

Perspective of Fishing Communities in The PPN Karangantu Area on Government Assistance Programs

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Abstract

For some residents in PPN Karangantu, marine resources in the form of fish, processed fish products, and other marine products are very important economic potential for their survival. In this case, the PPN Karangantu fishing community needs support from the government such as education and training, counseling and mentoring, as well as fishermen institutions to increase the productivity of catches and the economy of fishing communities in the area. The purpose of this study is to determine the perspective and awareness of the PPN Karangantu fishing community on government assistance programs in the form of providing fishing gear as well as training and certification programs. This research uses a qualitative approach with the research method used is a descriptive research method. Primary data is carried out by collecting data in the field by observation, documentation, and interviews. The population of this study is the entire fishing community at the Nusantara Fishery Port PPN Karangantu. The sample used in this study was the PPN Karangantu fishing community with a total of 40 people using random sampling. From the results of the study, it is stated that the low level of education of most fishing communities in PPN Karangantu is one of the factors for the sustainability and smooth running of government assistance program activities. Such as lack of awareness of the importance of implementing certification, difficulty understanding the material during training, to negative perceptions of some of them if they do not get their turn in providing machines and fishing gear.

Keywords: fishing community, fishing port, PPN Karangantu, assistance program, government.

A. INTRODUCTION

The coastal area of the Karangantu Nusantara Fishing Port (PPN), located in Serang City, Banten Province, is dominated by fishing communities who make fishing their main livelihood. For residents in PPN karangantu, marine resources such as fish, processed fish products, and other marine products have economic potential that is very important for their survival. Therefore, their dependence on marine resources is very high. However, the social and economic conditions of the fishing community in the PPN Karangantu area are still relatively lagging.

Fishing communities in PPN karangantu face various economic, social and cultural challenges. High levels of poverty, socio-cultural backwardness and low levels of education are some of the characteristics that accompany their daily lives. The majority of the population in this region has graduated from elementary school (SD) or junior high school (SMP), some even have not completed basic education. Only a few of them managed to continue their education up to the Senior High School (SMA) level. This

obstacle is an obstacle in increasing the productivity and welfare of the fishing community in PPN Karangantu.

According to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning fisheries that another condition that contributes to worsening the welfare of fishermen is about habits or lifestyles. It is not appropriate if we call it a lazy fisherman, because when viewed from the life cycle of fishermen who always work hard. But the obstacle is a consumptive lifestyle, where when there is a lot of income, it is not saved for emergency preparation, but is used as an opportunity to buy secondary needs. But when in times of emergency, the fishermen finally go into debt. Including loan sharks which actually aggravate the condition of fishermen.

To overcome this problem, support from the government is very important for fishing communities in PPN Karangantu. The government needs to provide various assistance programs including education and training, counseling and mentoring, as well as the provision of fishing gear to increase the productivity of fish catches from fishermen. The purpose of this study is to explore the assistance programs that have been provided by the government as well as the government's role in empowering fishing communities to improve social and economic conditions in PPN Karangantu. In addition, this study also aims to understand the level of awareness and perspective of fishing communities in participating in assistance programs that have been provided by the government.

B. METHODS

Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with the research method used is a descriptive research method. The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is carried out by collecting data in the field by observation, documentation, and interviews. Secondary data is carried out by means of literature studies (Library Research), namely conducting studies by looking for data based on existing literature to collect the data needed to support this research.

Population and Sample

The population in this study is the entirety of the objects and subjects to be studied. The population of this study is the entire fishing community at the Nusantara Fishery Port (PPN) Karangantu, Serang Regency, Banten. With a sample as a representative part of a population or an object or subject that represents a population. The sample used in this study was the PPN Karangantu fishing community with a total of 40 people using random sampling, namely taking sample members from the population that was carried out randomly without having to pay attention to the strata in the population (Sugiyono, 2017)

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of the PPN Karangantu Fisherman Community

The condition of fishing communities is a group of people who are relatively left behind economically, socially, especially in terms of access to education and health services as well as culturally compared to other community groups. The characteristic conditions of fishing communities in various regions are generally characterized by several characteristics such as poverty, socio-cultural backwardness, low human resources because most of the population only takes formal education and graduates only up to elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), and only a small number of people who take formal education up to high school (SMA) until some do not take education formally

because they have been formed as fishermen since childhood by their parents. Conditions like this also occur in the people of the PPN Karangantu area.

Table 1. Education Level of Fisherman Community in PPN Karangantu

No.	Education Level	Sum	Percentage
1.	No School	8	20
2.	(Elementary School/equivalent)	21	52,5
3.	(Junior High School/equivalent)	9	22,5
4.	(Senior High School/equivalent)	2	5
5.	(D3/S1)	-	-
Total		40	

Based on Table 1 above, it states that there are still respondents from fishermen in PPN Karangantu who have not received formal education or have never attended school (20%), and most respondents have a education elementary school (52.5%). It states that most respondents do not have sufficient education and become a factor of underdevelopment and low human resources. The number of respondents who attended up to Junior High School (22.5%) and only a few respondents who took formal education up to high school level (5%).

The low level of education of most fishing communities in PPN Karangantu is one of the factors for the sustainability and smooth running of government assistance program activities. Such as lack of awareness of the importance of implementing certification, difficulty understanding the material during training, to negative perceptions of some of them if they do not get their turn in providing machines and fishing gear (API).

Education and Training Assistance Program

1. Sertifikasi Kecakapan Nelayan (SKN)

The Government's efforts through the Marine and Fisheries Service of Serang Regency and PPN Karangantu, Serang Regency, Banten in developing the competence of fishermen so that they are beneficial to the productivity of their catches are by providing a Fisherman Proficiency Certification (SKN) program. The Fisherman Proficiency Certification Program (SKN) is a training program that aims to improve the skills and knowledge of fishermen in operating a boat, safety when fishing, and fishermen's ability when catching fish (Kementrian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2023)

This Fisherman Proficiency Certification Program (SKN) must be followed by fishermen based on the Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia No. 10 Tahun 2021 tentang Standar Kegiatan Usaha dan Produk Pada Penyelenggaraan Perizinan Berusaha Berbasis Risiko Sektor Kelautan dan Perikanan. Through the program, it can be stated that fishermen who get certification have good competence and ability in terms of fishing.

Based on an interview with the Head of the Port of PPN Karangantu, that the Fisherman Proficiency Certification (SKN) program activity was given to PPN Karangantu fishermen with a program completion period of 240 minutes in 1 day, with the content of the activity being counseling related to knowledge of ship operations, ship safety equipment, to good and environmentally friendly fishing procedures. Then there is also a practice to see how fishermen sail, and finally a question and answer session and post test

to measure the absorption rate of fishermen when participating in certification. This certification program was attended by 63 fishermen from a target of 45 fishermen.

This certification program is usually carried out in stages, related to the time of implementation depending on when the condition of the fishermen is free or off from fishing activities. So that the fishermen can participate and participate fully in the certification activity program. The requirements that need to be owned by fishermen who take part in this certification program, including:

- a. Application Letter for Fisherman Proficiency Certification (SKN)
- b. Application documents are completed with participant requirements (Photocopy of ID card and 4x6 photo)
- c. KUSUKA (Marine and Fisheries Business Actor Card)

Based on the results of interviews conducted from several groups of fishermen they met, they had a perception that the Fisherman Proficiency Certification (SKN) program provided by the Banten Provincial government through the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and PPN Karangantu was very helpful for good boat operating skills and knowledge at the time of fishing. This certification program is also useful for improving the economy of group members and the competitiveness of fish catch production.

2. Cara Penangkapan Ikan yang Baik Training (CPIB)

Training on Good Fish Handling Practices (CPIB) is a training program that aims to provide knowledge of fishermen on how to handle good fish catches starting from when getting fish and putting them in ship baggage to unloading from good ships and channeling them to Fish Auction Sites (TPI) to meet quality assurance requirements and safety of catch products (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2023). This training activity must be followed by all fishermen in line with PERMEN KP No. 7 Tahun 2019 tentang Persyaratan dan Tata Cara Penerbitan Sertifikat Cara Penanganan Ikan yang Baik dan PERDJPT No. 7 Tahun 2019 concerning Quality Control Requirements and Quality Control Inspection Procedures in Fishing Activities. Fishermen who obtain a Certificate of Good Fish Handling Practices (S-CPIB) can be declared to have good knowledge and competence in how they handle their catch.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Karangantu PPN Port that this activity is carried out to the PPN Karangantu fishing community in stages, with a completion period of 10 days, related to the implementation time, usually the Karangantu PPN and Office set a time when the condition of the fishermen is free or off from fishing activities. So that fishermen can participate and participate fully in this training activity program. The material content of this training activity is carried out with the ABCD principle, namely in handling catches must be done seriously or carefully (Ati-ati) so that the quality of fish can be maintained clean hygienic (Bersih), Fast which means fish lifted on the ship need to be done quickly (Cepat) to avoid sunlight, and finally is Cold which means the storage place of catches must be cold (Dingin) to inhibit the process of microbial activity of meat decomposers, enzymatic, as well as inhibiting bacterial growth and its decay mechanism (Kementrian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2023)

The requirements that need to be owned by fishermen who take part in this Good Fish Handling Practices (CPIB) training activity include:

- d. Application for CPIB Certificate Issuance.
- e. FC. SIPI and/or SIKPI.

- f. FC. Certificate of Eligibility for Fish Handling and Storage (SKPPI).
- g. FC. Fish Handling Skills Certificate (SKPI).
- h. FC. Certificate of Fish Demolition Inspection Results (SKH-IPI). KUSUKA (Marine and Fisheries Business Actor Card).

Based on the results of interviews conducted from several fishermen groups at PPN Karangantu, they have a perception that the Good Fish Handling Practices (CPIB) training program provided through the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and PPN Karangantu is very helpful for fishermen's knowledge and competence in handling fish catches. Fishermen who take part in this training have a guarantee that their catches have good quality and quality so that the price of fish sold is high. This is certainly beneficial for fishermen to be able to improve their economy.

Boat Engine and Fishing Equipment Assistance Program

Government assistance programs through the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries in an effort to support small fishermen's businesses in increasing catch productivity and the introduction of more effective and modern fishing technology. Based on the results of an interview with the Extension Staff of the government assistance program, that the type of government assistance provided to fishing communities at PPN Karangantu is in the form of stationary boat engine assistance and fishing gear (API) based on a menu that has been determined by the needs of fishermen.

1. Ship Engine Assistance Program

Table 2. Stationary Ship Engine Specifications

No.	Parameters	Descriptions	Information
A. Machine			
1.	Power	to 35 (<i>Horse Power/HP</i>)	
2.	Type	4 stroke 1 cylinder	
3.	Fuel	Diesel <i>Fuel</i> (solar)	
4.	Cooling System	Air (type <i>hopper</i>)	
5.	Ignition System	Manual (engkol)	
B. Additional Components			
1.	As and Protective Pipe	Long 200-400 cm and Material	
	As	<i>Stainless Steel</i>	
2.	Propeller	Number of leaves 3	
3.	Stand	Iron/Galvanis/ <i>Stainless steel</i>	
4.	Adaptor	<i>Flange + Flexible Joint</i>	Customized with machine
5.	Engine Water Cooling Line	Fibrous Water hose	
		Pipe Inlet sea water	
		Klem hose to pipe and to <i>in/out hopper</i>	

The provision of stationary boat engine assistance will be given to each Joint Business Group (KUB) or fishermen group and in the end each head of the fishing group will distribute its assistance to its fishermen members. The requirements for KUB who will get ship engine assistance based on the SK Dierktur Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap No. 60 Tahun 2023 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Bantuan Mesin Kapal Penangkap Ikan, include:

- a. Registered in the KUSUKA (Corporation) module on the page satudata.kkp.go.id;

- b. KUB and/or KUB members have fishing vessels measuring at most 5 (five) gross tonnage as evidenced by a certificate from the Provincial Office or District/City Office or ship ownership documents;
 - c. Preferably for those who have never received assistance with the same type of assistance, either from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Provincial Offices, and/or District/City Offices;
 - d. Preferably get recommendations from the District/City Office;
 - e. Make a stamped statement letter sufficient regarding the ability to operate and maintain the assistance of Fishing Vessel Machinery; and
 - f. There are fishermen who are members of KUB who have National Health Insurance.
2. Fishing Gear Assistance Program

Table 3. Menu and Specifications of Fishing Equipment Assistance (API)

No.	Name of API	Spesification	Allocation (Units per person)	Form of Assistance API
1.	Jaring Insang Hanyut	Gillnet Monofilaen 5 inci Ø 0,50 mm	Most 5	Component
2.	Jaring Insang Berlapis	Trammelnet monofilamen	Most 5	Component
3.	Bubu	Bubu Rajungan -mesh size 1,25 inci	Most 5	Assembled
4.	Pancing Ulur	Handline PA Ø 1 fishing eye number 7, 9, 10	Most 5	Component
5.	Rawai Dasar	Rawai Dasar PA Ø 1 fishing eye number 6, 7, 9	Most 2	Component

The Fishing Equipment (API) assistance program is given to each Joint Business Group (KUB) or fishermen group through each group leader and later distributed to its fishermen members. The requirements for KUB or fishermen groups that must be owned to get boat engine assistance based on the SK Direktur Jendral Perikanan Tangkap No. 59 Tahun 2022 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Bantuan Alat Penangkapan Ikan, including:

- a. Registered in the KUSUKA (Corporation) module on the page satudata.kkp.go.id;
- b. KUB and/or KUB members have fishing vessels measuring at most 5 (five) gross tonnage as evidenced by a certificate from the Provincial Office or District/City Office or ship ownership documents;
- c. KUB members have or are registered in KUSUKA (individual)
- d. Make a statement letter with sufficient stamp regarding the ability to distribute, operate, and maintain API assistance, as well as a commitment to assemble the API independently (for those who choose the API component menu); and
- e. There are fishermen who are members of KUB who have a National Health Guarantee.

Based on the results of interviews with the Extension Staff of government assistance programs, it was stated that the implementation of government assistance, especially for the provision of fishing equipment (API) to PPN Karangantu fishermen was carried out once every five months, while the provision of assistance in the form of boat engines to fishermen could be carried out conditionally according to the level of fishermen's needs and the availability of these goods by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries.

Table 4. Number of Fishermen Receiving Government Assistance Programs

No.	Number of Fisherman	Assistance Programs Received	Percentage
1.	29	Boat Machinery and Fishing Equipment	72,5
2.	11	Not Getting Assistance Programs	27,5
Total	40		

Based on the data in table 4 above, it states that as many as 29 people (72.5%) of the fishing community out of a total of 40 people received assistance programs in the form of fishing machinery and equipment. Meanwhile, 11 people (27.5%) of the fishing community out of a total of 40 people have not received assistance programs in the form of fishing machinery and equipment. Based on the results of interviews conducted with several groups of fishermen of PPN Karangantu, that fishing communities who received assistance programs in the form of fishing machines and equipment (API) greatly benefited from the distribution of the assistance program.

The government's target in providing this assistance is fishermen who have economic backwardness. And in this case, the PPN Karangantu fishing community who receive assistance in the form of machinery and fishing gear is a group of fishermen who really need government assistance and have low economic conditions. This proves that the government assistance program in the form of providing fishing machinery and equipment (API) can be said to be successful and on target. The assistance of fishing machinery and equipment distributed by the Serang Regency Government through the Marine and Fisheries Service is very helpful for fishermen, especially in increasing their catches and improving their businesses so that the economy of these fishermen can increase.

There are some fishing communities who have not received government program assistance in the form of fishing machinery and equipment because they have not yet received their turn from providing the assistance. The fishing community has a perception that the government assistance program provided has not been evenly distributed to fishermen. Based on the results of interviews with government assistance program extension staff, it was stated that the organizers related to the assistance program had previously provided information and socialization related to quotas and the availability of machines and fishing gear to be given to fishermen. However, the factor of most fishermen who receive low-level formal education is one of the causes of the lack of understanding and awareness of fishermen towards socialization and information provided by related parties.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been presented regarding the perception of the PPN Karangantu fishing community towards the government assistance program, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The perspectives of the PPN Karangantu fishing community on government assistance programs are very diverse. The fishing community is greatly helped by the certification and training programs that are required to be followed by fishermen because they can develop the ability and competence of fishermen in the process of fishing and handling catches, so that the quality and quality of fish will be good and maintained so that fishermen's catches have high selling prices.
2. The level of formal education of the PPN Karangantu community is still relatively low, this is one of the factors from the perspective or view of the community towards government assistance programs. This also affects the low economic factors of the fishing community, the awareness of fishermen on the importance of participating in socialization. With conditions like this, the fishing community needs government support in an effort to increase awareness and understanding from the fishing community as has been implemented for the PPN Karangantu fishing community, including:
 - a. Boat engine and fishing gear assistance program;
 - b. Education and training assistance program (SKN) and (CPIB) to fisherman.

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