

**COASTAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE
IN SEMARANG CITY CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

Rakhmad Kavlin¹

Governance Institute of Home Affairs
Jalan Ampera Raya, Jakarta Selatan
rakhmadkavin@gmail.com

Abstract,

Coastal community assistance is a form of actualizing the role of Tri Dharma College through community service activities, social devotion and the implementation of scientific of community service activities development which is also a medium for IPDN lecturers to combine theories exist to the problems of government with recent issues so as to enrich theories that have been there or eliminate the anomaly.

This service activities are also expected to benefit particularly for Local Government, as a form of partnership for the success of the government programs, regional development and social development by seeking common solutions to the problems faced by people in region.

Community assistance material that implemented by IPDN lectures team in Semarang city derived from the research of Lecture and Praja which the validity tested and assessed to have a beneficial value for public. The problems are the Utilization Management of Coastal Resources Analysis, Coastal Community Empowerment and Coastal Area Preservation and Cultivation and the Coastal Communities Development and Solidarity.

The final result of the coastal community assistance in the form of government policy recommendations can be a reference to the Semarang City Government in determining the direction of Local Government Policy.

1. The author is an analyst of Perumusan dan Kebijakan Stategik Perdesaan on Lembaga Pengabdian Masyarakat IPDN, also a Lecture Candidate on Institute of Public Administration (IPDN). Can be reached by email: rakhmadkavin@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

There is no differences from other universities in Indonesia, Institute of Public Administration (IPDN), although this is an Official College, also has a community service activities which is in line with the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education System Article 20 paragraph (2) states that "The University is obliged to provide education, research and community service". Community Service Institution of IPDN (LPM-IPDN) is implementing function elements of Tridharma College in IPDN which undertake and cordinate the implementation of community service, social devotion and development of scientific implementation also the applying of appropriate technology in the context of community service in rural, coastal and border area.

In implementation, rector of IPDN issued a rector decree No: 896-453 2015 on Appointment of Speaker and Moderator of Coastal Community Assistance in Semarang Centra Java Province, which consists of four speakers:

1. Prof. Dr. Ermaya Suradinata, SH, MH, MS with the topic "Analysis of the Coastal Resource Utilization Management"
2. Dr. Diah Anggraeni, SH, MM with the topik "Coastal Community Empowerment"

3. Drs. Tavip Supriyanto, M.Si with the topic "Preservation and cultivation of coastal areas"
4. Prof. Dr. Drs. I Nyoman Sumaryadi, M.Si with the topic "Coastal communities Sociology"

and Moderator:

1. Drs. Hasbullah Hasan, M.Si
2. Drs. Rizka Utama Nasution, M.Pd

and rector decree No. 411.3-454 2015 on Appointment of Escort Coastal Community Assistance in Semarang Central Java Province, with the purpose to actualize the role of Tri Darma College by doing assistance, social devotion, research and development of scientific implementation, information technology and appropriate technology on society.

Which consists of 12 lecturers Companion:

First Mentoring:

1. Drs. Hasbullah Hasan, M.Si
2. Dr. Prio Teguh, SH, M.Si
3. Drs. Rizka Utama Nasution, M.Pd
4. Nunung Munawaroh, S.Ag, M.Si
5. Dra. Bertha Lubis, M.Si
6. Sri Heryati, SH, M.Si

Second Mentoring:

1. Drs. Hasbullah Hasan, M.Si
2. Drs. Untung Subagio, MPA

3. Dra. Sri Endah, M.Si
4. Ir. Tjut Syariah, MM
5. Dra. Anya Risnawati Soerya Putri, M.Si
6. Ummuh Muhidin, SE, M.Si

Coastal community assistance in Semarang city in 2016 implemented by method of community assistance to help society in providing “Problem Solving” relating to governance issues or themes that have been agreed by the Local Government with LPM IPDN. Assistance activities carried out at the District Office by presenting 50 (fifty) per district consisting of district and sub-district government apparatus; Institutions in sub-district level; Public figure; Religious leader; Youth leader; Community organizations and members of PKK to discuss Coastal Resource Utilization Management Analysis, Coastal Community Empowerment, Coastal Zone Preservation and Cultivation, and Coastal Communities Solidarity and Development. The final result of the coastal community assistance in the form of government policy recommendations can be a reference to the Semarang City Government in determining the direction of Local Government Policy.

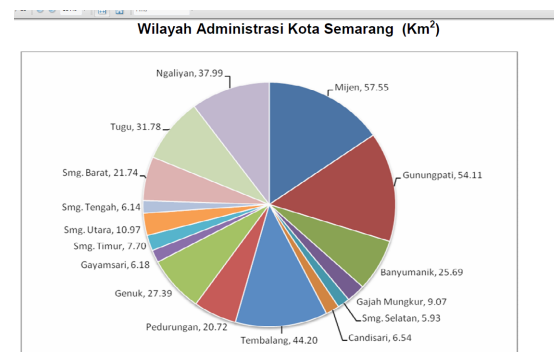
COASTAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE LOCATION

The Location of coastal community

assistance in Semarang held in three districts, namely Genuk District at Trimulya Sub-District, North Semarang District at North Semarang Sub-District, Tugu District at Mangkang Wetan Sub-District and Mangkan Kolon. Teh selected location is based on the agreement between the Local Government and LPM-IPDN exposure team that did the initial review before the community assistance activities in Semarang City.

Geography, Geology, Hydrology and Climatology Aspects in Semarang

Area and borderline in Semarang city is 373.70 , administratively divided into 16 districts and 177 sub-districts. Among the 16 districts existed, two of them have the largest area, Mijen district with area of 57.55 and Gunung Pati with 54.11. Both of districts located in southern part of which is hilly area and mostly of them potential in agriculture and plantation. While the smallest districts is South Semarang which has 5.93 followed by Middle Semarang with area of 6.14.²



umher Kota Semarang dalam Angka 2009 BPS (data diolah)

2. Kota Semarang dalam Angka 2009, BPS, http://semarangkota.go.id/portal/uploads/pdf/2012_07_30_13_48_59.pdf

The usage of land, pattern of Semarang City consists of housing, moor, various gardens, rice paddies, ponds, forest, companies, services, industries and other. Housing distribution by 33.70%, moor to 15.77%, Gardens of 13.47%, rice paddies to 12.96%, other use including road, river and empty land 8.25%, 6.96% of ponds, forest amounted to 3.69%, 2.42% companies, industrial and service by 1.52% and 1.26%. As regulated in region law No. 5 of 2004 on Spatial Planning of Semarang City in 2000-2010, has been established an Area for protected function and area for cultivation function. Protected area includes underneath protected area, local protected area and disaster-prone area.³

Region that protect the underneath area is the area with >40% slope which spread in the southern part. The local protected area is coastal border, river bound, reservoir margin and springs bound. The disaster-prone protected area is an area which susceptible to landslide and land movement. Farming activities developed in cultivation development allocation.

Disaster-Prone Area In The City Of Semarang

Semarang city with the characteristics of the region has the potential to natural disasters with a predominance of floods, floods and landslides. When explored further, the three kinds of disasters in Semarang are intertwined, because of the initial conditions

3. Ibid

of its natural and due to the impact of development.

Flooding often occurs around the river and in the northern part of the city that the morphology form of the coastal plain. Areas of potential floods are generally classified into⁴:

1. Coastal Region/Beach is one of Flood-prone area because the area is lowland where the Elevation of land surfaces is lower than or equal to the average height of the water surface (Mean Sea Level, MSL), and be rivers estuaried place. In addition, the coastal area/beach can receive the impact of the high tide, as a result of the storm, a hurricane or earthquake that caused the tsunami.
2. Flood Plain Region is the lowland areas in the left and right of the river flow whose the slope face of the land is very flat and relatively flat. The flow of water from the area towards the river is very slow, resulting in the potential for flooding to be bigger by overflowing rivers and streams because of rain. This area is generally formed from sediments that are very fertile, and located at the downstream of the river. Often this region is an area of urban development, such as settlements, centers of economic activity, trade, industry and so forth. This region when river that has Watershed (DAS) that big enough, like Kali Garang/West

4. ibid

Flood Canal and the East Flood Canal in the city, that has the potential flood large enough also, because of the flood discharge large enough to carry over by the river. Potential flood disaster will be even greater if there is a large enough rain in upstream areas and showers in the area, accompanied by tides.

3. River Border Region is prone to floods caused cultivation space utilization patterns for residential and certain activities.
4. Basin Region is an area that is relatively wide both in the lowlands and in the highlands (upstream) can be flood-prone areas. Management of riverbanks should really cultivated optimally, so that disaster and flooding problems can be avoided.

The potency of flooding in the city of Semarang mostly located in coastal areas/ coastal and riparian areas, based on aspects of the cause, flooding that can be classified into three (3) types, namely:

flooding river runoff/flood Submissions; Local flooding; and flooding tide (rob). This flooding tide (rob) occurs because the tide is relatively higher than the height of the ground surface in a region. It usually occurs in the area around the beach. Land subsidence is caused by four things, namely the excessive exploitation of ground water, sediment layer compression process (which consists of young rock) plus high loading by building on it as well as the influence of the

tectonic style. Impact of soil degradation can be seen the extent of inundation Rod that is greater⁵.

In addition, disasters associated with the rainy season is a landslide. Semarang in some areas shows the potential for landslides that threaten the community that also need attention. Global climate change affect the climatic conditions in the city, the dry season is longer than the rainy season, causing drought in areas with minimum groundwater reserves. Based on the available data on the National Action Plan 2010-2014, the potential for disaster in the city of Semarang is flooding, drought, landslides, forest fires, erosion, fire and building settlements and the risk of extreme weather.

REVIEW OF THEORY

Development of Coastal Areas

The utilization of coastal resources is still not optimal yet and sustainable, so that need efforts to manage coastal resources. This condition generally occurs because⁶:

- a) The first factor, the national policy is biased on Agriculture sector, where the sectors associated with the coast has not been a top priority for it is grown optimally for improving the welfare

5. ibid

6. Cited from the written by Stefanus Stanis, *Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir Dan Laut Melalui Pemberdayaan Kearifan Lokal Di Kabupaten Lembata Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur*, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang Tahun 2005

of society and make a significant contribution to national economic development.

- b) The second factor, the development of fishery production is dominated by business application capturing efficiency and application of technology, rather than approaches that promote ways of sustainable use and management. As a result, policies and programs are held less comprehensive reach on issues such as poverty, securing food supply for people, sustainable, and the suitability of these efforts on the ability of the environment.
- c) The Third factor, ecosystem damage of coastal resources in Indonesia generally occurs due to public awareness is still low. On one hand because the government both at the central and local level, not much aware of their authority and responsibility in the management of coastal resources. In addition, issues of the coast is not a priority of government and the general public than the land management sector such as agriculture and forestry.

The development is aimed to improve the welfare of rural/coastal, quality of life and reduce poverty through giving of basic needs, development of infrastructure Rural/Coastal, development potential of local Economic, as well as the use of natural resources sustainably. The Development

Village/Coastal prioritizing togetherness, brotherhood, and mutual cooperation, and to realize mainstreaming, peace and social justice.

The stages of development include:

- Development Planning
- Implementation of Development
- Development Control

Rural Development Planning/Coastal namely include:

- Rural Development Plan/Coastal Medium-term (6 years).
- Annual Development Plan/Coastal (RKP Village).

In planning meetings set:

- Priority
- Program
- Activities

Development funding is sourced from:

- Budget of the Village
- Governmental Village
- Budget of the Regional District/City.

Development Priorities include:

- Improvement in the quality of access to services
- Ability resources

- Economic Development
- Ability resources
- Utilization of Technology
- quality improvement

Prof.Dr.Drs.H.I.Nyoman Sumaryadi, MSi in his paper Increased Participation And Soladirdity of Coastal Communities explains that⁷: “ participatory Planning is a model of development planning that seeks to involve the community as much as possible to meet the interests of strategic environment”. Furthermore he said: “ In further interpret the participatory planning is needed critical review of community interest, so that need portrait of empirical conditions of real strategic environment”.Furthermore: “The involvement of the people directly in the process of planning to avoid ignorance of the community in the development process of their environment and will have an important impact for the better condision like:

- Avoid manipulation opportunities from real conditions data of the needs and wishes of the people;
- providing added value and legitimacy of the formulation of planning (the more involvement the better);
- Increase public awareness and political skills (people trained properly)

7. Prof.Dr.Drs.H.I.Nyoman Sumaryadi, MSi in his journal Peningkatan Partisipasi Dan Soladirditas Masyarakat Pesisir

In building self-reliance in communities, the government must pay attention to the Management. Based on Community. This concept is fully carried out by fishing communities or fisheries business through informal organizations. Effectiveness of Management of Resources with this concept is the bottom-up and using participatory approaches, thus enhancing a sense of ownership of the resource, for example siste, SASI formed with the purpose of⁸:

1. Ensuring equal opportunity to Local Communities to conduct fisheries in the Coastal Region.
2. Ensuring the effectiveness fishery Resources Management in the coastal areas sustainability.
3. Ensuring the opportunity for community members to preserve the values and economic subsistence of their territorial Water

COASTAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE RESULTS IN THE CITY OF SEMARANG

From the standpoint of political science, the majority of the fishermen in the Mangkang Wetan village, District of Tugu can be categorized as a marginalized group that groups marginalized by the inability to face

8. Cited in book of Pengantar Sosiologi Masyarakat Pesisir by arief Satria, Jakarta: yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia 2015

competition with other Group. In general inability of members or groups of society in the face of competition with groups resulting Because of three (3) things: first, the cause of “natural” in the sense that because of natural limitations (congenital illness, IQ low, etc.) some of the members or community groups in a state of inaction. Second, the cause of “cultural” is based on the assumption that a group can be marginalized because the group does not want to work hard or strive to the maximum in order to compete with other community groups. In summary, this group included in the category of “Lazy”. Third, the cause of “structural”, which holds that a group of people marginalized because of error structure as a result of incorrect policies pursued by the government in the distribution of resources to the community.

For hiterogen community, distribution of resources, especially scarce resources, through “market mechanisms” will be pushed to a state of “survival of the fittest ‘strong ones who win the competition, with the consequence that the loser will be the marginalization or marginalized. Here the role of government is essential to restore the balance of possession and distribution of strategic resources, including food, so that the gap between the strong and weak groups are not too ide, it should be done based on the constitutional mandate contained in paragraph 4 and the opening of chapters 33 and 34 of the 1945 Constitution. Where balancing life together should be through non-market mechanisms, in order to reduce

the sharp inequality between powerful groups with a weak majority (powerless). Briefly public development policy should be able to make the powerless become at least enough powerful.

The Issues

Some aspects of the existing problems and encountered in the use and management of coastal resources, namely:⁹

a. The Social Aspects

- Public awareness of the threat of the coastal environment damage is still lacking.
- The ability of the public and the involvement or involved in participate actively/empowered in various environmental conservation efforts, the process of planning, implementation, monitoring, decision-making management of coastal resources is still less involved.

b. The Economic Aspect

- Utilization Activities and management of coastal resources in connection with limited capital, means of production, knowledge and skills, as well as external factors eg the limited provision of services and facilities by the government, the implementation is not optimal;
- Coordination still needs to be improved in Preparation of planning

9. Accessed from the written “pemerdayaan masyarakat Pesisir oleh La Ode Sura, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kendari 2013”

and decision making by agencies about the development of coastal areas;

c. The Ecological Aspects

- The understanding of public awareness in protecting, maintaining balance and stabilizing of coastal ecosystems, and also local governments concern is still so low causing many mangroves (magrove) was broken in a relatively short period of time.

d. The Administrative Aspects

- Administrative mechanisms, coordination and preparation of the planning and decision making are related to the management of coastal resources and waters need to be improved, because in this case there are any overlap of authority and responsibility among government agencies and non-government related.

Besides the above issues, there are issues of strategy in the management of coastal and marine resources for the future, namely¹⁰:

- a. Lack of human resources, especially in coastal communities.
- b. Weak institutional capabilities in government and public sector.
- c. Yet manages potential of coastal resources, particularly fisheries optimally as an attempt to make a major contribution to the improvement of regional and community income
- d. Yet developed the potential of tourism

10. *ibid*

as one of the leading sectors in regional development.

Problems/Suggestions/

Recommendations Troubleshooting

1. We can see the conditions at the location assistance. Residents whose livelihoods as fishermen only 6.5% according to the data of population by livelihood. In discussions, they aren't interested in fishing as well as the generation/children do not want to be a fisherman. This is due to the condition of coastal damaged by abrasion, according to local residents and village officials from 800 km shoreline reduced to approximately live 400 km away now. and also the river silting Plumbon along approximately 1.5 km so that fishing boats can not be maximal in their fishing. The price of caught fish from them are very cheap only Rp. 7,000 per kg.

The Solutions is government empower the fishermen and coastal communities through dissemination, training/ education and training in the classroom, demonstration on how to find and catch fish to get the optimal. Then also given training in marketing And processing of fish catches for a high added value. Also the family financial management, managing existing resources on the coast. Government should realize the proposed public the

dredging of the river and manufacture talut or coastal belt. So causeway boat fishermen in their fishing smoothly. Functionalized TPI (Fish Auction Place) so that the fishermen catch fish prices guaranteed stable, because the existing TPI according to local residents "Mr Dasuki" since it was built in 1990 up to now has not been functioning.

2. Impact abrasion rob also affect fishermen bandeng fishpond. In addition due to abrasion and rob, also the waste of the Company Plywood. So that the income of the bandeng fishpond decreased dramatically.

The solution Based on proposal of the local coastal community delivered "Dasuki" is making talut or coastal belt and the control of the company's impact of the waste KLI, also the standardization of bandeng fish prices. So expect income from fishing ponds can be good again.

3. The construction of infrastructure facilities Fish Auction Place (TPI) in locations where assistance is running Already. But until to this moment since completed about 1990, The Fish Auction Place is not working. Explanation from Mr Dasuki That is caused of the condition of the driveway of Fish Auction Place area, especially when rob happens until knee-deep, fishing boat traffic is also not optimal because of Plubon river silting.

The Solutions, in other to that TPI might function is dredging way around the

Fish Auction Place area, so that when The rob happen do not flood. And also dredging the river and making talut or coastal belt. It was their hope and proposals that often conveyed but not realized yet.

4. Influence less optimal of sluice function between brackish water and fresh water, resulting in a reduction in the paddy fields of the area of 50 hectares to 20 hectares now because of inedible salty, as submitted by Mr. HM.Kasri Imam as Chairman of Rejo Makmur Farmers Group. Furthermore, he also said narrowing of Avoer langgar as endongan water along the 1000 meters that was once a width of 8 meters 1.5 meters now live, so avoer langgar as endongan are not working. This is when rain floods the overflowing flood waters inundated rice fields.

The solution for the authorities to immediately repair the sluice between brackish water and fresh water that is not function optimally, also normalizing the function of the land has been narrowed, as has been proposed by farmers' groups since 2012. Do not let these farmers overwritten prolonged loss, in addition to meet the cost requirements of family life as well as to his tax they have to pay.

CONCLUSION

The Coastal Community Assistance result in Semarang City shows an Coastal complexity issues that should be addressed quickly through preventive policies, emphasizing people live in urban areas also have complex problem and continue to grow with the development of the Coastal itself. As with other Coastal areas, Genuk District, North Semarang District, Tugu District also face various problem; limited of facilities and infrastructure; people's income; education; environment; accessibility;

drugs; etc. Community Service activities carried out by LPM IPDN for five days, has not been fully able to identify various issues contained in the three districts, but there is an attempt manimally to reveal the a small part of the issue that have been beneficial for the community, especially in institutional weakness (lack of operational funding agencies in the village community empowerment) and needs thought and ideas, and breakthrough as alternative solutions that can be recommended to the parties concerned to follow up and future Activities.

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