

# Empowerment of Coastal Communities through the Optimization of Social Capital in Improving the Well-Being of Families in the Village Tumbak Southeast Minahasa District of Pusomaen North Sulawesi Indonesia

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## Abstract

Coastal Community Empowerment Program in Rural District of Pusomaen Tumbak Southeast Minahasa district is one of the flagship programs of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Indonesia for the development and utilization of economic potential in coastal areas optimally. The program is aimed to develop the coastal communities whose livelihood is derived from the exploration and utilization of coastal and marine resources. However, the problem is yet empowered coastal communities optimally, it is characterized by the daily life of people still using traditional patterns.

How empowering the community through social capital approach is one of the objectives of this study. As we know that they are capable of overcoming poverty through community empowerment efforts include financial assistance and assistance motorboat. The research sample is taken using a sampling of 120 respondents purposive sampling. Data collection techniques used in this research is observation, questionnaire, interview, and technical literature. The collected data were then analyzed using a simple correlation.

Rural research results Tumbak Minahasa District of southeast in the village there is a relationship Tumbak result is empowerment of coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district ". The result ( $r = 0.660$ ) relatively strong. , To determine the amount of donations (coefficient determinant determinant coefficient) is empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district results are 44% and the remaining 54% is influenced by other variables not examined by the author. To test the significance of the formula t count: Turns t count result is  $8.95 >$  of t table or  $8.95 > 1.64$ . Conclusions: The correlation empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Southeast Minahasa district Pusomaen is significant because t is greater from t table.

**Keywords:** Community empowerment and Poverty

## 1. Introduction

Poverty is the main problem of coastal communities due largely coastal communities living on the sea got so that if the sea is not going to happen friends unemployment. In accordance with the reality, coastal communities also called sea people who education low and fatalistic culture is still strong inherent in their personality, such as less creative and productive, quickly satisfied with what is obtained, resigned to fate, consumptive and wasteful attitudes, attitudes has caused coastal communities often become powerless.

The helplessness condition, inviting attention to finding solutions that can raise the dignity, as well as the degree of coastal communities. One alternative is to empower solution in accordance with the social and cultural environment coastal community in order to get out of poverty. Coastal areas in 2013 according to the data of Statistics Southeast Minahasa district in District Pusomaen Tumbak village population of 1010 and the number of families 241 and 171 heads of households among the population classified as poor. To overcome poverty through community empowerment can then utilize local resources for tackling the problem of poverty.

Since 2007 the Government of Indonesia launched the National Program for Community Empowerment (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat) comprising independent, of PNP Self Rural and PNPM Self particular region and villages. Similarly, a group of fishermen have received assistance ranging from poor rice to help direct the public is one of the government's efforts to tackling poverty through community empowerment.

Therefore, by empowering the community through economic aid and social assistance and develop cooperation group has become one of the means to overcome poverty in the village Tumbak. Other examples are the wives of fishermen are empowered to sell the fish catch in the traditional markets. As well as sellers of fish and fish container which her husband also fishermen is they who have made a group of fishermen to obtain capital relief.

But what's interesting is whether there is a relationship between community empowerment through the assistance to poverty reduction. This is the focus of this research is to try to use the correlation formula product

moment as data analysis tools.

## 2. Overview Theory of Community Empowerment and Poverty Reduction

According to Life (1995) in Edi Suharto (2005: 58) states that the empowerment aims to increase the power of those who are weak or disadvantaged. In line with the opinion Edi Suharto (2005: 59) states that a process and a goal as a process of empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the powers and empowerment of vulnerable groups in society, including individuals who experience the problem of poverty. Therefore Sulistiyani (2004: 80) states the goals of empowerment is to form individuals and communities become self-reliant. The independence includes independence of thought, action and control what they do. To be self-sufficient need support in the form of human resource capability intact with cognitive conditions, connotative, psychomotor and affective and other resources that are physical material.

Furthermore, Edi Suharto (2005: 93) states that establishing and empowering communities and social action involves a process in which the population of a community organize themselves in the planning and collective action to solve social problems or meet social needs in accordance with the capability and the resources it has. In the course of handling the problem of poverty, such as poor people assisted is often a good group of defenseless because of internal resistance and external pressures within himself and of his environment.

Can be a way through fulfillment, Harijono (1995: 80) argues that from the economic point of views essence of human needs. Human needs are itemized and become more diverse. The diversity of human needs seen its essence. There is an attempt to look at human needs in a practical and easy to obtain. Essentially the needs that must be met. Then developed a barter system, a means of exchange for goods and services, production and consumption systems, payment systems, financial systems, system storage medium of exchange and so on. Human survival is determined by the ratio that is able to create institutions to meet the needs of human life, especially work opportunities for women. In line with the opinion of Marx in Smelser (1987: 19) states that at any time the functional relationship between economic and political power that depends on the stage of development of the society. Similarly, according to Liliweri (1997: 260) argues through groups of people gathered to interact and work together to achieve the goal.

Furthermore, according to Edi Suharto (2005: 93) states that one of the great strategy determines the success of community empowerment programs is social assistance. According to the principles of social work is to help people to be able to help themselves. Empowering the community very concerned about the importance of strong public participation. Thus, according Sulistiani (2004: 127) states that in understanding the process of building a base of power and capability of the people in need of proper partnership between the government, the people and parties outside of government.

Edi Suharto (2005: 94) states that social assistance can be interpreted as a dynamic interaction between the poor and social workers to jointly face the diverse challenges such as; (a) designing a program of economic improvement social life, (b) mobilize local resources, (c) solving social problems, (d) create or open access for fulfillment, (e) cooperating with various parties that are relevant to the context of community empowerment.

Liliweri (1997: 177) says that the extent to which humans can work together in various forms of needs and expectations vary. Therefore satisfaction relationship results vary among humans. Emile Durkheim (1951) in Liliweri (1997: 175) term professional communication as a factor responsible for the increase and decline of cohesiveness and solidarity groups. The term cohesion and cohesiveness refers to the tendency of group members to remain united. This can be measured by the presence or absence of the spirit of our cooperation in a certain time unit.

According to John Field (2010: 1) networks provide a basis for social cohesion because it enables people to cooperate with each other and not only with people they know directly so mutually beneficial. Furthermore, for Putnam (1993) in Rustanto Bambang (2007: 24) tangible social capital norms and network linkages are preconditions for economic development, and an absolute prerequisite for the creation of good governance and effective. The reasons are: (a) the existence of social networks allow for coordination and communication that can foster a sense of mutual trust among members of society; (b) confidence (trust) has positive implications in social life. An association of people who have a sense of mutual trust (mutual trust) within a social network will strengthen the norms regarding the need to help each other; (c) varying success will push for continued cooperation at a later time.

Social networking occurs due to the relationship between individuals in the community. The linkage is embodied in various types of groups at the local and higher levels. Network of social relationships will usually characterized by a distinctive typology in line with the characteristics and orientation of the group. In the social groups usually formed traditionally on an equal basis lineage, social experiences hereditary (repeated social experiences), and the similarity of confidence on the dimensions of the Godhead (religious belief) tend to have high cohesiveness, but the range of the network and trust were awakened very narrow.

According to Robert Lawang (2005: 214), social capital refers to all the social forces communities by individuals or groups with reference to the social structure by rating they can achieve individual goals and / or

groups efficiently and effectively with capitals other.

Maryati and Suryawati (2003: 22) states that, "Social interaction is a contact or a reciprocal relationship and responses between individuals, between groups or between individuals and groups". Social interaction is divided into three kinds, namely; (a) The interaction between the individual and the individual in this connection could be positive or negative interaction. Positive interaction, if the relations of mutual benefit. Negative interactions, if the interrelationships harm one party or both (hostile). (b) the interaction between individuals and groups These interactions can take place both positively and negatively. Forms of social interaction of individuals and groups a wide - range according to the situation and condition. (c) social interaction between groups and group social interaction occurs group and the group as a whole is not a personal whim. For example, cooperation between the two companies to discuss a project.

On the other hand, the concept of empowerment of poverty by Suharto (2005: 132) defines poverty is a condition that is below the standard value line of minimum requirements, both for food and non-food, the so-called poverty line and poverty limit (threshold ). The poverty line is the amount of dollars that are required by each individual to be able to pay for food needs equivalent of 2100 kilo calories per person per day and non-food needs consisting of housing, health, education, transport, as well as a variety of other goods and services.

Edi Suharto then stated that poverty has a characteristic; (a) inability basic consumption (food clothing and shelter), (b) Lack of access to other basic living needs of health education, water sanitation, clean water and transport), (c) No guarantee of future (because of the lack of investment for education and family) (d) vulnerability to shocks that are man or mass, (e) The lack of community involvement in social activities, (f) Lack of access to employment and sustainable livelihood, (g) low quality of human resources and limitations natural resources, (h) inability and lack of social fortunes (abandoned children, women victims of domestic violence, poor widows, marginalized groups and remote), (i). Incapacitation due to physical or mental disability.

Chambers (1997: 177) states consultant rural development in Asia and Africa, through his experience as a consultant concluded that the core of the problem of rural poverty lies in what is referred to as a lack or deprivation trap. Furthermore, Chambers said that the deprivation trap consists of five misfortunes that are wrapped around a poor family, namely: (a) poverty itself, (b) physical weakness, (c) alienation / isolation, (d) vulnerability, and (e) of powerlessness. The five misfortunes related to each other so that a poverty trap.

Further Sulistiyani (2004: 4-5) define poverty in general as "when people are on a very limited conditions, both in accessibility on production factors, opportunities / business opportunities, education, other living facilities, so that in any activity or business be very limited ". Suharto (2005: 170) which defines empowerment as a series of activities to strengthen the power or empowerment of vulnerable groups in society, including individuals who experience the problem of poverty with the goal of social change that includes empowered community, has power and is able to meet their needs.

Results of a study Bambang Rianto (2009: 115), which examines the concept of rural poverty, which until now have not been able to protected poverty problem though. various assistance through community empowerment is therefore necessary participatory approach. Further research Homangan Ritonga, Social demography, poverty reduction. Monitoring poverty to poverty program in Indonesia on poverty also supports poverty reduction linkages with community empowerment.

It is the government's efforts to empower the community in the form of public policy. Policy analysis is more focused on how the decision makers get the best policy alternatives, as well as alternative chosen as a recommendation of policy analysis or policy analysis team. The role of policy analysis is to ensure that the policies to be taken really is based on the optimal benefits to be received by the public, and not the origin of favorable policy makers. (Ahmad, Analysis of Public Policy Formulation Process in Irrigation, 2015)

### **3. Research Methods**

This research is a quantitative research, the research using numbers or qualitative data. Qualitative data for example contained in the measurement scale. Data were analyzed quantitatively by using the Pearson product moment correlation formula through a rough calculation of the numbers.

To obtain accurate data and relevance to the topic, the authors use data collection techniques are by way of observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation of photographs of activity.

The analysis is the descriptive analysis, that answer and solve the problems by doing a thorough understanding and deepening and the whole of the object studied in order to obtain a clear picture. The stages in the data analysis is selecting the data, clarification of data, data tabulation and data standardization.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

The results based on observations and interviews in the village Tumbak Minahasa District of southeast in the village Tumbak work as fishermen using traditional technology they have capital support for the development of fishing effort research results.

Table 1 Number of fishing gear in the village Tumbak

No	Name gear	Units
1.	Soma pajeko (purse seine)	1 unit
2.	Soma Roa	4 Units
3.	Soma cumi-cumi	2 Units
4.	Soma Njare	30 Units
5.	Pancing Tonda	25 Units
6.	Bubu	130 Units
7.	Panah/jubi	35 Units



Source: Data Law Office Old Village Tumbak 2013

From the results of the study suggest that the use of fishing gear is still largely traditional in nature so that people living below the poverty line. Therefore, the fishing communities are empowered through the help of a motor boat is equipped with instruments swim gear and breathing apparatus with long hose to be inserted into the ocean and each diver using dive shoe swimming goggles and had to take turns to bite the tools to be able to breathe. From the results of a study based on data in Tumbak village can be seen the number of motor boats used by the fishermen with the help of the government can be seen in the table below:

Table 2 Number of Motor boat (inboard) <30 GT,

No	Motor Boat Name	Units
1.	Pelang	107 units
2.	Katinting	107 units

Source: Data Law Office Old Village Tumbak 2013

Furthermore, in the image above there are also roa dried fish with the fishermen use bamboo for sale by the wives of fishermen in the market. They also get grants for businesses manufacture and storage of fish roa to tackling poverty. In addition, people also get help to make the trail because their houses are largely over water. According to the terms of their bajo people can not live without water.

From the study results it is clear that through the construction documentation footpath social interaction more closely. Good fishing communities, village governments, district governments and local governments. This is evidenced by the various government assistance Tumbak village communities can build the traditional port of wood. Similarly documentation of results of studies, it is clear that the traditional port so help the fishermen to lay their motor boat, and raised their catch.

From the description, it is clear that through community empowerment that is with the help of social assistance funds and cooperation between the community and the social interaction and social networks that already existed because society Bajo Village, everything is Muslim so intertwined and cooperation to tackle poverty because in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district. Natural resources are yet to be developed. Bajo tribe implement Bugis culture. Cultural values such as honesty Bugis, scholarship, fairness, firmness, and effort. (Ahmad, 2014)

Table 3 Potential coastal areas of the Village Tumbak

No.	Potential	number
1.	Long Coastline	0,7 km
2	Coastal village area	60 ha
3	Islet	15 ilands
4.	Marine conservation areas	300 ha
5.	Marine protected areas	7 ha
6.	Protected Manggrove	300 ha
7.	Manggrove areas	375 ha
8.	Land of coral reefs	800 ha
9.	Lamun areas	250 ha
10.	Ecotourism	100 ha



Source: Data Law Office Old Village Tumbak 2013

Based on these data further clarified again that the village has Tumbak Mangrove land large enough and small islands and coastal areas of 60 hectares has so them society should be empowered to develop the natural resources that exist.

Based on the results of research through a questionnaire that was distributed by the author of a number

of respondents 120 sample respondents poor. Score by alphabet a rated 4, for alphabet b rated 3 and for alphabet c rated 2 and to the alphabet d rated 1.

So there is a relationship empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district ". result ( $r = 0.660$ ) relatively strong.

Table 4 Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient r Value

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Coefficient Interval	: degree of relationship
0,00 – 0,199	: very low
0,20- 0,399	: low
0,40 – 0,599	: enough
0,60 – 0,799	: strong
0,80 – 11,00	: very strong

To determine the amount of donations (coefficient determinant) variables X and Y are empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district: the formula  $KP = r^2 \times 100\%$ ,  $r^2 = 0.660 \times 0.660 \times 100\%$ ,  $r^2 = 44\%$ . It means empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district. result 44% and the remaining 54% is influenced by other variables not examined by the author. To test the significance of the formula t:  $T \text{ count} = r\sqrt{n-2}$ :

Based on the above calculation, provided that the level of error  $\alpha = 0.05$ .  $Db = n-2 = 120-2 = 118$  thus obtained t table = 1.645 Apparently  $t.> T$  table or  $8.95 > 1.64$

Conclusions: The correlation variable X with Y or relationship empowerment of coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district is significant because t is greater than t table.

Tumbak society village is fishing communities and largely still using simple technology. And most of their home was above the water so that the various government assistance that is, the walkway above the water and the traditional port with floor boards to anchor fishing boats. Before there was a footpath interaction fishing communities using boats to travel to the neighboring house. Relations community social cooperation and social networks interwoven because villagers of tumbak all Muslims and using language bajo. Tumbak village communities have natural resources that need to be managed through the empowerment of communities with funding and assistance motorboats tumbak Village community can address the problem of poverty.

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To determine the amount of donations (coefficient determinant) is empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district: the formula  $KP = r^2 \times 100\%$ ,  $r^2 = 44\%$ . It means empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district result 44% and the remaining 54% is influenced by other variables not examined by the author. To test the significance of the formula t: result 8.95.

Turns  $t.> T$  table or  $8.95 > 1.645$ . Conclusions: The correlation empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Southeast Minahasa district Pusomaen significant because t is greater from t table.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on optimization of the coastal community empowerment through social capital in improving the well-being of families in the village Tumbak Southeast Minahasa District of Pusomaen who have Described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

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To determine the amount of donations (coefficient determinant) is empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district results are 44%. It means empowering coastal communities to tackle poverty in the village of the District Tumbak Pusomaen Southeast Minahasa district result 44% and the remaining 54% is influenced by other variables not examined by the author. To test the significance of the formula t: result 8.95.

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The need for government to provide technical guidance and counseling in order to manage local resources to tackling poverty. Mentoring the need for social and capital assistance for fishermen who still use traditional technology to increase family income.

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