

Society participation In Planning Of Minapolitan Area Development (Study In Minapolitan Area Village Sei Ijum Raya District Kotawaringin East)

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Abstrak:

Fisheries is one of strategic sub-sectors that economically, ecologically, and socio-culture plays an important role in national development. Involvement of fishing communities in various things is needed from planning, organizing, implementing and controlling. Community Development as a concept other than to accommodate participation as well as to increase the capacity of community self-reliance. The purpose of this research is to identify, analyze, describe the development of Minapolitan area of Sei Ijum Raya Village in improving people's welfare, community involvement of Sei Ijum Raya Village in development of minapolitan area based on community development, as well as supporting and inhibiting factors. The research method used is qualitative research method with descriptive approach using qualitative data analysis of interactive model. The findings in the potential field of Sei Ijum Raya Village can support the sustainability of minapolitan area development supported by the local government policy, the mechanism and stages of the planning process in accordance with KEPMEN / RI No.18 of 2011, and encourage participation and involvement of the community in development to achieve optimal benefits for common progress in community development concepts. Supporting factors: Availability of natural resources, increasing perceptions of fishing communities in increasing income, local wisdom of fishing communities. Inhibiting factors: Regional commitment, Human resources, infrastructure.

Key words: *planning; participation; minapolitan;community development*

PENDAHULUAN

The economic growth of a component is essential for a development [1]. Opportunity of development of fishery business of Indonesia have very high prospect, geo economic condition with politics make marine sector as important sector in national development. The economic sector of a power faces socio-economic and political issues [2]. Development priorities implemented by the government, especially economic, populist-based. Indonesia with vast territorial waters has great potential as one of the backbone of the national economy, including the catching fisheries sector. The concept of regional development is strongly influenced by the potential of Natural Resources, Human Resources, social conditions, culture, economy, infrastructure availability [3]. This planning aims to support government programs in the field of development and improvement of fishery products, especially capture fisheries, which are located in the selected areas of Minapolitan fishery center, Sei Ijum Raya Village, Mentaya Hilir Selatan District, Kotawaringin Timur Regency. Special fisheries abundant potential is expected to

be Indonesia's flagship sector with a vast territorial waters have great potential as one of the backbone of the national economy. Law No. 31 of 2004 fishery has an important role in increasing the expansion of employment opportunities, for fishermen and fish farmers. East Kotawaringin regency is one of the areas with ecological and geographic that has good potential for fisheries sector, both fishery and aquaculture fishery sector. The fact that can be seen from the Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita sector that became the largest contributor is the fishery sector. Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices in 2015 is 17,165,741,73 rupiah or an increase of 12.99% from the previous year. Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant 2010 prices, an increase of 7.62% from the previous year which amounted to 13,829,431.90 million rupiah. By 2015 Gross Regional Domestic Product at current prices, agricultural, forestry and fishery business fields make the largest contribution in the formation of Gross Regional Domestic Product, which is 22.44%.

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Followed by 21.98% of the manufacturing industry and large and retail trade respectively. While the rate of economic growth can be seen in **Figure 1.1** below:



Figure 1.1 Economic Growth Rate

The economic performance of East Kotawaringin Regency shows positive growth. Based on PDRB Kotawaringin Timur regency according to current price reached 19.55 trillion rupiah, while according to constant price equal to 7,66 percent. Per Capita, East Kotawaringin tend to increase every year. Once the magnitude of potential fisheries provide benefits that can be generated East Kotawaringin District Government issued the decision of East Kotawaringin Regent No.188.45 / 326 / Huk-DKP / 2015 stipulates that the core location is in the Village Sei Ijum Raya District Mentaya Hilir Selatan. This condition can be seen from the production of fishing in public and marine waters in table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Fishing Production in Public and Marine Waters in East Kotawaringin Regency 2011 - 2016.
Tons

Year	Public Water	Sea Water	Amount
2010	2.571,2	8.542,7	11.113,9
2011	2.647,2	7.603,9	10.251,1
2012	2.694,2	7.665,0	10,359,2
2013	2.746,5	7.702,6	10.449,1
2014	2.806,2	7.834,3	10.640,5
2015	2.814,6	7.867,2	10.681,8
2016	2.973,8	8.941,4	11.941,9

Source: LPPD Office of Marine and Fisheries Kab.Kotim

Concept of development is in line with the general direction of national development and the policy direction of regional development and development of the area contained in the RPJMN 2016-2021 with the aim to accelerate the development of maritime areas. Besides being seen from the potential side of Sei Ijum Raya Village, it is apparent that the planning of Minapolitan area development is not separated from the problems of improving the welfare and the development of the community is not an easy thing, requiring the direction and the series of business on the planning side especially to the fishermen community so that the community independence can be realized to the welfare of the individual community.

Data Collection

1. Regional Development Planning

Development is a series of attempts to transform a state for the better through a plan, [4] "Planning may therefore be possible to present one" s choice in a form which could have resuted from a rational planning process, even if this has not been the case. "

In conjunction with [5] is a continuous process involving decisions or choices, on alternative ways of using available resources, with the aim of achieving certain goals at some time in the future. Where planning is a process or series of continuous steps to achieve a goal that never ends and runs from one stage to the next.

2. Participatory Planning

Development with a people-centered approach provides a logical consequence of community involvement in every process. [6] mentions there are five participation in development: firstly, contributes to the input of the development process, gains rewards for inputs and benefits; third, participate in giving input and receive rewards, without sharing the results directly; fourth, enjoy or utilize the development result without giving input; fifth, give input without giving rewards and not enjoy the results. So that the community is required awareness in doing something to improve the quality of life as [7] participatory planning as a plan in which the goal involves the interests of the people where the desire of the people understood as an input to then forwarded into development programs, in addition participatory planning to see participation the people as a way to carry out what the community wants. Where the development paradigm is "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable" [8].

3. Participatory Planning in Community Development Perspective

One approach that can accommodate community participation in development is community development Cristenson and Robinson community development as a process of developing community initiatives left behind in a particular location to change the situation, social, cultural and environment. Community development as a concept of social change must be recognized to always refer to or based on the paradigm of community-based development, can simply be defined as development that refers to community needs, planned and implemented by the community with as big as- the magnitude of utilizing the potential of resources (nature, human, institutional, socio-cultural values, etc.). One element of community development is participatory, with the aim that everyone can be actively involved in community activities and processes. Community development aimed at improving the welfare or quality of life, inward, material and spiritual. Participatory planning is participatory, in the form of involvement of every society to give thought without being inhibited ability to speak, time and position, in community development represented by participation and human right then continued with synergy is bigger planning with attention to interaction among stakeholders.

4. Community development in a development

[9] mentions that there are three common character of community development program which is first community-based or community as main actors (subject) in program planning and implementation; both based on local resources (base resources), namely the creation of activities by looking at the potential resources (natural, human) that exist: and third, sustainable (ie sustainable), the program to be implemented serves as the initial driver of sustainable development. The targets to be achieved by community development programs are community capacity building and welfare improvement. In accordance with the basic principles used and become the core idea of community development that is participation, then every step in the process of community development must be done by the citizens themselves if necessary can be outside assistance in the form of courses or knowledge of a technical nature or supporting facilities and its nature can not be held by society.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive type which want to get description about community development of Sei Ijum Raya Village in development of minapolitan area in Kotawaringin Timur regency, focusing on:

1. Identification of Minapolitan Area Development
 - a. The potential excavation of Sei Ijum Raya Village is accompanied by a planning policy that supports the development of Minapolitan area
 2. The suitability of the Minapolitan area development program in Sei Ijum Raya Village in the perspective of community development based development planning
 - a. Mechanisms and Stages of Minapolitan area development planning process
 - b. The form and quality of community participation and stakeholder involvement in the development of Minapolitan area in Sei Ijum Raya Village
 - c. Institutions that accommodate as a forum for musyawarah Sei Ijum Raya community through community empowerment.
 3. Supporting and inhibiting factors in the development of minapolitan areas based on community development in improving the welfare of fishing communities in Sei Ijum Raya Village.

This research was conducted at the Regional Development Planning Board of East Kotawaringin Regency, Marine and Fisheries Office of East Kotawaringin Regency, South Mentaya Subdistrict Office, Sei Ijum Raya Village Office. The data sources of this research consist of:

1. Informant
Head of BAPPEDA of Kotawaringin Timur Regency; Head of Marine and Fisheries Office of Kotawaringin Timur Regency; Head of Program Development Sub-Section, Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of East Kotawaringin Regency; Chairman of Dayak Customary Council of Kotawaringin Timur Regency; and Planning target groups, consisting of: local communities in Kotawaringin Timur District; and Indigenous People of Kotawaringin Timur Regency;
2. Documents, in the form of general regional data related to the development of regional tourism minapolitan area in East Kotawaringin regency, such as: Profile of Kotawaringin Timur Regency, Strategic Plan of Marine and Fisheries Office, RPJMD 2016-2021 Kotawaringin Timur Regency, including some other supporting data associated with this study. The data collection in this research is done by:
 1. Interviews
 2. Observation
 3. Documentation

Data analysis using Miles and Huberman with Interactive Model by testing the validity of data, namely: credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identification of Minapolitan Area Development

Viewed from the demographic aspects of South Mentaya subdistrict, especially Sei Ijum Raya Village has an area of 318 km². With a variety of potentials, Sei Ijum Raya Village is a village that can be said to be unique compared to the surrounding villages in addition to the villages in the Swasembada village category where Sei Ijum Raya Village is able to develop all the potentials that exist, this village is also the leading village. Based on land use, Sei Ijum Raya Village has good potential land in terms of soil fertility and water availability. From the research in the field of Sei Ijum Raya Village, there are 175 technical irrigation paddy fields, 1/5 technical irrigation rice fields of 400 ha, the plantation area of 600 ha.

The village of Sei Ijum Raya as the core zone of the minapolitan area, has 83 RTPs (from 366 RT) has the potential to drive production in the leading production centers of small businesses with 12 fisheries coastal potential areas (541 RTPs), thus having the ability to integrate production centers become the region's premier economic region.

Of the total population, 78 are fishery households (RTP) with 8 tons / month fish catch (80% of shrimp and 20% trash fish). Capture fisheries (marine), 75% of fisheries production in 2015 of 11,8.00 ton, coming from 14 fisherman villages in 3 coastal districts of Minapolitan area, 65% from Sei Ijum village and hinterland village able to create functional relationship and marketing of capture fishery production.

In addition to fishermen, most of them have coconut plantation that is not so far away from the community of Sei Ijum Raya Village, and within the garden area mentioned in the last 1-2 years there is enthusiasm for the development of fish ponds around (+180 units) called Integritas Fish-Coconut Pond and the only model of development in Kalimantan is even possible in Indonesia.

Seeing the potential of Sei Ijum Raya Village and the availability of land with coconut trees in deep within the minapolitan area can be utilized as fish farming. The integration movement of cultivation pond development can support the activity of minapolitan, productivity of fisherman's household besides as fisherman, farmer of paddy field of coconut and also develop cultivation pond. Seeing the potential of land that is used Minapolitan

Area very close to the village community where around the area there are many deep coconut plants, can be used as an alternative to support the development of minapolitan areas for the production center as expected from upstream to downstream. Marine and fisheries sector by utilizing Natural Resources and integrate the existing potentials can be a leading sector in the international trade arena.

Development of minapolitan areas is of course not only from the utilization of existing Natural Resources but still requires policy support. It is expected that this national development policy with the efforts of the utilization of local natural resources, fisheries development, and the potential of the region in an integrated, as well as an increase in the capability of fisheries human resources. It is expected that in the development of these areas can help government programs in overcoming the socio-economic empowerment of marine business actors.

Policy support made by the local government of East Kotawaringin Regency has been carried out, among others, by issuing policies on the development of Minapolitan areas with the establishment of Integrated Fishery Center SIJURA, Core Zone of Minapolitan Zone (Bupati's Decree No. 188.45 / 326 / Huk-DKP / 2015 on Stipulation of Locations and Commodities (Min WinPal Program Winner) and is a Priority Site of the MARITIM SEKAYA Program (Quick Win KKP Program 2015-2019) - Continuation of Fishermen's Livelihood Improvement Program (PKN) (Synergic Working Group PKN Kotim - Decision of Bupati No. 188.45 / 316 / Huk-DKP / 2013 dated July 11, 2013 and Synergy 12 K / L (Presidential Decree No. 10 Year 2011) and is a Strategic Program and Areas of Superior Product Development of Marine and Fisheries RPJMD (2016-2021), as the Superior Village and Sentra Fishery Region Seeing the above policies are expected to develop k Minapolitan awasan can realize the welfare of the community of Sei Ijum Raya Village but the synergy and independence of the community is still not fully able to support the implementation of the development of the Minapolitan area.

The Suitability of The Minapolitan Area Development Program In Sei Ijum Raya Village In The Perspective of Community Development Based Development Planning

Sei Ijum Raya Village Determination as a minapolitan area, of course, can not be separated from the considerations of local government policy of Kotawaringin Timur regency. The foundation of

Minapolitan area development based on Ministry of KKP Decree no.32 / MEN / 2010 outline Minapolitan area is an economic region consisting of production centers of marine and fishery commodity trade. In stages, the development of Minapolitan area in Sei Ijum Raya village has been in accordance with the rules of the Minapolitan Program, from the start of the planning policy which is the guideline for the East Kotawaringin regency government has been formulated completely, but the involvement of the fishermen community has not been felt in the preparation of regional development minapolitan. [10] the role of government is very important in determining the development process, to anticipate the possibility of bad that arise in the future by providing better direction and coordination to the actors of development, synergy and the speed of both government, private and community so the process integrated development mutually support one another.

In process of making the exact assessment there are several considerations underlying the drafting team to establish the minapolis region, including compliance with the Spatial Plan of the Region, the readiness of Human Resources and bureaucracy, infrastructure support and market aspect planning.

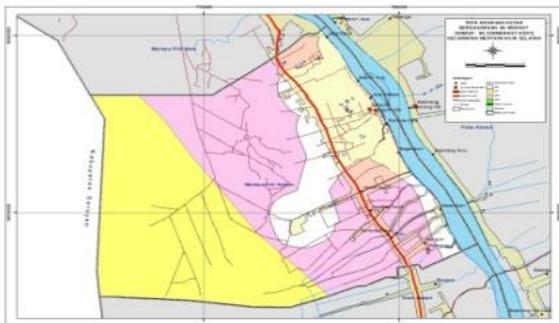


Figure 1.1 Map of Forest area based on Ministry of Forestry Decree No. SK-292 / Menhut-II / 2011 in Mentaya Hilir Selatan District.

In view of the above forest area map based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.SK-292 / Menhut-II / 2011 in Mentaya Hilir Selatan District it was agreed that the forest area could be used for the development of Minapolitan area. Determination of Sei Ijum Raya Village as Minapolis area, certainly not apart from important and strategic considerations as well as conformity with spatial policy. Because the potential development of the fishery sector is considered to have potentially highly developed potentials, it is assumed that it will achieve its goal of prospering the fishing community. The importance of

developing Minapolitan area in East Kotawaringin Regency is to use local potency so that this concept supports protection and development of local culture as Minapolitan area requirement include: 1) Leading commodity, 2) Geographical location, 3) System and Production Chain: Upstream and Downstream, 3) Main Support Facilities, 4) Environmental feasibility, and 5) Regional Commitment.

Concept of a people-centered development is a developmental approach that views the creative initiatives of the people as the main development resource and views their material and spiritual welfare as the goals to be achieved by the development process. (Walcok and Narayan 2000) Community participation is needed to develop synergies in government and community relationships as well as synergies within the Community Network. Common character that occurs in Sei Ijum Raya Village community-based community development program (community case) or community as main actors (subjects) in program planning and implementation; is expected to be independent to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of society [3].

Community participation in the implementation of minapolitan area development is realized in 2 (two) forms of participation, ie directly and indirectly through community representatives. Direct participation in the form of community participation in training or socialization activities, while indirect participation in the form of representatives of religious leaders, community leaders and community groups in cooperation with the government. Participation in the village of Sei Ijum Raya is still very minimal so it is still in need of involvement because the community is the actors and beneficiaries of the Minapolitan area. The role of government as facilitation, the private sector operational side, the community is delivered in the form of non mobilization participation. The need for coordination between agencies and actors who become executors and responsible technically both from government, private sector and society. So the three actors are synergistic to be able to focus on the needs of the community. The existence of minapolitan area development requires all stakeholders to participate in developing marine and fisheries economics in order to be able to implement the policy through the involvement and responsibility of stakeholders in implementing the development of Minapolitan area so that it will realize the development of fishery potential in an integrated manner. Webster, 1976 community involvement in participating through various

activities if the activity gets good benefits starting from the beginning of activities, formulating, in evaluation and enjoyed by the community.

In the development of minapolitan areas the synergy of the central government is responsible for regulation and policy, as well as cross-sectoral infrastructure and facilities, local governments are responsible for the regulation, the provision of land, infrastructures and infrastructure across the board, banks are expected to be responsible for capital. All such support goes into the minapolitan area to ensure sustainability from upstream to downstream. Until the final estuary of the development of the minapolitan area is the increase of people's welfare through the increase of people's income, especially fishermen in the village of Sei Ijum Raya

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors In The Development Of The Minapolitan Area To Improve The Welfare Of The Fishermen Community In Sei Ijum Raya Village

The availability of natural resources, the main requirement of the development of a region is the availability of sufficient land and the geography of Sei Ijum Raya Village which is similar to other area conditions can be used as supporting facilities to carry out minapolitan activities both from upstream and downstream. With the development of minapolitan area, people feel the benefits so that it can increase the income of the emergence of positive perception of the community is the capital in the fishery sector business in moving the wheels of the economy of the fishermen community. The characteristics of the people of Sei Ijum Raya village whose life is always side by side with the river is a factor supporting the local wisdom of the community that can support akapfitas Minapolitan.

Commitment in a plan is in need in implementing a policy so that development can run in synergy with good and directed, various policies which stated in guidance for all stakeholders really need to be supported oleh all related parties. The low commitment of SKPD due to sectoral ego raises the problem of good coordination within SKPD. Factors Human resources is also a factor in the second slump of economic downturn caused the low Human resources due to the level of education is less qualified. The physical condition of the area determines the rate of development activities of minapolitan areas of roads and docks is the main means as one of the keys of success to facilitate the activity from upstream to downstream. Although access to other areas is already available in general, physical facilities and infrastructure in Sei Ijum Raya

Village are relatively minimal, so the optimization of the development is still a lot of hars in fix.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion of the focus of the problem in this study, it can be concluded several things as follows:

1. The basis of the development of Minapolitan area is the potential of natural resources, in its development identification of potential in a region can encourage the development of a region. From the identification of potentials other than as fishermen as well as fish farming by utilizing coconut plantations in deep, with system integration of deep-fish ponds. With policy support along with various policy support can optimize the development of minapolitan areas.
2. Mechanism and process stages in the conformity of the development program in Sei ijum Raya Village has been done according to existing regulations, based on masterplan and RPJMD Kotawaringin Timur district 2016-2021. The form and quality of participation is still minimal felt by the fishermen community in Sei ijum Raya Village. Stakeholder involvement is expected in this case in order to create synergy besides the regional commitment in the implementation of minapolitan policy in the village of Sei Ijum Raya. Institutional strengthening in increasing quantity and quality is needed in order to support the sustainability of the development of minapolitan area in this case community development is the main key because the community is involved in this matter.
3. Inhibiting factors are regional commitment, Human Resources and Infrastructure. While the supporting factors in kotawaringin Timur district include: the availability of natural resources (land), the increase of people's income in the form of public perception towards the development of minapolitan area, local wisdom as the characteristic of fisherman community of Sei Ijum Raya Village

Suggestion

To further accommodate the development of Minapolitan area in the village of Sei Ijum Raya then the authors provide suggestions, as follows:

1. Excavation and utilization of local natural resources should be supported by the increase of human resources supported by the socio-economic empowerment of fishermen communities. Synergy of policy implementation is needed in realizing the

- development of minapolitan area with the utilization of the potential of resources owned.
2. Participatory planning can be very effective in fostering community self-reliance. Planning policy is a basic guideline in the process of developing a region. The importance of the involvement of various stakeholders is necessary in a musyawarah. Institutional development is one of the containers in community empowerment to strive towards prosperity.
 3. Utilizing optimally the supporting factors in the development of minapolitan area of Sei Ijum Raya Village.

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