



Education of Coastal Communities Using the Participatory Rural Appraisal Method for Increasing Participation as Agroedu-Tourism in Gorontalo District

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Abstract. Education based Public in empowerment economy is effort accelerate index development human. In the learning process public coast needed a the right method that is method Participatory Rural Appraisal, a frequent approach used in PRA there is two that is system Top Down and Bottom Up Planning. Study this aim for knowing application method Participatory Rural Appraisal for enhancement participation as agroedutourism in Gorontalo Regency. Study this conducted in Gorontalo Regency in 2022. Through studies descriptive qualitative in form studies case. Study this produce application PRA method in group public coast like mapping potency village, search or identification village and arrangement calendar season. Besides that researcher arrange role extension worker as educator, disseminator information, facilitators, consultants, monitors, and evaluators.

Keywords: participatory rural appraisal · empowerment · community education

1 Introduction

Coastal communities are a group of people who are affected by the sea, either most or all of their lives. The main livelihoods in coastal areas are fishermen, although there are other livelihoods outside of fishermen, such as civil servants, shop owners, contractors, hair cutting services, and many businesses in other service sectors. A group of people or a community living in coastal areas, and the source of their economic life depends directly on the utilization of marine and coastal resources. They consist of owner fishermen, fishing workers, fish cultivators and other marine organisms, fish traders, fish processors, suppliers of fishery production facilities. In the non-fishery sector, coastal communities may consist of sellers of transportation services and others.

Characteristics of coastal communities are different from those of agrarian or farmer communities. In terms of income, farmers have predictable income because harvest patterns can be controlled so that the results of the food or livestock they have can be determined according to the income they want.

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Unlike the case with coastal communities whose livelihoods are dominated by fishermen. Fishermen struggle with the sea for income, although the income they want cannot be controlled because fishermen face high risks. This causes coastal communities such as fishermen to have a firm, hard, and open character. In addition, the characteristics of coastal communities can be seen from several aspects, including aspects of knowledge, belief (theological), and the position of social fishermen.

Viewed from the aspect of knowledge, coastal communities get knowledge from their ancestral heritage, for example, to see calendars and directions, they use constellations. Meanwhile, viewed from the aspect of belief, coastal communities still think that the sea has magical powers so they still often do sea parties or sea alms. However, today there are already some residents who do not believe in customs such as the sea party. They only perform the ritual only for formality. Likewise with the position of social fishermen, fishermen are generally low caste (Suyamto, 2008).

Method PRA learning emphasizes participation public coast in preparing Community Action Plan and extension workers Act as facilitator in development effort Public coast. Method strengthening capacity no conducted in the class but learning direct in the field and involve whole component group for follow solve problem.

Draft participation in development Public could understood as effort oppose lag so that when participate in society, everyone has role active, controlling his life themselves, and participate in activity development community, (Rayuddin et al., 2011). Idea learning system development Public especially Public coast by participatory will come true when practitioners in Thing this extension worker capable understand draft empowerment Public by participatory. Because of that, research aim for disclose results from observation researcher in the field about involvement Public coast and extension in develop group Public successful coast develop a society the coast Becomes activity study.

2 Research Method

PRA method is means for formulate and make development programs at the local level village. Besides mobilize source power man and nature, approach programmatically can also carried out by the organization local. Daniel (2002) argues that existence organization local increase income and productivity society. By common, three element PRA approach can carried out by extension workers, namely:

1. Learning Process, as means exchange new insights Among facilitator with society and vice versa.
2. Learning Media, PRA is a learning medium and usually carried out by the facilitator. Because of that, so that the community capable independent in apply knowledge new, facilitator need bequeath technology that.
3. Learning Outcomes, the learning process carried out Public will produce knowledge and skills. Result of learning will ensure that Public could implement and implement it in program plans that are period short nor period long (Fig. 1).

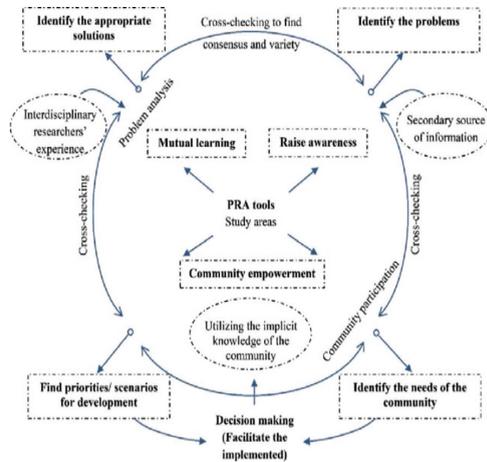


Fig. 1. Interaction cycle among the different participatory rural appraisal (PRA) components (inputs) used for problem analysis, determination of priorities for development and community empowerment (outcomes). (Source: Johani, 1996)

2.1 Methodology Study

Study this conducted through methodology study qualitative in form studies case, where researcher attempted explain cases that occur in the field that is how is the learning process society the coast that work. Study this conducted in Gorontalo Regency. Researcher To do study by detailed with use pattern descriptive qualitative with design studies case focused analysis learning in coastal community groups.

In study this participants involved i.e. tutor as Informant Key for obtain primary data and coastal communities as Informant addition for obtain secondary data. Amount group Public coast i.e. 35 groups Public later coast researcher determine sample use technique purposive sampling because a number of reason that is from so much existing group, Coastal Community Group Gorontalo 3 district is group Public capable coast change activity society the coast Becomes more varied and generate additional income like manage land society the coast Becomes agroedutourism.

Data collection techniques in research this use method observation, interview, and documentation. Observation conducted for get data online direct in the field with To do observation activities/activities carried out by extension workers Society coastal areas and coastal community groups. In addition to observation data, an interview process was carried out with extension and member group Public coast with submit related questions with a learning system group public coast. For complete the research data, carried out data collection for get documentation in the form of picture activity extension workers and groups public coast, as well as documents that support the learning system in groups Public coast.

Data obtained through data collection is then analyzed use analysis descriptive qualitative. Analysis this is method analysis used for get description big as well as researcher

must more formerly processing data or information collected During phase data collection. Goal is for simplify all data collected from results interview and present it in correct order, easy used for analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 System Learning Coastal Community Groups (Participatory Rural Appraisal)

The learning process provided to Public coast not formal learning. Learning process need method learning that facilitates the learning process. Schunk (2012), suggests that study that show change period long in behavior or ability for Act on base practice or experience another. There are many method for learning, methods used by extension workers society the coast in the group Public coast Gorontalo District 3 is with use the Participatory Rural Appraisal method.

Participation is element important in democratic governance and development (Gaventa, 2005). One method for the development agenda village is PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal). PRA includes ideas, approaches, methods anthropologists, especially draft flexible learning, the importance observation participant, importance approach (relationship), and expansion difference ethical and emic (view members and community). This is a application. Validity wisdom local (Chambers, 1994).

In PRA method, community village not target program recipient from top (top down), but development program targets designed with from bottom up through the process of planning, determining program priorities, budgeting, implementation, and utilization results managed development at the level of village. Because of the height level participation Public in the process of development village, the program could held by independent.

PRA method requires Public village active in map problem social and its causes, implement it in the roadmap and solution program problems, cooperation, autonomy, and support budget as well as implementation based independence society. PRA is also a good tool for identify needs community at the local (Mueller, 2010). The role of the extension worker in PRA is as facilitator, person who facilitates activity learning by the community.

Following is activities carried out extension worker moment apply PRA method to member group Public coast Gorontalo District 3:

1. Mapping Potency Village

Method Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) has destination for educate society, at least there is two benefit in mapping village : First, for internal parties (community/members group Public coast) will give perspective new for Public that alone. Mapping village needed for remind Public about existence potency village that can used for To do improvements in the future come. Second, profit for party outside is they could give description about something field problem certain. Problems found used for learning. Outsider could see existing shortcomings in a group so that could give input.

In the process of making map, some studies information conducted for ensure that the information we accept accurate and describe the real world. Overview informative there are three type : map source power village, map source power natural village and map special.

a. Source map power village

Mapping information objective cover source power village. Mapping this is more explanation general about potency village. Fill in the map show condition general like Medan wavy, slope, source power, and condition physique infrastructure. The map also includes distribution of residential areas and many factor other. Items listed on the map like clean water facilities, facilities general like building schools, markets, posyandu. Mostly population usually work as Public coast, especially Public coast vegetables and fruits, while non- community activities the coast move in the field trader wholesale and retail.

b. Source map power natural village

Information related source power natural village about the potential possessed is focused on the source power society coast. For example paddy production, community coasts, plantations, etc.

c. Custom Map

Custom map highlight more aspects_Specific from the source region power nature. For example, focus on allocation land society coast and allocation gardens and based on distribution population according to social status.

Mapping village with PRA method especially addressed for help Public in To do assessment and research. Type research here cover assessment condition village, study about community and resources power nature, as well study about cause and effect from problems that arise in the village. By no direct, mapping village can also Becomes practice for help Public in determine boundary, dig potency source power village and find source power village. Village map is source information for PRA method.

2. Search or identification Village

Transect refers to the method tracking city/location. Search village used for determine a number of Thing like type soil, topography and use land, as well as vegetation for necessity identification. Information appearance city/area. In technique mapping, observation often used for observe by direct environment and potential a certain area. Transect technique this could used Public coast for dig potency the area with consult with extension worker.

Search technique village consist from various type shapes, including transect source power village, source power nature, and transect special. Based on results Interview with extension worker society coast and members group Public coast, next activities carried out:

a. Transect Source Power

Activities carried out extension worker that is with browse settlement population To do exploration for observe and discuss observed situations and conditions. Things to do noticed moment look for or take notes society the coast citizens.

b. Transect Source Power Natural

Activity this conducted for observe potency source power nature, as well monitor potency problems that arise. Observe transect source power frequent nature cause problem like topography, usage land, and management source power.

c. Transect Special

For learn something conditions that are special, done monitoring special. For example, monitoring condition environment village, quality system management source water power, good for use irrigation nor use life everyday. This process can also used for search land that has many pests.

Rural studies that are participatory could conducted with activate community through various approach, one through discussion. Presented discussion to Public or PRA participants include: learning about maintenance source power society coast, describe potency source power nature that can managed by members group Public coast, open view about condition environment and instill hope on members group Public coast.

3. Compilation Calendar Season

Indonesia is a tropical country with two season, that is season drought and season rain. Season this influence timetable plant Public coast. Change season recently this influence results harvest. News worst from change season is fail harvest. Dynamics this influence calendar seasonal those who work as Public coast.

In making calendar season, people coast review calendar seasonal with do Participatory Rural Appraisal. Calendar seasonal covers situations, conditions, and actions in society. Seasons on the calendar usually set in one year. There are many aspect different for make calendar seasonal, start from climate, water availability, cost society coast, problem pests, habits and methods care.

Ability arrange calendar seasonal give description to Public coast for arrange distribution work. Seasonal map will help Public coast plan.

3.2 Empowerment Approach

In essence, the empowerment program is carried out through three approaches, namely (1) Institutional Approach. This approach is to strengthen the bargaining position of the community because they must be gathered in a solid institution so that all their aspirations and demands can be channeled properly. This institution can also be a liaison (intermediate) between the government and the private sector. In addition, this institution can also be a forum to ensure the circulation of productive funds among other groups. (2). Accompaniment. The presence of a companion is felt to be very necessary in every empowerment program. People have not been able to walk on their own, perhaps because of ignorance, low levels of mastery of knowledge, or perhaps their strong level of dependence because they have not recovered their confidence in the past. The role of the companion is vital and necessary to assist the community in carrying out their business

activities. (3). Revolving Productive Business Fund. In the program, funds are provided to develop productive businesses that are the choice of the community itself. After the group using the funds is successful, they must set aside the profits to be distributed to other community groups who need it.

4 Conclusion

Introduction PRA method to Public specifically group Public coast will give impact enhancement participation member group Public coast in a institution and development village by general. Enhancement interest participation Public will realize empowerment society. Because of that, approach Participatory Rural Appraisal offer approach making policy with involve Public by direct as subject in identify problem, dig potential and propose solution implementation. PRA approach strengthens capacity Public for could by independent complete problems faced society.

Implementation of an organized and structured PRA learning system with close cooperation with various element Public expected could give consistent and sustainable program results. Society must could accessed by party government and private so that they could dig potency them and develop source power for build strong relationship with holder interest through mutual collaboration profitable.

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