

A model of empowering fishermen communities in improve the welfare of Belawan sub-district, in Medan Belawan, Indonesia

Um modelo de empoderamento das comunidades de pescadores para melhorar o bem-estar do sub-distrito de Belawan, em Medan Belawan, Indonésia

Un modelo de empoderamiento de las comunidades de pescadores para mejorar el Bienestar del subdistrito de Belawan, en Medan Belawan, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the lives of fishermen communities, found, and also discussed appropriate empowerment models for fishermen communities in Sub-District Belawan, Medan. Data collection through survey methods was done by distributing questionnaires to 100 fishermen communities. An in-depth interview method was also done to 4 informants consisting of the local chief and the fishermen communities. Through the results of descriptive analysis, it was found that the partnership – based empowerment model was an appropriate model with the situation and conditions of the fishermen communities in Sub-District Belawan, Medan. This partnership-based empowerment consisted of facilities assets, training, governance, developing access facilities of fisheries business, and strengthening fishing skills. However, some other aspects needed to be renewed in the fishermen

communities, such as built the concepts of understanding the education meaning for fishermen communities and made approaches in mass, individual, and group to the communities. This was done to increase communities' motivation to participate in existing empowerment activities. The results of this paper were formulated in the form of communities and appropriate technology for the fishermen communities of Belawan.

Keywords: Empowerment models; Fishermen communities; Welfare; Partnership patterns.

Resumo

Este estudo teve como objetivo examinar a vida das comunidades de pescadores, encontrar e também discutir modelos de empoderamento apropriados para as comunidades de pescadores no subdistrito Belawan, Medan. A coleta de dados aconteceu por meio de métodos de pesquisa qual foi feita com a distribuição de questionários a 100 comunidades de pescadores. A entrevista em profundidade também foi feita com 4 informantes consistindo do chefe local e as comunidades de pescadores. Através dos resultados da análise descritiva, verificou-se que o modelo de empoderamento baseado em parceria foi um modelo adequado à situação e condições das comunidades de pescadores no Sub-Distrito Belawan, Medan. Esta capacitação baseada em parceria consistiu em ativos de instalações, treinamento, governança, desenvolvimento de instalações de acesso de negócios de pesca e fortalecimento das habilidades de pesca. Porém, alguns outros aspectos precisaram ser renovados nas comunidades de pescadores, como construir os conceitos de compreensão do significado da educação para as comunidades de pescadores e fazer aproximações em massa, individual e grupal às comunidades. Isso foi feito para aumentar a motivação das comunidades para participar nas atividades de empoderamento existentes. Os resultados deste trabalho foram formulados na forma de comunidades e tecnologia apropriada para as comunidades de pescadores de Belawan.

Palavras-chave: Modelos de empoderamento; Comunidades de pescadores; Bem-estar; Padrões de parceria.

Resumen

Este estudio tuvo como objetivo examinar la vida de las comunidades de pescadores, encontrar y también discutió modelos de empoderamiento apropiados para las comunidades de pescadores en el subdistrito Belawan, Medan. La recopilación de datos ocurrió mediante métodos de encuesta y se realizó mediante la distribución de cuestionarios a 100 comunidades de pescadores. También se realizó un método de entrevista en profundidad a 4 informantes

compuesto por el jefe local y las comunidades de pescadores. A través de los resultados del análisis descriptivo, se encontró que el modelo de empoderamiento basado en alianzas era un modelo apropiado para la situación y condiciones de las comunidades de pescadores en el subdistrito Belawan, Medan. Este empoderamiento basado en asociaciones consistió en activos de instalaciones, capacitación, gobernanza, desarrollo de instalaciones de acceso para empresas pesqueras y fortalecimiento de las habilidades pesqueras. Sin embargo, algunos otros aspectos debían renovarse en las comunidades de pescadores, como construir los conceptos de comprensión del significado de la educación para las comunidades de pescadores y realizar acercamientos masivos, individuales y grupales a las comunidades. Esto se hizo para aumentar la motivación de las comunidades para participar en las actividades de empoderamiento existentes. Los resultados de este documento se formularon en forma de comunidades y tecnología apropiada para las comunidades de pescadores de Belawan.

Palabras clave: Modelos de empoderamiento; Comunidades de pescadores; Bienestar; Patrones de asociación.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a maritime country with very large sea areas. Therefore, Indonesian can be called as one of the countries with abundant natural resources (Sulfati and Rapanna, 2018). This large sea areas make residents directly or indirectly related to nautical resources, especially fishermen. Geographically, a fisherman community is a community that lives, grows, and develops in a coastal area located in a transitional area between land and sea areas (Masrial, 2018). Indonesian nautical potential is classified as large and very diverse consisting of various types of fish, shrimp, material, and salt. With this potential, the fishermen communities should be able to live in prosperity if they use it properly. However, in reality, the poor population in Indonesia is dominated by fishermen communities. The result of seafood caught by fishermen like fish, shrimp, crab, and other results of the sea can only be used to meet the daily needs of their families (Dwi Harini, 2013). Based on data from Fishermen Association Throughout Indonesia (HNSI) said, at least 14.58 million or around 90% of the 16.2 million total fishermen in Indonesia in 2008 were still under the poverty line.

The poverty condition that exists in people's lives of the fishermen communities in Indonesia is a condition that needs to be considered given the abundance of natural resources in the sea that does not have a significant effect on the level of community welfare. This problem is immediately felt by the fishermen communities in Medan Belawan who work as

fisherman in their daily life. There are many problems faced by this sub-district that hinder the income of its people, especially fisherman which make the quality of their life is still low. Several studies mention the factors causing poverty in fisherman communities, namely seasonal condition, social structure, education, health, means of transportation, capital ownership, fisherman habits, alternative jobs (Hamdani and Wulandari, 2013)(Lanuhu, 2019)(Fargomeli, 2014).The study conducted by Anwar divides into two causative factors of poverty in fishermen, namely structural factors such as the economic structure of society, availability of facilities, availability of technology, availability of development incentives. The second factor, namely culture such as level of education, knowledge, customs, culture, beliefs, and guidelines for the community's life (Anwar, 2019).Several policies and programs conducted by the central government and local governments have not been able to help improve the welfare of fishermen communities.

Empowerment of fishermen communities is one of the new trends in the paradigm of development in Indonesia after a long time neglected sea and coastal areas and forgotten. The study ofSubagiana stated that in empowering the coastal communities have differences with the communities in general. This is caused by fishermen communities which consist of several fishermen communities with different categories such as catching fishermen, collector fishermen, fish traders, processing fishermen, and fishing laborers. Therefore, each group must be given various empowerment model according to groups, economic activities, potentials, and their needs(Subagiana and Artatanaya, I Gusti Lanang Suta; Wijayati, 2018). Empowerment can be interpreted as physical assistance and knowledge following the community at an early stage. In other words, this empowerment approach shows sustainable activities of governance and not only creates social capital for local communities(Iskandarini, 2014).This paper has an effort to create a poverty alleviation strategy in Belawan by knowing the socio-economic conditions and community welfare, empowerment practices can be carried out. For example through community-based empowerment in the field of empowerment increases the selling value of salty fish, producing *belacan*, planting mangroves to protect coastal areas in MedanBelawan, and other types of skills. The empowerment done is by forming more productive communities. This empowerment will have an impact on communities in Belawan so that they can improve their welfare.

2. Methodology

This study was conducted on fishing communities in sub-district Belawan 1. Methodology is a survey as stated by Pereira (Shitsuka, 2018) with distributing questionnaires to 100 people fishermen from 3 environments and hamlets selected as the main focus of this paper, namely environment 6 hamlets 6 (30 respondents), environment 2 hamlets 2 (30 respondents), and environment 1 hamlet 1 (40 respondents). Based on preliminary research data, it was found that as many as 65% number of residents in sub-district Belawan had the main livelihood as fishermen. The willingness of respondents to participate in this research was the main point before filling out the questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled out by an assistant research through question and answer method to respondents. The questionnaire data was the result of answers given by respondents based on questions given by the assistant research. This data collection activity was also supported qualitatively through in-depth interviews and observations made by the author. Observation activities conducted by the author by observing the daily activities of the fishermen communities. Observations were made on the condition of the vessels and equipment owned by fishermen when fishing, the fishermen's catch marketing system, the interaction occurs between fishermen with one another, between fishermen and boat owners, and between fishermen with fish catch collector. In-depth interviews were conducted with 4 informants consisting of the head of environment 1, the head of environment 6, and 2 small fishermen. In this interviews activity, the informant was given several questions about fishermen's life in their respective environment, the function of the fishermen's association, empowerment activities that were oriented towards improving the welfare of fishermen ever held, the effectiveness of fund provided by the government to fishermen, the marketing system of fishermen catch, and the assistance needed by fishermen in their current situation. Data analysis was done after getting the results of the data collection. In a qualitative approach, data analysis was carried out simultaneously with the collection process (ongoing analysis) and in a quantitative approach was used descriptive analysis techniques through the SPSS application.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Composition of the Fishermen Communities

The fishermen communities in sub-district Belawan 1 were could categorized as small fishermen. The small fisherman was defined as a fisherman work with vessels of ≤ 5 G size, while large fishermen used boat size ≥ 5 G were fishermen who worked for owners' boat or tauke, in other words, said as fishing labor. The catch of small fishermen was usually around 5 kilos per day or if it was converted into approximately 70,000 rupiahs with 10 hours average of work duration, exactly went in the morning and got home in the evening. Productivity, fishing tools support, and the capacity of vessels owned by the large fishermen were better and bigger than small fishermen. The marketing system used by small fishermen was still very traditional. Small fishermen sold their catch to a fish collector or toke who came in the afternoon of the day when the fishermen pulled over, besides that they also peddled their catch by going around from houses to houses around his surroundings. While large fishermen, the fishing catch must be sold to the owner of the boat or toke.

These small fishermen who live in sub-district Belawan I had different specifications related to the catch they captured. These specifications could be seen from the fishing catch they brought home. For example, squid fishermen, where this kind of fishermen had skills, adequate fishing tools (not trawling, tow, and hela trawl) and had deep talent in catching squid, as well as fishermen of shrimp, crab, anchovies and sea fish. As for the formation of these specifications describing through the following factors:

1. Economic factors

The catch in the form of squid, shrimp, crab, anchovies, and sea fish had different sides in price when it was about to be marketed, either independently or through fishermen's collector. The conditions of differences price between a variant of catches automatically forming economic pragmatic values among fishermen.

2. Technical factors

The ability to capture sea products had a complexity level and complexity portion itself.

3. Technology

The greater the capacity and volume of a ship, the distance it would cover will be further away from considering the sea products in the form of sea fish, anchovies,

shrimp, squid, and crabs were not at the same location. Instruments or good fishing tools(not trawl, pull, and hela) would maximize fishing results quantity.

3.2. The Portrait of Solidarity

Social solidarity was a feeling or expression in a group formed by common interests. The value of solidarity owned by the fishermen communities in sub-district Belawan 1 looked quite strong, this was related to fishermen communities' participation in fishing communities found in their neighborhood. The value of solidarity fishermen communities could be seen from the following results of the interview:

"We are used to be helping each other here, sir. If there was a fisherman ship was damaged. We were immediately moved to help, at least until that friend can go to sea again."

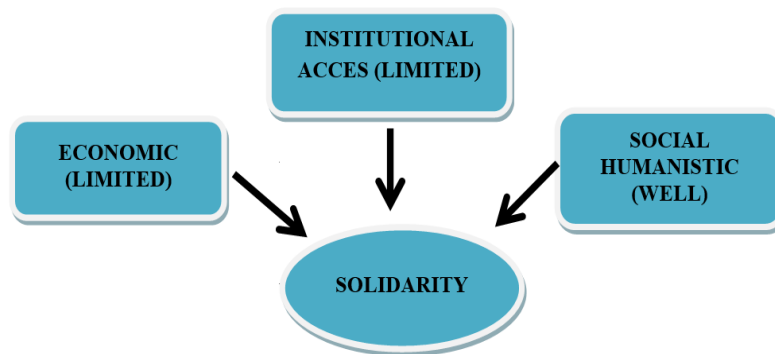
"If a member was sick, we usually visit, besides being collecting fund from the communities treasury, we also usually gather together in collecting fund from each member to help a friend who was sick "

"We all have to gather in the house of a member who is experienced in adversity, until the burial. It can be one or two days we will not go to sea if there are friends or members experience in adversity "

Solidarity in fishermen communities could be studied in depth through 3 (three) indicators, namely the value of empathy, the value of feedback, and the value of rules. The results of the survey showed that the value of empathy toward the fishermen communities was very high in influencing their solidarity. This solidarity was more based on the component of conscience, the same fate commitment, and sincere intention. Then the feedback value where the action of communities solidarity was based on the idea that one day they would also get experience the same events (adversity and trouble). While the value of regulation was seen from standard rules exist in the communities, where it had been agreed that when there were members who got experience in distress were obliged to other members to help. The solidarity condition built and formed well during community membership of course seen as a potential asset in the context of increasing fishermen-communities welfare particularly toward the fishermen communities in sub-district Belawan I. However, it was seen from the poor welfare conditions in the fishermen communities was inversely or contradictory with what was occurred in solidarity action formed. Normatively, a good solidarity condition

of course could make it easier in establishing economic access, opportunities, and production increased as well as distribution networks leading to communities' welfare. This study saw that the form of solidarity that exists in the fishermen communities was still a social-humanist. The development of multi-benefit solidarity specifically in the economy increased community welfare and multipurpose institutional access had not been explored by the communities entirely. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Diagram showing the use of solidarity.



Source: The research result of the fishermen communities of Belawan in (2019).

Figure 1, showed the presented condition in life of fishermen communities in Belawan regarding the use of solidarity aspect with indicators covering economic, institutional access, and social value. The used of solidarity from an economic aspect especially in increasing income, was still low. In institutional access, the solidarity which was conveyed was still found in a minimum level, principally in collaborating with institutional agencies both government and private. Contradictory with the two previous aspects, that the social humanistic aspect operated very well in the fishermen communities in Belawan. This condition could be seen from the daily activities of the fishermen communities, as an example at a wedding ceremony, where other fishermen communities members gather together to participate in helping the member who held the party. Similarly with the heaviness event, other members also enthusiastically helped until the funeral ceremony ended.

3.3. The Communities Establishment

Basically, the communities were formed because of feelings of affection, acceptance, and mutual needs. Each individual who was part of the communities did social interaction so

as to create social relationships and knew each other. The establishment of a community group (fishermen) normatively has a positive impact. Togetherness value produced was an important asset and was considered capable of giving a positive contribution to get out of every social problem and economy which was often expected in fishermen communities. Communities formed in the fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1 was still very minimal in terms of quantity and quality. Communities formed in the fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1 was still implicit. The community affirmation for them was still abstract in the true sense of community. The factor of far and near distance of dwellings, the intensity of meetings between individuals, uniformity of fishing results as for example crab-seeking fishermen, shrimp, anchovies, and other factors as well as family relationship factors were the main of affirmative thinking of the communities meaning without any form of bond negotiated explicitly, for example, the structure, socio-economic plan, regulations, or rules as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. The Communities Establishment of Sub-District Belawan 1.

	Indicators	Normative	Findings
The Communities Establishment	Basic	The activities equation, hobbies, goals, emotional closeness	The activities equation, emotional closeness
	Legalization	Have a Legal Entity, or at least a lowest level of legalization Letter	Merely as a Verbal and Emotional
	Regulation	Have a SOP / AD ART	Implicit
	Structural	Have a Management	No Management
	Activities	Organized	Act alone and Empathetic
	Intensity	Active	Tentative
	Goals	Have a Measurable and Clear Vision to the Future	Temporary, in terms of meaning of fulfillment of current needs

Source: The data processed of the research result of the fishermen communities of Belawan in 2019.

The emotional factors, the environmental closeness, and the existence of similar activities in the field of nautical whose called fishermen was the initial basis of fishermen communities construction in sub-district Belawan 1. Although in a wide line, the level of community establishment was still vague. The display presented in the table above showed clearly how the aspects of regulation, structural, activities, intensity, and goals were still have not shown the normative level of establishment. The benefits of forming a community can already be felt by the community even though this cannot be seen and is still implicit.

3.4. The Innovation and Professional Improvisation

Innovation and improvisation are one of the intended empowerment products. This was believed as an important background in increasing empowerment fishing communities. Such a portrait could be seen at the reality action in the application of community-based management (CBM), which was by giving opportunity and responsibility to the communities in doing management of resources it had. They themselves who defined needs, goals, aspirations, and made decisions in achieving their dreamed welfare so that the opportunities reality of innovation and improvisation were becoming true.

Review of knowledge capacity, especially aspects of using technology in fishing fish, production cultivating, and also potential utilization of natural resources around the sea found in fishermen communities were still on a limited level. Knowledge owned by the fishermen communities in sub-district Belawan tends to be monotonous and traditional. In addition, the ability of fishermen communities to develop a marketing model also seemed to be minimal. The marketing system used by fishermen only relied on self-help marketing, which was in peddling their catch, they went around their surroundings from houses to houses and marketing directly to the fish collector which was called toke.

Towards a condition of innovative and improvisational power among fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1 needed holistic studies and strategies and also integrity in cognitive framework and knowledge, especially in the nautical sector (fishermen) to rebuke positive outcomes related in increasing and opening a wide knowledge about the world of fishing-action which the fishermen communities have been engaged in. The assumptions built empowerment of fishermen's professional knowledge had an impact on a series of transformative activities that will be carried out and stimulate more valuable movements which leads to a quality exchange process. Fishermen who usually peddled his catching products only to one fish collector or toke had a preference in peddling the catch into more than one collector was the expected impact in the future on the arena of reality.

3.5. The Empowerment of Fishermen Communities

Empowering individuals or groups could not be separated from the intention and willingness of a person or group itself accepting the change. This condition stated that it was not all communities were open to change both physically and non-physically. The main aspect of empowerment was actually found on the subject to be empowered. Public fishermen who

lived in sub-district Belawan 1 were categorized as communities with a closed-minded character. As long as the observation and doing treatment done toward the communities they thought that they themselves who determine their own life, they were not eager to know sensitively about an organization which related to knowledge or knowledge transfer. Each organization or self-subsistent institution both from the government or non-government must be material related or direct cash of aids. They thought that all kinds of teaching aid or theory were useless, they only need money to continue their life. Some of the behavior of the statement related to the mindset and empowerment program could be seen in the following:

If it was possible, the empowerment communities did not need to be formed it again caused all the money took by the chairman and we had nothing, it could only be made misunderstanding at all. "

"If we followed the empowerment, training, or alike, our time was over. While I should think about my wife and child by myself, what they will eat?"

"If the empowerment delivered financial aids or money, it's OK, but if it held just for talking, it wasted time "

Some fragments of behavior statements above explained the conditions of the empowerment program were less accepted by the fishermen communities, materialistic values, and trust become obstacles in implementing the empowerment program. The motivation values in succeeding the empowerment program would certainly become a major role so that the communities could see the vision of empowerment not only limited to physical materialistic concepts (money, groceries) and temporary economic fulfillment but also future prospects through knowledge, training and technical.

In realizing the success of a community empowerment program, good participation from the community itself was needed, in the sense of value of the participation was not dominated by pragmatic stimulus factors such as material values, but must be based on the desire of changing the situation by increasing the number of potentials possessed by both individuals and groups. Considering that the participation aspect was a very important determinant factor in smoothing any empowerment activity agenda, so that the researcher included questions around the level of participation which aimed to see the real conditions of the level of communities participation in participating in communities empowerment programs as seen in Table 2.

Table 2. The Levels of communities' participation in empowerment programs.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
S	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
R	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
TS	83	83.0	83.0	83.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Authors.

The output data above showed that the participation level of the fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1 was very low, where 83% of the communities said that they were not active in empowerment communities activity either was formed by the local government or non-government. Based on the observations and treatment done to the communities as well as the results of the course of the data. It can be concluded that building the motivation of the fishermen communities that related to the open-minded concept toward empowerment communities program. Some approach models were offered in order to build motivation of the fishermen communities, namely as follows:

1. The mass approach method.

This method aimed to arouse awareness and the public interest which in this context were the fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan toward the empowerment communities program. The ways of work of this method could be done by speech, art performance, or brochures distribution.

2. The group approach method.

This method grew and gave stimulation to the fishermen communities. The ways of work of this method could be done through group discussions.

3. Individual method.

This method aimed to provide a belief of an object to be carried out which in this context was community empowerment. The ways of work of this method could be done through personal visits among the households.

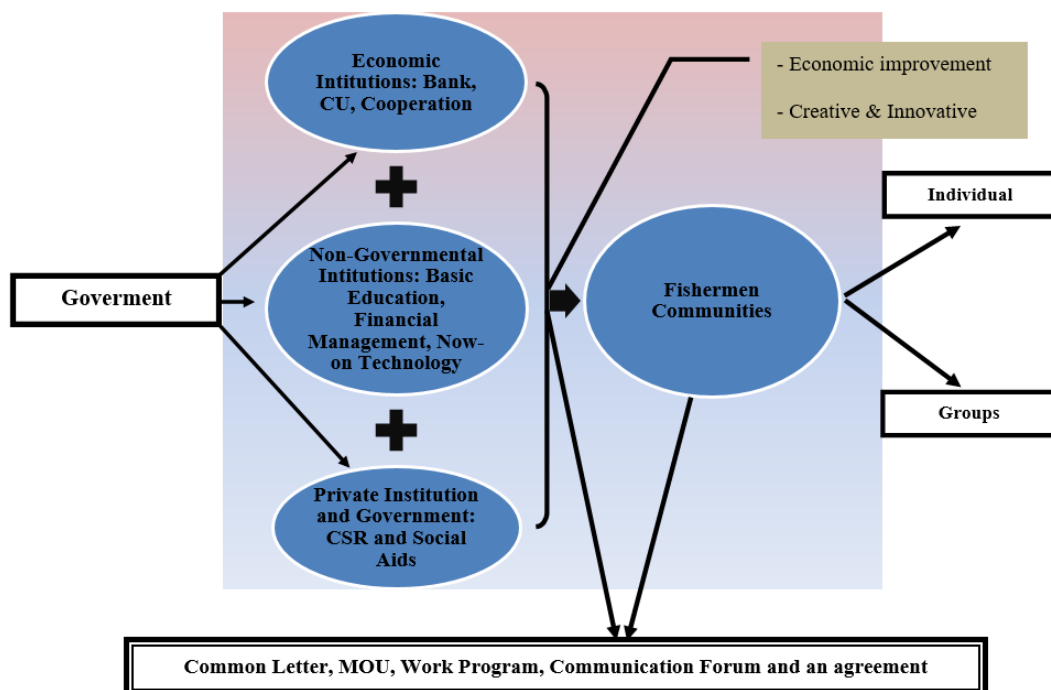
3.6 The Partnership-Based Empowerment

The partnership-based empowerment was a mutually profitable model among the two interacted parties and transactions held socially and economically. The partnership model in this context rested on the collaboration between institutions such as banks, cooperation,

NGOs, and other related institutions, especially institutions related to social passion positioning or tendencies in the social scope not-for-profit.

A local government which in this context was based on the concept of Good governance which means a balance of implementation and function between the country, market, and society, and the pattern of a synergic relationship between the components of the government sector (country), non-government sector (business), and the communities (people/ citizens) who had mutual interact in fulfilling each other of various aspects of social life, nation, and state with one common goal that was common welfare. This form of partnership could be penetrated with institutions such as banks by releasing products pro-fishermen, cooperations with business units of sea products, NGOs through guidance, education, and training of fishermen households, and related government agencies through social aids' programs or social aids for fishermen-specification. As for realizing the ideal partnership model, it could not be separated from a number of conducive factors which had been described above and it could be seen from the illustration of the diagram 2 below:

Figure 2. Diagram showing the Holistic Partnership Model.



Source: Authors.

Reflecting from the illustration of diagram 2 above, that the partnership model was a framework directed to the fishermen communities of Belawan in order to increased their

economic capacity as well as increased the ability of the fishermen communities to manage their fishing result in a more creative and innovative direction.

The ways of work of the illustration above started from the support of the local government which was called PEMDA which in this context was a government of Medan City (PEMDA) and Province Government of North Sumatera (PEMPROV of North Sumatera) through agencies related and relevant about fishermen considering. The Supports implemented in the form of persuasive and partnerships socialization which targeting economic institutions such as banks, credit union (CU), cooperations, and social institutions such as non-governmental organizations(NGOs) as well as private parties and governmental agencies by utilizing philanthropic access owned both in the form of ideas and material. At the stage of the economic institutional arena such as banks, credit unions, and cooperations, the functionalization of partnerships was more dependent on a means of the principal facility where the posture of information about the principal access was more responsive. As soon as possible, the innovative and creative ideas of fishermen communities related to the fishing catch could be realized immediately such as business ideas of packaged fish canning, packaged culinary offerings, cracker fish processing, and so on.

Non-governmental organization (NGO) partnerships were more focused on soft skills activities in the form of guidance and training specifically that was transfer knowledge activities such as marketing techniques of fishing results, purchasing the basic necessities for fishing, and mastering of more modernist and efficient tools that allowed for improvement of the bargaining position of fishermen in the trade system chain that had been occurred as long as this time was very low when selling the catch (product) and in the production input arena like purchasing of ship fuel, nets, ice, and other equipment as well as this partnership provided a positive impact to the culture and mindset of the fishermen communities in order to be more responsive and conducive toward the progress and development, for example, the ability to manage the economy of the family(income-outcome) efficiently and optimally. Furthermore, on the part of private and government agencies, partnership products reached had a greater tendency for direct cash aids both material and non-material which the allocation could also be improvised on the conditions of the facilities and infrastructures like education, access of clean water, places of worship and environmental sanitation in which found in almost all fishermen hamlets (Belawan 1) were classified as bad and slum.

Ideally, the partnership pattern built should be a mutualistic partnership at the level of economic institutions such as Banks, CUs and Cooperations which got material benefits (profits) and trust (labels) while for social institutions like NGOs, the achievements program

which was initiated at the internal level could be implemented appropriately and both the private sector (CSR) and the government (Social Aids) allocate it right on target and finally, the fishermen communities which are basically as a variable dependent had positive implications towards increasing welfare (economies, skills, facilities and infrastructures, performances, education, and environment). In the partnership establishment space, the value of attachment hopefully adopted in the form of Common Letter, MOU, working program, Communication Forum and agreement Contract were in line with the following conclusion that the partnership models that have been agreed upon were then outlined in the Common Letter, MOU, Working Program, Communication Forum, and Agreement Contract/ Working Decree (Kuswidanti, 2008).

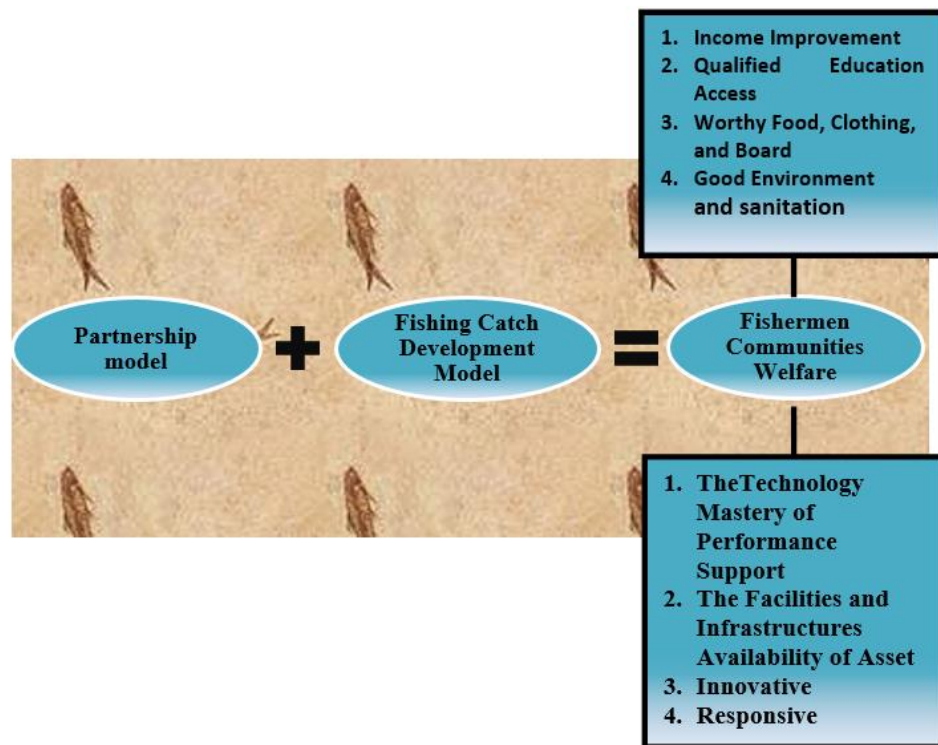
3.7. The Empowerment Model on Fishermen Communities

The fish catches development and partnership model were the main instruments in fighting forms of powerlessness in fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1 or it could be said as a War Strategic. A number of dilemmatic points and were believed as crucial empower problems and inherent for fishermen communities, such as poverty, minimum product knowledge, low education level, sanitation, and a bad environment and slum were to be agendas that must be resolved through communities empowerment in the form of a partnership-based empowerment model and a fishing catch development model considering the virtue of empowerment where the removal of the poverty barriers covered in individuals and groups which also according to Toto Wardikanto which said that empowerment was a series of activities to strengthen or optimize the empowerment (in the sense) the ability and or competitive ability of groups was weak, including individuals with poverty experience (Mardikanto, 2007).

The partnership model that rests on mutualistic partnerships referred to profitable action-reaction relationships which in the framework of the fishermen communities implicated in facilities and infrastructures asset whether information access or lending access, the increasing of proficiency in the use of working instruments to innovative action patterns in terms of new breakthroughs in result management, the expansion of market access and network as well as increased power on the selling strategy and able to act responsively in particular reading market opportunities and had skilled in microfinance governance (housing) well. In the fishing catch development model It was hoped to have contributed to increasing income so that it had a valuable effect on the education sector of family members, fulfillment

of eligibility in the clothing sector, normativity in the food sector and board. The empowerment model presentation was believed to be able to provide a positive outcome on the fishermen communities, especially on the issue of the welfare of the fishermen communities in sub-district Belawan 1, Medan City. The combination of the partnership model and fishing catch development model could be illustrated in the following diagram 3.

Figure 3. Diagram showing the Mixing Model of Fishermen Communities Empowerment.



Source: Authors.

Based on the less prosperous living conditions of fishermen, Mixing Model of the Fishermen Communities Empowerment on the diagram 3 above was an ideal instrument that was offered as an alternative step in resolving the problem of lack of literacy in fishermen communities. The level of the partnership model was expected to become a repository of innovative information and capitality access in operations of fishermen activities. Next, the model of the fishing catch development model was a practical level aimed in increasing the productivity of fishing catch of the fishermen.

4. Conclusion

This study produced an appropriate empowerment model that was appropriate with potential conditions and fishermen communities structure found in sub-district Belawan 1. The partnership-based empowerment model was very appropriate to be applied to fishermen communities of sub-district Belawan 1. This partnership-based empowerment consisted of facilities assets, governance training, access development facilities of fisheries business, and strengthening skills of fishing catch. Such conditions like the education of the fishermen communities in were still low and required a counseling program and a narrative snowball as an alternative option that must be done in developing the concept of understanding the education meaning. The other condition, such as the lack of public interest in participating in empowerment activities required an approach technique or method in mass, groups, and individuals.

This study showed that fishermen communities were the main subject and determinant in all empowerment activities carried out. Then it was required aid and participation from other institutions to support and strengthen the existence of these fishermen communities. The needs of the fishermen communities in doing their activities in order to fulfill their needs became a framework in determining this empowerment model with the aim of improving welfare. Therefore, this paper hoped to conduct other research to carry out R & D applications (Research and Development) on what were the obstacles and needs of fishermen communities in the future, especially in increasing production and the exchange rate of qualified catches results.

As seen from the description of the result of the research above, that the results of this study had been considered relevant to the reseach conducted by AndiSulfatih, PattaRapanna, NurlaelyRazak, in 2018 with the title “Empowerment of Fishing Communities in the Management of the Results of the Sea in Indonesia.” This research wanted to see how the fishermen communities empowerment in managing the results of Indonesian seafood. To obtain the information, this study used a qualitative method with phenomenological approach. There were many potential of seafood resources which were scattered in Indonesian waters, but still found many people who could not understand the values and the benefits of seafood resources itself ecologically and economically.

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