

FISHERMAN EMPOWERMENT ANALYSIS IN SUB-DISTRICT BELANG SOUTHEAST MINAHASA DISTRICT - NORTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

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Abstract- The purpose of this research, to determine how the implementation of fishermen empowerment, and to identify factors that hinder the implementation of empowerment of fishermen in Belang sub-district. This research uses qualitative approach and descriptive method, the informant is determined by purposive as many as forty five fishermen from three villages, but only forty four informants / respondents collected. Data and information are collected using interview, observation, and documentation techniques, as well as questionnaire instruments. Out of forty-four people, 10 in-depth interviews, including the Sub-district head Belang. Data were analyzed descriptively through data reduction stages, data presentation, and conclusions. The results showed that the factors that hampered the implementation of coastal community empowerment in Belang sub-district, including obstacles for the development of fishermen business, consisted of low levels of formal education, inadequate skills in managing businesses, less time-honoring culture, still low, the fishing area is relatively far from the beach, and bad weather in certain months. Furthermore, the implementation of the empowerment of fishermen, should be prioritized the work, as fishermen can arrange, and determine the timelines of the implementation of empowerment programs, especially training activities, in accordance with the leisure time of the fishermen, and the government needs to redesign the coastal community empowerment program with other partners, the coastal villages, and the representation of the fishing communities themselves, so that it can give birth to a beneficial empowerment scheme, of course, can overcome the problems of coastal communities, especially small-scale fishermen. Furthermore, the implementation of the empowerment of fishermen should consider the characteristics of the work as the fishermen can arrange, and set the time schedule of the empowerment program, especially the training activities in accordance with the leisure time of the fishermen, and the government needs to redesign the community empowerment program by involving other stakeholders, including the coastal village government, and the representatives of the fishing communities themselves, so that it can give birth to a favorable empowerment scheme which means able to overcome the problems faced by coastal communities, especially small-scale fishermen.

Keywords: Implementation, Inhibiting Fishermen Empowerment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Community communities in the traditional sector, which need to be empowered are coastal communities, especially fisherman communities. This is important because so far development orientation tends to be based on physical development, and more growth is directed to increase the production capacity of natural resources on land. The development is less attention to the utilization of marine resources, and the empowerment of coastal communities, whose lives depend on the processing of marine resources. Process of coastal community empowerment should be arranged in the form of harmonious and integrated approach with attention to value system and institutional developing in local society. As well as institutional development of coastal communities based on local resources that will increase community participation in decision making and supervision of marine resource management can guarantee the sustainability of increased income of the community and the preservation of marine resources and coastal areas. It has been realized that the current era of reform, demands for regional autonomy, needs to be done to increase empowerment and community participation, equity and justice, and attention to explore the potential of the region, the development of marine, or coastal areas need to get the attention of empowerment. It takes the government's economic politics in the form of an operational policy oriented to the economic development of fishing communities, and managed through a partnership pattern, and in accordance with the characteristics of the local area.

General description of the potential of marine and fishery resources supported by its strategic geographic position, namely Belang District as the location of this research, has not been supported by the ability of reliable human resources to manage the potential. Indications in that direction appear from several benchmarks based on pre-survey results, among others:

1. Coastal communities are generally fishermen still socially backward and economically.
2. The pattern of marine resource management by some fishing communities in the coastal areas is still traditional both the fishing gear used and the utilization of other supporting facilities.
3. The management of the sea by coastal communities is growing slowly towards intensification and diversification of businesses.

4. Not yet mature coastal community institutions in terms of regulating business aspects, human resource development, and other socio-economic aspects.

Referring to the real condition of coastal communities, especially in Belang Subdistrict, Southeast Minahasa Regency, the government has decreased various operational policies in the form of community empowerment programs, such as for coastal communities implemented policies in the form of economic empowerment program of coastal communities as part of the national program policy Social Safety Net and Poverty Alleviation, which is subsequently contained in the List of Regional Development Fund Allocations disbursed from Fiscal Year 2000 to 2003. Along with that, other empowerment policies are implemented, such as Kecamatan development programs which are then integrated into the national program of Rural independent community empowerment.

In 2007, the Indonesian government launched a national program of self-sustainable community empowerment which consisted of: national program of rural community self empowerment, national program of empowerment of urban self-reliant society, and national program of independent community empowerment of special area and underdeveloped village. The national program of independent community empowerment is a program to accelerate poverty alleviation in an integrated manner and sustainable. The national program of rural independent community empowerment as one of the national programs whose primary objective is the rural poor is to be established and prospered, then the national empowerment program of rural reliant independent communities is applied to areas considered to have poor communities, including coastal communities or traditional fishermen. However, as long as known coastal community empowerment programs as the implementation of fisheries sector policy, fishermen and marine has not given optimal results. Based on the problem, researchers are interested to conduct research with the title: Fisherman Empowerment Analysis In Sub-District Belang Southeast Minahasa District - North Sulawesi Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, ie a type of research that is intended for careful measurement of certain social phenomena (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1989). Where researchers develop concepts and collect facts, but do not conduct hypothesis testing.

A. Types and Data Sources

The data in this research sourced from the primary data and secondary. Primary data is obtained directly from the field (fishermen community, and other stakeholders) while secondary data is obtained from regional statistical data, at the district, sub district and village level. In accordance with the nature of qualitative research (Natulistik), which does not attach importance to the number of samples / informants, then more important is the content, relevance, sources that can really provide information, whether about people, events or things (Tuloli, 2002). In getting informant used purposive sampling. Certain circumstances, informants are also asked to appoint other people, which he believes can provide the necessary information researchers.

Informants after interviewed may appoint another informant candidate. The magnitude of the informant / respondent will develop following the snow ball sampling principle where the choice of informant will end after being treated by non-references of new variation. This stage of information given has not changed, although the informant / respondent plus how much the researcher's ability. Informants will be contacted again in the framework of data validity, among others in order to find the credibility of the data.

As for the informants in this research, namely: elements of local government, including: relevant agencies, sub-district, and the competent authorities. Furthermore, it was developed to the village heads and administrators of the Village Community Empowerment Institute, Village Empowerment Board, coastal communities and fishermen. The sample villages were determined purposively, as many as three out of eight villages in Belang sub-district, namely: Buku Village, Belang Village, and Village of East Molompar. The three villages are based on pre-survey results possessing the potential of small-scale catching fishermen or often referred to as traditional fishermen.

B.Data collection technique

Data collection is done through structured interview and unstructured, observation and documentation study. The first stage, the use of interviews and observation is expansionistic, to find as many domains as possible. The second stage (focused exploration), the use of interviews and observation is more focused on several domains, among others:

- a. Policies for coastal community empowerment, especially small-scale fishermen.
- b. Factors inhibiting the implementation of the policy of empowering coastal communities, especially small-scale fishermen.

The main instruments in this study were self-research and completed with interview guides, recording devices (if required), photo cameras and information sheets, as well as structured questionnaires, and open to data / information collection in the second stage, and so on.

C.Data analysis technique

This research uses qualitative descriptive method, although the data used is quantitative, the analysis used is to interpret the data, facts and information gathered, through intellectual understanding built on the basis of empirical experience (Surachmad, 1987) based on steps as follows:

1. Data collection; conducted through interviews, literature study, documentation and observation.

2. Assessment of data; carried out by observing the principles of validity, objectivity, reliability by way of categorizing data with the relevant record system and criticizing the data that has been collected by triangulation techniques, that is by doing a search through various other sources so that obtained complete information and not biased.
3. Analysis and Interpretation of data; done by analyzing data with intellectual understanding built on empirical experience of data, facts, and information that has been collected, then simplified in the form of tables (table analysis) and graphs.
4. Inference data to the results of analysis and interpretation of data.

III. DISCUSSION

Three villages, each Belang village, Book village and Molompar village, were chosen as the location of this study with the consideration that the three villages have the characteristics of fishing village, because in addition to its location on the coast, it also has a long enough beach, and the livelihood / main job (main) most of the population in the three villages are fishermen. Clearly can be presented in succession as follows:

Table 1. The Size of Village and Long Beach Village Location Research

Number.	Village Name	Size of Village	Long Beach
1	Belang	578 Hectares	1,5 Kilometers
2	Buku	900 Hectares	1,5 Kilometers
3	Molompar	1,350 Hectares	3,0 Kilometers

Source: Processed Data

Molompar village is much wider than the village of Books, and Belang Village, while the two villages (Belang and Buku) have relatively the same length of beach, which is 1.5 Kilometers each, while Molompar village has twice the length of the village of the Buku Village, Belang village, which is 3 Kilometers. The data in Table 2 explains that Belang village and the village of Buku are located in Belang sub-district government center. Meanwhile, Molompar Village is relatively far from the district government center, with distance of about 5 Kilometers and long journey about 15 minutes.

Table 2. Distance Village Research Location with Government Center

Number	Village with Government Center	Distance / Time Taken	Village Name		
			Belang	Buku	Molompar
1	Sub-district	(Kilometer)	0	0	5
		(Minute)	0	0	15
2	District	(Kilometer)	15	15	14
		(Minute)	30	30	25
3	Province	(Kilometer)	100	100	85
		(Minute)	150	150	120

Source: Processed Data

The distance between the three research villages with the South Minahasa Regency government center is between 13 and 15 Kilometers, with a length of about 25 to 30 minutes. Meanwhile, the distance to the central government of the Province \pm 85 - 100 Kilometers with a long journey between 120 - 150 minutes, by road. The condition of road infrastructure in the three villages of research location can be listened through Table 3.

Table 3. Condition of Road Infrastructure in Village Research Location

Number.	Village Name	TPI	Status of the Road			
			Village	Sub-district	District	
1	Belang	(Meter)	0	1750	150	250
		(Condition)	--	Good	Good	Good
2	Buku	(Meter)	1000	4000	500	2500
		(Condition)	Good	Good	Good	Good
3	Molompar	(Meter)	3500	1200	5000	13000
		(Condition)	Good	Not Good	Good	Good

Source: Processed Data

Generally, District and District road infrastructures are categorized as "good". Meanwhile, the village roads in Molompar village are categorized as "not good", while the other two villages are categorized as "good".

1. Population and Type of Occupation

The population in the three research villages in 2009 was 2,859, consisting of 1,396 people of male and 1,463 female. Clearly can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Total of Population and Head of Family by Sex Specified per Village Location Research

Number.	Village Name	Total of Population		Total (Soul)	Total Head of Family	Total Soul per Head of Family
		Male	Female			
1	Belang	559	540	1099	309	3.56
2	Buku	468	535	1003	427	2.35
3	Molompar	369	388	757	187	4.05
Total / Rata-rata		1396	1463	2859	923	3.10

Source: Processed Data

Data in Table 4, also informed that the average total of souls per Head of Family in the three research villages is 3.10. This means that the total of family members in one household in the three research villages has reflected the norms of a happy, prosperous small family, according to the concept put forward by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board. When viewed from each village, it turns out that Molompar village has an average family member in one household, including the big enough category which is 4.05 people per Head of Family while the village Buku is only 2.35 people per Head of Family.

Table 5. Total of Population, by Type of Work Detailed per Village Location Research

Number.	Jenis Pekerjaan		Village Name			Total
			Belang	Buku	Molompar	
1	Fishermen	(f)	330	170	280	780
		(%)	42.3	21.8	35.9	
2	Merchant	(f)	46	35	44	125
		(%)	36.8	28.0	35.2	
3	Farmer	(f)	437	621	42	1100
		(%)	39.7	56.5	3.8	
4	Others	(f)	286	125	9	420
		(%)	68.1	29.8	2.1	
Total			1099	951	375	2425

Source: Processed Data

Distribution of data in Table 5 shows that from 2,425 workers spread in three villages, the location of research, it turns out that the type of work occupied more, namely in the field of agriculture, ie as many as 1100 people, or 45.4% of the total workforce, following the field fisheries, or fisheries 32.2%, while the smallest is trade (5.2%), and other fields (17.3%), such as manual laborers, civil servants and farm workers, workshops, drivers and others. When viewed from the distribution of job types from three villages the location of the research it can be seen that the work as the largest farmers in the village Book, which is 56.5% of the total population who work as farmers while most fishermen in Belang village which amounted to 42.3 % of 780 people working as fishermen.

Table 6. Total of Population by Type of Work Detailed per Village Location Research

Number.	Formal Education Level		Village Name			Total
			Belang	Buku	Molompar	
1	Not Finished, Elementary School	(f)	59	115	0	174
		(%)	33.9	66.1	0.0	
2	Elementary School	(f)	167	287	93	547

3	Junior High School	(%)	30.5	52.5	17.0	33,3	
		(f)	64	311	69		444
4	Senior High School	(%)	14.4	70.0	15.5	27,0	
		(f)	79	289	47		415
5	Academy	(%)	19.0	69.6	11.3	25,3	
		(f)	4	11	17		32
6	Bachelor's degree	(%)	12.5	34.4	53.1	1,95	
		(f)	0	28	3		31
		(%)	0.0	90.3	9.7	1,9	
	Total	(f)	373	1041	229		1643
		(%)	22.7	63.4	13.9	100,0	

Source: Processed Data

The total of population seen from the level of formal education, as part of the quality of human resources, the proportion is quite large is the elementary school graduate of 33.3%, and some do not complete primary school 10.6, while college graduates (academy and bachelor's degree) is only 3.85%, of the total population who have attended formal education. The highest proportion of elementary school graduates are in the village of Buku (52.5%) following Belang village (30.5%), while Molompar village is only 17%. The largest graduate of bachelor's degree is also found in the buku village, which is 90.3% of the 31 graduates of bachelor's degree. The distribution of the data indicates that the average of formal education level that has been rescued by the population in the three research villages is elementary school, junior high school and senior high school graduates, so it can be concluded that the quality of human resources viewed from the aspect of formal education can be categorized as still relatively low.

2. Social Situation and Family Economics of Fishermen

The socio-economic condition of fishermen families in the three research villages is seen from the aspect of the development of family welfare, qualifications of fisherman's households, and non-fishermen, as well as housing conditions of fishermen families.

Table 7. Fishermen Family Welfare Levels Detailed per Village Research Location

Number.	Level of Family Welfare		Village Name			Total
			Belang	Buku	Molompar	
1	Pre-Prosperous	(f)	0	46	0	46
		(%)	0.0	100.0	0.0	13,1
2	Prosperous -1	(f)	3	23	23	49
		(%)	6.1	46.9	46.9	14,0
3	Prosperous -2	(f)	56	8	44	108
		(%)	51.9	7.4	40.7	30,9
4	Prosperous -3	(f)	71	0	66	137
		(%)	51.8	0.0	48.2	39,1
5	Prosperous -3 Plus	(f)	3	0	7	10
		(%)	30.0	0.0	70.0	2,9
	Total	(f)	133	77	140	350
		(%)	38.0	22.0	40.0	100,0

Source: Processed Data

Distribution of data in Table 7, it can be explained that: from 350 heads of households or fisherman households in the three research villages, the largest proportion is Prosperous-3 (39.1%), P-2 , 9% and the smallest proportion is the prosperous family of three plus (P-3plus), which is equal to 2.9%, while the prosperous family is 13.1%. 137, three prosperous families (P-3), the largest proportion (51.8%) is in Belang village and the remaining 48.2% is in Molompar village, while in the village there is no P-3. Meanwhile, the pre-prosperous family of 46 Household Fishermen are only found in the village of Buku.

Table 8. Fisheries Household Qualification and Non-Fisheries Detailed per Village Research

Household Classification			Village Name			Total
			Belang	Buku	Molompar	
Total Household			309	427	187	923
Household Fisheries :			133	77	140	350
1	Household Fisherman	(f)	130	70	140	340
		(%)	38.2	20.6	41.2	
2	Household Cultivation	(f)	3	7	0	10
		(%)	30.0	70.0	0.0	
Non-Fisheries Household :			176	350	47	573
1	Farm Household	(f)	124	299	21	444
		(%)	27.9	67.3	4.7	
2	Merchant Household	(f)	39	48	22	109
		(%)	35.8	44.0	20.2	
3	Processing Business Household	(f)	13	3	4	20
		(%)	65.0	15.0	20.0	

Source: Processed Data

The distribution of data in Table 8 provides an overview of the 923 household heads in the three villages of the study sites consisting of Household Fishermen as many as 350 households, and Non-Nelayanan Household as many as 573 households. Of the 350 heads of the Fishermen's family, there are about 97.1% of capture fishermen, and the rest are cultivated fishermen.

Table 9. Condition of Fishermen's Family Housing Detailed per Village Research Location

Number.	Building construction		Village Name			Total
			Belang	Buku	Molompar	
1	Permanent	(f)	105	227	37	369
		(%)	28.5	61.5	10.0	53.2
2	Semi Permanent	(f)	99	0	11	110
		(%)	90.0	0.0	10.0	15.9
3	Not Permanent	(f)	105	18	92	215
		(%)	48.8	8.4	42.8	31.0
Total			309	245	140	694

Source: Processed Data

The socio-economic condition of the fishermen's families in the three research villages, judging from the condition of the housing or the house where the family lived, it can be explained that from 694 houses, consisting of 369 units or about 53.2% permanent construction, 15.9% constructed semi-permanent and the rest (31%) construction is not permanent, ie board, bamboo and others.

The discussion was conducted with reference to the interview result, and supported by secondary data and questionnaire data. The discussion covers two main things, namely the implementation of community empowerment of fishermen, and the factors hindering the implementation of coastal community empowerment. Both of these will be discussed in sequence as follows:

1. Fishermen Empowerment Program

Fishermen have different characteristics from non-fishermen. Although fishermen communities often have economic activity or multiple livelihoods. However, the reality in the field, fishermen's families have economic capacity or socio-economic status is still relatively low, compared to other non-fishermen families. Based on this the government has been and is doing various efforts in the form of fishermen community empowerment programs, especially small-scale fishermen, in various coastal areas in Indonesia, including in the Belang sub-district, Southeast Minahasa district. This was confirmed by almost all informants interviewed, among them the Subdistrict Head. Camat Belang said that "the empowerment program, especially for the small fishermen community / traditional ever conducted several times by the government. Empowerment programs that have been implemented, in 2012 implemented economic empowerment program of fishermen community, small scale / traditional, that is buku village, Belang village, and Molompar village. The economic empowerment program of fishermen communities, aimed at the target group known as the

Community of Beneficiaries. In addition, individually the fishermen's families get working capital aid through a community-based business credit program specifically for fishermen.

The results of the above interviews explains that there are several types of coastal community empowerment programs, especially for small-scale fishermen, which have been and are being implemented in Belang subdistrict, particularly in some potential small-scale fishermen villages. Empowerment programs implemented should be based on the aspirations and needs of the fishing communities, and in accordance with the plans that have been decided or set before. This is important because if the allocation of empowerment programs that are not appropriate to the needs and the demands of the beneficiary community will be very wasteful. Determine / allocate empowerment programs in the village Buku, based on the aspirations, interests, and needs of fishermen communities in the village Buku. In our opinion, there is a suitability between the implementation of empowerment programs, with pre-defined plans.

The results of questionnaires distributed to 44 small scale fisherman respondents, scattered in three villages of empowerment program locations, it is known that from 44 respondents who asked for their opinion about the level of conformity between the implementation of empowerment program with the established plan and proposed to the government / as many as 14 people, or about 31.8% stated "very appropriate", 20 people or 45.5% stated "appropriate" between the implementation with the plan, and only 4 people or 9.1% who stated that the implementation of empowerment program in Buku villages are "less appropriate" with pre-defined plans. Based on the results of data analysis it is known that the level of harmonies between the implementation of the empowerment program with the previously proposed plan can be achieved by 80%. Referring to the results of the research above, it can be explained that the implementation of coastal community empowerment program in Belang subdistrict, especially for small-scale fishermen in three research location villages, Belang Village, Buku Village and Molompar village, in accordance with the program plan that has been prepared and submitted to the government. Thus, it can be concluded that between the implementation of fishermen community empowerment program with the plan has a high accuracy.

Each implementation of the empowerment program requires the timeliness of the implementation schedule so that the expected output and outcome can be achieved effectively. Implementation of coastal community empowerment programs, especially small-scale fishermen, where the characteristics of work as a fisherman is somewhat different from other types of work. Time to go fishermen to catch fish by the fishermen most of the night, while the day at the time they use to take a break. The timing of the implementation of the empowerment program, such as training activities should be adjusted to the characteristics of the work, especially the leisure time of the fishermen. This condition was emphasized by one of the informants with initials RM, whom the authors interviewed, among others, that "in our experience, that the implementation of empowerment programs in Belang village, as in some other villages in Belang subdistrict, is carried out according to the time schedule set. Implementation of each type of empowerment program, tailored to the characteristics of the type of fishermen job catch, so as not to disrupt the time of fishermen activities.

Looking at the results of the above interviews it can be concluded that "in determining, or establishing an allocation of empowerment programs in Belang village according to informants' observations based on the aspirations, and the needs of the fishing communities in the village. This is stated in the proposal for the submission of development which is compiled jointly between the village government, and Lembaga Berkdayaan Masyarakat Desa Belang. Therefore, there is a suitability between the implementation of empowerment programs, with pre-defined plans. By government and community empowerment institute of Belang village. Implementation of empowerment programs in Belang village always refers to a predetermined time schedule with certain adjustments based on mutual commitment between the village government and the facilitator and program implementer which is certainly adapted to the characteristics of the job as a fisherman.

The results of these interviews indicate that the empowerment program implementation is viewed from the time dimension or the momentum of the implementation is often adjusted to the fishermen's leisure time so as not to disrupt fishermen activities. However, the level of accuracy or suitability remains to be considered. This is reflected from the results of questionnaire data analysis of 44 fishermen respondents, where most (72.7%) stated that between the time of the program implementation with the schedule that has been set kategori "appropriate", there is even about 6.8% stating very appropriate between the time of implementation of the empowerment program, especially motivational training activities and management with a schedule that has been prepared. However, there are about 2.3% of 44 fishermen respondents saying "very unsuitable" between the time of the empowerment program implementation with the predefined time schedule.

Every program implementation of any name including community empowerment program fishermen requires budgets or funds to finance various resources including the labor, equipment and working capital needed by the program beneficiaries themselves. In this connection, interview results say that "the budget allocation of empowerment programs varies considerably. However, generally in accordance with the needs of fishermen communities, including us as members of the program target group.

The budgets of the empowerment programs allocated according to our observations have met the needs, or as proposed for budgeting. The determination of budget allocation is adjusted to the type of program and needs of the target group. There are several types of programs where the disbursement / realization of funds does not match those allocated to the target group's request, such as: People's Business Credit Fund "The budget of the empowerment program, allocated does not all meet the needs, or as proposed for budgeting by the village government, and at the request of the user / beneficiary of the program, the fishermen community itself.

The results of these interviews confirmed by the results of data analysis questionnaires distributed to 44 respondents fishermen scattered in three research villages. Based on the results of data analysis it is known that from 44 respondents of fishermen who asked their opinion about the level of accuracy, or the adequacy of budget for the implementation of coastal community

empowerment program, especially small-scale fishermen in Belang subdistrict, as many as 24 respondents 54.5% appropriate "between the allocation of empowerment groups with the needs of the fishing communities, especially the community beneficiaries of the program, and some 15.9% stated" very appropriate "between the empowerment budget allocation and the needs of the program beneficiaries group, and only about 4.5% states "less appropriate" between the allocation of empowerment budget to the needs of fishing communities as a beneficiary of the empowerment program. In general, the level of appropriateness between budget allocations with the needs of community empowerment program beneficiaries can be achieved by 76.4%. That is, most respondents think that the achievement level of budget allocation of coastal community empowerment program with their needs, both in empowerment process, such as motivation training and fisherman's business management as well as in the form of aid of capture equipment and working capital.

As for matters relating to the substance, or type of empowerment program, that there is accuracy of the substance of the empowerment program with the needs of the fishermen communities, such as motivation training programs and fishermen business management, provision of working capital aid and fishermen gear. The program is needed by small-scale fishing communities to develop their business. Similarly, the type or substance of the empowerment program implemented largely in accordance with the needs of fishing communities such as business management training programs provision of working capital aid fishing gear, and other assistance. This is not much different from the results of questionnaire data analysis where from 44 respondents fishermen who asked their opinion about the suitability between the substance or the type of community empowerment program is coastal with the needs of small-scale fishing communities, it turns out most, or about 52.3% "Appropriate", there is even about 31.8% saying "very appropriate" between the substance, or the type of empowerment program implemented with the needs of the fishing community itself. Meanwhile, only about 4.5% of 44 respondents stated "less appropriate" between the empowerment program's implementation implementation, with the needs of fishermen communities.

The reality of the results of the above research indicates that in general fishermen communities, as target groups of coastal community empowerment programs, recognize that the substance or types of programs implemented, such as motivation training and fishermen business management, capture equipment aid, and working capital are "appropriate" with their needs in developing a fishing business. The success of a policy or program including a coastal community empowerment program is largely determined by the dimension of the accuracy of the target group or the beneficiary community group of the program. In relation to this matter almost all informants stated that the implementation of policy or program of coastal community empowerment in Belang subdistrict in general. This statement was confirmed by some informants, who successfully interviewed, among them is informant MU, said that "recipients of empowerment programs implemented in the village Buku, in general is the family of fishermen, who are domiciled in the village Buku. The average fisherman involved in the empowerment program is small-scale fishermen or traditional fishermen.

Observing the results of these interviews it can be seen that basically the implementation of policies, especially coastal community empowerment programs, especially small-scale fishermen in Belang subdistrict, can be ascertained on target. This reality is supported by the results of questionnaires distributed of which 44 respondents asked for their opinion about the level of accuracy of the target group of coastal community empowerment program, especially small-scale fishermen, it turns out most of them are "right on target", that is 59.1% about 29.5 "very well targeted" and only 4.5% are less targeted. Overall, the achievement of the target of the implementation of coastal community empowerment program, especially the small-scale fishermen in Belang sub-district is 82.7%. This means that 82.7% of fishermen believe that the empowerment program implemented by the government in their village "targeted" or beneficiary target group is really a small-scale fishing family or a traditional fisherman.

In relation to that, Camat Belang said that the end result of the empowerment program implemented in Belang subdistrict can be benefited by the target group, especially the beneficiaries of the program, ie small scale fishing communities or traditional fishermen. This can be observed from the increasing income of the fishermen community as the beneficiary group of the program. Further emphasized by informants IC that the results of the implementation of empowerment programs is felt very useful for the development of the business fishermen, especially us as members of the community empowerment can improve the catch after getting assistance program empowerment. The results of the interviews were supported by the results of questionnaire data analysis distributed to 44 respondents distributed into three villages of program location. A total of 44 small-scale fishermen respondents asked their opinion about how far the benefits of empowerment activities, such as providing motivation training and management of fishery business, providing equipment aid and business capital assistance, most of them (65.9%) said that the activity empowerment provides substantial benefits for the development of their fishing business, especially the catching fishermen, even about 18.2% say it is very useful, and only about 2.3% say it is less useful for the development of their business. Nevertheless, overall achievement of beneficiary program implementation can be achieved by 80%. This reality shows that about 80% of respondents feel confident that the implementation of empowerment programs for fishermen provides significant benefits for the development of their business, particularly in the fishermen sector.

Indication of the justification of the results of this study, can be seen from the achievement of income / income from the sale of catches, and personal assets / family. The results of the questionnaires spread, it is known that the average monthly income from the catch of ± 1.7 million rupiah, and the average spawn per month of ± 659 thousand dollars. Thus, there is an investment or savings of ± 1 million rupiah. Usually invested in the purchase of more representative capture equipment, in order to optimize the catch, and the purchase of land or houses as a family asset. The result of data analysis is also known that the average of family asset in the form of dwelling house (proprietary and certified) and boat or motorcycle.

2. Factors inhibiting Fishermen Empowerment

Referring to the results of the interviews in the previous section it can be seen that the efforts of community empowerment of fishermen experiencing some inhibiting factors, among others: inadequate formal education and skills of the target group or community beneficiaries. Things that can hamper or as an obstacle in the implementation of coastal community empowerment, especially small-scale fishermen / traditional in the village Buku, among others: human resources factors, especially education and skills are relatively inadequate. In addition, there are several drawing factors for fishermen to go to sea, including: bad weather fishing area away from coastal waters so it requires a large resource, etc.

Things that often become obstacles, in the process of implementation of coastal community empowerment, especially small / traditional fishermen, mainly sourced from target group program such as: low level of formal education, lack of adequate skill in managing business. In addition, there are several obstacles for fishermen to develop business, including: business capital, catching equipment, weather factors, fishing areas far from the shoreline, and other supporting equipment. There are several things that can hinder the implementation of community empowerment program fishermen, among others: the value of culture that is less appreciate the time, low work ethos, the quality of education and skills are relatively low, the limited working capital and equipment. Other factors that hinder the implementation of coastal community empowerment are geographical and bad weather, low work ethos, skill, and low education.

Referring to the result of the interview, it can be concluded that there are some inhibiting factors, both in the implementation process of the empowerment program, and in the framework of developing small scale fishing businesses, among others: 1). The low level of formal education, where the average of formal education, which was successfully rescued by 44 fishermen ranged from: not finished primary school as many as 18 people or 40.9%, elementary school graduated as many as 10 people or 22.7%, who finished junior high school 6 people or about 13.6%, high school graduates as many as 7 people or 15.9% and graduate Diploma or college is only about 6.8%. 2). Inadequate skills in managing the service business; 3). Culture lacks respect for time; 4). Relatively low work ethos; 5). Fishing area away from the beach; and 6). The weather conditions are bad / turbulent in certain months for more or less 3 (three) in a year.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research, it can be drawn some conclusions, among others:

1. Implementation of community empowerment of fishermen in Belang sub-district, especially small-scale fishermen community consists of economic empowerment program for fishermen community, subdistrict development program, including women saving and lending sub-program for fishermen women oriented towards productive economy and community business credit small-scale fishermen to increase business capital. Almost all types of empowerment programs defined by aspirations, and the needs of fishermen communities. Implementation is in accordance with the pre-determined plan, the implementation schedule is adjusted to the characteristics of the fisherman's work the program budget in accordance with budgeted allocations, except the community business credit program is tailored to the criteria of the proposer, the determination of the program target group, based on the criteria jointly set, implementation of the program with village government program location, and the benefits of the program is felt quite large by the community of beneficiaries / fishermen in developing their business.
2. Factors that hinder the implementation of community empowerment of fishermen in Belang sub-district, including obstacles for the development of fishermen business, consist of low level of formal education, inadequate skills in managing business, less time-honoring culture, relatively low work ethic, fish relatively far from the beach, and bad weather in certain months.

Referring to the results of the findings in this research, it is deemed necessary to provide some advice, that is:

1. Optimizing the output and outcome of the empowerment implementation of the fishermen community the implementation of the program should consider the characteristics of the job as a fisherman, so that it can develop and set the time schedule of the empowerment program, especially the training activities in accordance with the leisure time of the fishermen.
2. Optimizing the catch of the fishermen, the government needs to redesign the fishermen community empowerment program, involving other stakeholders, including the coastal village government and the fishermen community representatives themselves, so that it can give birth to a favorable empowerment scheme, which means able to overcome the problems faced by coastal communities, especially small-scale fishermen.

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