

# Community Participation in the Implementation of the Function of Water Supervision and Fisheries in the Kabila Bone Region of Gorontalo Province

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**Abstract:-** This research aims to find out the participation of the community in the implementation of the function of monitoring waters and fisheries in the Kabila Bone region of Gorontalo Province. The focus of this research is the participation of the community in the implementation of the water surveillance function in the Kabila Bone region of Gorontalo Province which is seen from the planning, implementation, evaluation and enjoying results. Research methods use qualitative descriptive approaches with data collection techniques in the form of observations, interviews, and documentation according to the focus of the research. Data analysis techniques through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion withdrawal, and data verification.

The results showed that public participation in the implementation of the water surveillance function in the Kabila Bone region of Gorontalo Province has not been optimal. Community participation at the planning stage in the form of lack of community involvement at the time of socialization of activities. At the implementation and evaluation stage has been going well even though it is still a topdown while at the stage of enjoying the results, the benefits of supervision activities have been felt by the community, this is characterized by increasing public awareness in maintaining the continuity of aquatic resources and fisheries in the Kabila Bone region of Gorontalo Province.

**Keywords:-** Community Participation, Implementation of Supervisory Functions, Waters and Fisheries.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago with the largest marine area and has abundant marine and fishery potential. In Law No. 45 of 2009 mandates that the waters that are within the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia contain potential fish resources and as fish farming land that can be utilized as much as possible for the welfare and prosperity of the Indonesian people.

As a very important sector, fishery production in Indonesia needs to be maintained and maintained. But in fact the level of fish resource utilization in some areas of

eastern Waters of Indonesia has not been optimal (underfishing) which results in over-exploitation, local fishermen become poor because it is difficult to get fish caught According to Edorita (2017) there are three key components in sustainable fisheries, namely (1) natural systems that include fish, ecosystems, and biofisk environments, (2) human systems, namely humans, processors, users, fishing communities, social environment, economy, culture, and (3) fisheries management systems that include planning and policy, fisheries management, fisheries development.

The crimes and violations that occur are: (1) The use of materials that endanger the sustainability of fish resources and their environment, (2) intentionally use fishing gear that can interfere or damage fish resources, (3) environmental pollution both that can reduce the quality of waters that threaten marine ecosystems and environmental pollution caused by lack of awareness of coastal communities in removing garbage or household waste around the coast. One of the efforts made to maintain the sustainability of fishery resources, is with the Establishment of a Fisheries Supervisory Community Group (Pokmaswas).

The Supervisory Community Group (Pokmaswas) is a group of people who live in a coastal environment that is voluntary, concerned about the sustainability of fishery resources, and is tasked with monitoring the use and fishing actions by using destructive tools in the water environment in their territory. In this regard, the integrated management of coastal and marine areas is important and relevant to reduce potential problems and threats while being able to realize the goals of sustainable coastal and marine resource and environmental management.

With the limited human resources supervision of marine resources and fisheries (SDKP), the role and participation of POKMASWAS is needed to strengthen the supervisory function, as stated in Law 45 of 2009 changes to 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, article 67 states that the community can be involved in assisting fisheries supervision. Pokmaswas is formed based on the awareness of people who care about the sustainability of marine resources and fisheries. To encourage the active role of Poksmawas in addition to coaching, appreciation, support of facilities and infrastructure is also needed to strengthen the capacity of Pokmaswas both individually and organizationally or group.

Supervision is the main task of the Marine Resources and Fisheries Supervisory (SDKP) but the limited reach makes the role of the community still needed. Based on these problems, there needs to be community participation, because community involvement in crime prevention and surveillance activities becomes very important. Society is the spearhead in supervision because only the community can continuously monitor all activities in their environment.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Community Participation

The notion of participation is put forward by Fasli Djalal and Dedi Supriadi, (2001) where participation can also mean that decision makers suggest groups or communities participate in the form of conveying advice and opinions, goods, skills, materials and services. Participation can also mean that groups get to know their own problems, review their choices, make decisions, and solve them.

Sundariningrum in sugiyah ( 2001 ) to classify participation based on the way two involvement the: (1) Direct participation happens when individual participation showing participation particular activity in the process. The participation happens when everyone, to propose the discuss the main issues, were strongly opposed to wishes of others or to speech. (2) Indirect participation happens when the individual delegate their participation

Of several participation concept above , be explained that covering the involvement of public participation in the decision making process in the program implementation and evaluate program-program. Participation relating to business depends to improve control over the sources and institutions regulasi in certain social situations , based on dialogue and build partnerships developed together .In general seen process there stakeholders know and split control over development initiatives and decisions affect them and resources .

The main kinds of participation that warrant major concern are: (1) participation in *decision-making*; (2) participation in *implementation*; (3) participation in *benefits*; and (4) participation in *evaluation*. We find that the first three kinds of participation are reasonably well defined in the approaches of development assistance agencies up to now, and there appear to be no grounds for objecting to the fourth. While evaluative participation occurs less frequently than the others, it deserves increased attention if development efforts are to be progressively improved. Its underscoring here is consistent with efforts being made in the development community to introduce systematic evaluation into most or all of its activities.

In increasing public participation, the role of the government itself is needed. The government has a basic role that needs to be detailed and implemented. The details and implementation of this basis are called administrative roles. According to Katz (Ndraha, 1990: 112), administrative ability in the field of development is the

ability to achieve desired goals through development systems. These systems are the implementation of tasks (performance), structure (structure), and relationships in the environment (environmental linkages). In other words, administrative ability is the ability to achieve predetermined goals through the execution of tasks supported by organizational structure and the environment.

### 2. The Role of Government in Development

As revealed by Siagian (1984: 194), the role of government is seen in five main forms, namely as follows:

1. As a modernistator, that the government acts to usher the society that is building towards modernization and leave the traditional ways and lifestyles that are no longer in accordance with the modern order of life.
2. As a catalyst, that the government must be able to take into account all factors that affect national development, control negative factors that tend to be a barrier so that the impact can be minimized and can recognize factors that encourage the pace of national development so as to attract maximum benefits.
3. As a dynamic, that the role of the government acts as a guide and direction to the community aimed at attitudes, actions, Good behavior and ways of working that can be used as a role model for the community in doing development.
4. As a stabilizer, that the role of the government is a stabilizer that maintains national stability to remain stable and controlled so that the policies that have been established will be implemented properly and plans, programs and operational activities will run smoothly.

As a pioneer, that the government not only performs the function as a policy framer and development plan builder, but also as an innovative development implementer who is able to solve various challenges and limitations.

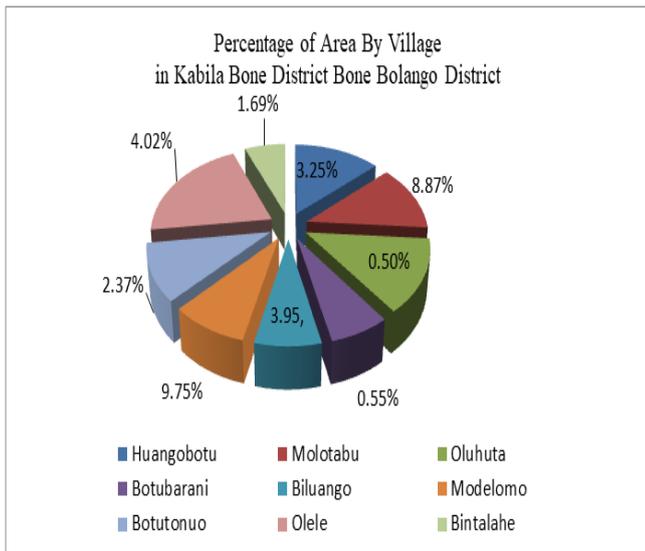
## III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods with data collection techniques in the form of observations, interviews, and documentation related to community empowerment in the institutional strengthening of Pokmaswas in the Kabila Bone region of Gorontalo Province. Data analysis techniques through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion withdrawal, and data verification.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Overview of Research Locations

Kabila Bone district as a whole has an area of 143.5 km<sup>2</sup>. For the largest village in Kabila Bone Subdistrict is Olele with a percentage of 20.56%, and the village that has the smallest area is Bintalahe Village with a percentage of 6.42%. This can be seen in figure 1.1.



The geographical condition of the Kabila Bone region of Bone Bolango Regency is very strategic and the rapid economic growth shows that there have been development efforts. Economic progress is an indicator of development success. But development is not merely an economic phenomenon. Development is a multi-dimensional process that involves the government and society in an effort to improve the welfare of the community. One of the efforts to improve people's well-being is to provide and provide public services that allow them to increase productivity and social participation in the lives of their people.

## 2. Community Participation in the Implementation of The Function of Water Supervision and Fisheries

In the participation process which includes the planning stage, implementation stage and evaluation. According to Cohen (1980) to find out whether or not a participation in society can be known from several indicators that are assessed from the beginning of stage of planning, implementation, evaluation and enjoying results. In this planning stage is measured by looking at a number of citizen attendance in meetings and counseling before mangrove planting activities and activeness in providing various proposals and questions in meetings.

In the planning stage, it is done by socializing about the importance of water supervision in the framework of the preservation of common aquatic ecosystems. Supervision involving the active role of the community in supervising and controlling the management and use of marine resources and fisheries responsibly, aimed at obtaining benefits in a sustainable manner. Socialization activities carried out by the Gorontalo Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office are well carried out, this is characterized by high community enthusiasm, as well as the formation of Pokmaswas groups whose members consist of various elements of the community including indigenous leaders, community leaders, and other community members who are present at the time of the implementation of the activity.

At the implementation stage, it can also be said to be successful because from the beginning of the formation of the group until the implementation of supervision activities has been carried out properly. As the task of Pokmaswas includes observing or monitoring (seeing, hearing) fisheries activities and environmental use in the area, reporting alleged violations of fisheries laws and regulations or alleged criminal acts in the field of fisheries to fisheries supervisors or law enforcement officials in accordance with Article 67 of Law no. 31 of 2004, inviting its members to carry out their fisheries business in an orderly manner and in accordance with applicable law, provide legal counseling to members and the surrounding community, make reports of incidents of violations witnessed and willing to be witnesses if needed by law enforcement officials.

Furthermore, in the evaluation stage, community participation is seen from the aspect of maintenance, supervision and evaluation meetings of the results of activities that have been carried out. From the results of the study it is known that periodically once a month Pokmaswas do reporting in writing to the Marine and Fisheries Service, and this is an evaluation of the implementation of pokmaswas organization supervision and development activities.

The final stage of participation is the stage of enjoying the results of community success at this stage can be seen from how much benefit the community receives with the presence of Pokmaswas in the Kabila Bone region. The findings of the study showed that Pokmaswas activities have provided positive benefits to the community in the form of reduced garbage around the beach, and decreased levels of illegal fishing. This shows that there has been increasing public awareness in supervising and controlling the management and use of marine and fishery resources responsibly, in order to be benefited sustainably.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research that has been conducted at the Fisheries Supervisory Group (Pokmaswas) in the Kabila Bone region shows that community participation is good enough. This is supported by the strategy carried out by the government of the Gorontalo Provincial Fisheries Marine Service. These strategies include building community participation to play an active role in Pokmaswas, providing infrastructure facilities that support the supervision function of Public Waters in Gorontalo Province, especially in the Kabila Bone region, so that it can be maintained.

Thus, to maintain the sustainability of water and fisheries supervision activities in the Kabila Bone region, it is expected that community participation should be done by bottom up by further increasing the role of local governments at the district to village level.

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