

Empowerment of Fishermen Communities in Fish Processing Businesses in Pesisir Selatan District (Study: In Nagari Pasia Pelangai Ranah Pesisir District)

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Abstract

Pesisir Selatan is an area located on the coast that has an abundance of marine products. Most of the residents' livelihoods in the coastal areas are fishermen. The catches of fishermen or fish cultivation are processed and utilized by the fishing community into various kinds of processed fish that can increase income and support the family economy. However, in its implementation, there are still various obstacles in the fish processing business, so it needs attention and cooperation from the government and stakeholders. The focus of this research is on the empowerment of the fishing community by stakeholders in the fish processing business and to determine the factors that hinder the strategy of empowering the fishing community by stakeholders in the fish processing business. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that aims to reveal the events, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis used is data presentation, data reduction, and concluding. Based on the results of this study are the stages of empowering fishing communities in fish processing business by stakeholders and inhibiting factors in the strategy of empowering fishing communities in fish processing businesses.

Keywords: *community empowerment, stakeholders, fish processing business*

Introduction

The fishing community is part of a group of people who live in coastal areas and in general the fishing community is a disadvantaged group of people who are at the lowest level, both economically, socially, and culturally. Because the income of fishing communities is still dependent on natural conditions, it is difficult for them to change their lives for the better. As traditional fishermen, they are not only dealing with income uncertainties and the pressure of a long fish famine, but they are also faced with financial management and marketing of their products (Raimand et al., 2011).

Fishing communities are very vulnerable to poverty, one of the factors causing these fishermen to be classified as poor is the low level of their income. Other factors that can affect the lives of fishing communities today in addition to the inability to utilize fish resources are the limited quality of fishermen resources, the limited ability of venture capital and fishing technology (Endri yunita, 2018). Then there are other problems faced by fishing communities are lack of legal awareness (marriage, child protection, divorce) and awareness of the importance of doing business and entrepreneurship, lack of government attention in a sustainable way to foster entrepreneurial spirit, lack of public awareness, and mindset of people who are not aware of poverty, nutrition-prone and prone to crime, limited human resources who will be the instructor/educator for fishermen mothers/wives, also to the fathers and the family economy through entrepreneurship, lack of adequate fields and facilities to accommodate unemployment and lack of motivation and a helping hand from universities or NGOs for entrepreneurship and capital equipment assistance. (Derta Rahmando, 2016).

So complex is the problem of the fishing community, so is the fishing community from Pesisir Selatan Regency, both from capture fishermen, fish growers and fish processing. From the results of the authors'

initial observations in the fish processing group, they are often faced with problems of poverty, limited access to funding and financing. In this connection, the level of income of fishermen has a direct impact on the families of fishermen who depend their lives on the results of fisheries businesses. The business community of fishermen or fishermen's wives in general conduct fish processing business in a simple/traditional manner from catches or aquaculture to get the added value and then market it in traditional markets at relatively low prices to support the family's economy. However, this does not necessarily make the fishing community prosper, various constraints nearly the fish processing business, such as infrastructure inadequate government assistance, then fish processing facilities that do not meet operational standards and also low levels of education also affect towards the mastery of information technology which is increasingly sophisticated at this time. So that in fish processing and marketing is still managed traditionally. Therefore the need for cooperation and assistance from stakeholders in empowering fishing communities.

Pesisir Selatan Regency as an autonomous region in a coastal area dominated by fishing communities should regulate the interests of their households and manage various resources in their area, including in empowering fishermen. The mandate of empowerment for fishing communities has been written in Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (Undang-Undang No 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil, 2014). Pesisir Selatan Regency is a regency in West Sumatra. The southern coastal district is located along the coast with a coastline of 218 kilometers. Seeing the geographical conditions and potential, it illustrates that one of the components of the South Coastal community livelihood as fishermen who depend their lives on fisheries and marine products. Pesisir Selatan has 15 sub-districts, one of them is RanahPesisir District. RanahPesisir District has 10 villages, one of them is NagariPasiaPelangai which has 4 fish processing business groups.

Based on preliminary data the authors get various problems in the fish processing business revealed by Mrs. Martinis as Fish Processing into food in Nagari Pasia Pilangai Ranah Pesisir District on August 23, 2019, said that fish processing in Nagari Pasia Pelangai has been able to help the income of group members from fishing families. However, fish processing in Nagari Pasia Pilangai there are still some obstacles such as in terms of marketing that is still done house-to-house and for facilities and infrastructure facilities are still incomplete and the processing is still traditional. Then the education level of most members of the fish processing group is elementary with a percentage of 85% so the use of technology such as online marketing is very limited. And for business capital, only relying on savings from groups without capital assistance from the government or the banks.

Based on the results of an interview with Ms. Linda as Secretary of the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DKP) of South Pesisir on August 23, 2019, said that in terms of empowering the fishing community, especially in fish processing, we from DKP have formed a group whose members can be from fishermen's wives, then DKP provides training, guidance, and demonstrations on how to process fish in the form of meatballs, fish sticks and others. DKP also provides assistance to fish processing groups in the form of tools or facilities and infrastructure.

Obstacles in the empowerment of fishermen such as the provision of counseling regarding fish processing are constrained in the difficulty of gathering the community. Then the challenge also for DKP to invite the community in fish processing is more diverse due to lack of knowledge about diverse fish processing and lack of community motivation to develop skills. Furthermore, an interview with Ms. Melly Anatache, S. Pi as the counselor in the District of Ranah Pesisir on August 24, 2019, said that the obstacles in empowering the fishing community, especially in fish processing, were due to the low education factor of the fishing community so that it was difficult for the community to receive information and communication from extension agents. Then the limited capital in purchasing raw materials, facilities and infrastructure that is not yet complete and traditional processing methods. Then the marketing constraints are still limited.

The results of an interview with Erni from the South Coast Cooperative and UMKM Office on October 17 said that for our training the Cooperative and UMKM Office had conducted various training, such as Quality Control Cluster training, fish processing training, Quality good manufacturing training, and online marketing training but in its application, it is still not optimal, such as a processing site that is not following the standards and the trainees' lack of understanding of the material that has been given.

The results of an interview with WaliNagariPasiaPelangai namely Mr. Alwisman on October 17, 2019, said that for the implementation of activities or funds for the empowerment of fishing communities from Nagari there was none, usually for fishermen groups from the Marine and Fisheries Service. The Village Fund also does not have a budget for the fish processing business or fishermen, the village budget for the PKK will be held in November for sewing activities.

A similar sentiment was also conveyed by Mrs. Martinis as a fishermen community of fish processing businesses on October 17, 2019, saying that from the Nagari government through the PKK activities it held a household development activity that produces food preparations in 2018. The PKK development in entrepreneurship can help increase household income as well preserving the potential of the region, but for 2019 there have been no empowerment activities for the fishing community, especially in the fish processing business.

Based on the description of the problems faced in empowering the fishing community by stakeholders, the need for a cooperative relationship between stakeholders regarding the empowerment of the fishing community in the fish processing business and knowing the factors that hinder the strategy of empowering the fishing community by stakeholders in the fish processing business in Pesisir Selatan Regency.

Method

In this study using a qualitative method with descriptive type which describes the observations, actions, people and conversations obtained while in the field. The location of this research is located in Nagari Pasia Pelangai, Ranah Pesisir Subdistrict, Pesisir Selatan Regency because in Nagari there are 4 fish processing businesses and only 1 fish processing which becomes food so that it has high selling value. The technique used in this study is the Purposive Sampling technique, namely the selection of the data source of the interviewee with specific considerations and objectives. Informants in this study are the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in South Pesisir Regency and fisheries counselors, the Office of Cooperatives and UMKM, Wali Nagari Pasia Pelangai, the fish processing business group in Nagari Pasia Pelangai, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency.

The collection technique uses researchers' interview guide tools in the form of structured questions, interviews, and documentation. To test the validity of the data using source triangulation techniques and techniques because of the comparison and back-checking the degree of information obtained through different sources. Data analysis techniques through three stages, namely the stage of data reduction, data presentation and the stage of verifying conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Empowerment of Fishermen Communities by Stakeholders in Fish Processing Enterprises in Pesisir Selatan Regency

Community empowerment according to (Totok & Poerwoko Soebiato, 2019) is an effort to improve the dignity of the layers of society who are in a condition of being unable to escape poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, empowerment is enabling and independent of society.

According to (Wrihatnolo, 2007) in the book "Management of Empowerment An Introduction and Guide to Community Empowerment" explains the term empowerment. Both explain that empowerment is a process of "being" not an "instant" process. As a process, according to Wrihatnolo, the empowerment strategy goes through three stages, namely the awareness phase, the capacity building stage and the empowerment stage.

Based on the results of research conducted by the author, it shows that the empowerment of fishing communities by stakeholders in the fish processing business in Nagari Pasia Pelingai starts from the socialization stage, providing information about fish processing, providing training on fish processing, providing assistance to support the fish processing business to marketing the results processed fish. Talking about empowerment means talking about what stages are included in empowering fishing communities, including:

- a. Awareness stage. At this stage, the fishing communities that are about to be empowered are given "enlightenment" in the form of giving awareness that they have the right to own something. The basic principle is to make fishing communities understand that they need to be empowered and that the empowerment process starts with themselves. At this stage, the fishing communities that are the object are made to understand that empowerment comes from themselves. It has also endeavored that this fishing community is well informed. Through socialization (introduction), the actual and accurate information takes place in a scientific awareness process. This process can be accelerated and rationalized by the presence of assistance efforts from the government or other parties.

At this stage of awareness held following the objectives of improving life, improving business, improving income and increasing the knowledge of fishing communities on fish processing and as a form of empowerment from the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and from fish processing instructors to fisheries processing fishermen. The Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has conducted socialization to the fishing community related to fisheries processing, various types of processed fish that will increase the selling power and the importance of knowledge in fish processing. Stakeholders who play an important role at this stage of awareness are fish processing instructors because through field fish processing counselors always accompany fish processing groups from processing to processing of processed products, and holding meetings with fish processing groups. In the socialization activity, the instructor asks what are the obstacles and obstacles faced by the fishing community in the fish processing business.

- b. Stage of Capacity building. This stage is also called a capacity building or enabling. The capacity building process consists of three types, namely people, organizations and value systems. The purpose of this stage is to enable fishermen so that they have the skills to manage the opportunities provided. At this stage, this is done by providing training, workshops and similar activities aimed at increasing the life skills of the fishermen. In the Capacitation Phase, the Marine and Fisheries Service will establish a fish processing group, then train the fishing community for processing fish into food, such as meatballs, fish sticks, nuggets, and others, providing supporting facilities and infrastructure for fish processing businesses. This activity is an activity that is indeed needed by fishermen because based on information from informants who are fishery processing fishermen, they feel happy with the holding of activities like this. Likewise with the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs holding various kinds of training to improve community knowledge and skills in fish processing so that the processed fish becomes a satisfying product. Where the training conducted by the Cooperative Office starts from processing according to procedures, processing raw materials, cooking and packaging of processed fish, and training of quality control groups to online marketing training. With this variety of training, producing a processed fish product that is satisfying and has a high selling value can increase the income of the fishing community. Likewise, with the

government of Nagari Pasia Pelangai by empowering the fishermen community through PKK activities, it will conduct household development activities that produce food preparations in 2018. PKK development in entrepreneurship can help increase household income while preserving regional potential.

- c. Empowerment Phase, At this stage, fishermen are given training, power, power, authority, or opportunities that are adjusted to the capabilities possessed through active and ongoing participation which is taken by giving a greater role gradually according to their capacity and capability, accommodated aspirations and guided to conduct self-evaluation of the choices and results of the implementation of the choice. The provision of this training is following the quality of the skills that have been owned.

In the Empowerment Stage, the socialization and training activities carried out by the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Office, the Cooperative and UMKM Office, and the Nagari government provide changes for the fishing community and the fishing community to feel the benefits. These changes and benefits are that the public gets knowledge about how to fish processing and marketing fish, and also additional skills or skills, this is related to the way of processing fish into various types of food products, because before all not all of the fishing community know about how to process fish into various types of processed food products and how to market products widely and online.

Inhibiting factors of the strategy of empowering the fishing community by stakeholders in the fish processing business in Nagari Pasia Pelangai, Ranah Pesisir District, Pesisir Selatan Regency

The inhibiting factor is a factor that blocks an organization's activities both from within the organization and from outside the organization. Various factors influence the strategy of empowering fishing communities in fish processing businesses, including:

1) Capital

In empowering the fishing community in Nagari Pasia Pelangai one of the factors is the limited access to capital. There is no capital assistance from the government so for fish processing businesses the fishing communities only have capital from group funds or group compulsory savings. With limited capital, it has an impact on the productivity of processed products that are low according to the capital owned by the group. The need for cooperation between the government and stakeholders in providing loan assistance and understanding of capital for the fishing community.

2) Participation

Participation is often an obstacle in empowering fishing communities because of the presence of the community during training and counseling activities conducted by fish processing instructors. The people who come are very few so it is difficult to carry out empowerment activities. The presence and participation of the fishermen group is an obstacle for the instructor in providing knowledge about good fish processing. Then from the lack of socialization to carry out counseling so that the lack of information obtained by the fishing community to attend training and follow counseling. And the lack of communication between government and society

3) Human resources

The human resource factor is also an inhibiting factor in empowering fishing communities. The level of community education is low and creativity is lacking, so it lacks the insight to become an advanced and competitive entrepreneur and the implementation of the training knowledge that has been provided, as well as the lack of enthusiasm and motivation to move forward become obstacles in empowering fishing communities. Lack of guidance from the Nagari government in empowering fishing communities. Likewise, there is still a lack of assistance in empowering the fishing community from stakeholders in every fish processing business.

4) Technology

The fishing community in Nagari Pasia Pelangai is generally still traditional. The government should try to change the paradigm of fishermen from traditional to modern. Their way of thinking, perception, and behavior must be changed. For this purpose, the government is expected to make training and various activities that can bring fishermen to the paradigm shift. Efforts made by the government should be carried out in a planned, massive, and systematic manner. Involving many parties (stakeholders). Local governments and stakeholders are expected to introduce or facilitate various activities related to technology in fish processing whose technology is simple so that it is easy to operate and requires no large capital. This effort is important to add value to each processed fish.

5) Facilities and infrastructure

Limited facilities and infrastructure that are appropriate and following standard operating procedures are still obstacles in the fish processing business.

6) Marketing

The market can be a major obstacle for a business if it does not develop. Marketing of processed fisheries products in Nagari Pasia Pelangai which is still traditional, marketing from house to house and cannot yet use online access. Therefore, opening up access to modern marketing is a way to develop a fish processing business. Improving the system and developing marketing access is one of the important things that must be done to develop the empowerment of the fishing community by the local government.

7) Regulation

There are no specific regulations for the local government in empowering fishing communities so that every empowerment of fishing communities has not been implemented properly.

Conclusions

Based on the results of research conducted by the author in Nagari Pasia Pelangai Ranah Pesisir District, South Pesisir District, the authors conclude that:

1. Stages of empowerment by stakeholders start from the awareness stage, the capacity building stage and the empowerment stage. At the stage of empowerment of the fishing community, it starts through socialization (introduction). Stakeholders have conducted socialization to the fishing community related to fisheries processing, various types of processed fish that are useful to increase selling power and the importance of knowledge in fish processing. Then training, mentoring and coaching are conducted. This training and training starts by processing raw materials, processing fish into food, packaging, and marketing processed fish products. Provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure for fish processing businesses. With this variety of training, producing a processed fish product that is satisfying and has a high selling value can increase the income of the fishing community. This empowerment is done so that the fishing community can increase income and increase knowledge about good fish processing. This empowerment was carried out by the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as well as fisheries counselors, the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs, and the Nagari government.
2. The inhibiting factors of the strategy of empowering the fishing community by stakeholders in the fish processing business are capital, the participation of human resources, technology, infrastructure, marketing and special regulations in empowering the fishing community.

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