Deliberative Policy For Alleviating Poverty Of Traditional Fishermen On The South Coast Of Java

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Abstract

This research aims conduct a literature review related to deliberative policies for alleviating poverty of traditional fishermen in the southern coastal region of Java. Traditional fishers in this region face serious challenges related to poverty, livelihood uncertainty, and limited access to sufficient resources to improve their standard of living. In evaluating policies that have the potential to help overcome this problem, the deliberative approach has been recognized as one approach that can encourage community participation in the decision-making process. Deliberative policy focuses on open, inclusive dialogue and accurate information to support dignified and beneficial decision making for all parties involved. The results of this literature review identify several key elements that need to be considered in formulating deliberative policies for alleviating poverty of traditional fishermen the southern coast of Java. Factors such as active participation of fishermen in policy formulation, involvement of government and non-government organizations, increased access to education and training, economic empowerment, and social protection are important points in designing effective policies. Thae hoped that further research and field implementation of this deliberative policy will provide deeper insight and ensure that the policies adopted can provide significant benefits for traditional fishermen in the southern coastal region of Java.

I. Introduction

The southern coastal region of Java, Indonesia, is an area that has great potential in the fisheries sector. Traditional fishermen are fishermen who catch fish at night, using small boats. Fishermen use painted halogen spotlights with small generators, to attract fish (Indra Saputra, Satya Kumara, & Indra Partha, 2019). Traditional fishermen in the region have long been an integral part of community life, providing a source of livelihood and food security for thousands of families. However, despite having significant economic potential, traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java also face serious challenges, especially in the form of persistent poverty. In addition, traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java also face environmental problems, including climate change, marine pollution and degradation of marine resources. Traditional fishermen are characterized by minimal equipment, limited business capital, and small fishing organizations. Traditional fishermen have results that are only enough for daily living needs without being able to save for businesses on a larger scale (Ali, 2020).

This could threaten the survival of their profession and reduce their potential catch. To overcome this challenge, various efforts need to be made, including the development of better fisheries infrastructure, training and education for traditional fishermen, sustainable management of marine resources, as well as support from the government and international institutions in terms of fair market access and stable prices. Additionally, traditional fishermen may lack access to the necessary training and education to adopt more sustainable and efficient fishing practices. This knowledge gap further exacerbates their challenges in adapting to changing environmental conditions and implementing responsible fishing methods. Furthermore, the unsustainable management of marine resources poses a significant threat. Overfishing and habitat degradation can deplete fish populations and disrupt the delicate balance of marine ecosystems, reducing the available catch for traditional fishermen. Sustainable resource management practices are essential to ensure a continuous and abundant supply of fish for future generations. To address these challenges effectively, a multifaceted approach is required. First and foremost, investments in improving fisheries infrastructure are crucial to enhance productivity and operational efficiency. This could involve upgrading boats, implementing efficient storage and processing facilities, and ensuring the availability of modern gear and technology. Secondly, providing adequate training and education to traditional fishermen is vital for fostering sustainable fishing practices. Educating them about responsible fishing techniques, conservation of marine habitats, and proper resource management can lead to long-term benefits for both the environment and their profession. Moreover, government support and collaboration with international institutions are crucial components of a comprehensive strategy. Governments should advocate for fair market access, stable prices, and sustainable policies that protect the interests of traditional fishermen. International collaboration can help in establishing global standards for responsible fishing and trade, ensuring a level playing field and a sustainable future for the fishing profession. In this way, the economic potential of the fisheries sector on the southern coast of Java can be maximized while improving the welfare of traditional fishermen and the local community as a whole. A recent survey result explains that poverty is the most

serious problem faced by people in the world compared to other problems (Hakim & Syaputra, 2020).

Poverty among traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java is caused by a number of complex factors. The government has implemented various policies in creating poverty alleviation strategies by issuing various assistance programs for the poor. Both in the form of assistance in the fields of health, education, and other government programs in community empowerment (Alawiyah & Setiawan, 2021). Uncertainty in catches, limited access to sufficient fisheries resources, and vulnerability to climate change are some of the main challenges they face. Poverty alleviation through education, one way to improve the quality of human resources is by providing adequate education for every community, especially the poor (Rizayani, Syaharuddin, Handy, Abbas, & Jumriani, 2022). In addition, unequal access to education and training, as well as lack of access to health services and social protection, also worsen the poverty situation among these fishing communities.

In an effort to overcome the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java, appropriate and sustainable policies are needed. One approach that is gaining increasing attention is deliberative policy, which emphasizes public participation in the policy formulation process. This approach focuses on open, inclusive, and evidence-based dialogue to create fairer and more effective policies. Deliberative Policy is a policy formulated through an intensive discussion process between the government and citizens. In essence, every policy formulation must be communicated and involve all elements and citizens who will bear the consequences of a policy (Fitriana, Auliya, & Widiyarta, 2020). In essence, it recognizes that the individuals and communities affected by a policy should have a meaningful voice and involvement in its creation. The process of deliberative policy-making necessitates clear and transparent communication of policies, allowing all stakeholders to be well-informed and engaged in the decision-making process. This engagement goes beyond mere information dissemination; it encourages active participation, debate, and the exchange of ideas. Various methods such as town hall meetings, focus groups, surveys, public forums, and digital platforms can be utilized to facilitate this dialogue and information sharing. Importantly, the involvement of citizens ensures that a broad spectrum of perspectives, experiences, and expertise is considered during policy formulation. This diversity of input can lead to more comprehensive, well-rounded policies that address the nuanced needs and concerns of the populace. Furthermore, it enhances the legitimacy and acceptance of the policy, as it reflects the collective will and interests of the people it affects. In summary, deliberative policy-making embodies a democratic and participatory approach, valuing open communication, inclusive engagement, and collective decision-making to create policies that truly resonate with and benefit the society they aim to serve. Deliberative policy-making is a democratic and participatory approach that values open communication, inclusive engagement, and collective decision-making to create policies that truly resonate with and benefit the society they aim to serve. It enhances the legitimacy and acceptance of the policy, as it reflects the collective will and interests of the people it affects (Willis, Curato, & Smith, 2022).

Through this literature review, we will explore the concepts and principles of deliberative policy and how they can be applied to alleviate the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java. We will also investigate case studies, empirical

research, and other relevant practical approaches in order to paint a fuller picture of the opportunities and challenges of implementing deliberative policies in this setting. We are hopeful that this research will have a significant contribution in developing more effective policies to overcome the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java, as well as increasing understanding of the role of community participation in policy formation.

2. Research Method

The results of this literature review identify several key elements that need to be considered in formulating deliberative policies for alleviating poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java. Factors such as active participation of fishermen in policy formulation, involvement of government and non-government organizations, increased access to education and training, economic empowerment, and social protection are important points in designing effective policies.

3. Results and Discussion

Through this literature review, we will explore the concepts and principles of deliberative policy and how they can be applied to alleviate the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java. We will also investigate case studies, empirical research, and other relevant practical approaches in order to paint a fuller picture of the opportunities and challenges of implementing deliberative policies in this setting. We are hopeful that this research will have a significant contribution in developing more effective policies to overcome the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java, as well as increasing understanding of the role of community participation in policy formation (Wabula & Tunny, 2021). Traditional fishermen are fishermen who carry out production activities or catch fish using simple equipment technology (Andesfi & Prasetyawan, 2019). hese fishermen rely on traditional methods that have been passed down through generations, often using techniques and tools that have been used for centuries. Typically, traditional fishermen use basic fishing gear such as fishing nets, hand lines, traps, and small boats, which may not be equipped with advanced electronic navigation or communication devices. Instead, they rely on their knowledge of local waters, weather patterns, and fish behavior to locate and catch fish. The fishing practices of traditional fishermen are often sustainable and environmentally friendly, as they tend to have a deep understanding of the ecosystems they operate in and aim to minimize harm to marine habitats. They also often have a strong connection to their local communities and play an essential role in providing fresh fish for local consumption and trade. However, traditional fishing methods may have limitations in terms of efficiency and yield compared to modern industrial fishing techniques that utilize advanced technology and larger vessels. As a result, traditional fishermen may face economic challenges and competition from larger-scale commercial fishing operations. Our initial step, assisted by fishermen and village elders, was compiling a roster of the shrimpers who had a hand in seed collecting at the time (Islam, Tasneem, & Wang, 2023).

Traditional fishers in the region confront a multitude of complex difficulties that greatly affect their daily lives and economic sustenance. These challenges include but are not limited to limited access to essential fishing resources and pervasive uncertainty in their livelihoods. To address these issues effectively, it is imperative to adopt an approach that

prioritizes and facilitates the active participation of these traditional fishers in the decision-making process. One of the foremost challenges faced by traditional fishers is restricted access to fishing grounds and resources. As the demand for aquatic resources has surged over the years, regulatory frameworks and competition with industrialized fishing operations have often pushed these traditional fishers to the margins. This limited access jeopardizes their ability to earn a livelihood, sustain their communities, and maintain their cultural practices that are closely tied to fishing traditions. Moreover, traditional fishers are confronted with the ever-present uncertainty associated with natural ecosystems. Fluctuations in fish populations, unpredictable weather patterns, and the effects of climate change can all disrupt their fishing activities and income streams. In such a dynamic and uncertain environment, the need for adaptive management strategies is paramount. An approach that actively engages traditional fishers in decision-making processes can be a game-changer in addressing these challenges. Could have suggested to fisheries managers back then that recruitment overfishing was not the cause of the rising fishing fatality rate (Duplisea, 2018). These fishermen have been fishing in the lake for the longest time and are the primary keepers of the Acadja, a traditional tool crafted from bushes and tree branches. Achieving the goals of co-management requires the formation of institutional agreements, such as subsidies to promote the diversification and capacity-building of small-scale fishers' livelihoods (Kpanou et al., 2022).

This approach recognizes that these fishers possess invaluable knowledge of local ecosystems, traditional fishing techniques, and cultural values that can contribute to sustainable and equitable resource management. By involving them in decisions regarding fishing regulations, conservation efforts, and resource allocation, a more holistic and locally relevant perspective can be integrated into policies and practices. Furthermore, this approach can empower traditional fishers by giving them a feeling of accountability and possession for the resources upon which they depend. It can foster cooperation among fishing communities, enhance compliance with regulations, and promote the conservation of aquatic ecosystems. The multifaceted challenges faced by traditional fishers, such as limited access to resources and livelihood uncertainties, demand a proactive and inclusive approach to decision-making. By engaging these communities in the process, we can harness their knowledge, experience, and commitment to safeguarding their way of life and contribute to the sustainable management of aquatic resources in the region. Traditional fishers in the region face complex challenges, including restricted resource availability and unstable livelihoods. Thus, it is imperative to adopt a strategy that permits their full involvement in the decision-making process. Previous research shows that traditional fishermen are still trapped in poverty due to several activity patterns that overlap the activities of traditional fishermen (Safitri, 2021). The poverty alleviation program for small-scale fishermen is more oriented towards increasing the capacity of fishing gear (Syukur, Khairudin, & Yamin, 2019). Educated fishermen recognized us? ing a snowballing Sam or a chain referral? Using the pling approach, one may identify people and their social network (Kittinger, 2013).

One key aspect of deliberative policy is ensuring that traditional fishers have a voice in the formulation of policies that affect their lives. that there are three stages to the process of identifying concerns for deliberative policies. Determine participant characteristics first. Currently, participants are sorted out with different interests and interrelated interests

(interdependence). Second, put actual dialogue's outcomes into practice. At this point (genuine dialogue), communication is carried out through a reciprocal process, deep interpersonal touch, learning, and creative problem-solving. Third, adjust to the framework. At this point, each participant's individuality is acknowledged, perspectives are balanced, fresh approaches to problem-solving (new heuristics) are developed, and innovative plans are created to address the issue (Supriyono, 2020). Deliberative policies in this regard make room for traditional fisherman to actively and inclusively participate in the decision-making process. This includes not only listening to their views and concerns, but also valuing the local knowledge and experience they bring to the table. Involving traditional fishermen in policy formulation ensures that the resulting policies reflect their realities and needs. Every development policy made must be policy-oriented with a deliberative model (Haliim, 2020). This also helps avoid potential negative impacts that could arise from policies made without considering their perspectives. By involving traditional fishermen, the government or institutions involved in policy making can create more sustainable and fair solutions for the traditional fishing sector. Traditional fishermen view the sea as a common property, in other words the sea can be used by anyone who wants to earn a living (Syarif, 2021).

Their active participation in open and inclusive dialogue can help identify specific problems faced by these communities. Additionally, involving governments and non-governmental organizations in this process can ensure that the resulting policies have sufficient support for effective implementation. This not only creates a space to listen, but also to understand the diverse perspectives that exist within the community. By involving all relevant parties, including government and non-government organizations, we can ensure that the policies produced are responsive to the challenges faced by the community. Cooperation between society, government and non-governmental organizations is also important to ensure the successful implementation of these policies. Successful deliberative policies must include effective social protection strategies, such as insurance, social assistance, and other social safety nets. Social preneur activities by mothers who receive PKH assistance are a strategy for alleviating poverty (Yusriadi, Tahir, Awaluddin, & Misnawati, 2020).

To make sure the policy has a lot of backers, we need to get everyone involved when we're planning and making decisions. This also aids in preventing disputes or other problems that may arise and impede the execution of the policy. By working together closely, we can address community issues with better, more long-term solutions, ultimately raising everyone's standard of living. Everyone or anything that stands to gain or lose from the policy at hand might be considered a stakeholder. To make sure the policy is thorough, knowledgeable, and represents all the many interests and viewpoints, it's important to consult a wide range of stakeholders. Everyone feels more invested in the policy when they have a hand in shaping it. Recruiting stakeholders, managing power dynamics, dealing with stakeholders' varied degrees of enthusiasm, and making sure their involvement shows and impacts the project are all obstacles to engagement. (Dy et al., 2022).

This ownership fosters strong support and commitment to its success. The inclusion of multiple perspectives also helps identify potential obstacles or disagreements early in the process, allowing for informed discussions and compromises that can lead to a more

robust and acceptable policy. Addressing concerns and incorporating feedback from various stakeholders guarantees that the policy is in line with the community's needs and ideals. This collaborative approach can identify innovative and sustainable solutions that might not have been apparent without diverse input. Moreover, engaging stakeholders promotes transparency and trust in the decision-making process, which is essential for successful policy implementation. Apart from participation, other factors such as better education and training, economic empowerment, and social protection are also important parts of poverty alleviation strategies. Microfinance, which aims to lift poor people out of poverty, is the main strategy for poverty alleviation. In the last few decades, it has grown exponentially, and it is now active in a number of developing nations across Asia, Latin America, and Africa (Singh & Chudasama, 2020).

Providing better access to education and training can help traditional fishers develop the skills needed to create more sustainable livelihood alternatives. Meanwhile, economic empowerment efforts can help them increase their income through business diversification and increased access to markets. Previous findings show that the Zakat Infaq and Sadaqoh variables have an influence on poverty alleviation, while the Human Development Index and Inflation do not have a significant influence on poverty alleviation (Nafi'ah, 2021). Finally, social protection is an important element in protecting traditional fishermen from their vulnerability to various economic and environmental risks. A deliberative approach in formulating policies to alleviate the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java can be a strong basis for achieving significant improvements in their living conditions. However, good implementation of this policy, together with strong support from various relevant parties, will be the key to its success.

4. Conclusion

This literature analysis suggests that traditional fisherman in Java's southern coastal region can find some relief from their poverty by using a deliberative approach. A number of interested parties, including government agencies and NGOs, as well as fisherman themselves, are actively involved in the policymaking process, increasing access to education and training, economic empowerment, and social protection are important elements in designing effective policies. This approach can help ensure that policies taken take into account the needs and aspirations of traditional fishermen, and that implementation involves them actively in the poverty alleviation process.

To implement successful deliberative policies, several concrete steps are needed. First, further studies need to be carried out involving traditional fishermen and other stakeholders to understand their problems in more depth. Second, local governments and non-governmental organizations must work together in policy formulation and implementation, as well as providing training and technical support to fishermen. Third, the education and training provided must focus on increasing the skills and capacity of fishermen in managing their own businesses. Fourth, policies must include elements of economic empowerment, such as access to markets and business capital. Lastly, social protection, including social safety nets, needs to be improved to reduce the economic uncertainty faced by traditional fishermen. By implementing these steps, it is hoped that deliberative policies can become an effective tool in efforts to alleviate the poverty of traditional fishermen on the southern coast of Java, improve their quality of life, and support sustainable development in the region.

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