

# The Bureaucracy of Funding Distribution and Fishers Poverty In Palu

Haslinda B. Anriani<sup>1\*</sup>, Hendra Hendra<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Economic and Business Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia*  
 Corresponding author. Email : [haslinda.tadulako@gmail.com](mailto:haslinda.tadulako@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

Bureaucracy is culture's characteristic. Therefore, bureaucracy is embedded in the core of culture and can be seen from the individuals and institutions behavior that carry out bureaucracy. This study examines the form of funding bureaucracy from the government to fishers. What is the funding mechanism, funding types, how funding is handed over and utilized. The bureaucratic research results are in the government and also fishers, what is meant is groups of fishers, if they are not in groups, funding will not be given. The funding is provided in accordance with the accountability mechanism, as well as when the funding is handed over. However, when it is used, some of these funding could not be utilized optimally.

**Keywords:** *Bureaucracy, Government, Fishers, Palu Bay*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fishers' poverty in Indonesia is a multidimensional problem, ranging from fishing tools, haul, processing and selling, redistribution, to politics and policy [1,2,3,4, 5]. The diversity and complexity of poverty alleviation are so chaotic that requires a comprehensive solution to solving it, and not a partial solution. The welfare of fishers are minimal whereas the spearhead of the maritime economy in Indonesia, synonymous to become poverty [6], although it is known that Indonesia has a long coastline and also the largest archipelago in the world, of course it has enormous potential for fishery resources.[7,8,9), as well as tourism resources [10,11,12,13] presumably can improve the welfare of the fishers to the level of the structure above them, both at the community and government levels [14,15,16] However, the magnitude of Indonesia's marine potential in the fisheries sector to tourism which is in relate to fishers' activities at the moment has not been fully utilized to improve the welfare of the fishers.

Solving fishers' poverty, it is necessary to know the source of the fishers' poverty, both external and internal, assuming the emergence of assumptions on dependence on nature, market orientation regarding social structure, value reproduction, productivity, investment, public policies and bureaucratic. In the theme of development that dominates the lives of fishers. [17,18] Several aspects that lead to the fishers poverty, First, there are many indicators in the conception of poverty [19,20,21] second, the perception of impoverished people about themselves about who they are, and what causes, (this is

related to poverty choices and condition), the processes that lead to impoverishment and the impoverished, as well as policy interventions and coping strategies [22,23,24] there is a mechanism for poverty conjunctors in fishers that is so dynamic to be discussed.

This paper takes one of the reasons why poverty in fishers is so dynamic that it is interesting to be written, one of which is from the side of government policy in this case the bureaucracy that sees, pattern, and tries to alleviate poverty through one way, namely funding. Ambiguous funding in seeking to improve the standard of living of fishers as one of the poorest community groups [25,26,27] . Anthropological studies regarding funding and bureaucracy have been widely written both to show failure, as well as success, or also as a new method [28,29,30,31,32,33,34] but there are still unique things related to these funding which will be discussed in this paper using a bureaucratic frame.

Talking about funding and bureaucracy, means regarding to organizational structure, funding, accountability, endorsement, ceremonies and photos and meals and publications. Those activities are a cycle that is always intertwined and has become a tradition every year which indicates that organizations at the level of funding providers and recipients of reproductive funding establish contacts and social contracts in creating a utopian order. This is very important, because the funding provided by a tax redistribution by the state to its people, so legitimacy is needed as a claim for the realization of a constitutional agreement.

The funding being studied in this paper is the funding provided by the government to fishers in Palu area. There

are 102 Joint Business Groups (KUB) of fishers who are recorded in the Capture Fisheries Sector, Agriculture and Food Security Authorities of Central Sulawesi Province. The aim of KUB formed that fishers can organize themselves while the state can regulate and discipline fishers. The Fisheries and Capture Development Program aims to provide fishing gear to groups of fishers. This program is expected to help the community to survive and not depend on other parties so as to stabilize the income level of the fishing community. However, the funding program will become a discourse that produces tension and harmony, which is examined in this paper. The argument that is built that funding does not necessarily have the desired impact, funding produces an affective relationship between the giver and the recipient of funding.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Palu, while the informants were five chiefs of fishers' groups and five heads of sub-districts from 5 sample areas. We also interviewed two representatives from the Fisheries Department of Palu and Central Sulawesi Province. The data obtained in the form of qualitative data. Data analysis using bureaucratic structure.

## 3. DISCUSSION

The life of fishers with low welfare levels is due to, among other things, prolonged bad weather, limited fishing equipment, fuel scarcity (BBM) and higher fishing costs compared to their catch. This has been a hereditary in the lives of fishers in Palu. Fishers prefer to rent out their boats and boats for fishing activities rather than catching fish. Conditions depending on the season which affect the level of fishers' welfare, fishers do not go to sea for several weeks due to rainy season. The low human resources and fishing gear used by fishers affect the way in which they catch fish, limitations in understanding technology, making the quality and quantity of catches are not improved. This conditions is the reason of the funding, fishers are helpless, level of welfare of fishers who are still poor, and the economy of fishers' families cannot run if there is no government intervention. Therefore, the government seeks to improve the welfare of fishers through various pro-fishers policies. Those point of view which has implications for poverty reduction policies for fishers is still top-down and partial. Fishers are still objects, not subjects.

The government through related department has distributed material funding in the form of boats, katinting engines (outboard engines) and converter kits as well as BBG tubes, fishing rods, boats, and cool boxes. Training is also the form of funding on processing and

preserving caught fish, as well as other soft skills training that has been provided by the relevant department. The discussion of this research refers to material funding. The funding provided by the department to fishers included in the category of public goods aimed to increase the efficiency of resource allocation with the obligation of the government bureaucracy to provide it, without appointing a third party to carry out the process of procuring the funding.

The funding that have been received so far have been fully utilized, especially wooden boats, fishing rods and temporary cool boxes for fiber boats, some of which appear to have started to break down, due to the post-earthquake, the changing landscape of Palu Bay caused fishers to have no place to moor their boats. Then caused the fishers to moor the fiber boat near their house where there were many rocks that caused the boat to be scratched or cracked because it crashed into the rock. The most unique thing in this research is a starter kit/converter and 3KG LPG cylinders funding. The number is limited, each group only gets one package. The rotation of the funding became a polemic, who used it first and who's next, who handed it over from the first user to the next, if it runs out, who will be in charge of filling and who's money? This polemic is also full of tension and estrangement. Meanwhile, the availability of gas cylinders that are empty and filled is constrained by distance and the availability of special gas cylinders for fishers, which is still confusing. Meanwhile, during use it, there were several cases of jammed problems when fishing, therefore fishers revealed that they brought gas cylinders and a converter kit and a 5 liters jirgen of gasoline to go to sea in case the converter kit jammed, but this makes it inefficient and maximal, and looks a bit tricky. The fishers then chose not to use a converter kit, the gas cylinder was used for cooking purposes in the kitchen, far from the original purpose of the funding

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Fishers struggles with poverty, therefore the government makes fishers as objects of development that must be obey to regulation and included in the disciplinary program that is seen in the funding provided. Fishers then accept the funding without questioning the usefulness of the funding. Therefore, both the bureaucracy is at the government level and the fishers themselves, since fishers also carry out bureaucracy according to the scheme both within their group and to the government. So there is a bureaucratic bureaucracy.

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