

# Forms of Community Capital of the Community of Fishermen at the Program of Community Empowerment (P2MK) in Kendari City

Sukmawati Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Weka Widayati<sup>2</sup>, Muhidin<sup>1</sup>, and Dasmin Sidu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Geology and science, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia

Correspondent author: [sukmawatiabdullah@gmail.com](mailto:sukmawatiabdullah@gmail.com)

## Abstract

This study aimed to analyze: (1) the condition of community capital in the fishing community empowerment program in the community, (2) the level of empowerment of the empowerment of the fishing community in the community empowerment program. This research uses descriptive qualitative analysis method that is describing the systematic and accurate words about the facts, nature and relationships between the phenomena encountered. Theory from Milles and Huberman's is used by the researcher to develop the view, that qualitative analysis still uses words that are usually arranged in expanded text. The results of the study showed that (1) the form of community capital (community capital) of fishing communities in the Village Community Empowerment Program (P2MK), were: (a) Human capital (human capital) consists of the age where most of the fishing communities are at the productive age level at P2MK program (89.04%). The education level of the fishing community is dominated by people who have only graduated from elementary school where the P2MK recipient community is 46.58%. The number of dependents on the fishing community families is in the medium category in the P2MK fishermen community program (84.93%). Whereas P2MK's community training program was dominated by people who had never attended training with the number (71.23%); (b) Social capital (social capital) consisting of social networks of fishing communities is in the moderate category in the P2MK program community (73.97%). The level of trust among people is in the moderate category in the P2MK program community (68.49%). While the level of adherence to norms and reciprocity is in the medium category, in the P2MK program community; (c) Financial capital (financial capital) which consists of the amount of savings owned by the fishermen community in the P2MK program is in the low category (95.89%). The amount of debt owned by the P2MK fishing community is in the moderate category where (87.67%) the fishing community has a debt that ranges between Rp. 3,319,381 - Rp. 6,579,518. Whereas the ownership status of the assets of the fishing community both the fishing communities P2MK program is privately owned; (d) Physical capital which consists of the level of access to educational facilities of the fishermen community categorized as low in the P2MK community (84.93%). The level of access to fishermen community health facilities is at medium category, P2MK fishermen community (95.89%) said that. The level of access to the P2MK fishermen community market where

as many as (80.82%) the community said it was in the low category. The level of access to information and communication of the fishing community in the fishing communities that receive the P2MK program (78.08%) is in the medium category; and (e) natural capital consisting of catches of the fishermen community of the P2MK program, both in the eastern and western seasons, namely the types of small pelagic fish: houses, flying, song, while the number of catches of the fishing community P2MK program is located in the low category; (2) The level of empowerment of fishermen households is seen in: (a) economic empowerment which consists of fishermen community fishery income through the P2MK program in the east season is in the moderate category (Rp.2,830,112-17,502,852) whereas in the west season it is in low category (<Rp8,419,803). The non fishery income of the fishermen community in the P2MK program is in the low category (<Rp13,282,982). The food expenditure of the fishermen community in the P2MK program is in the medium category (Rp10,676,800-23,102,049). The non-food expenditure of the fishermen community in the P2MK program is in the moderate category (Rp158,136-21,038,328), while for the social expenditure of the fishing community the P2MK program is also in the moderate category (Rp1,273,695-1,513,565), and (2) the level of empowerment Fisherman households in social empowerment consist of the level of participation and the level of self-actualization as fishermen where in the fishing community the P2MK program is at the medium category level.

Keywords: community capital, fishermen empowerment community, Indonesia, P2MK.

## Introduction

Coastal communities who work as fishermen are still one of the fisheries entrepreneurs who have contributed greatly to the still high level of poverty in the coastal areas. From 8,090 coastal villages which are mostly inhabited by fishing communities, there are 16.42 million people living with a poverty index of 0.32. This means that approximately 32% of individuals in coastal areas are still unable to meet basic living needs (Smeru Foundation and BPS, 2002 in the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 2006). This condition is certainly ironic when compared to the many development efforts that have been carried out by the government (BBRSE, 2005). The number of fishermen in Indonesia is estimated at 2.17 million. There are more than 700,000 fishermen with non-household head status. Most of the fishermen live in 3,216 villages that are categorized as fishermen whose majority of residents work as fishermen. Southeast Sulawesi is one of the regions with a high level of poverty in Indonesia at around 14.56% (a total of 330.00 thousand people) in March 2011. The image of poverty in coastal communities is actually an irony, considering that Southeast Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has the sea area is around 77.55% of the total provincial area (114,879 km<sup>2</sup>) with a coastline of 1,740 km and the total area of sea management authority is 79,700 km<sup>2</sup> (BKPM, 2011). one province in Indonesia which has a sea area of about 77.55% of the total provincial area (114,879 km<sup>2</sup>) with a coastline of 1,740 km and an area of marine management authority covering an area of 79,700 km<sup>2</sup> (BKPM, 2011). Southeast Sulawesi Province which has a wide variety of marine resources with high economic potential, but in fact coastal communities consisting of fishermen, fish cultivators, processors and traders of marine products, as well as other

communities where socioeconomic life depends on marine resources is still part of the underdeveloped community (perceived poor) compared to other community groups.

The poverty that hit coastal communities was also experienced by fishing communities in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The people of Kendari City who live in the pesantiran and small islands, most of them earn a living as fishermen, find it difficult to get venture capital to increase and develop their activities so that the business results obtained are relatively less and the income value is also low. This condition illustrates that not a few of them live below the poverty line and even though there is an increase only reaches the underprivileged. This is in line with the results of Ilham's (2003) research, the poverty experienced by both full and side fishermen in Sambuli Kelurahan is caused by the factors of fishing production equipment (physical capital) and weather factors. The factors of fishing production equipment are factors which due to the lack of ownership of fishing production equipment, access to the market, lead to dependence of both full and side fishermen on fishermen / fishermen. Then the weather factor is a factor that makes the fishermen full and side fishermen less productive in the lean season, so this causes smaller income. Even though they are already in poverty. Ilham (2003) added that the low income of the family made fishermen only able to fulfill their food needs, it was very limited. Policy and implementation of development programs for people in coastal areas are still not optimal in breaking poverty chains and increasing their welfare (Kusnadi, 2009). This research aims to analyze: (1) the condition of community capital fishermen in the village community empowerment program, (2) the level of empowerment of the fishing community empowerment in the community empowerment program.

## Materials and Methods

This research was conducted in Abeli and Nambosub Districts, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia in March 2018 to June 2018. Kendari City Region as the capital of Southeast Sulawesi Province is geographically located in the South of the Equator Line between 3054'30 " - 403 '11 "South Latitude and stretching from West from West to East between 122023' - 122039 'East Longitude. The land area is mostly on the mainland of Sulawesi Island around Kendari Bay and there is one island, Bungkutoko Island. The research location was chosen purposively based on the consideration that most of the area is a coastal area and the people earn a living as fishermen classified as small fishermen. Besides that, access to enter the area is quite easy and there are still limited studies on the empowerment of fishing communities through strengthening community capital.

The research population was 116 households of fishermen in Kendari City, whose daily activities work and earn a living as fishermen. To ensure the representation of the population in each of these households, 63% of each source of income was taken as a sample in the study. The sampling technique in this study is done by a simple random sampling system, with determining criteria that truly represent the sample. The criteria in question are households that are sourced from the livelihoods of fishermen. The sample obtained in this study was 73 households. Multilevel sampling uses the following formula (Riduwan, 2007).

This research uses descriptive qualitative analysis method that is describing or describing with systematic and accurate words about the facts, nature and relationships between the phenomena encountered. Researchers in analyzing data guided by the views of

Milles and Huberman, (Widodo, 2009). That qualitative analysis still uses words that are usually arranged in expanded text

## Result and Discussion

### *Form of Community Capital (Community Capital) Fishermen Community*

Capital community (*Community Capital*) intended to be discussed into the study was the capital and the property belonged to the group of the fishermen comprised of: human capital, social capital, financial capital, physical capital, and natural capital.

#### *Human capital*

Human capital is the asset that belong to the human that enable them to make some activities. The following table is the description.

Tabel 1. The Classification of Human Capital atP2MK as the Empowering Activity for the Community of Fishermen Year 2018

No.	Capital classification of human capital	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Age	Not yet productive (<15)	0	0
		Productive (15 - 54 )	65	89,04
		Not productive (> 54)	8	10,96
2.	Level of formal education	Not educated	3	4,11
		Graduated from elementary school	34	46,58
		Graduated from secondary school	23	31,51
		Graduated from higher education	13	17,81
3.	Number of the family beared	Big (> 5)	4	5,48
		Medium (2 - 5)	62	84,93
		Small (<2)	7	9,59
4.	Training	Following a training (3)	12	16,44
		Rarely	9	12,33
		Never (1)	52	71,23

#### *Age*

The respondent is the age of the respondent from the beginning of birth until the time the study was conducted which is stated in years. The results of the study are based on the data in Table 1, showing that most of the age of the respondents are fishermen who have a productive age that is in the productive range (15-54). This shows that respondents in this fishing community have physical abilities and thinking abilities in carrying out their activities as fishermen. Productive age groups according to Rochaety et.al. (2005), are those who potentially have the readiness to generate income to support the lives of themselves, their families, and their communities. This shows that the fishing community in the research location still has high productivity so that there is still a great potential and still has the opportunity to develop its business to increase income due to the age of respondents who are greater in the productive category.

### ***Level of formal***

The relatively high level of education causes the dynamics to be more dynamic, especially in the decision making process related to the business. Based on the data in Table 1 shows that from an element of educational level the average respondent is a fisherman with a low level of education. The role of P2MK as an empowerment program, seen from education it is known that as many as 34 respondents or around 46.58% of 73 respondents are fishermen who have an education level only at the elementary school level. This shows that fishermen who only finish primary school are based on interviews with community members because the school facilities available are only primary schools, while for further education it requires a large fee and access to the area is quite large. The reason parents of fishermen did not send their children to college level was because parents thought that children had to continue their parents' work, and it was also because of the difficulty of finding work. The mindset that is still narrow makes the life of fishermen worse (Ono Surono, 2015).

### ***Number of family beared***

The large number of family members in one respondent's household is not always a capital for the family, but can be a burden on the family because not all family members are productive workers. This time effectiveness is useful for increasing the income of the respondents themselves (SiholSitongkir, 2007). Based on the data in Table 1 shows that from the element of human capital, seen from the aspect of the number of dependents of the respondents' community of fishermen community empowerment program PKMK on average the respondents are fishermen with family dependents in the medium category (2-5) people. As many as 62 respondents or around 84.93% of respondents from 73 respondents are fishermen who have a family dependency of 2-5 people for the P2MK program. This condition illustrates that the small dependency of the family is an important production factor in the process of capturing activities and is also a source of human resources that are thought of as respondents, especially in the lifetime of the product that can help in managing fishermen's business.

### ***Training***

Respondent training in the last three years in the form (training, and other extension activities). The results showed that the majority of the fishing communities in the study location, for the P2MK program as a form of community empowerment who had never participated in capacity building activities in the form of training and outreach activities related to fisheries innovation were 52 people (71.23%). Only 12 fishermen who enjoyed the results of the P2MK program, or around 16.44%, had participated in training and outreach activities related to fish farming in the karamba. Petoaha Village's position as a fisherman is mostly Bajo community, making it easier for the fishing community to get opportunities to get involved in various fishermen capacity building programs. One of the contributing factors is that fishermen do not follow training because they assume that fishing is a work passed down from their ancestors.

### ***Social capital***

Social capital (*social capital*) is a norm or value that has been understood together by the community that can strengthen positive social networks, in order to achieve a common



goal to create value. Social capital in this study was measured using four indicators, namely: social networks, the level of trust between people, the level of compliance with norms, and reciprocity can be seen in Table 2.

Tabel 2. The Classification of Social Capital Forms (*Social Capital*) at P2MK as the Program of Fishermen Community Empowerment, Year 2018.

No.	Classification	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Human network	High (> 27)	8	10,96
		Medium (13 - 27)	54	73,97
		Low (< 13)	11	15,07
2.	Trust	High (> 24)	15	20,55
		Medium (16 - 24)	50	68,49
		Low (< 16)	8	10,96
3.	Adherence to the norms	High (> 3)	0	0
		Medium (1 - 3)	73	100
		Low (< 1)	0	0
4.	Resiprocity	High (> 24)	0	0
		Medium (13 - 24)	73	100
		Low (< 13)	0	0

**Social network**

The results showed that the role of P2MK as one of the fishermen community empowerment programs was in the medium category that was 73.97 percent or 54 people. This means that the P2MK program generally provides benefits to fishing communities both in strengthening the social networks of fishing communities and in improving welfare. This means that the P2MK funding program contributes quite substantially and is beneficial for improving the social welfare of fishing communities, especially in strengthening fishermen's social networks. Based on the results of research in the field it is known that social networks are relationships that are created between many individuals in a group or between a group with other groups. Relationships that occur can be either formal or informal. Social relations are a picture of cooperation and coordination between citizens based on social ties. Social networks that are built are relationships between individuals, groups, and between members of the community.

**Trust**

The results of the study in Table 2, show that the role of P2MK as one of the empowerment programs for fishing communities is in the medium category that is equal to 68.49 percent or as many as 50 people. This means that the P2MK funding program generally provides benefits to the fishing community in increasing trust among members of the community group. Trust between members is important in personal and community development. Individuals who come from a trusted environment, is a supportive environment. The more people or individuals that can be trusted, the focus on goals becomes more focused.

### ***Adherence to the norms***

The results showed that the role of P2MK as a fishermen community empowerment program was in the medium category of 100 percent or as many as 73 people. Most fishing communities obey the prevailing norms. This means that in developing the fishermen community empowerment program it is still necessary to increase the compliance of the fishing community.

### ***Resiprocity***

Reciprocity referred to in this study is the behavior of fishermen sharing information, and helping each other solve the problems of other parties. The results of the study in Table 2, show that the role of P2MK as a form of empowerment of fishing communities is in the moderate category, meaning that in general there is a relationship reciprocity that occurs in fishing community groups. Interactions that occur in fishing communities involve reciprocal relationships between individuals, between individuals and groups and sometimes among groups. This happens because human beings are essentially social beings who have dependencies with others. The dependence is caused by the human needs, especially the fishermen community which is different from each other. Everyone will not be able to meet all their own needs without the help or interference from others. The form of social capital in reciprocity based on the role of P2MK as a fishermen community empowerment program as a whole respondents shows a symmetrical relationship, namely social relations, where each party places itself in the same position and role when the exchange process takes place.

### ***Financial Capital***

Financial capital (Financial Capital), is an asset associated with credit and cash supplies that can be accessed for production and consumption purposes. Financial capital in this study is measured using three indicators, namely the amount of savings, the amount of debt, and the ownership status of assets. Financial analysis in this study was measured using three indicators, namely: the amount of savings, the amount of debt, and the status of ownership of assets that can be seen in Table 3.

Tabel 3. *Financial Capital* at P2MK as the Program at the Community of Fishermen Empowerment year 2018.

No.	Classification	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Saving	High (>Rp.4.198.018)	3	4,11
		Medium (Rp.2.622.679-4.198.018)	0	0
		Low (<Rp. 2.622.676)	70	95,89
2.	Debt	High (>Rp6.579.518)	5	6,85
		Medium (Rp3.319.381-6.579.518)	64	87,67
		Low (<Rp3.319.381)	4	5,48
3.	Asset and property profile	Private belonging (score 3)	73	100
		Rent (score 2)	0	0
		Sharing budget (score 1)	0	0

### ***Savings***

The habit of saving money in the form of cash to a special financial institution (for example banking) is not a habit or culture for the fishing communities in the study area. The results showed that of the 73 respondents, the role of the P2MK program was only 3 respondents or around 4.11% who claimed to have a high category of savings (> Rp.4,198,018), and 70 respondents or around 95.89% had a low category of savings namely (<Rp.2,622,676). The average value of their savings balance is around Rp.863,014. This also includes those who save in informal financial institutions such as social gathering, and usually if they get a social gathering tendency to get goods compared to cash, for example pot social gathering, home furniture, clothes, sheets, and so on. There are also respondents who have savings that are usually owned by households is gold jewelery, the interview results of respondents claim to have gold jewelery as savings and also for prestige.

### ***Debts***

Debt institutions can guarantee consumption, production and marketing to run in a balanced way. Households use debt services for consumption and production, debt services also as a reservoir of production results (El Amady and Rawa 2015). Based on the data in Table 3, the role of P2MK, the average debt of fishermen households is Rp. 1,123,425. Some respondents said that the debt was used by households to meet their daily needs or finance their children's schooling.

### ***Assets status***

Based on Table 3, it is known that the fishermen community empowerment program that the role of the P2MK program, the types of fishing gear used are all privately owned. This can be seen from the type of fishing gear that is in the P2MK karamba program 8 people (11%), sero 1 person (1%), chart 3 people (4%), and nets 25 (34%). While for cooperative types of fishing gear are owned namely karamba 14 people (19%), sero 1 person (1%), bubu 1 person (1%), chart 3 people (4%), and nets 7 people (10%).



Bubu gear



Sero gear



Bubu and sero are types of fishing gear used in the activities of the fishing community as capture fishermen. The trap tool is passive so it needs a decoy or bait so that the fish that can be the target of the catch will enter the trap. The bubu operation method is carried out in the morning until the afternoon with the operation time reaching 9-10 hours by immersing the bubu with a depth of 13 m and then left until the afternoon. Due to soaking done for 9-10 hours the fishermen go straight back to fishing base. After that, a withdrawal (Hauling) which consists of slowly pulling the traps, then taking the catch of crab crab. Catch fishermen are currently confused by the high fuel prices and the more difficult or far to find fishing areas. The sero operation method is carried out in the morning and evening with the operating time reaching 3-5 hours. While motor engines are home, white fish, katamba, and grouper.

### **Physical Capital**

Physical capital is a facility or asset that is used as a tool and the main support for the implementation of a business process or activity in the context of achieving goals such as buildings, roads, tools, machinery, and so on. Physical capital in this study was measured using four indicators, namely: level of access to educational facilities, level of access to health facilities, level of access to markets, and level of access to information and communication, can be seen in Table 4.

Tabel 4. Qualification for Physical Capital at P2MK as the program for the activity of the group of fishermen year 2018.

No.	Classification of physical capital	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Acces to education level	High (> 309)	7	9,59
		Medium (122 – 309)	4	5,48
		Low (< 122)	62	84,93
2.	Acces to health facility	High (> 9)	3	4,11
		Medium (5 - 9)	70	95,89
		Low (< 5)	0	0
3.	Acces to market	High (> 86)	14	19,18
		Medium (73 – 86)	0	0
		Low (< 73)	59	80,82
4.	Acces to communication	High (> 4)	5	6,85
		Medium (2 - 4)	57	78,08
		Low (< 2)	11	15,07

### **Acces to education**

Government support for improving educational facilities and infrastructure is likely to increase if the community empowerment of a village increases (KesiWidjajanti, 2011). The level of access to educational facilities referred to in this study is the ability of respondents to obtain education as a means of supporting educational success. 4, shows that the role of

P2MK as a top-down empowerment program is included in the low category, because the role of P2MK as many as 62 respondents (84.93%) has a low category. This shows that the level of access to educational facilities has not been fully able to motivate the fishing community to utilize the school to be able to increase their knowledge and knowledge.

### ***Acces to health facility***

The distance of the respondent's residence from the Public Health Center (PUSKESMAS) available can be used as a proxy to see the state of their health. In this study, no fishermen were found who had a residence far from the Public Health Center. The rest is simple distance or medium category, and the role of P2MK is 95.89 percent (70 respondents) adjacent to the residence. This means that fishermen easily get access to health as well as low medical costs for them that have been provided by the government.

### ***Acces to market***

Therefore, opening market access is a technique for developing a business because if there is no market, the business is greatly hampered by its development. The level of access to the market referred to in this study is the ability of respondents to access markets to sell fishery products. The market has a very important role for community effort. According to Handri (2005), the market has three different meanings, namely: in the narrow sense, the market where the seller or producer meets buyers or consumers; In the sense of interaction of demand and supply, the market is used as a place for buying and selling transactions; and in general the market is people who want an item or service and have the ability to buy. Opening market access is a technique used to develop the business of coastal communities because if there is no market, then the business of coastal communities may experience obstacles (Ambo, 2011). This certainly indicates that not only capital and technology access need to be improved, but the openness and breadth of market access is also one of the very important indicators to be realized. The results showed that the empowerment program in the form of the role of P2MK was seen 59 respondents (80.82%) stated that the level of access to the market was low. Because these fishermen do not directly sell their catches to the market, but the boat people directly go to the fishermen on their ships by first contacting him by telephone saying their catches are skipjack, kite, etc., this happened to the fishing communities of Tondonggeu and Petoaha. This shows that in accessing markets and reaching buyers, fishing communities do not feel difficulties, because the community previously had customers.

### ***Acces to information and communication***

In the framework of implementing community empowerment towards the information society, empowerment efforts are efforts to build positive perceptions of the benefits of ICT and efforts to build positive perceptions of the ease of using ICTs (Simanjuntak, 2011). The level of access to information and communication referred to in this study is supporting success in conducting communication. Communication activities of fisherfolk communities still use interpersonal communication patterns, from family members at home or with neighbors and between fishing communities still communicating face to face (face

to face) language used to communicate daily. Sources of information that can be utilized by fishing communities to increase knowledge and income in the marine sector (Trisnani, 2016). The results showed that most, the role of P2MK as an empowerment program, is in this medium category indicating that most fishermen still use the traditional system of fishing so that the results obtained are also less able to improve the welfare of fishermen. This is because fishermen do not make innovations to support increased yields. The results of an interview with one of the respondents stated that because we as a fishing community are always waiting for new information, if no one gives information, it is difficult for us to obtain information about new technologies, well ... so far we are still using traditional methods and results. fish marketing, especially price determination, is highly controlled by fish owners or capital owners.

### **Natural Capital**

Natural capital (*natural capital*), is all the resources that can be used by fishing communities for their survival. The indicator is the type of catch, and the number of catches based on the season. Natural capital in this study was measured using two indicators, namely: the type of catch, and the number of catches, this can be seen in Table 5.

Tabel 5. Clasification of *Natural Capital* at P2MK as the program for the fishermen group year 2018.

No.	Classification of natural capital	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Catching (east season)	Types of fish : tuna,mackerel	15	20,55
		Types of fish:grouper or octopus	0	0,00
		fish: tuna (Score 3);	10	13,70
		fish : katamba, baronang, pomfret (Score 2)	13	17,81
		Small fishes: rumah-rumah, layang, tembang (Score 1)	37	50,68
2.	Catching (west season)	Large pelagic fish species include: tuna, enggiri,cakalang, (Score 5)	15	20,55
		Type of fish: (kerapu or gurita) (Score 4);	0	0,00
		Type of fish r: (kakap) (Score 3);	6	8,22
		Type of fish: katamba, baronang, bawal (Score 2)	7	9,59
		Type of small fish: rumah-rumah, layang, tembang (Score 1)	39	53,42
3.	Catching (east season) (Kg/season)	High (1444)	11	15,07
		Medium (456-1444)	7	9,59
		Low (465)	55	75,34
4.	Catching(west season) (Kg/season)	High (557)	8	10,96
		Medium (199-557)	5	6,85
		Low (199)	60	82,19

### ***Types of catching***

The results show that, the role of the P2MK program turns out that in the eastern season, the most widely obtained fish is the type of small pelagic fish such as houses, floating, tembang, and types of fish large pelagics include: tuna, mackerel, and skipjack. While for the types of basic fish species such as grouper or octopus, only obtained from respondents who are members of the cooperative. The production of catches at the research location does not determine where the catch is determined, some things such as weather conditions, water currents, unpredictable seasons cause erratic fishing catches. In this case the selection of fishing gear is very influential in the catches obtained by traditional nelayan. Ships or boats as supporting staff also have a big hand in the fishing process, where with sophisticated and modern boat facilities, traditional fishermen are able to sail off shore. In fishing, local fishermen know two seasons, peak season and medium season. The peak season occurs from May to September while the moderate season is from January to April and the pancake season is October to December, or commonly known as the Eastern Season, which lasts for 5 months starting from December - April, while the transitional season lasts for 3 the month starts September to November. The west season which lasts for 4 months starting from May to August, the type of fish caught obtained in the west season can be seen in 5. The results showed that the classification of fishing gear types in the western season, P2MK was at score 1, which means that the types of fish caught were small pelagic fish species: houses, flying, and tembang. From these results it shows that shows that the type of catch obtained for respondents who get P2MK or who are members of the cooperative, it turns out that basic fish species such as grouper or octopus are not obtained, this is due to the type of fish in the western season sea catching up.

### ***Number of catching during east season***

The results of Table 5 show that the P2MK program for the highest number of catches in the east season is in the high category of 1 ton 444 kg (1,444 kg). The types of fish caught include home-fish, boronan fish, katambafish, snapper, grouper, tuna, mackerel, and skipjack fish. With catchment areas in Bokori, Saponda, TanjungTiram, and Central Sulawesi. While the low category was 55 respondents for P2MK (75.34%), respondents had a total catch of only 465 kg. This is due to the limitations of fishing gear. The results of Table 5 show that the P2MK program for the highest number of catches in the West season is in the high category of 557 kg. The types of fish caught include home-based fish, boronan fish, mackerel fish, and skipjack fish. With a catchment area in the bokori area, tanjung oyster, saponda in Wawoni. While the low category is 60 respondents (82.19%) for P2MK the total catch is only 199 kg. This is due to the limitations of fishing gear. The results of an interview with one of the respondents said that in catching fish, what needs to be considered is the direction of the wind. Because the winds most feared by fishermen are the south wind and the west wind. Stars can also be used as a guide at night if they sail further. The star used to show the way is the morning star that often appears from the east. Signs through the clouds are also inseparable from the form and understanding of society. If in the sky there is a thick cloud and it is almost black in color and getting down, the respondents said that there will be a storm. Besides forms of knowledge related to navigational knowledge, matters relating to tradition for fishermen groups are forms of

individual trust which become collective beliefs, for example if they go down to sea they must go down on their right foot, if they go to sea they cannot fight, or show signs such as when fishing for the hook is eaten or struck by a fish and then broken, it is a bad sign for those left on land, or a sign of a storm coming in or if the person concerned goes to sea will be a danger. Insting in the fishing community is an instinct of natural phenomena that full of mystery even indisputable by them.

***The existence of the community of fishermen******Economical empowerment***

The dimension of economic empowerment of fishermen is the ability of fishing communities to become more financially independent and independent in determining economic decisions related to their livelihoods and not to make people dependent on various external assistance programs, but they can enjoy what is their own business and can exchanged with other parties. The dimensions of fishermen economic empowerment used in this study include: fishery income; non-fisheries income; food expenditure; non-food expenditure; and social expenses. This can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. The Proportion of Economic Empowerment of P2MKas the Program for the Group of Fishermen Year 2018.

No.	Classification of physical capital	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Fishing income East season	High (>Rp. 17.502.852)	8	10,96
		Medium (Rp.2.830.112-17.502.852)	49	67,12
		Low (<Rp. 2.830.112)	16	21,92
2.	Fishing income West season	High (>Rp22.519.735 )	8	10,96
		Medium (Rp8.419.803-22.519.735)	3	4,11
		Low (<Rp8.419.803)	62	84,93
3.	Non-fishing income Annually	High (> Rp26.158.982)	3	4,11
		Medium (Rp13.282.982-26.158.982)	9	12,33
		Low (< Rp13.282.982)	61	83,56
4.	Food expenses Annually	High (> Rp23.102.049)	15	20,55
		Medium (Rp10.676.800-23.102.049)	45	61,64
		Low (< Rp10.676.800)	13	17,81
5.	Non-food expenses	Tinggi (>Rp.21.038.328)	8	10,96
		Sedang (Rp158.136-21.038.328)	48	65,75
		Rendah(<Rp 158.136)	17	23,29
6.	Social expenses	High (>Rp1.513.565)	5	6,85
		Medium (Rp1.273.695-1.513.565)	47	64,38
		Low (<Rp1.273.695)	21	28,77

***Income of fishing***



The results showed that the income of fishing communities, for P2MK beneficiaries, had the highest income with 8 people (10.96%) who entered the high category with a value of more than Rp. 17,502,852 remaining 49 people or 67.12% included in the fisheries income category in the low category with income below Rp. 2,830,112 in the east season. The results showed that respondents who received 8 P2MK or 10.96% were in the high category that had fisheries income in the west season was greater than Rp22,519,735. While those in the low fishery income category in the western season are less than Rp8,419,803, for P2MK recipients as many as 62 people or 84.93%. Table 6 shows that the income in the west season is greater than that in the east season, this is because in the west season the number of fish caught is greater, and the catching area is even farther because it has a large enough fleet. The farthest fishing area is the wawoni'i even in the middle of Sulawesi waters. While the types of fish caught are tuna, snapper, grouper.

### ***Non-fishing income***

The average non-fishery income of respondents for P2MK program beneficiaries is Rp7,146,849 per year (Table 6), 3 respondents or around 4.11% as P2MK beneficiaries are in the high category or with income above Rp26,158,982 per year, and 9 respondents or around 12.33% are included in the medium category.

### ***Food expenses***

Household food expenditure in this study is one important indicator to measure the level of social resilience of fishing communities. The amount of food expenditure can also be used as an indicator of the food security of fishermen households. Low food expenditure may be a sign of a social mechanism that guarantees the sustainability of the food stock of fishing communities in difficult times such as during the windy season which makes it difficult for fishermen to engage in fishing activities. Data in Table 6 shows that the largest food expenditure is owned by respondents who can receive P2MK assistance above Rp23,102,049 per year, as many as 15 people or around 20.55% of respondents. The average household food expenditure per year is Rp17,483,726. Data from the results of the study indicate that rich fishing communities are able to consume meat / milk / fish in a week with high incomes to meet and choose their family's food needs to enable rich households to be able to get enough food and use it to meet family nutritional needs, while the poor fishing communities are only able to consume meat / milk / fish at any time of the week, this is due to the limited income to reach the shelter. Azwar (2004), states that the share of food expenditure is one indicator of food security, the greater the share of expenditure for food means that food security decreases. The higher the welfare of the people of a country the smaller the share of food expenditure, and vice versa (Deaton and Muellbauer, 1980).

### ***Non-food expenses***

The results showed that the non-food expenditure of the fishing community, through the P2MK program was mostly in the medium category, the expenditure was between Rp. 158,136-21.038,328 which had an average expenditure of Rp. 9,131,808. Interventions were focused on fishermen who self-identification will only involve a small portion of the

population that benefits from fisheries resources, will likely ignore the challenges most commonly faced by fishermen, and will focus on those who have relatively high food security and income (David, et al., 2017).

**Social expenses**

The results of the study in Table 6 show that the social expenditure of the fishing community, as a recipient of the P2MK program, is mostly in the medium category, the expenditure is between Rp1,273,695- 1,513,565 which have an average expenditure of Rp1,357,425. Data from the results of this study indicate that the social expenditure of fishing communities in the form of donations for marriages, aqiqah, is even used for mourning for relatives who die.

**Social existence**

Social empowerment of fishermen is the ability of fishing communities to have initiatives to collaborate, strengthen and expand the social network of fishermen households in carrying out various activities, including economic and social activities in the vicinity with the aim of being able to improve or improve the quality and condition of themselves and the social environment to be better, in the sense of having the potential to be able to solve the problems they face and be able to meet their needs by not depending their lives on outside help from both government and non-government. The social empowerment dimensions of fishermen used in this study include: the level of participation; and the level of self-actualization as a fisherman. This can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Proportion of Social Empowerment in P2MK as the Fishermen Community Empowerment Program, 2018.

No.	Classification of physic capital	Category	Total	
			n	%
1.	Participation rate	Height (> 6)	2	2,74
		Medium (4 - 6)	68	93,15
		Low (<4)	3	4,11
2.	Level of Actualization Themselves as Fishermen	Height (>14)	2	2,74
		Medium (8 -14)	70	95,89
		Low (< 8)	1	1,37

**Level of participation**

The results of the study in Table 7 show that the level of participation of the fishing community, as the recipient of the program is mostly in the medium category, namely for the P2MK program as many as 68 people (93,15. it means that the participation of the fishing community in the study site, in particular does not just arise but is influenced by

several factors and one of them is the leadership of the local government, and it is also known that the participation of the fishing community is one of the factors that influence the success of the development program and fisherman community development, because the community is a guide of several individuals who have different characteristics or characteristics, so to integrate it requires a strength that is the ability of dynamism by the leadership of the government, in this case the government is *rahan*. Good leadership and able to unite with the character of the community that is led in fostering and directing the community to participate in development. Analysis of community participation in empowerment programs and the conditions of community participation and the factors that influence it so that community empowerment programs can be sustained is very much needed. Community participation does not only involve the community in making decisions in every development program, but the community is also involved in identifying problems and trends in the community. Without community participation every development activity will fail. Whatever its form, participation aims to improve the ability of everyone involved directly or indirectly in a development by involving them in decision making and subsequent activities. Several reasons why people need to be invited to participate and be encouraged to participate, as written by RahardjoAdisasmita (2006), are (1) Communities understand the real condition of the social and economic environment of their communities; (2) The community is able to analyze the causes and consequences of various events that occur in the community; (3) The community is able to formulate solutions to overcome the problems and obstacles faced by the community; (4) The community is able to utilize the development resources (natural resources, human resources, funds, technology) they have to increase production and productivity in order to achieve their community development goals; and (5) Society with efforts to improve its human resource capabilities and will, so that based on strong self-confidence and self-reliance can eliminate most of the dependence on outsiders.

### ***Self-actualization as fishermen***

The results of the study in Table 7 show that the level of self-actualization as a fisherman, as a recipient of the P2MK program, is mostly in the medium category, namely the P2MK program as many as 70 people (95.89), data from these results indicate that the longer a person stays in the community the better the knowledge about the environment and the better the adjustment to the environment. Vice versa if someone is a new resident in a society, it is also difficult for him to adjust to his environment.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study, the ingredients can be drawn to some of the following conclusions: 1. The form of community capital (community capital) of fishing communities in the Village Community Empowerment Program (P2MK), namely: a. Human capital (human capital) which consists of the age where most of the fishing community is at the productive age level in the P2MK program (89.04%). The education level of the fishing community is dominated by people who only have elementary school where the P2MK recipient community is as much (46.58%). The number of dependents of

the fishing community families is in the medium category in the P2MK fishermen community program (84.93%). Whereas P2MK program community training was dominated by people who had never attended training with the number (71.23%). b. Social capital (social capital) which consists of social networks of fishing communities is in the moderate category in the P2MK program community (73.97%). The level of trust among people is in the moderate category in the P2MK program community (68.49%). Whereas the level of adherence to norms and reciprocity is in the medium category, in the P2MK program community. b. Financial capital (financial capital) which consists of the amount of savings owned by the fishermen community in the P2MK program is in the low category (95.89%). The amount of debt owned by the P2MK fishing community is in the medium category (87.67%) the fishing community has a debt ranging between Rp. 3,319,381 - Rp. 6,579,518. Whereas the ownership status of the assets of the fishermen community, both the fishing community P2MK program, is privately owned. c. Physical capital which consists of the level of access to educational facilities of the fishing community is categorized as low in the P2MK community (84.93%). The level of access to fishermen community health facilities is in the medium category, said by the P2MK fishing community (95.89%). The level of access to the P2MK fishermen community market where as many as (80.82%) the community said was in the low category. As for the level of access to information and communication of the fishing community in the fishing community recipient of the P2MK program (78.08%) was in the medium category. d. Natural capital (natural capital) consists of the types of catches of the fishermen community in the P2MK program, both in the eastern and western seasons, namely the types of small pelagic fish: houses, flying, song, while the number of catches by the people in the P2MK program are in the low. 2. The level of empowerment of the parent's household is seen in: a. economic empowerment which consists of income from fisheries for fishermen through the P2MK program in the east season is in the moderate category (Rp.2,830,112-17,502,852) while in the western season it is in the low category (<Rp8,419,803). Non-community fishery income in P2MK program is in the low category (<Rp. 13,282,982). Community food expenditure in P2MK program is in the medium category (Rp. 10,676,800-23,102,049). Non-food expenditure for P2MK people in the medium category (Rp. 158,136-21,038) .328), while for community social expenditure, the P2MK program is also in the category of (Rp1,273,695-1,513,565). b. The level of empowerment of fishermen households in social empowerment consists of the level of participation and the level of self-actualization as fishermen where in the fishing community the P2MK program is at the medium category level.

## References

- Amady, E.I. dan M. Rawa. 2015. *Tauke & Budaya Hutang: Perubahan Sosial-Budaya Pada Masyarakat Desa*. AG Literadan PADI Institute. Yogyakarta.
- Anggriana, T. M., & Trisnani, R. P. (2016). Kompetensi Guru Pendamping Siswa Abk Di Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Konseling Gusjigang*, 2(2). Diakses melalui <http://bit.ly/2mlk5ns> pada 1 Maret 2017 pukul 17.03.
- Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal. 2011. *Kajian Pengembangan Industri Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil*. [http://regionalinvestment.bkpm.go.id/\(tanggalakses 25 Oktober 2013\)](http://regionalinvestment.bkpm.go.id/(tanggalakses%20Oktober%202013)).

- Balai Besar Riset Sosial Ekonomi. 2005. Indikator Kinerja Pembangunan Sektor Kelautan dan Perikanan: Executive Summary. BBRSE. Jakarta. 43hal.
- David J. Mills, Alexander Tilley, Mario Pereira, Denis Hellebrandt, Avelino Pereira Fernandes, Philippa J. Cohen. 2017. Livelihood diversity and dynamism in Timor-Leste; insights for coastal resource governance and livelihood development. *Marine Policy* 82 (2017) 206–215. journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol).
- Deaton, A. and J. Muellbauer. 1980. *Economics and Consumer Behavior*. Cambridge University Press, London.
- Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan 2006. Bahan Rapat Kerja Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan dengan Komisi IV DPR RI tanggal 27 Februari 2006. Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan. Jakarta.
- Hendri, Ma'ruf. (2005). *PemasaranRitel*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Ilham. 2003. Faktor-faktor yang Terkait Dengan Kermiskinan Masyarakat Nelayan (Suatu Studi pada Masyarakat Nelayan di Kelurahan Sambuli Kecamatan Poasia Kota Kendari Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara). FISIP-UniversitasIndonesia.Depok.
- Kesi Widjajanti, 2011. Model pemberdayaan masyarakat. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Semarang. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Volume 12, Nomor 1, Juni 2011, hlm.15-27.
- Kusnadi. 2009. Keberdayaan Nelayan dan Dinamika Ekonomi Pesisir. Pusat Penelitian Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil. Jember: Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Jember.
- Ridwan dan Engkos Ahmad Kuncoro, 2007. Cara Menggunakan dan Memakai Analisis Jalur (Path Analysis). Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
- Rochaety, E., Rahayuningsih, P., Yanti, P. G. 2005. *Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pendidikan*. Jakarta: P. T. Bumi Aksara.
- Sihol Situngkir, dkk. 2007. Peran Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga (Kasus Pedagang Sayur Di Kota Madya Jambi). *Jurnal Manajemen dan Pembangunan*, Edisi-7, 2007. Jambi.
- Simanjuntak, Oliver Samuel. 2011. Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Menuju Masyarakat Informasi. *Jurnal Telematika* Vol 8, No 1, Juli 2011, 28-29 ISSN 1289 –667X.
- Surono, Ono, 2015. Koperasi Nelayan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Perikanan Tangkap Berbasis Ekonomi Gotong Royong. Jakarta: PT. Wahana Semesta Intermedia.
- Widodo R, 2009. *PemberianMakanan, Suplemen, danObatPadaAnak*. Jakarta: EGC.