such as trawling and illegal tin mining (TI) in areas that are fishing grounds by local fishermen.

The majority of local people in coastal villages enter fishing organizations. Through these organizations, fishermen receive assistance from government programs. This is different from migrant fishermen, who are not included in the organization. So that it does not get help from government programs.

Community social stratification refers to:

- 1) Status of ethnic clans; Referring to the clan system that develops especially in Bugis ethnic communities
- 2) Economic size (fisherman social class); Divided into three social classes, namely fishermen, independent fishermen, and financiers

The general condition of the Bangka Belitung community is still thick with the feel of tin mining. Tin mining, which has dominated the land area of Bangka Belitung, has now begun to penetrate the sea area. As an archipelago, Bangka Belitung jam is known as a tin mining area, of course it is also known as the producer of abundant marine resources. Fisherman profession is the main livelihood for coastal areas in this area.

The main workforce of the majority of the coastal communities in South Bangka Regency consists of fishermen and farmers / planters, with a ratio of 60: 40%.

Average side work by opening a business in the trade sector) trade / open a stall / appear homestay / sea taxi / etc.

In the Dutch era sea transportation was the main advice that was best used to trade agricultural produce, thus forming various centers of economic growth in coastal areas (Mulyadi, 2005)<sup>[13]</sup>.

The majority of coastal communities in South Bangka Regency are ethnic Bangka (local communities) and Bugis (igrant communities). The composition of ethnic Bangka and Bugis varies between regions, but ranges from 80: 20%.

Customary events carried out by local communities include taking part in the religious holidays of Muslims, such as Maulid, Isra Miraj and ruwahan. Another traditional program is a thanksgiving (salvation) for abundant sea products. The implementation of this activity has not yet become an annual agenda, because it is based on a large number of fish caught by fishermen. For the sea celebration event, it was centered in Tanjung Ketapang Village, Toboali District. Communities actively participate in customary activities.

#### *a) Strengths*

The factors that become strengths include:

##### *1) Having a large marine resource*

South Bangka Regency is located between the Karimata Strait and the South China Sea, which is a peaceful crossing of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI). This regency has an area of 10,640 km<sup>2</sup> of sea,

350 km of coastline, 51 small islands and 64,000 tons / year of capture fisheries potential (MSY).

2) *Local and migrant communities can coexist*

The comparative advantage possessed by South Bangka Regency is one of the causes of people from outside the area migrating to South Bangka Regency, and subsequently domiciled to form migrant communities in coastal areas. There are many cultural differences between local communities and migrants, but both groups can coexist harmoniously. Local communities can accept the presence of migrant communities, because the migrant community does not use fishing gear that is prohibited and does not move as an unconventional meaning worker.

3) *High community tolerance between tribes*

Local and migrant communities have a high tolerance for cultural differences. Migrant communities participate in the celebration of local customary communities.

4) *Potential for marine and cultural tourism*

South Bangka Regency has the potential of coastal tourism, diving tours and cultural tourism. A clean and clear water beach, with coral reefs is the attraction of the beaches in this district. On Lepar Island there is Beteng Penutuk, which is said in the colonial era that only two local people remained on the island because they took refuge in the Beteng.

5) *Sufficient transportation facilities and infrastructure*

Roads that have been asphalt and easy transportation to South Bangka Regency, as well as small islands in the district, make it easier for tourists to visit.

b) *Weaknesses*

Factors that become weaknesses include:

1) *Tourism events are still low.*

South Bangka Regency has quite interesting tourism potential if developed. Among them are beach tourism and cultural tourism. However, cultural activities / events to support increased tourist arrivals in South Bangka Regency are still low. Tour events have not been scheduled, and activities are not continuous. The government has not focused on working on these tourism sectors.

2) *The lack of fisheries extension workers*

The results of interviews with respondents, the role of fisheries extension workers is still minimal. Fishermen really hope there is training or assistance by extension workers to increase production and processed products.

3) *Lack of tourism promotion*

To increase tourist visits to South Bangka Regency, continuous promotion is needed. The existence of natural objects in this district has not been widely known by people outside the region due to minimal promotion.

c) *Opportunities*

Factors that become opportunities include:

1) Typical products of South Bangka Regency are Consumed by Consumers

Coastal communities in South Bangka Regency have a variety of processed products from fish that are in demand by consumers, including kemplang, ampiang, brittle, frozen and crunchy crab meat. These products have the potential to support tourism in South Bangka Regency.

2) Access from Belitung Island is close enough

He declared Belitung Island as a national tourist destination, opening tourist access to visit the South Bangka Regency. Access by sea from Belitung Island to this district can be reached by fast boat in less than an hour.

d) *Barriers / threats*

Factors that become obstacles / threats include:

1) Distance from the capital of the province of Babel is quite far

The distance from the capital of the Province of Babel, namely the City of Pangkalpinang to the South Bangka Regency is quite far, which is more than 100 Km with a travel time of approximately three hours. So many tourists are reluctant to visit this district.

2) Lack of support for tourism development policies

Tourism development policies have not become the main focus of South Bangka Regency.

3) Tourism objects offered by other districts / cities are better packed

The absence of good packaging for tourism in South Bangka Regency has made this district less competitive in terms of tourist visits compared to other districts / cities in the province of Babel.

A. *S-O Strategy*

1. *Develop a business in the fisheries and marine sector that has been carried out by local and migrant communities.*

Local communities and Igrant have a business that both do not harm one another. Local people have a livelihood as fishermen using the main fishing gear such as different nets with the Igrant fishermen with a fishing gear. Fishing areas also differ from one another.

The efforts made by the South Bangka Regency Government through the Pro Fisherman Program, by providing assistance to environmentally friendly nets in 2018 are expected to improve the economy of the community, while maintaining environmental sustainability.

2. *Develop fishing gear technology needed by local fishermen and migrant fishermen*

Fishermen in South Bangka Regency need technological assistance in an effort to increase fish

catches, including modification of fishing vessels and fishing equipment. The results of the study contained in the Master Plan for Fisheries Development in South Bangka Regency (2018 - 2043) in 2017, the production of small pelagic fish has not exceeded MSY. For this reason, efforts need to be made to increase production by modernizing fishing gear.

### *3. Facilitating the formation of a group of fishermen who are legal entities.*

The Government of the South Bangka Regency, through fisheries extension workers can help facilitate the formation of igra-body fishermen groups. This aims to facilitate coaching, make it easier to access capital from financial institutions, and access government assistance

### *4. Regulates the distribution of space for tourism and fisheries / marine development*

South Bangka Regency has the potential of capture fisheries resources and the potential for large marine tourism. The results of the study contained in the Master Plan for Fisheries Development in South Bangka Regency (2018 - 2043) in 2017, fishing areas of all types of fishing gear are evenly distributed throughout the districts in South Bangka Regency. While tourism potentials include limestone beaches, belimbing stone beaches, nek Aji beaches, tanjung Kerasak beach, beach and Batu Perahu beaches, or diving spots on the Batu Mandi site. On this site there are four wrecks with hundreds of years of age.

### *B. W-O Strategy:*

#### *1. Development of marine and cultural tourism in South Bangka Regency*

The development of marine tourism integrated with Belitung Island and regencies / cities located close to South Bangka Regency can increase tourist visits to this district. In addition to marine tourism potential, South Bangka Regency has culinary tours including tabok cakes, fish noodles, rusip and ground spices. Fort Toboali since 1825, has also been the main attraction of this district.

#### *2. Organizing events to support tourism regularly*

Events held by the South Bangka Regency Government in order to support tourism in this district include the Maritime Festival and South Bangka City on Fire. This annual event has been going on since 2016, and is one of 24 leading tourism events in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. Various festivals ranging from culinary and regional culture are displayed in this annual grand performance. So that it is expected to increase tourist interest.

#### *3. Maximizing the role of fisheries extension workers*

Extension agents have an important role in providing guidance and guidance to fisheries entrepreneurs. Extension agents can help the community to develop its

business, through the transfer of knowledge and technology, both in the field of fishing, processing of fishery products and marketing of fishery products.

#### *4. Improve tourism promotion*

Promotion is a marketing effort to provide information or convince potential consumers about the use of a product or service to encourage consumers. The purpose of tourism promotion is to spread knowledge about tourism products. Travel promotions that can be made such as exhibitions, tourist events and tourism websites.

### *C. S-T Strategy:*

#### *1. Preparing a special fleet / tourism package that is integrated with other cities / districts.*

In addition to fishing business, shipping migrants and processing of existing fishery products, in the future South Bangka Regency can develop tourism businesses. Therefore, facilities and infrastructure to support it must be prepared, including fleets or providing integrated tour packages with other districts / cities.

#### *2. Involve customary leaders / community leaders with different ethnicities in the development of tourism and fisheries / marine development policies.*

The involvement of adat leaders or community leaders is important, because of the heterogeneity of coastal communities consisting of various tribes as a result of the existence of migrant fishermen. Government policies that will be prepared should consider their opinions, to maintain harmony between local communities and

## IV. CONCLUSION

1. The socio-cultural characteristics of local and migrant communities domiciled in coastal villages in South Bangka Regency consist of: 1) Composition of local and Migrant communities, namely 80%: 20%; 2) The forms of social interaction of the community tend to be associative (internal groups) and tend to lead to dissociation (external groups) that are still based on ethnicity; 3) The level of education of coastal communities falls into the category of middle to lower level (elementary, junior high school, high school) and there are some going up to college; 4) Social organizations of coastal communities include fishermen groups, PKK, Karang Taruna, Tourism Awareness Groups; 5) The social status of coastal communities consists of social stratification which refers to the status of clans in ethnicity especially in Bugis ethnic communities, and economic size (social class of fishermen) which are divided into three social classes, namely fishermen, independent fishermen, and capital fishermen; 6) Economic characteristics of coastal communities, namely the main livelihood of the majority of the community consisting of fishermen and farmers / planters, with a ratio of 60%: 40%, and side or additional livelihood by opening a business in the trade sector) trading / open a stall / homestay / ojek sea / etc .; and 7) the cultural characteristics of the community, namely the ethnic composition of the ethnic

coastal communities of Bangka (local communities) and Bugis (igrant communities) vary between regions, but range from 80: 20%, and the forms of traditions or customs include performing on religious religious holidays like Maulid, Isra Miraj and ruwahan.

3. Recommendations on alternative government policy strategies in an effort to regulate the use of coastal and marine resources in South Bangka Regency, namely: 1) SO Strategy: Developing fisheries and marine businesses that have been pursued by local and migrant communities, developing fishing gear technology needed by local fishermen and migrant fishermen, facilitating the formation of legal fishermen groups and arranging the distribution of space for the development of tourism and fisheries / marine igran; 2) W-O Strategy: Development of marine and cultural tourism in the South Bangka Regency, organizing events to support tourism on a regular basis, maximizing the role of fisheries extension workers and improving tourism promotion; 3) S-T Strategy: Preparing special tourism fleets / packages that are integrated with other cities / districts and involving different tribal stakeholders / community leaders in the development of tourism and fisheries / marine development policies; and 4) W-T Strategy: Explore tourism potential as regional icons and policies that support the development of regional tourism

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to South Bangka Government for funding this research, and Bangka Belitung University for international conference (ICOMA) fee.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Bidayani, Economic of Coastal Area Resource Polluted, Malang, UB Press, 2015.
- [2] Soekanto, Sociology of an Introduction, Jakarta, Rajawali Press, 2010.
- [3] Koentjaraningrat, Introduction to Anthropology, Jakarta, Aksara Baru Press, 1986.
- [4] Dahuri, Regional research methods, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar Press, 2010.
- [5] Prianto, Actual Phenomena in Urban Area, Jakarta, Rajawali Press, 2005.
- [6] Greenberg, Conflict in The Middle Voice, John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2005.
- [7] Robbins, Organization Behavior, Jakarta, Prenhallindo, 2001.
- [8] Gibson, Participation Shifts: Order and Differentiation in Group Conversation, Harvard University, 2003.
- [9] Forsyth, The Function of a Group, Pacific Group, 1999.
- [10] Festinger, Schater, and Back, The exertion of influence through social communication, Newyork. Harper and Brothers, 1950.
- [11] Mukhtar, Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods, Jakarta, GP Press Group, 2013.
- [12] Silalahi, Social Research Methods, Jakarta, Refika Aditama, 2010
- [13] Mulyadi, Cost Accounting, Yogyakarta, Rineka Cipta, 2005.