

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31933/dijemss.v5i4>

Received: 30 March 2024, Revised: 14 April 2024, Publish: 16 April 2024

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Maritime Defence Empowerment in the Development of Fishermen's Communities in Sungsang Waters, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra

Zainubbi¹, Amin Rejo², Andries Lionardo³, Muhammad Hendri Gumay⁴

¹ Postgraduate Environmental Science Program, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, zainubi76@gmail.com

² Faculty of Agriculture, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, aminrejo@unsri.ac.id

³ Faculty of Social Science & Political Science, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, andrieslionardo@gmail.com

⁴ Faculty of Fisheries, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, muhammad.hendri@unsri.ac.id

Corresponding Author: aminrejo@unsri.ac.id

Abstract: According to Republic of Indonesia Law No. 34 of 2004 addressing the INAF, the duties of the Indonesian Navy are outlined in Article 9 paragraph (e): to implement Dawilhanla. Dawilhanla is the empowerment of coastal communities through Binpotmar, which is implemented by Lantamal III/JKT in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra, coastal areas represented by Bungakarang Village, Tanjung Lago regency, Marga Sungsang, Sungsang I-IV, Pili Village, Banyuasin II regency. The purpose of organizing the Empowerment of Maritime Defense areas is: in the perspective of Hanneg's interests is to prepare maritime defense areas and support forces as early as possible to win the conflict. From a community perspective, it aims to assist in overcoming community challenges and improving the welfare of maritime communities. The purpose of this research is to analyze Lantamal/JKT's strategy for empowering marine defense areas to improve the welfare of fishing communities in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra, as well as to develop a model of this strategy. The research employed a qualitative research approach. Data was collected from designated informants and analyzed using qualitative techniques. The findings of research on coastal community empowerment are limited by only providing assistance to fishermen, which is not optimal considering the limited budget. Synergy between agencies is not implemented in a sustainable manner that meets the needs of the fishing community. The conclusion of the implementation of the coastal community empowerment strategy to increase the income of coastal communities/fishermen in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, was not successful.

Keywords: Lantamal III/JKT, Coastal Communities/Fishermen, Maritime Defense Area Empowerment Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment of Maritime Defense Areas (Dawilhanla) is an activity for managing national resource wealth (Sumdanas) to become a maritime defense force to support the interests of national defense, a policy and guidance are needed, specifically an understanding of general provision with the subject of national resource capabilities in the maritime sector, which is organized by the Indonesian National Army-Navy in synergy with the Ministry of Defense as the organizer of government. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.34 of 2004 regulating the Indonesian National Army, the duties of the Indonesian National Army-Navy are outlined in Article 9 paragraph (e), which states: Implementing maritime defense area empowerment (Dawilhanla). The fundamental concept of maritime empowerment is an effort to prepare maritime defense areas and supporting forces in the early stages of the universal defense system (Sishanta) through efforts to build, maintain, improve, and strengthen the development of maritime potential as a whole and integrally per available resource potential.

Dawilhanla is being implemented to enable the government to prepare national forces to become more specialized forces, specifically maritime defense with supporting forces in both military operations of war (OMP) and military operations other than war (OMSP). Meanwhile, the process of preparing a defense area and its supporting forces is linked to the preparation of space, equipment, and fighting conditions in the implementation of maritime development and empowerment. The development of the geographic sector includes setting up a battle area for military movements, preparing regional logistics, and collecting resources to support the national defense. With regard to the subject of empowering the maritime defense area, which includes the Indonesian National Army-Navy Headquarters, Koarmada I, and the Indonesian National Army-Navy Main Base III Jakarta (Lantamal III Jakarta), the government, and the maritime community, all of these parties are involved. This is done in a functional, proportionate, and professional manner with authority and responsibility in a State defense system. The potential area that can be utilized for maritime defense purposes is Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra Province.

Fishermen are persons who spend their days catching fish and other marine biota that live on the seafloor, ponds, or water's surface. Fishermen are persons who spend their days catching fish and other marine biota that live on the seafloor, ponds, or water's surface. The waters used for fishing activities can be freshwater, marine, or brackish. Meanwhile, many fishermen in developing countries in Southeast Asia and Africa tend to use basic equipment for catching fish, whereas fishermen in modern countries typically employ contemporary equipment and large boats equipped with advanced technology. According to Law No. 9 of 1985, fishermen or groups of fishermen are individuals or legal entities that engage in fishing activities such as catching, cultivating, chilling, or preserving fish for commercial purposes.

The development of fishing communities is an endeavor to inform fishing communities about everything that is not yet well understood about the advancement of fisheries technology, government regulations, and the conditions of the sea where fishermen catch fish. The purpose of communicating information to the fishing community is to implement or use advancements in fisheries technology and government regulations to increase productivity and income or profits to be realized economically. Integral development of fishing communities through collaboration among relevant stakeholders to increase fishermen's economic income should be a top priority, given that Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country, with 17,504 islands spread across the country (Pushidrosal 2018). With the largest archipelagic area, it poses both challenges and opportunities for optimizing existing resources, especially for coastal communities.

Many conclusions are drawn from earlier research and studies, one of which is that fishing communities are not being fully empowered by relevant stakeholders, which hasn't

improved community welfare from an economic point of view. The majority of the people who live in coastal marine communities are fishermen, hence the public and private sectors still need to give them more support in developing the technological know-how necessary to use fisheries to generate more income. As a result, the empowerment program for coastal communities is insufficient in providing with facilities and infrastructure; a training program for individual skills in using fisheries technology such as fishing equipment and modern fishing boats is required to increase fishermen's income. An integrated training program to increase the competencies and skills of coastal communities, particularly fishermen, is critical to creating a new economy for coastal communities as fishermen. Looking at the Banyuasin regency's coastal sea area contains a range of marine resources that have not been handled efficiently using science and technology. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze how maritime defense strategies empower coastal communities in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra, and to develop a model for empowering maritime defense areas by Lantamal/JKT to improve the welfare of fishing communities in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra Province.

METHOD

This research is based on Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the INAF, Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Law No. 9 of 1985 concerning Fisheries, regulations of the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy, and documents relating to maritime defense area strategies in developing coastal communities. This study employs a case study methodology in conjunction with a qualitative approach. This was done because researchers required detailed information on maritime defense empowerment strategies to improve the income of coastal communities, particularly fishermen in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra. Increasing fishing community income through fishing community empowerment programs that include socialization of fisheries technology, the development of facilities and infrastructure, and training to improve fishing communities' abilities and skills in the coastal areas of Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra. Researchers also reviewed data collected from previous research or policy documents that focused on improving maritime defense areas.

Researchers used primary data from interviews with research subjects, including officials in the Indonesian Navy (AL), Assistant Chief of Maritime Potential, Head of Maritime Potential Service of the Indonesian Navy, Head of Maritime Potential Service of Lantamal III-Koarmada I, Commander and Post Observation of the Banyuasin-Lantaal III Regency area, Regional Government (Regent of Banyuasin, Head of the Banyuasin Marine and Fisheries Service, Kodim and Polres), the leader of the fishermen communities. The research was conducted in Bunga Karang village, Tanjung Lago subdistrict, and Sungsang village, Banyuasin II subdistrict, Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Banyuasin Regency is geographically located on the inter-provincial trade route, covering 12,431 km² and divided into 19 sub-districts. Tanjung Lago Regency covers 802.42 square kilometers (BPS South Sumatra, 2019). The majority of people in Tanjung Lago subdistrict work as fishermen in Bunga Karang village, Banyuasin II subdistrict, which includes Marga Sungsang, Sungsang I, Sungsang II, Sungsang III, and Sungsang IV, and Pili village. According to Banyuasin Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service data, fishing communities got help in the form of fishing equipment and tools (such as GPS, fishfinders, and coolboxes), fishing boats, and ship engines (Banyuasin Regency DKP 2023). The researcher obtained information from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service regarding the empowerment strategy implemented by the Indonesian Navy and the Government in Tanjung Lago sub-district and Banyuasin II sub-district, where the community is a fishing community. The information provided indicated that the strategy was still very limited and that the fishing communities were not fully receiving fishing gear

assistance. Moreover, there isn't much in the way of training programs to develop fishing skills for fishermen. This is critical because, during the westerly season, practically all fishermen are unable to go to sea due to the high waves.

Empowerment strategy for coastal communities in Banyuasin regency, South Sumatra. The Banyuasin Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service has a strategy for empowering coastal communities, to increase fishermen's income by providing fishing equipment and tools (such as GPS, fish finders, and coolboxes), fishing boats, and ship engines (DKP Banyuasin Regency 2023). However, according to data on fishing support, not all fishermen receive it, given their limited budget.

The Banyuasin regency government effort contradicts Daulay's idea, which holds that empowerment is an endeavor to encourage people to live independently and actively participate. The active participation of the Banyuasin regency government, specifically the Banyuasin Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service, in providing fishing equipment to fishermen has not been able to help overcome community difficulties and improve the welfare of the maritime community. This occurred as a result of the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries' policy to address fishermen's fishing equipment needs through the submission of proposals first. Due to limited funds, fishermen's needs have not been fully addressed, so applications for fishing equipment requirements are being presented in turn.

The strategy mentioned by General (Ret) Andrew J. Good Paster has three elements, namely ends, means, and ways. These three elements must be integrated into any approach to empowering coastal communities. The purposes (ends) of the Indonesian National Army-Navy program are to train coastal areas as a force able to win wars, to improve the welfare of coastal communities, and to carry out the Indonesian Navy's main duties. The objective of the Indonesian National Army-Navy program is to raise the economic income of coastal communities so that if a threat to state sovereignty arises in the future, these communities will be prepared and ready to mobilize. The means used in empowering coastal communities as an instrument to achieve goals, such as the availability of meeting buildings as a means of conveying information and communication, are not yet available. There are also no adequate-sized waste storage facilities for residents, nor smart home facilities for reading. There are no residents in Bunga Karang Village, Sungsang Clan, Sungsang I-IV, or Pili Village.

Human resources (HR) owned by Spotmar Headquarters, Dispotmar Headquarters, and Lantamal III/JKT in empowering coastal communities have been very supportive, but the human resources of residents in Bunga Karang Village, Marga Sungsang, Sungsang I-IV, and Pili Village are still very poor, with the average fisherman having only graduated from elementary school/primary school and junior high school/junior high school and still being unable to read and write. The ways used by Spotmar Headquarters, Dispotmar Headquarters, and Lantamal III/JKT in empowering coastal communities to increase fishermen's income are by implementing strategies or methods, namely Service to the Indonesian Navy (providing assistance with fishermen's fishing equipment), Regional Resilience Development and Communication social.

Meanwhile, the Banyuasin Regency Regional Government and Banyuasin Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service lack a strategy or mechanism for empowering coastal communities in their jurisdiction. The Regional Government's strategy is to order villages and sub-districts to submit proposals for fishermen's fishing equipment needs, but not all of the proposed amounts are met, and this is done in turn for each of the seven fishing villages: the village, Bunga Karang, Sungsang clan village, Sungsang I-IV village, and Pili.

The strategy of the Indonesian navy, in this case, Lantamal III/JKT, is to empower coastal areas through the Indonesian Navy Service, Bintahwil, and Komsos. The Indonesian Navy engages in community service, which includes both physical and non-physical activities. Lantamal III/JKT conducts physical activities in collaboration with the community, focusing on public and social facilities with strategic significance, such as beach cleaning

from rubbish and coconut shell waste. Meanwhile, non-physical activities promote a sense of nationalism, national insight, protecting the country, and love of the homeland, as well as strengthening community skills to support regional resilience through awareness-raising about defending the country.

The Indonesian Navy Service aims to help the government accelerate development and improve the welfare of society while also strengthening the Indonesian National Army Forces/the Indonesian Navy's unity with the people to prepare early environment, equipment, and strong fighting conditions for national defense. One of Bintahwil's activities is the demographic potential aspect, which includes ideological, political, social, cultural, and economic aspects directed at data collection and development of human resources that are prepared to become reserve components and defense support components with awareness of defending the country, love of the homeland, and community sensitivity towards problems that arise, both individually and in groups, to create strong fighting tools.

Bintahwil aims to strengthen regional resilience by enhancing people's welfare and The INAF-People unity to assist the Indonesian Navy in carrying out its duty. One of the actions is to foster social communication with the community to increase community engagement in the region's preservation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). The activity carried out by Lantamal III/JKT was to provide education regarding awareness of defending the country for the fishing community. The goal of social communication is to provide understanding in equalizing perceptions about the empowerment of maritime defense areas to all components of the nation in terms of space, equipment, and fighting conditions, as well as to maintain and strengthen the unity of the Indonesian Navy and the maritime community within the framework of the universal defense.

The above-mentioned Lantamal III/JKT strategy has been well implemented; the only factor is a lack of funding to implement it. Faced with a large number of coastal communities in Lantamal III/JKT, the results are not optimal, and residents continue to face difficulties. Aside from that, Lantamal III/JKT appears to be working alone to empower coastal communities, as the Regional Government of Banyuasin Regency has not taken coastal community empowerment seriously. This is not consistent with strategy theory, according to Glueck and Jauch. Strategy is a unified, comprehensive plan that combines the organization's strategic advantages with environmental developments, which have been organized to ensure that the company's main objectives can be realized through appropriate means. Moreover, it is also not consistent with Craig and Grant's strategy theory, which states that strategy is the determination of an organization's long-term goals and objectives (targeting and long-term goals), which is carried out by using the resources needed to achieve the goals and objectives.

The synergy between the Indonesian Navy, Regional Governments, and Related Officials to Empower Coastal Communities Aspotmar, as the general staff for maritime potential policy, collaborates with stakeholder actors to empower coastal communities, including Ministries/Institutions and related institutions has communicated that the Indonesian Navy has actors implementing maritime community empowerment, notably the Navy Dispotmar, 14 Main Naval Bases, and 52 Naval Bases spread throughout Indonesia, all of which are ready to work in synergy with provinces and local governments. Apart from the Head of Service, who serves as a synergy player in the Navy Dispotmar organizational structure, the staff—specifically, the Head of Sub-Department (Kasubdis)—also functions as a synergy actor for the empowerment of coastal communities.

Meanwhile, Lantamal III/JKT works in collaboration with Ministries/Agencies other than the Commander and its staff, specifically Aspotmar and Kadispotmar Lantamal III/JKT. Aspotmar, Kadispotmar Headquarters, and Lantamal III/JKT collaborate with Ministries/Agencies on a broad range of issues, including food security, such as the cultivation of fish, crab, and green mussels in cages and floating nets. Dispotmar and Lantamal III/JKT collaborate with the Ministry of Education and Culture to promote

activities including counseling, community service, and beach cleanups. However, these synergies have not been implemented sustainably, leaving the coastal community struggling to live their daily lives. This disorder causes people to become apathetic and careless with their environment.

The synergy that has been implemented is apparent since it doesn't address or communicate substantive forms of cooperation—what coastal communities genuinely need to overcome the problems. In this aspect, the synergy applied thus far is not consistent with the Hampden-Turner synergy theory, which states that synergy necessitates a process in which diverse institutions collaborate to carry out activities that result in the development of something new. According to F.M. Hartanto, in line with Hampden-Turner, synergy necessitates a process involving various institutions to carry out activities based on various types of ideas carried out by many parties, to produce harmonious cooperation, which can produce new ideas, more than anyone expected, on how to solve problems.

CONCLUSION

When implemented independently without any coordination with the Banyuasin Regency Regional Government in particular or with Ministries/Institutions in general that are implemented comprehensively, the Coastal Community Empowerment Strategy in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, with the Indonesian Navy Strategy program, namely Service to the Indonesian Navy, Bintahwil, and Komsos, is challenging to achieve. This is because Lantamal III/JKT manages an immensely large coastal area with limited resources. The synergy between the Indonesian Navy, regional governments, and related officials to empower coastal communities through the use of the synergy method implemented by Lantamal III/JKT with the Banyuasin Regency Regional Government and stakeholders in coastal community empowerment has not gone well. The actors involved in implementing synergy have not worked as effectively as they could have, and there are still issues to be resolved, such as unifying the community empowerment activity program between Lantamal III/JKT and the Banyuasin Regency Regional Government in South Sumatra.

Recommendation Based on the aforementioned research findings and conclusions, the researcher attempts to formulate recommendations and suggestions to Lantamal III/JKT, to all parties involved in efforts to increase the economic income of coastal communities, particularly fishing communities in the Regency Banyuasin, South Sumatra, to be further improved through collaboration with the Regional Government and Banking for the existence of People's Business Credit (KUR) program in the region. Currently, communities depend only on private banking businesses to provide capital loans without collateral, although the loan interest is relatively high. Fishermen need the money to buy fishing equipment, repair damaged fishing equipment, repair boats, and set up stalls.

Empowerment strategy for coastal communities in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Area: Using social communication strategies as one of the three strategies in organizing Dawilhanla, particularly the Indonesian Navy Service and Bintahwil, the implementation of which should encourage improvement through serious communication with the socialization of activity programs between Lantamal III/JKT and the Banyuasin Regency Regional Government to empower the community; additionally, the implementation time can be adjusted following the budget use of each stakeholder, which needs to be adjusted to the priority needs of fishermen taking into account the season and regional geography. To achieve coastal community empowerment, planning can be done utilizing a priority scale, multi-year program that is carried out according to established strategies.

Suggestions for the Regional Government of Banyuasin Regency Empowering coastal communities, particularly fishing communities in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, by fostering collaboration between the Regional Government and banking institutions to facilitate People's Business Credit (KUR) loans in the area. Currently,

communities depend only on private banking businesses to give capital loans without collateral, although the loan interest is relatively high. Fishermen need the money to buy fishing equipment, repair damaged fishing equipment, repair boats, and as capital for their stalls.

Programs for empowering coastal communities must take into account the geographic location of the area since fishing communities are unable to access the sea to harvest fish during the high waves in the westerly season. As a result, coastal community empowerment programs during high wave seasons necessitate the development of specialized skills to earn enough money to pay for daily needs. Fishermen's skills are particularly vital when they are unable to go to sea; so, fishing community empowerment programs should be focused on training activities aimed at strengthening fishing communities' abilities following the needs. The training program for fishermen is critical because the average level of education for fishermen is elementary and junior high school graduates, so short training to improve fishermen's abilities is necessary to increase income when they are unable to go to sea/catch fish due to the high wave/westerly season.

REFERENCE

- Ardiyansyah, R., & Hasanah, N. (2019). Analisis Kebijakan, Strategi dan Analisis SWOT Pengelolaan Usaha Rumput Laut Nelayan Daerah Pesisir Pantai Amal Kota Tarakan. *Jurnal Metris*, 19(2018), 131–138.
- Basri, H. (2021). Pengelolaan, Pengawasan Kawasan Pesisir dan Laut di Indonesia. *REUSAM Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 8(2), 1. doi: 10.29103/reusam.v8i2.3713
- Bastari, A., Toruan, T., & Suhirwan. (2018). Strategi Pemberdayaan Wilayah Pertahanan Laut Dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Bela Negara Di Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten. *Jurnal Program Studi Strategi Perang Semesta*, 4(3), 19–36. [Online]. Available: <http://jurnalprodi.idu.ac.id/index.php/SPS/article/view/290/267>
- Bengen, D. G. (2001). Ekosistem dan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut serta Pengelolaan Secara Terpadu dan Berkelanjutan. Pros. Pelatih. Pengelolaan Wil. Pesisir Terpadu. 29 Oktober-3 Novemb. 2001(November), 28–55.
- BPS-Statistics Banyuasin Regency. (2014). Banyuasin Dalam Angka 2014, 1–442.
- Brier, J., & Jayanti, L. D. (2020). No 主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析Title. *Vol. 21*, No. 1, 1–9. [Online]. Available: <http://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/index.php/JKM/article/view/2203>
- DPR RI. (2004). UU Nomor 34 tahun 2004 tentang TNI. Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1, 1–42.
- DPRRI. (2002). UU Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 tentang Pertahanan Negara. No. September, 1–2.
- Fakultas, G. (2003). 2 3 1. No. 0251, 1–25.
- Hermawan, T. (2022). Strategi Pertahanan Laut Indonesia. *Vol. 10*, No. 2, 363–371.
- Kesler. (1985). No Title الا سلامي ال دينك. *Vol. 21*(4), 162.
- Marasabessy, I., Fahrudin, A., Imran, Z., & Agus, S. B. (2018). Strategi Pengelolaan Berkelanjutan Pesisir dan laut Pulau Nusa Manu dan Nusa Leun di Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. *Jurnal Regional and Rural Development Planning*, 2(1), 11–22. doi: 10.29244/jp2wd.2018.2.1.11-22
- Merdeka, P. H. (2022). Manajemen Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Pemberdayaan Usaha Lokal Masyarakat: A Review. *Vol. 1*, No. 1, 1–9. [Online]. Available: <https://journals.eduped.org/index.php/analysis/article/view/180>
- Muharram, S. (2020). Kebijakan ‘Revolusi Hijau’ Paman Birin Dalam Menjaga Kerusakan Lingkungan Di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. *JAKPP (Jurnal Anal. Kebijakan. Pelayanan Publik)*, 49–64. doi: 10.31947/jakpp.v6i1.9957
- Rakyat, D. P., et al. (2020). *Panja sarana dan prasarana*.

- Rudyanto, A. (2004). Kerangka kerjasama dalam pengelolaan sumberdaya pesisir dan laut. Sos. Nas. Progr. *MFCDP*, 1(September), 1–8.
- Sadri, A. (2009). Model dan Literatur. *Progr. Pascasarj. UI*, 57.
- Sangihe, K. K. (2017). Pemberdaan Masyarakat Pesisir Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Di Desa Mahumu Dua Kecamatan Tamako Kabupaten Kepulauan Sangihe. *J. Eksek.*, 1(1), 3.
- Saputri, I. A. (2016). No 主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析Title. Rev. CENIC. *Ciencias Biológicas*, 152(3), 28.
- Suryadi, A. M., & Sufi, S. (2019). Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Nelayan dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Nelayan (Studi di Kantor Camat Muara Batu Kabupaten Aceh Utara). *Negotium: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Bisnis*, 2(2), 118. doi: 10.29103/njiab.v2i2.3062
- Willianti. (2020). Bab ii kajian pustaka bab ii kajian pustaka 2.1. Bab Ii Kaji. Pustaka 2.1, 12(2004), 6–25.