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**EMPOWERMENT OF COMMUNITIES COAST TO STRENGTHENING THE  
ECONOMY IN SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research was qualitative in nature, through phenomenology of approach, but the results showed that coastal community empowerment holds an important role, in addition to strengthening the economic base of coastal communities also have an impact on the distribution of seafood to Indonesia Society consumed and exported, so that with the potential results of the sea that was owned directly by coastal communities is expected to be the locomotive of development who are able to prosper both micro level as well as the macro level, the concept of empowerment is made by the Government to do continuous improvement, given the kompleksitas problems of coastal communities is very need attention, it takes policies and support from various parties to make coastal communities are able to live prosperous peace in the form of either physical or non physical.

**KEYWORDS:** Empowerment, economics, society, policy, fisherman.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia's waters is the widest area of the Republic of Indonesia to the waters where freshwater is estimated to be ± 55 million acres comprising the River area of 11.95 million hectares, of the natural and artificial lake covering an area of 2.1 million hectares where all has contained waters of various types of fish, aquatic plants, aquatic animals and so on, where the waters and its benefits can be made as authorized capital of development in an effort to increase well-being and prosperity for all the people. Fisheries sector development more emphasized on developing people's fisheries to improve the nutritional quality of the community and create job opportunities in increasing income and livelihood of fishermen, where in its entirety is directed on increasing its contribution in terms of overcome national issues, namely: (1) the availability of animal protein ingredients, (2) increase in foreign exchange, (3) create jobs, (4) increase the income and welfare of fishermen. In traverse the policy improvements fisheries in these waters and coastal sea fisheries are given top priority. When we observe further that most of society Indonesia living in rural areas of 80% of the entire population, most of whom are poor farmers and fishermen who still think and work in ways that are very simple, a situation which still characterizes the traditional society, the nature of this traditional education backed by the relatively low and hang on to his life from the agricultural sector in the sub systems. Whether as farmers or fishermen who are low income, this means that the work as farmers or fishermen are already so closely and can not be separated in the process of their activities to the fulfillment of the needs of everyday life, because it work as farmers or fishermen need to get attention to the improvement in standard of living.

**A. Problem**

1. What is the potential development of the coastal area in Indonesia ?
2. How the effectiveness of the economic empowerment of coastal communities ?

**II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

**A. Community Empowerment**

Community empowerment program in an effort to increase welfare and poverty reduction. Community empowerment with the then development does not start from the last , but starting from something that already exists in the community. Empowerment tells us what has owned communities is a resource development that



need to be developed so that the more real for people's own use. With community empowerment are expected: 1) Availabilities and satisfy basic human needs which consists of clothing, food, health and education boards, 2) the availability of infrastructure and means of production in a society which allows local can get it at a bargain price and good quality. 3) The increasing role of institutional community as a container of collective action (collective action) to achieve the goals of the individual. 4) the creation of a relationship of productive economic activities in an area that has a resource-based traits based local (resource based), have a clear market (market-based), is conducted on an ongoing basis having regard to the capacity of resources (environmental-based), owned and administered and impact for the community the local (local society-based), and by using advanced technology that originated process of assessment and research (scientific-based). 5) Create the relationship transport and communications or the base of economic relations between the region. 6) Materialize Indonesia economic structure based on economic activity with a form of resource utilization and utilization.

In an effort to empower the community can be seen from three sides, namely; First, create an atmosphere or climate that allows developing community potential (enabling). Here is the introduction of refused point that every human being has the potential or power can be developed. Second, strengthening the potential of community-owned power or (empowering), staple studere efforts is increased levels of education, and the degree of health, as well as access into the sources of such economic progress, employment, capital and markets. Third, empowering contains also the sense of protecting. In the process of empowerment, should be prevented by the weak become weaker.

### B. Economic Development

Economic development and economic growth had a different understanding. Economic development (economic development) is defined as a continuous process of change towards an improvement in the economy, that includes economic growth followed by changes in the structure and activities of the economy to realize the welfare of society.

Whereas the definition of economic growth (economic growth) is the process of Ascension out put (production) in the long term. Economic growth is just one aspect of economic development. Economic growth was just discussing about the increase in aggregate output in particular aggregate output per capita.

The economic development of a country will not happen when not supported economic growth, but economic growth is not the only way to bring about economic development. Other aspects such as education, moral, work ethic, politics, security, etc. also influential in determining the success of economic development.

Indonesia economic development goal is to achieve the well-being of the society with the goal:

- a) Increase the supply of staple and equitable society
- b) Improve life by means of increasing income, provision of employment, equitable education, cultural values, etc.
- c) Expand the range of economic and social options.

Economic development is carried out through a program that is consistent in its annual budget, with holding and refers to the large Bow stripes State (GBHN). Understand Indonesia's economic development is to understand the market economy, but still refers to the doctrine of prosperity and well-being with, as set forth and mandated by the constitution 1945.

### C. Public Policy

Public policy often made without a lot of dependence on economic reasoning. economists are often not aware of what is happening in the world that the Affairs of the public. As a result, the good quality of public decision-making and peranyang economists play in it less than optimal (in Alicia h. Munnell, 1992). Public policy is something that is dynamic and complex instead of something stiff and dominated by the sheer formal power holders, but public policy back to the basic meaning of democracy, i.e. the policy of, by and for the public (the people).

Michael e. Porter in Susy Susilawati (2007) tells us that competitive advantage from each State is determined by how capable the country was able to create an environment that fosters the competitiveness of every actor in it. In the context of global competition, then the task of the public sector is building an environment that allows each of the principals of development able to develop themselves into the perpetrator-perpetrators are competitive. This environment can only be effectively created by the existence of public policy. Therefore, the

best public policy is the policy that encourages every citizen to build community power saingnya respectively and not more and plunges into a pattern of dependency.

While Suharto (2007) in Susy Susilawati (2007) stated that the policy (policy) at its core is the decisions or actions which directly regulate the management and distribution of natural resources, financial, and a human being for the sake of public interest, namely the people's lot, population, society or citizens. The policy in fact is the result of a synergy of compromise, or even competition among the various ideas, theories, ideology, and representing the interests of the political system of a country. Other definitions similarly expressed Nugroho (2008) in Susy Susilawati (2007), that public policy is a decision that made the State Government, especially as the realization of the objectives of the strategy of the State concerned.

The stakeholders here are individuals, groups, or institutions having an interest against a policy. This policy can be a stakeholder of the actors involved in the formulation and implementation of policy, the beneficiaries as well as victims harmed by a public policy. There are three groups of key stakeholders stakeholders i.e., primary, and secondary stakeholders (Suharto, 2007 in Yuli dkk, 2012). Transparency

#### **D. Transparency Of Public Policy**

Public transparency is the principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the Organization of the Government, i.e. information about policy, the process and its implementation, as well as the results of the achieved. Assumptions can be formulated, more transparent public policy, which in this case is a grant then supervision is performed by the Board will be increased because the society is also involved in overseeing public policies (Yulinda and Lilik Rudianto, Earn in 2012).

Implementation of policies is a process implementing the policy decisions made by the individual/group or Government officials as well as private in order to achievement of the objectives outlined in the policy decisions that will affect the final results of a policy. With regard to the success of the implementation of the policy, Edward III (in Iskandar, 2012:90) suggests four factors that affect the implementation of the same policies or whether a policy is successful (1) communication (2) resources (3) Dispositions/Attitudes (4) bureaucratic structure (Supianto, 2012).

#### **E. Poverty**

The concept that refers to the poverty line is called relative poverty, while the measurement concept that is not based on a poverty line is called absolute poverty. Relative poverty is a measure regarding the gap in income distribution can usually be defined in relation to the average level of the distribution in question. Absolute poverty is poverty degrees below, where the minimize needs for survival could not be fulfilled. If the change of poverty and earnings inequality does not move simultaneously, separated sets policy may be required for influencing the outcome of poverty and distribution of environmental shocks in j. Edward Taylor and Thomas Reardon (1996). Inequality is low would mean that the poor bear the greater part of the negative impact of the aggregate economic contraction. Inequality is low then it would be a mixed blessing for the poor; help them share in the benefits of growth, but also exposes their cost of contraction in Martin Ravallion (1997).

### **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

This type of research is a qualitative phenomenological approach through

### **IV. DISCUSSION**

#### **A. The Economic Potential Of Coastal Areas**

The natural wealth of the Indonesia is evidenced by the wide range of biological resources such as coastal mangrove forests, coral reefs, sea grass meadow and seaweed, and fishing, mangrove forests for instance is a unique zone/area, which is the transition between the marine and terrestrial components, containing vegetation and sea fisheries (coastal) which grows in coastal regions and around the mouth of the River (aside from coastal forest formation) that always or regularly in get water by sea water as well as influenced by The UPS and downs. The vegetation of the sea and fisheries (coastal) is characterized by mangrove species of mangrove (rhizophora spp.), fires (avicenia spp.), prepat (sonneratia spp.) and tinjang (bruguiera spp.)

Extensive data of mangrove forests in the world about 15.9 million ha, while in Indonesia there are 4.25 million ha throughout the coastal regions in Indonesia). Further the potential of other important marine coral reef ecosystems projects are ecosystems projects that is typical for the tropics. A coral reef is the uniqueness of the



associations or communities of the oceans which is entirely well-formed by biological activity, in Indonesia, coral reef ecosystems projects occupy approximately 7.500 km<sup>2</sup> which stretched along the 17.500 km with the potential that can be the U.S. utilized various types of fish, lobsters, turtles, clams, sea cucumber, and other other reefs of coral was also used for the manufacturing of building materials, roads, airports and industrial raw material fertilizers.

Other important marine potential was seaweed, seaweed communities which thrive on hard substrates as the place is attached. So they are able to make to process again nutrients back into the ecosystem from being trapped on the ocean floor Some types of seaweed food livestock medicines, raw materials, gelatin and others. Of the 555 kinds of seaweed in Indonesia, around 4 types which have been commercialised Gracillaria, Gelidium i.e. Euchema, and Sargasum. The potential of seaweed in Indonesia can be seen from the potential land cultivating seaweed scattered in 26 provinces in Indonesia. This includes the overall potential acreage covering 26.700 hectares with a production potential of 482.400 tonnes per year, Indonesia is now the second-largest producer of seaweed in the world with production of dried seaweed around 50.000 tons worth US \$ million per of the year. While the Philippines as the world's first largest producer, dropped three times from Indonesia, but the potential for greater Indonesia land.

The other most important sector in the region of the coast and the sea is a fishery is an important sector due to increased export of fisheries, in accordance with the objectives of development in the sector of fisheries to be able to improve the welfare and the income of the coa Stal communities and the release of Indonesia's current economic crisis. Fisheries sector contained in the wealth of the sea are very diverse, among other types of why pelagic fish (tuna, tuna, a screen) and dumersal types of fish (snapper, Grouper). In addition, there are also other biota can be found around the coast in Indonesia, such as sea cucumber, shrimp, crab, clams and others. Utilization and management of the types of biota, sometimes less so well known or not yet exploited optimally to increase the fishing economy and Indonesia u.s. one of the important resources that can improve the the country's foreign exchange.

With a population of about 17,508 Islands and coastline along the 81,000 km, Indonesia is known as mega-biodiversity countries in terms of biodiversity, as well as the coastal region has a very different options for potential development. However with the increasing population growth and rapid development activities in the coastal area, for a variety of allocation (settlements, fisheries, ports, tourism and others), then the ecological pressure against the ecosystem and coastal and sea resources were increasing. Increasing this pressure will certainly be able to threaten the existence and survival of coastal resources and ecosystems, the sea and the small islands that exist around them.

Meanwhile, the welfare of society particularly coastal communities look incapable of uplifted. Many of them still struggling with poverty which they face. Need for a concept of empowerment for coastal communities so that in future they will be able to stand on its own without the help of the parties that had helped them, coastal integrated resource management requires the presence of sustainability ( sustainability of coastal resources utilisation) in. As the area is utilized for a variety of development sectors, the coastal areas have the complexity of the issues, problems, opportunities and challenges

#### **B. The Economic Development Policies Of Coastal Communities**

If compared between potential natural resources and human resources in the coastal area and the beach is extremely unbalanced, should have been more prosperous coastal communities when compared with the fact that there is now this. In the coastal areas of many pockets of poverty, and the uneven kesekesejahteraan, why is this so?, many factors that must be resolved, one of which is the empowerment of the people who are still skimpy when compared with areas of non the coast.

The beach is a seaside/coastal land and sea border/other water masses and the affected parts of the sea water. area on the beach between the highest and lowest tides receding ramps. While the coastal area is the meeting between land and sea; towards the ground include parts of the Mainland, either dry or submerged in water, which is still influenced by the properties of the sea like the tides, the sea breeze, and the permeation of salt water; While towards the Sea covering parts of the sea that is still influenced by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation and the flow of fresh water, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution (Soegiato, 1976; Dahuri et al, 2001).



Empowerment program coastal communities and Beach (P2MPP) is intended as an attempt to develop the potential in the coastal area and the beach is based on culture and local wisdom. In addition, through the empowerment of coastal communities and beach are expected to realize the management of poverty reduction programs in a professional and sustainable so that they can develop new patterns for the innovative poverty reduction, empowerment of coastal communities and beach managed with integrated open spaces of participation between stakeholders in order to facilitate empowerment of RTM or the development of the economy of the coastal region and the coast. In its implementation, as well as the role of higher education (PT) who have experience in the field of community empowerment and development potential of resources, needed as a facilitator and mediator for the development of access and cooperation in developing the potential of the coast and the beach to the welfare of society.

Fisheries development policies in the future should be based on a foundation of real understanding about the problems of the development of the fishery itself i.e. ranging from micro to problems at the macro-level issues lead to the empowerment of fishing communities. The issue in question is the micro problem of internal Community of fishermen and fish farmers concerns the socio-cultural aspects like education, mentality and so on. This aspect which affects the nature and characteristics of the community of fishermen and fish farmers. The nature and the characteristics are influenced by the type of business activity such as fishing effort fishing effort, catch and effort processing farmed fisheries. This community group has unique properties related to the business which it does. Because the fishing effort is heavily dependent on the season, and the market price then most of the character of coastal communities (especially the fishermen and fish farmers) depending on those factors, namely:

1. The life of the community of fishermen and fish farmers became very dependent on environmental conditions or vulnerable to damage in particular pollution or degradation of environmental quality.
2. The life of fishing communities are highly dependent on the season.
3. Other Issues of community groups of fishermen is dependence towards the market.

However the third behind the issue in fact there are more fundamental problems, namely social issues in the context of macro social dependence is concerned (patron client). The question is what should be the focus of attention of the Government in conducting the empowerment of farmers, fishermen and fish. Of course there is a policy instrument that is able to effectively reduce social systems that do not allow small fishermen out of the circle of poverty. Such as creating new scenarios and financing models for empowerment of farmers, fishermen and fish through the strengthening of institutional and business capabilities of coastal communities is becoming very urgent to implement.

Direct implications to increased population growth is increasing the more the demands of necessities of life while a potential natural resources on land we have is extremely limited. It encourages us to divert potential alternative other natural resources that we have, namely the potential marine. There are five potential marine we can count on: the potential of fisheries, the potential of the coastal area, the potential mineral resources, tourism potential and the potential of maritime transport.

Marine development policy more appropriate as long as it leads to a policy of "productivity" by maximizing the results of exploitation of sea resources with no adequate policies that control it. The result of such policies have resulted in some of the unfavorable trend in the aspects of life, such as: 1) Aspect of ecology, use of overfishing fishing facilities and infrastructure have been the appropriate damage the ecology of the sea and the beach ( trawling, bomb, potash, trawl the Tiger, etc.) as a result narrow territory and resources of the catch, so often gives rise to conflicts openly both vertical and horizontal (among his fellow fishermen, fishermen with surrounding communities and between fishermen with Government). 2) socio-economic Aspects, due to gaps in the use of technology among the big entrepreneurs and traditional fishing has led to poverty and inequality for traditional fishing. The result of these disparities cause most of the traditional fishing change his profession to become laborers on fishing large fisheries employers. 3) Aspect of the socio cultural, by the existence of gaps and poverty also results the dependency between the small fishing communities against big financiers/traditional/modern, between fishermen and traders, there is pherphery between center, between society and the Government. This led to a strengthening of the community against the existence of a skipper and fishing workers.

The direction of the modernization of fisheries sector undertaken over this just gives the advantage to a small group of which had economic and political capabilities so that the necessary alternative paradigms and strategic

development of a holistic and integrated as well as can maintain a balance between production, distribution and manage it.

Empower coastal communities means creating opportunities for coastal communities to determine their needs, plan and carry out activities that eventually created the permanent independence in public life itself. Empower coastal communities is not as empowering other community groups because there are many coastal habitats in the group life of people of which 1) Capture fishing communities are groups of people coastal livelihood is catching fish at sea. This group is further divided in two major groups, namely fishermen catch fishermen catch modern and traditional. Both of these groups can be distinguished from the type of vessel/equipment used and coverage area of her catch, 2). Fishing communities Gatherer/basket was celebrated by coastal groups working around the landing site and the fish auction. They will collect the fish catches either through auctions or from the rest of the fish is not sell to people who then sold it to the surrounding community or taken to local markets. Generally it is the collectors who became a group of coastal communities of women, 3) society fishermen fishing communities are groups of workers who are most plentiful in the life of coastal communities. Characteristics of them can be seen from the poverty which is always bound to their lives, they don't have the capital or adequate equipment for the business productive. Generally they work as labourers/older ships (ABK) in ships with a minimize income skipper, 4) pond fishing communities fishing communities of fishermen community groups and processing workers.

Each of these groups of people must get special treatment and handling in accordance with groups, businesses and their economic activity. Community empowerment catch, their need and the certainty of arrest means the region capture. In contrast to community groups of ponds that they need is working capital and capital investment as well as for community groups and labor processing. The different needs of every group that shows the diversity of patterns of enforcement will be applied for each group.

The natural resources of coastal communities have a huge potential, but sometimes the coastal communities are unable to manage it. Not all coastal communities are not capable of managing natural resources that exist around them. Some coastal communities are able to manage its natural resources are sometimes not appreciated. Poverty and underdevelopment of coastal communities is the classic issue cannot be avoided throughout the history of the founding of the Republic of Indonesia to the reform era, just moans poignantly coastal communities to this day have not been able to solve optimally. development leading to this nation is a large capital and opportunity to reach wide global economic competition. With empower coastal communities from poverty and underdevelopment is a very fundamental step in the initial stage of the construction of the Musée. However, in reality these measures indicate a definite signal. Lack of access to education and health for the coastal community is a sign that their fortunes were still in lack of clarity, so consequently community resources (HR) they have very minimal in managing the wealth of the sea overflow. Instead they have no hard effort and desire in advancing sosial-economic. But, because of lack of education, information and technology that makes them have to accept what is. This is where the importance of attention from various parties, be it the empowerment consultant, NGO activists, researchers, politicians, and particularly the decisive policy to immediately reveal the fate of the opaque society pesisir. Because, in a slump or not admit coastal communities are less so plant or for appear, either because of its geographical location that is isolated or because covered by actual problems are temporary, so many parties forget that society marginalized;. The reality of a lot happens in other coastal areas. These weaknesses are usually located at the limited facilities and infrastructure of the economy, low quality of human resources, technology fishing capacity, limited access to capital and product market limited the local economy, the absence of institutional socio-economic community that can build and yet development commitment to the existence of integrated coastal area. currently many of the empowerment program admit as a program which is based to the wishes and needs of the Community (bottom up), but ironically the community still do not feel to have such programmes will thus not odd lot the program only for the rest of the project period and ends without means to impact people's lives.

The question then arises whether the concept of empowerment or empowerment made tools to achieve the particular purpose of a party person?. Empower coastal communities means creating opportunities for coastal communities to determine their needs, plan and carry out its activities, which ultimately creates a permanent independence in public life that coastal communities empower themselves. not as empowering other community groups, because there are many coastal habitats in the group life of masyarakat include:

1) Capture fishing communities, is a group of coastal communities are the main livelihood is fishing at sea. This group is further divided in two major groups, namely fishermen catch fishermen catch modern and traditional.

Both of these groups can be distinguished from the type of vessel/equipment used and coverage area of her catch.

2) Fishing communities collecting/baskets, was celebrated by coastal groups working around the landing site and the fish auction. They will collect the fish catches either through auctions or from the rest of the fish is not terlelang who then sold it to the surrounding community or taken to local markets. Generally it is the collectors who became a group of coastal community of women.

Fishing communities are groups of workers, fishing communities are most plentiful in the life of coastal communities. Characteristics of them can be seen from the poverty which is always bound to their lives, they don't have the capital or adequate equipment for the business productive. Generally they work as labourers/older ships (ABK) in ships with a minimal income skipper, fishing communities of ponds, fishing communities and community groups, processing of fishing workers.

Each of these groups of people must get special treatment and handling in accordance with groups, businesses, and their economic activity. Community empowerment catch minsalnya, their memutuskan and the certainty of arrest means the region capture. In contrast to community groups of ponds, they need is working capital and capital investment, as well as for community groups and labor processing. The needs of each of these different groups, showing the diversity of patterns of enforcement will be applied for each group.

Thus the empowerment program for coastal communities must be designed in such a way with no leveller between one kelompok with the rest of the Group let alone between one area with other coastal areas. Empowerment of coastal communities must be purely bottom up and open the menu, but the most important is the empowerment itself which should directly touch the target community groups. Issues that may need to be answered are: how to empower them?

Many have already implemented the Government's empowerment programs, one of which is economic empowerment of coastal communities (PEMP). In essence the program is conducted through three approaches, namely:

- a. Institutional. That to strengthen the bargaining position of the community, they shall be gathered in an institutional firm, so that all their demands and aspirations can be routed properly. This can also be the institutional liaison (intermediate) between the Government and the private sector. In addition to this institutional can also become a forum for revolving funds ensured productive among other groups.
- b. Mentoring. The presence of a companion is indeed felt sorely needed in any program of empowerment. The community has not been able to walk on its own probably because little understand, level of mastery of science are low, or maybe still strong dependence because they return their confidence result paradigms the construction of the past. In spite of it all, the role of the companion is very vital especially mendampingi community runs its business activity. However, the most important of this mentoring is putting the right people in the right group.
- c. Funding of productive Effort rolling. The program also provided funding for the PEMP developing productive businesses that became the choice of the community itself. After the successful fund group of users, they should set aside its profits to another rolled out to community groups that need it. Pergulirannya setting will be agreed upon in the forum or institution that was formed by the community of its own with the facilitation of local government and labor counterpart.

The program also provided funding for the PEMP developing productive businesses that became the choice of the community itself. Rolling funds were aimed specifically at groups of poor fishermen, who have a traditional capture tool with revenue ≤ 50,000 IDR per day, with the aim, after a group of users funds are successful, they should set aside its advantages to be rolled out to other groups of people who need it.

The purpose of the granting of this rolling funds to further expand productive fishing communities ranging from the process of getting to the consumer direct marketing, the granting of the funds rolling from the Government that was supposed to be devoted to a poor fishing communities. However, the reality in the field, not just the poor fishermen who earn those funds, but instead fishermen who have capital and the ship commonly called Retainer (skipper). This is due to lack proper functioning of oversight will be fishermen registered in the program and frequent occurrence of practices nepotism in this activity that is very detrimental to the small fishermen. grant funds are tailored to the needs of each group of fishermen. For the Group of fishing, the funds were used to improve the capture tool can support them so that their activity and generate profits. A group of



workers or workers, Recommended for capital cultivating seaweed. A group of fishers pond, funds required for capital fish nurseries and other equipment.

In the Organization and institutional PEMP there are 3 Groups involved, namely: 1) Government: this group consists of DKP, the Fisheries Agency and the Maritime provinces, Department/Subdinas Fishing (and marine) reGENCY /city , the head, and the head of the villages. The Government serves to facilitate, foster, monitor, evaluate, and develop program PEMP. 2) Consultants is a management consultant reGENCY /City , including Power Companion village (TPD). Consultant function helps the Government and assist the implementation of the program of the PEMP. 3) Economic institutions of society: in society there are two Institutional Economic organizations formed i.e. community groups Users (KMP) in the village of Coastal Development and economic institutions (LEPP). These institutions serve to embody economic activities of coastal communities and support for community development and the development of its territory.

## V. CONCLUSION

Empowerment of coastal communities is very important to be carried out, given the 80% of the population consisted of farmers and fishermen, so that development in the coastal regions not only physical development but rather rests on the development of human resources is very required, in addition to the support equipment, builders, material support and infrastructure is the absolute must have, the success of development in coastal areas will have an impact to the economic development in various aspects, both landscape the micro as well as macro-level, and this will be achieved when there is support from the Government, private sector, academia, NGOs, and all stake holders related.

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