

**EMPOWERMENT OF FISH CULTIVATION GROUPS (POKDAKAN) IN
THE MINAPOLITAN AREA OF KALANGANYAR VILLAGE, SEDATI
DISTRICT, SIDOARJO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency is a village with the nickname "Kampung Iwak" with very abundant milkfish potential. This study aims to determine the stages of community empowerment that have been carried out and provide an in-depth description of the empowerment of Fish Cultivation Groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan Area, Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study uses a type of qualitative descriptive research in the form of words, and actions from the mouth of people and from observable behavior. Which leads to explain a thing or problem that occurs with a picture according to the focus of the research problem. Sources of data used come from primary and secondary data sources through data collection techniques with observation, interviews and documentation. Based on the findings in the field, this study shows that the stages of empowerment that have been carried out by POKDAKAN in Kalanganyar Village are starting from enabling, empowering, and protecting various programs that have been implemented, starting from awareness efforts, establishing institutional systems, training, providing capital, providing facilities and infrastructure, marketing of fishery products, and other protection measures which include the existence of a POKDAKAN Certificate which is already a legal entity from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the existence of a KUSUKA card as an insurance card, database center and to facilitate access to capital loans.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment, POKDAKAN*

A. INTRODUCTION

East Java is an area that has a marine and fisheries sector which is considered to have extraordinary potential. Fish production in East Java has reached 13,442,332,231 tons sourced from marine aquaculture, ponds, cages, ponds, and japing. One of the biggest contributors of fish in East Java comes from the results of pond cultivation which reaches 6 709 305 464 tons. Sidoarjo Regency is one of the regencies/cities whose fishery production is ranked 3rd in

East Java. This is because Sidoarjo Regency has abundant potential for marine and fishery products with superior commodities, namely milkfish, shrimp and seaweed.

Table 1
Results of Ponds in Sidoarjo Regency in 2020

No.	Pond	Yield Production / kg
1.	Milkfish	34,339,500
2.	Tilapia	15,189,300
3.	Seaweed	10,176,500
4.	Vaname Shrimp	5,653,100

Source: Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo Regency, 2020

From ponds in the Regency area Sidoarjo, many produce milkfish. Sidoarjo Regency is known as a souvenir center with various kinds of processed milkfish such as presto milkfish, smoked milkfish, shredded milkfish, grilled milkfish, crispy milkfish, milkfish brains, milkfish thorn sauce, and others. This is because Sidoarjo Regency is known as the Minapolitan Region. The Minapolitan area according to the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 12 of 2010 is an area based on the principles of integrated, efficiency, quality, and acceleration consisting of raw material production, processing, and marketing activities in a large series of activities consisting of production centers and trade, services, settlements and other interrelated activities (Cahya & Mareza, 2013).

Figure 1



Map of the Minapolitan Area in Sidoarjo Regency
Source: Marine and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo Regency, 2021

The Minapolitan area in Sidoarjo Regency itself is divided into central and sub-central areas. In Sidoarjo Regency, which is the Minapolitan area, it is divided into several regions, namely Sidoarjo District, Sedati District, Candi District, Buduran District, and Jabon District, which has been stated in the *Keputusan Bupati Sidoarjo Nomor 188/1641/404.1.2.3/2010* concerning the Center for Agropolitan and Minapolitan Areas in Sidoarjo Regency and the *Keputusan Bupati Sidoarjo Nomor 188/1643/404.1.2.3/2010* concerning Agropolitan and Minapolitan Groups in Sidoarjo Regency. Kalanganyar Village is one of the Minapolitan areas in Sedati District which is known as "Kampung Iwak". This is because the village has very abundant fishery potential, especially in the cultivation and processing of milkfish with characteristics of size and distinctive taste that are different from milkfish in other regions. Kalanganyar village is also a clustered area of fishery products from upstream to downstream, meaning that there are fish farming activities, management, and marketing of fishery products. To build a capacity building, it is necessary to make empowerment efforts. According to (Hamid, 2018) empowerment comes from the basic word power which means "strength", and is a translation of the English term "empowerment", empowerment means giving power or strength to weak groups who do not yet have the power/strength to live independently. Especially to meet the basic needs/basic needs of daily life such as food, clothing/clothing, shelter/board, education, health. According to (Chamber, 1995) in (Syamsul, 2019) explaining that community empowerment is a concept of economic development that summarizes community values to build a new paradigm in development that is people-centered, participatory, empowered, and sustainable. In carrying out community empowerment, it is necessary to have very relevant involvement between the government as the planner and implementation of the empowerment process and the community, namely as a target or target in the implementation of empowerment itself and want to be directed towards better things. Based on the view of Ndraha (2003) in (Ratnawati & Mappamiring, 2018) also offers various concepts of community empowerment which are grouped into several activities (1.) Capital assistance, (2.) Infrastructure development assistance, (3.) Mentoring assistance and, (4.) Institutional. Community empowerment is very important to do, it aims to make the community able to improve the welfare of the community from being helpless to being independent by maximizing the potential in their environment.

Fish Cultivator Group or commonly referred to as POKDAKAN is a group of fish cultivators consisting of pond owners, pond tenants, and pandega (people who work as pond guards) who carry out fish farming activities. Therefore, it is necessary to empower POKDAKAN in the Minapolitan area of Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. Empowerment efforts need to be done because Kalanganyar Village has abundant fishery potential, which is related to milkfish cultivation. The results of observations indicate that there is empowerment carried out by the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Sidoarjo Regency. However, if it is not balanced with human resources, a high level of awareness, and adequate infrastructure facilities, this will be in vain and the results obtained will not be optimal. The quality of the

Kalanganyar Village community itself is still not optimal. This can be seen from the existence of milkfish cultivation and processing that still uses traditional methods, as well as the number of people in Kalanganyar Village who do not know the process of preserving milkfish products that are safe for health, limited access to marketing in distributing aquaculture products. In fact, in this sophisticated era, you can't just rely on traditional ways and thoughts.

According to (Hardjati Susi, Prathama Ananta, 2020) states that empowerment refers to efforts to build people's abilities, especially vulnerable and weak groups through raising awareness about their potential so that they have strengths or abilities. Therefore, it is necessary to empower POKDAKAN so that members and the people of Kalanganyar Village get a change by being able to take advantage of the potential that exists in the village to the maximum and be able to increase the economy and independence of POKDAKAN and the Kalanganyar Village community itself. The purpose of this research to be achieved is to find out how the Empowerment of Fish Cultivator Groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan area, Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Empowerment

According to (Chamber, 1995) in (Syamsul, 2019) explains that community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates community values to build a new paradigm in development that is *people-centered, participatory, empowered, and sustainable*. Community empowerment can be likened to a community development process with the aim of giving the community the ability to define and fulfill their own needs and be able to decide what is best for themselves. Meanwhile, (Sumodiningrat, 2007:107) revealed that community empowerment is understood as the right strategy to mobilize national economic capacity that aims to improve the economy and community welfare. So in an effort to empower the community, real actions are needed that can actually make changes for the better. This is done in order to increase the ability or increase independence in the community. Meanwhile, (Payne, 1997:226) in (Rukminto, 2008:78) suggests that empowerment is intended to help people make decisions and determine actions related to themselves, one of which is by reducing the effects of barriers, both personal and social in determining their actions.

According to Kartasasmita (1996:159-160), in (Mulyawan, 2016:67) the stages of community empowerment, which include:

1. Enabling; Creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop. Through the recognition that every human being or society has potential that can be developed. There is no such thing as a society without power, even if there is one, it will be selected and cannot survive. Empowerment can be referred to as an effort to build, encourage, motivate, and raise awareness of individuals or community groups that can be seen from their potential and strive for development.
2. Empowering; Strengthen the potential and power of the community. In this case, apart from creating a climate and atmosphere, it is necessary to take more

positive and real steps. This increase can be achieved through specific steps involving input and opening access through various opportunities that will make the community more capable. To achieve this goal, various opportunities and potentials, and strengths are possessed and contained in the community through the following ways: increasing the level of education and health and obtaining resources for economic progress such as capital, technology, information, employment, and markets. Increasing community empowerment also involves the construction of facilities and infrastructure, namely: irrigation, roads, electricity, and other social facilities including schools and health service facilities, which can provide benefits to all levels of society, especially the poor, and the provision of capital assistance. The services of rural marketing and training institutions focus on communities or residents who are still understaffed. Therefore, this emphasizes the need for special programs that can benefit the poor.

3. Protection; Empowering means protecting. In the empowerment process, we anticipate the occurrence of weak communities becoming weaker due to a lack of power in dealing with the strong. Meanwhile, through this community empowerment process, it is formed to be able to become stronger and stronger and able to be independent, especially in the economic field, and developed through the values that exist in the community itself. Protecting in the sense of siding with the poor is based on the concept of empowerment which can be seen through efforts to prevent unfair competition and prevent community exploitation between the rich and the poor.

The Purpose of Community Empowerment

According to Mardikanto (2012) in (Hardjati Susi, Prathama Ananta, 2020) suggests that empowerment has the meaning of improving the quality of life or increasing the welfare of each individual and society, including:

1. Economic improvement, especially the fulfillment of food needs. Empowerment can make people more empowered and maximize existing potential and power. So it can meet the needs of life, especially the fulfillment of food needs.
2. Improvement of social welfare related to the improvement of education and health sector. The empowerment can improve the economy so that automatically education, health, mobility levels also increase and lead to much better things.
3. Freedom from all forms of oppression. There are no useless humans, all have power, especially in terms of improving the economy, freedom of expression is very necessary in order to bring up humans who have broad thoughts and are able to achieve change for the better.
4. Guaranteed safety. Empowerment activities are able to provide security for anyone who wants to change. Starting from the provision of economic security, social, etc.
5. Guaranteed human rights free from fear and worry.

Community Empowerment Strategy Community

Empowerment is an effort to provide power to the community so that they can live independently. Community empowerment is usually targeted at people

who are less empowered. In carrying out community empowerment, it is necessary to have strategies so that community empowerment can be carried out optimally and the benefits can be felt by the target group. According to Priyono (1996:73) in (Mulyawan, 2016) stated as follows:

1. Equal opportunity; The meaning of equal opportunity is in terms of obtaining education such as accessibility and justice in obtaining an education. Communities as recipients of education are given the same rights and obligations without having to be discriminated against in obtaining opportunities related to any matter.
2. Relevance; In carrying out community empowerment there needs to be a relationship between needs and interests. Considering that these things cannot go hand in hand, it is necessary to have a structure, content, or program form that is able to accommodate all needs.
3. Quality; What is meant here is the existence of resources (human, and, facilities and infrastructure) that are supported by good quality.
4. Coordination of activities; It is called coordination because, in the meaning of coordinating activities here, all forms of activity must be carried out in collaboration, division of tasks, and coordination are needed in its implementation so that the working relationship achieved can run optimally and get satisfactory results.
5. Improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure; This means that empowerment is carried out through the provision of facilities and infrastructure used in the process of implementing activities so that when activities are carried out they do not encounter obstacles.

Minapolitan Area

According to the *Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor Per.12/MEN/2010* concerning Minapolitan explains that the minapolitan area is a part of the region that has the main economic function consisting of centers of production, processing, marketing of fishery commodities, services, and/or other support activities. As for the meaning, there are several definitions related to the minapolitan area, namely:

1. Rural areas are prepared to have various supporting equipment, both adequate facilities and infrastructure and urban services such as infrastructure, both transportation and energy, through support, both appropriate capital assistance so that the community is able to develop their business effectively and efficiently.
2. Areas that develop by forming points of economic growth with various clusters of fishery activities through an agropolitan system that is carried out sustainably with various activities, namely: production, processing, and marketing. In this case, the production process is carried out from upstream to downstream with environmental services as a system in one area.
3. An area that is integrated with various clusters of fishery activities where the people of the region can grow and develop accompanied by progress in the formation of business institutions with the support of competent human resources through advanced education so as to be able to develop businesses

and provide innovation in the Minapolitan area so that in the future they can more advanced.

4. A driving force in the marine and fisheries sector through the concept of marine and fisheries development based on the management of economic area development with the aim of increasing people's income. Through the process of increasing efficiency and optimizing regional comparative and competitive advantages, marine and fisheries economic development with the minapolitan concept can be developed and adapted to the existence of pre-production, production, and marketing activities, as well as other supporting services, which are carried out in an integrated, holistic and sustainable manner.

Minapolitan Area Objectives

According to (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 2013) Minapolitan area aims to:

- a. Improving the economic capacity of micro and small-scale communities. In this case, the existence of the Minapolitan area is expected to be able to make livelihood activities for the surrounding community with marine products and increase community income through production, processing, and marketing activities. The Minapolitan area has the concept of integrity, in this case, the transfer of marine aquaculture products can be made with various preparations and can be resold. These activities are carried out in a sustainable manner which will be able to improve the community at the micro-scale level.
- b. Increasing the number and quality of medium to large scale businesses so that they are highly competitive. Efforts to increase the number and quality of the marine and fishery products sector that comes from production, processing, and marketing activities will have high competitiveness. It is also inseparable from the various roles of stakeholders in achieving the development goals of the Minapolitan area. Whether it's through community empowerment, business development of the surrounding community, and the provision of capital assistance.
- c. Improving the marine and fisheries sector to become a regional and national economic driver. The marine and fishery sector is very likely and becomes a mainstay that can boost economic growth through the export route. By increasing the added value of export products so as to strengthen Indonesia's role in the world supply chain.

C. METHOD

a. Types of Research

According to Densin and Lincoln (1987) in (Moleong, 2016:25) states that qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method with the aim of providing an in-depth description of the Empowerment of Fish Cultivation Groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan area of Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study is to understand the problems contained in POKDAKAN in Kalanganyar Village by presenting a comprehensive and complex picture.

b. Sources of Data

According to (Moleong, 2016: 197) states that the main data source of research Qualitative data are words, and actions, moreover it is additional data such as documents and others. The data sources used in this study consisted of 2 data sources, namely: primary data and secondary data. The primary data comes from interviews, observations, and documentation between researchers and informants who are the sources of information for this study: the Chairperson and members of POKDAKAN, the Community, the Kalanganyar Village Government, Fisheries Extension Officer, and the Marine and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo Regency.

Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from data owned by the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo and the Kalanganyar Village Office, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency in the form of results of tracing rules, supporting books, journals, documents, or archives related to the empowerment of fish cultivating communities.

c. Data Collection Techniques

According to (Sugiyono, 2016) data collection techniques are the most strategic stages in research because the main purpose of research is to facilitate obtaining data. In this study the data collection techniques used are: observation, interviews, documentation. Observation is used in making close observations of the object of research that is carried out directly, interviewing informants using interview guidelines that have been prepared by researchers in accordance with the focus of research problems and documentation to collect and analyze data, documents, both written documents, pictures and electronically.

d. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Bogdan in (Sugiyono, 2013:244) data analysis is a process of finding and compiling research that is carried out systematically. This study uses a qualitative descriptive type of research, with the analytical techniques used in this study include, data collection, data condensation, data presentation, conclusion drawing, or verification.

D. EXPLANATION

Based on the title of the research on "Empowerment of Fish Cultivation Groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan Area, Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency" this study will explain and discuss some of the findings at the research location related to the programs that have been implemented related to the following steps: Stages of Empowerment of Fish Cultivation Groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan Area of Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

a. Enabling

In the stage enabling to create an atmosphere or climate that allows the development of the potential or power of the people of Kalanganyar Village, it has been carried out through actions, namely:

Awareness Efforts

Kalanganyar Village has a lot of potential in the field of fisheries. Starting from 2/3 of the area consists of ponds. The ponds are used by the people of

Kalanganyar Village to cultivate fisheries, ranging from vaname shrimp, milkfish, etc. Not only that, the livelihoods of the people of Kalanganyar Village are mostly pond farmers who cultivate milkfish. This means that the community already understands and is aware of the potential of Kalanganyar Village. The forms and ways of motivating the people of Kalanganyar Village are also varied, both through coaching activities provided directly by the Marine and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo Regency to the people of Kalanganyar Village. This guidance helps introduce the people of Kalanganyar Village to advanced technology and ways to increase fishery products in Kalanganyar Village. The coaching itself was carried out at the Kalanganyar Village Hall with coaching materials related to how to sow seeds in ponds and the introduction of probiotics for fisheries pilots. However, this POKDAKAN meeting does not run regularly between once every 1-3 months. This is due to the behavior, attitudes, and skills of the people of Kalanganyar Village which are difficult to invite to move forward and change for the better, with the ego of each individual still high. Community participation is very necessary in this case because the orientation of empowerment is expected to help cultivators to be willing and able to develop themselves on the basis of existing innovations. This awareness effort requires the involvement of the government's role as policymakers and agents of change. There needs to be harmony between the participation and enthusiasm of both so that community empowerment activities through the stages enabling by providing encouragement, motivation, and raising awareness can run optimally. The behavior, attitudes, and skills of the cultivators in Kalanganyar Village will determine the success of the empowerment that has been carried out.

The establishment of the Institutional System

Institutionalizing Kalanganyar Village is very diverse, from Fish Cultivation Groups (POKDAKAN), Marketers Groups (POKLAKSAR), Joint Fish Groups (GAPOKKAN), Joint Business Groups (KUB) for fishermen.

Table 2
Kalanganyar Village Fisheries Business Group

No.	Type of Group	Total
1.	POKDAKAN	1
2.	POKLAKSAR	3
3.	GAPOKKAN	1
4.	KUB	1
Total		6

Source: POKDAKAN Kalanganyar Village, 2021, Kalanganyar Village,

One of them is the POKDAKAN Mina Mandiri Sejahtera Group which is clear but not optimal. This institutional clarity can be seen from the existence of

an organizational structure, ownership of the household articles of association (ADRT), and is already a legal entity. POKDAKAN was formed on the basis of common interests that both want to increase fishery products. POKDAKAN Mina Mandiri Sejahtera was legalized on April 25, 2016, with 25 members and group administrators. However, this group looks passive, with no clear activity planning, incomplete administration of administrative data. It is hoped that the establishment of an institution can facilitate data collection, acceptance of grant assistance, training, as a forum for learning, and the most important point is to be able to improve the economy of its members.

b. Empowering

The findings at this research location related to *empowering* by strengthening the potential and power of the people of Kalanganyar Village are related to the program:

Training Program

Training is an effort to strengthen by increasing human resources to be more empowered. In this case, POKDAKAN members and the people of Kalanganyar Village have received various kinds of training and *comparative studies* to improve mastery of the material that has been given by the instructor. However, the knowledge that has been given is not matched by the practice in the field. This was deemed less than optimal because after the implementation of the training, a lot of knowledge was not distributed to other members or the people of Kalanganyar Village. Because the ego of the community is still high and the level of community participation is low.

Provision of Capital

Funds are given to the group as capital strengthening for the sustainable development of the group's business. The funds provided by POKDAKAN are used to rent ponds and fish farming pilot sites. The POKDAKAN group's own capital is obtained from assistance provided by the government. Not only that, the provision of capital assistance for revolving loan funds was also provided by the Kalanganyar Village government, but there were obstacles due to the delay in returning the funds. The people of Kalanganyar Village mostly use revolving loan funds from the People's Business Credit (KUR). This is due to the cooperation of the local government with a number of banks to make it easier to develop their business capital. The provision of capital is not only in loan funds but also the provision of fish seeds by the central and regional governments to groups in order to increase fishery products.

Figure 2
Giving milkfish seeds to POKDAKAN



Source: Sedati District Fisheries Extension Documentation, 2021

Provision of Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities, facilities, and infrastructure are a factor that supports groups or communities to become more empowered. Not only that, the existence of adequate facilities, facilities and infrastructure is also an effort to strengthen the potential or power in Kalanganyar Village. Several infrastructure improvements have been carried out by Kalanganyar Village, whether it be construction or repair of roads leading to ponds with paving to make it easier for pond farmers in terms of transportation. This is due to the existence of POKDAKAN institutions that facilitate the submission of facilities, facilities, and infrastructure. However, researchers found that there was a road leading to the pond where when the seawater was high, the river water overflowed making the road to the pond flooded and invisible. It is necessary to normalize the river and raise the embankments on the banks of the river to anticipate the overflow of river water due to high tides.

Figure 3
The road to the pond



(a)



(b)

Source: Author, Year 2021

Note: *The picture above is the road leading to the pond. Figure (a) is the result of a road that has been paved and Figure (b) is a road that is affected by river water puddles due to high tides.*

Marketing of fishery products.

Marketing of milkfish in Kalanganyar Village as a center for milkfish processing in Sidoarjo Regency which is integrated from upstream to downstream, from the existence of fish cultivation, processing, and marketing activities in this Kalanganyar Village. The milkfish products are sold to fish middlemen, traditional fish markets and processed with various preparations. The processed milkfish in Kalanganyar Village is very diverse, ranging from milkfish with thorns, crispy milkfish, presto milkfish, smoked milkfish, milkfish thorn sauce, and various other preparations. This makes milkfish have a high selling value after being processed with various kinds of preparations.

Figure 4
Fish Market Conditions in Kalanganyar Village



Source: Author, 2021

c. Protecting

Empowerment efforts are expected to provide protection for the entire community. With this protection, it is hoped that this group will get freedom, whether it is freedom of opinion, expression, and innovation. The protection seen in the POKDAKAN of Kalanganyar Village is that the POKDAKAN of Kalanganyar Village is already a legal entity. This can be seen with the POKDAKAN SK which was issued on April 25, 2016, from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The purpose of this POKDAKAN SK is to make it easier for this group to get recognition, protection, assistance, and grants through other empowerment activities. The existence of the POKDAKAN SK in Kalanganyar Village cannot be separated from the role of the Kalanganyar Village government which facilitates the procurement of the management of the SK (the Decree) also includes the names of the chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members.

Figure 5
POKDAKAN SK Document



Source: Documentation from POKDAKAN, 2021

Protecting efforts in community empowerment contained in the next protection activity at POKDAKAN Kalanganyar Village is the existence of a KUSUKA card. KUSUKA is a Marine and Fisheries Business Card that is used as the sole identity of marine and fisheries business actors issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. In Kalanganyar Village, this Kusuka award is not only given to POKDAKAN members but is given to fishermen, fish cultivators, salt pond farmers, fish product managers, and marketers as well as marine and fishery product delivery service providers.

Figure 6
Marine and Fisheries Business Actor Card



Source: POKDAKAN, Year 2021

E. CONCLUSION

From the results and discussions that have been described and described by the researchers regarding the empowerment of fish farming groups (POKDAKAN) in the Minapolitan area of Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency which focuses on 3 indicators of community empowerment

stages, which include: concluded enabling, empowering, and protecting, it can be the following conclusions are drawn:

1. *Enabling* is the main stage in a process of implementing community empowerment. The measure of success in encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness is through awareness efforts and establishing an institutional system. In an effort to raise awareness, the fishery instructor and the Government of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Sidoarjo Regency have carried out coaching activities with socialization and the formation of group institutions. And there are several other types of fishery groups including Fish Cultivation Group (POKDAKAN), Joint Fish Group (GAPOKKAN), Fishery Marketing Group (POKLASAR), Joint Business Group (KUB). This is an effort to create and maximize existing potential.

2. Empowering to strengthen the potential and power of the Kalanganyar Village through benchmarks for the existence of training programs, capital granting programs, providing facilities and infrastructure, as well as related to the marketing of fishery products in Kalanganyar Village. All of this has been done well. However, there are some that need continuous improvement and effort. The training provided is in the form of "Good Fish Cultivation" (CBIB) which includes technology, facilities, and infrastructure, probiotics, stocking of fish seeds, etc. For the provision of own capital, there is access to KUR loans. In this Kalanganyar Village, POKDAKAN Mina Mandiri Sejahtera often receives assistance in providing facilities, facilities, and infrastructure. The function of the formation of the group is already running. However, this is not optimal. There are still many roads to the pond which when the seawater is high, the road to the pond is flooded by water. This often makes it difficult for local residents to access the pond. POKDAKAN Kalanganyar Village received a lot of assistance from the government in the form of feed, seeds, probiotics, and other stimulants. Marketing of fishery products in Kalanganyar Village is done online and offline. Many marketing activities are carried out offline. The fishery products of Kalanganyar Village here are milkfish and vaname shrimp, but milkfish in Kalanganyar Village get the most results and become an icon. The distribution of milkfish in Kalanganyar Village is to middlemen, traditional markets, or sold outside the city. Various training activities were also provided to the people of Kalanganyar Village to help encourage entrepreneurial activities to improve the economy and independence of the community.

3. Protecting is carried out for POKDAKAN and the people of Kalanganyar Village with the protection parameters provided in this community empowerment activity through the issuance of the POKDAKAN SK Mina Mandiri Sejahtera and the existence of a Marine and Fisheries Business Actor Card (KUSUKA). The existence of the POKDAKAN SK Mina Mandiri Sejahtera Kalanganyar Village itself has helped and facilitated the POKDAKAN group in obtaining protection, assistance, and empowerment activities from the central and regional governments. The next protection effort given to Kalanganyar Village is related to the KUSUKA card. KUSUKA itself in the village of Kalanganyar many who get it starting from fish cultivators, fishermen, managers, and marketers of fishery products. The existence of this KUSUKA card makes it easier for the community

to get protection and empowerment from the central and regional governments, starting from the ease of retrieval and collection of data and the identity of fishery businesses, helping people who have the card to make loans through People's Business Credit (KUR) by getting interested light one.

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