

The role of stakeholders in policy implementation Program for economic empowerment of coastal fisher- man communities in leihitu district, central maluku regency

Syaiful Rijal Mahulauw¹, Rifdan³, Andi Iksan³

¹(Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia)

²(Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia)

³(Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia)

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the role of stakeholders in the implementation of policies for the economic empowerment program for the coastal fishing community in leihitu district, central maluku regency. Data collection techniques used in-depth interviews with the help of interview guides. Document searches are carried out directly while observing, reading and understanding concepts, to obtain secondary data on work reports, laws and regulations, decrees, and brochures related to the problems at hand. The data from this study were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques. The results of the study indicate that there is a substantial stakeholder role by the ministry of marine affairs and fisheries and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency in the planning stage, which is related to the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program for coastal fishermen in leihitu district, central maluku regency, which is able to respond the needs of coastal fishing communities to be integrated in the policy implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program. Likewise, there is a stakeholder role by the ministry of marine affairs and fisheries and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency in the implementation phase, which can be felt by residents of the coastal fishing communities in the area, which is marked by an increase in their welfare. As well as the role of stakeholders by the ministry of maritime affairs and fisheries and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency in the supervision stage, which is able to minimize the various inhibiting problems, which are then converted into the success of the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program for coastal fishermen communities.

Keywords: role, stakeholders, implementation, policy, coastal anglers.

Date of Submission: 25-10-2022

Date of Acceptance: 06-11-2022

I. Introduction

The struggle to advance the fishery sector requires the support of all elements of society and management of fishery resources is carried out with an approach that involves various stakeholders, which are gathered in one institution and develop fisheries management institutional arrangements that are promoted by accommodating the roles and aspirations of multi-stakeholders to create guaranteed coordination and cooperation in to achieve the goals of sustainable management of fisheries resources, policies aimed at developing and managing fisheries should be able to overcome various problems and issues that arise in the management of fisheries resources as regional assets that receive full attention.

Management of fishery resources is carried out by uniting related institutions, especially the community, private sector, and government as well as other stakeholders in every process of resource management, starting from planning, implementation, utilization and supervision that prioritizes the preservation of the fishery environment. The division of responsibility and authority among stakeholders can occur in various patterns, depending on the ability and readiness of human resources and institutions in each region (chozin et.al, 2010: xi).

Indonesia's coastal and marine areas store various kinds of resources, both renewable and non-renewable. Renewable coastal and marine resources such as fisheries resources (capture fisheries, aquaculture), mangroves, wave energy, tides, wind and ocean thermal energy conversion (otec). (tangke, 2011: 2). Although our coastal areas have abundant resources, which are able to support the welfare of coastal fishing communities,

in reality they still live in dire conditions, where globally since 2003 the figure has reached 32.13 percent. (stefanno, 2015:1).

Data from the central statistics agency for Maluku province in march 2019 stated that the number of poor people in Maluku was 317.69 thousand people or around 17.65 percent. From this data, the highest contributor to poverty is in coastal rural areas. (tuhuteru, 2020:1). Seeing the poverty experienced by coastal anglers, the government through the ministry of maritime affairs and fisheries since 2001 has realized the economic empowerment of coastal communities as the chosen alternative to meet the demands, needs and interests of the economic development of coastal fishing communities.

Apart from that, leihitu district is located in the administrative area of central Maluku regency. In accordance with data obtained from the central Maluku regency BPS, the production and value of fisheries in leihitu district in 2019 reached 12,498.90 tons, with a value of rp. Coastal anglers in leihitu district, because the number of poor people in the sub-district located in the western part of ambon island reaches 74.80 people (20.04%).

A number that is almost stagnant, because the number has not decreased significantly since two years ago, where in 2017 the poverty rate reached 78.72 (21.20%) and in 2018 the poverty rate reached 74.85 (20.11%). This condition shows that residents of coastal fishing communities in leihitu district are one of the largest contributors to the poverty rate in leihitu district. To reduce the poverty rate for coastal fishing communities in leihitu district, one solution is through government policies.

In that context, the coastal community economic empowerment program is one of the solutions to the poverty problem of Fishermen in coastal communities in Leihitu district, central Maluku regency. The coastal community economic empowerment program was also responded to by the ministry of maritime affairs and fisheries of the republic of Indonesia (marine and fisheries ministry), the central Maluku regency government and its staff, the fisheries and marine service and its staff, who build synergy with relevant stakeholders, in the context of implementing program policies. Anglers in leihitu district, central Maluku regency.

The strategic aspect of the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program for coastal anglers in leihitu district, central Maluku regency is the role of stakeholders in it, which are included. The involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the policy of the anglers' coastal community economic empowerment program will work together to make it a success. The role of stakeholders in the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment of angler's coastal communities in leihitu district, central Maluku regency is seen from a) planning, b) implementation and c) supervision.

From the background of the problems and phenomena above, it attracts the attention of the author to explore the true meaning behind these phenomena, with the formulation of the problem as follows: what is the role of stakeholders in implementing program policies in leihitu district, central Maluku regency?

Goals and usage

This study aims to analyze the role of stakeholders in implementing program policies in leihitu district, central Maluku regency. Academically, the results of this study are expected to be useful as information for the development of public administration science in general, and in particular the role of stakeholders in implementing program policies in leihitu district, central Maluku regency. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful as information for the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central Maluku regency, which has a major role in realizing the coastal community economic empowerment program in leihitu district, central Maluku regency.

II. Literature Review

Role

Meanwhile, according to suyanto and narwoko (2004: 159) that, the role (role) is a dynamic aspect of the position (status). This means that if a person has carried out his rights and obligations according to his position, then that person has carried out a role. The two cannot be separated because one another is interdependent, meaning that there is no role without status and no status without role.

Meanwhile, liliweri (2014: 24-35) states that role refers to what individuals, groups, communities, organizations, and others should do to display the identity of the position or position. Each group member has a specific role in the group. Some roles relate to aspects of group work, others promote social interaction.

From these various opinions, it can be concluded that the role is a dynamic aspect that is closely related to the position (status). The meaning is, if a person has carried out his rights and obligations according to his position, then that person has carried out a role. The two cannot be separated because one another is interdependent, meaning that there is no role without status and no status without role.

Stakeholders

According to putri (2018: 3) stakeholders are more often referred to as stakeholders. Stakeholders can be interpreted more generally as related parties who have a concern and interest in a program or activity. While kasali (1994: 63) stakeholder is any group inside or outside the company that has a role in determining the success of a company. Stakeholder bias also means anyone who risks his life in the company.

Meanwhile, brysson (2004:30) defines stakeholders as any individual, group or organization that has an interest in the resources or results (outputs) of the organization or is influenced by these results. Meanwhile freeman (1984:31) says that stakeholders are groups or individuals who can be influenced or influenced by the process of achieving goals in an organization.

From these various opinions, it can be concluded that stakeholders are individuals, groups or organizations of any kind, who have an interest in a program by synergizing with fellow stakeholders to make the program a success.

Public policy

Dunn (1999:132) defines public policy as a complex pattern of interdependence of interdependent collective choices, including decisions not to act, made by government agencies or offices. While chandler and plano quoted tangkilisan (2003: 1) stated that public policy is the strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems.

Dye was quoted by subarsono (2010: 2) as saying that public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. The concept is very broad because public policy includes something the government does not do in addition to what the government does when the government faces a public problem.

Meanwhile easton, quoted by islamy (2000: 19-20) asserts that only the government can legally do something to its people and the government's choice to do something or not do something is in the form of allocating values to society. This is because the government is included in what easton calls "authorities in a political system", namely the rulers in a political system who are involved in everyday problems that have become their responsibility or role.

From these various opinions, it can be concluded that public policy is a pragmatic dynamic pattern or choice, which is carried out by the government in order to solve a problem related to the interests of the public.

III. Research Methods

Due to the extent of the research location in leihitu district, central maluku regency, it is more focused on three fishing villages namely, negeri lima village, ureng village, and asilulu village which are the targets of the pemp program policy. The informants of this research were determined purposively, including: 1 head of the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency, 1 uptd for fisheries and marine affairs, leihitu district, 3 village heads, 3 heads of fishermen groups, 3 policy facilitators for coastal community economic empowerment programs, 4 community ngo institutions, 2 babinkamtibmas, 3 village apparatus, taken by accident. Therefore, there were 20 informants in this study.

In-depth interview technique was used to collect primary data, where the questions and answers were direct and oral, written by the informant in the form of a complete transcript as a field research document. In addition, documentation techniques are used by trying to trace, read and understand concepts, secondary data directly on documents, work reports, laws and regulations, regional regulations, decrees, and brochures related to the problems encountered. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques, according to miles and huberman, 1992, adapted by sukardi (2009: 124), namely the first to carry out data reduction activities, the second to present the data, and to draw conclusions/verification.

Analysis and discussion of research results

The role of stakeholders in the implementation of economic empowerment policies for fishermen's coastal communities.

In order to know the role of stakeholders in the implementation of policies on the economic empowerment program for coastal fishing communities, the data was recorded from interviews with informants through four dimensions and their sub-dimensions, as well as the analysis, which can be seen as follows.

Planning

The policy of the coastal community economic empowerment program since 2000 is a national policy of the marine and fisheries ministry, which in the planning process is in accordance with national standards, which integrates aspects of social, economic and cultural pluralism of local residents. In order to respond to this, the indonesian ministry of maritime affairs and fisheries gathered responses from relevant stakeholders in areas in the country that have coastal characteristics, where fishermen make a living. This is also done by kkp ri in

maluku province, one of which is in leihitu district. The involvement of stakeholders in leihitu sub-district, specifically in the village of negeri lima, village of ureng and village of asisilu in the planning stage, as stated: head of negeri lima village h. Muhammad guazali soulissa, acting head of ureng village, wadidi wuat, mohammad risad fahlefi ely. (july 2021) : "the team from the marine and fisheries ministry before the policy of the coastal community economic empowerment program was implemented in leihitu sub-district in 2000 had asked for a response from the relevant stakeholders, which according to them was an input for planning the economic empowerment of coastal communities."

The efforts of the honorary council for the election of the republic of indonesia by requesting responses from relevant stakeholders in the three villages in leihitu district are, of course, in an effort to obtain input regarding the characteristics of the local coastal community, which are adapted to the aspects of social, economic and cultural pluralism of the community members. This is so that when the policy for the economic empowerment of coastal communities is realized, it is right on target, as stated: head of the pelita community institution, thalib soumena, st, chair of the coastal community ngo institution nation josepa j kelbulan, head of the tanalisa community institution, ridwan mahu, se. (july 2021): "the ministry of maritime affairs and fisheries has a role in the policy of the coastal community economic empowerment program, they involve us in the planning process, where there is a contribution of thought from us related to the policy in order to prosper the fishermen in three villages in leihitu district ."

Marine and fisheries ministry planning is related to a good coastal community economic empowerment policy, requiring comprehensive input from relevant stakeholders, because they have complete knowledge of the social, economic and cultural aspects of coastal communities in leihitu district. This is intended so that when the coastal community economic empowerment policy is implemented, it will be right on target, which has contributed to the welfare of the fishermen's coastal communities in leihitu district, as stated: head of the fisheries and marine service office of central maluku regency, ir. Zakaria suneth, m.si, facilitator of the coastal community economic empowerment program in desa negeri lima saiful burhan, s.ip, facilitator of the pemp program in ureng wahyudi village, s.pi, and assistant of the program for economic empowerment of coastal communities in desa negeri asiluli husen mukadar, ok. (july 2021): "all relevant stakeholders in three villages in leihitu sub-district were involved in the planning process of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy, which was preceded by their input in the form of surveys and fgds, with the scope of input consisting of social, economic and cultural aspects ."

Implementation

The most urgent of the policies of the coastal community economic empowerment program in leihitu district, central maluku regency, namely, concerning the realization of the pemp program policy in the sub-district by marine and fisheries ministry through the fisheries and marine service of central maluku regency. Substantially the presence of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy in leihitu district, central maluku regency in order to empower community members as well as create community independence, with a target of increasing the welfare of community members. To achieve the success of its implementation, of course, it is necessary to have support from stakeholders, as stated: head of the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency, ir. Zakaria suneth, m.si, head of the lima negeri fisherman group, thalib saumena, st, head of ureng village fisherman group, abdullah sanduan, se and head of asilulu village fisherman group, ali amin kalo, se. (july 2021): "the successful implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy in leihitu district, central maluku regency needs to be supported by relevant stakeholders, and the marine and fisheries ministry through the fisheries and marine service office of central maluku regency is able to organize stakeholders to make the economic empowerment program a success. The coastal society."

The implementation of the policy of the coastal community economic empowerment program in leihitu district, central maluku regency did not succeed without the support of stakeholders. This is because the support of stakeholders is in accordance with their main duties and functions. This will be able to support the success in implementing the pemp program policy. For this purpose, the marine and fisheries ministry through the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency seeks to involve stakeholders in the successful implementation of the pemp program policy, as stated by babinkamtibmas desa negeri lima, brigpol asdar bugis, babinkamtibmas desa ureng-asilulu village, brigpol rizal elly, state five village officials, imran saoumena, ureng saleh tuharea village officials, and asilulu village officials ali kibas. (july 2021): "we as part of the stakeholders always support the implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy in leihitu district, central maluku regency."

The involvement of stakeholders in implementing pemp program policies in leihitu district, central maluku regency is a strategic component, which is supported by optimal human resource capacity (hr), financial resources, and social resources. Because with the various capacities of these resources, they will be able to

synergize with the marine and fisheries ministry and the central maluku district fisheries and marine service in the successful implementation of the pemp program policy, as stated: head of the central maluku district fisheries and marine service, ir. Zakaria suneth, m.si, head of the fisheries and marine uptd, leihitu district, mahfud latuconsina, head of negeri lima village h. Muhammad guazali soulissa, acting head of ureng village, wadidi wuat, mohammad risad fahlefi ely. (july 2021): "involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program by prioritizing the capacity of human, financial and social resources. Because these three aspects are the capital in the success of the coastal community economic empowerment program."

Supervision

Stakeholders in the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program for coastal fishermen in leihitu district, central Maluku regency are also involved in the supervision. This shows that it is not the full authority of the marine and fisheries ministry through the fisheries and marine service of maluku, central district and the regional technical implementation unit of the fisheries and marine service of leihitu district, which deploys its apparatus to supervise the implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy, but rather the participation of stakeholders according to their duties and institutional functions in supervising the implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy, as stated by babinkamtibmas of negeri lima village, brigadier asdar bugis, babinkamtibmas of ureng village-asilulu village, brigadier rizal elly, state five village apparatus, imran saoumena, ureng village apparatus saleh tuharea, and asilulu village official ali kibas. (july 2021): "institutionally, our stakeholders have the duty and function of supervision, both in terms of law and politics. These tasks and functions are synergized in overseeing the implementation of the coastal community economic empowerment program policy in leihitu district, central maluku regency."

There is subjectivity if only the marine and fisheries ministry through the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency and the regional technical implementation unit of the department of fisheries and marine affairs of leihitu sub-district are involved in overseeing the implementation of policies on the economic empowerment of coastal fishermen communities in leihitu district, central maluku regency. It is certain that the implementation of supervision will have the nuances of corruption, collusion, and nepotism. On that basis, the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program for coastal fishermen communities globally involves stakeholders in monitoring it, as stated: head of the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency, ir. Zakaria suneth, m.si, head of the fisheries and marine technical implementation unit of leihitu district, mahfud latuconsina, head of negeri lima village h. Muhammad guazali soulissa, acting head of ureng village, wadidi wuat, mohammad risad fahlefi ely. (july 2021): "we, the government, allow stakeholders according to their duties and institutional principals to oversee the implementation of the policy for the economic empowerment of fishermen coastal communities in leihitu district, central maluku regency. It is hoped that the involvement of stakeholders will strengthen the implementation of the fishermen coastal community economic empowerment program policy that runs according to the plan."

Not only is the involvement of stakeholders from elements of the state and government in overseeing the implementation of the policies of the fishermen coastal community economic empowerment program in leihitu district, central Maluku regency, but also the involvement of stakeholders from third parties, namely, non-governmental organizations. This is because non-governmental organizations are able to play their duties and functions in supervising the implementation of the policies of the fisherman coastal community economic empowerment program, which is supported by their social networking (social networking) which has penetrated and strengthened in the community, which is able to be mobilized to optimize supervision of empowerment program policies. The economics of the fishermen's coastal communities, as stated: head of the pelita community institution, thalib soumena, st, chair of the coastal community ngo institution, hasbulla asel, s.sos, chair of the children's nation's ngo, josepa j kelbulan, head of the ngo tanalisa community, ridwan mahalisa community, se, advisor for the economic empowerment program of coastal communities in negeri lima village, saiful burhan, s.ip, advisor for the economic empowerment program of coastal communities in ureng wahyudi village, s.pi, and advisor for the economic empowerment program of coastal communities in desa negeri asiluli husen mukadar, ok. (july 2021): "third party stakeholders, namely community institutions, they are part of civil society, with their strong social network in the community. The participation of community institutions in supervising the implementation of the policy for the economic empowerment of fishermen coastal communities in leihitu district, central maluku regency is able to support its success."

IV. Closing

From the results of the analysis above, specific conclusions are made, firstly, there is a substantial role for stakeholders with their involvement by the marine and fisheries ministry and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central maluku regency in the planning stage, which is related to the implementation of policies on the economic empowerment of coastal fishermen communities in leihitu district. , central Maluku regency, which is globally able to respond to the needs of coastal fishing communities to be integrated in the implementation of the policy of the fishermen coastal community economic empowerment program, secondly, the role of stakeholders with their involvement by the marine and fisheries ministry and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central Maluku regency in the implementation stage, which is related to the implementation of the policy of the fishermen coastal community economic empowerment program in leihitu district, central Maluku regency, where in general the benefits can be felt by fishermen from coastal communities. The area, which is marked by an increase in their welfare, and thirdly, the role of stakeholders with their involvement by the marine and fisheries ministry and the department of fisheries and marine affairs of central Maluku regency in the supervision stage, which is related to the implementation of the policy of the economic empowerment program of the coastal fishermen communities in leihitu sub-district, central Maluku regency, which globally was able to minimize various inhibiting problems, which were later converted into the success of the implementation of the economic empowerment program for fishermen's coastal communities.

References

- [1]. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi Maluku. 2019. Maluku Dalam Angka 2019, Ambon, BPS Maluku
- [2]. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. 2019. Kecamatan Leihitu Dalam Angka 2020, Masohi, BPS Kabupaten Maluku Tengah
- [3]. Bryson, John M. 2004. What Do When Stakeholders Matter : Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Techniques. Minneapolis: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.
- [4]. Chandler dan Plano Dalam Tangkilisan, Hesel Nogi. 2003. Implementasi Kebijakan Publik. Yogyakarta, Lukman Offset YPAPI
- [5]. Chozin et.al, 2010, Pembangunan Perdesaan Dalam Rangka Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat ; Pemikiran Guru Besar Perguruan Tinggi Badan Hukum Milik Negara, Bogor, IPB Press
- [6]. Dunn, William N. 1999. Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik. Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University Press
- [7]. Dye. R. Thomas Dalam Subarsono, A.G. 2010. Analisis Kebijakan Publik Konsep Teori dan Aplikasi. Yogyakarta Pustaka Pelajar
- [8]. Easton, David Dalam Islamy, M. Irfan. 2000. Prinsip-prinsip Perumusan Kebijakan Negara, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika
- [9]. Freeman, R. Edward. 1984. Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach. Boston: Pitman.
- [10]. Kasali, Rhenald. 1994. Manajemen Public Relation : Konsep dan Aplikasinya di Indonesia, Jakarta, Pustaka Utama Graffiti
- [11]. Liliweri, Alo. 2014. Sosiologi dan Komunikasi Organisasi, Jakarta, Bumi Aksara
- [12]. Putri, Febiolla, Deby. 2018. Analisa Stakeholder Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Di Kota Madiun
- [13]. Sulaiman, Reinhard, Stevanno. 2015. Kelompok Miskin Pesisir Capai 32 Persen dari Total Masyarakat Miskin Indonesia, <https://money.kompas.com>, 10 Februari
- [14]. Tangke, Umar. 2011. Analisis Kelayakan Usaha Perikanan Tangkap Menggunakan Alat Tangkap Gill Net dan Purse Seine di Kecamatan Leihitu Kabupaten Maluku Tengah Provinsi Maluku, Jurnal Agribisnis Perikanan, Volume 4, Issue 1, May 2011
- [15]. Tuhuteru, Jan. 2020. Lumbung Ikan Nasional (LIN) dan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Pesisir Maluku, <https://www.lead.co.id>, 24 September

Syaiful Rijal Mahulauw, et. al. "The role of stakeholders in policy implementation Program for economic empowerment of coastal fisher-man communities in leihitu district, central maluku regency." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 27(11), 2022, pp. 38-43.