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## The Asia Network

Bringing Time, Space & Socio-Economic Life Together



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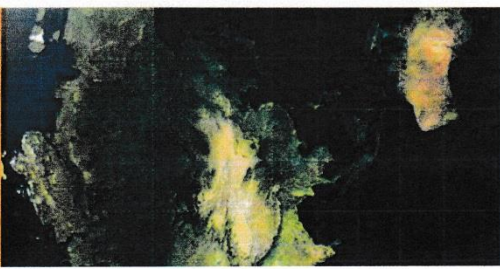
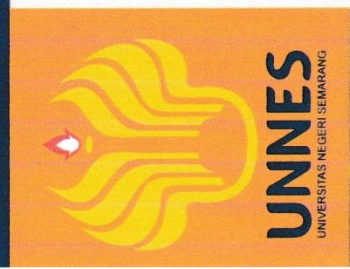
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## PREFACE

Assalamua'laikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuh  
Peace to all of us

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the World, for enabling us to meet together in this international conference.

Asia is part of a dynamic world culture that has evolved over several millennia. This development cannot be separated from a parallel Asian networking, the occurrence of a unique Asian history and a link with the Pacific region and the rest of the world. The dynamics have provided a source of energy to build and be part of the global community. Studying Asian networks is a multidisciplinary science enquiry, incorporating the study of interaction and process that create our current realities. A plural research integrates diachronic, geographic, sociologic, anthropologic, economic, pedagogic and politics as well as other branches of sciences which interlock and influence globalisation. Viewing the significance of networking in Asia with global communities, the aim of this conference is to bring together scientists, students, NGOs and government officials with an interest in the broad aspects of networking and to present research findings and raise their opinions in this biannual event.

ICESSE (International Conference of Education and Social Science) is a biannually agenda of Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Semarang. The 5<sup>th</sup> ICESSE in this year (2017) bringing theme **"THE ASIA NETWORK Bringing Time, Space and Social Life Together."** This conference aims to discuss the Social Changes in the Pacific Asia Region; Rural, Urban and Development in Tourism; Natural Disaster Risk Management; Community Health and Medicine Ideology, Values, and Cultural Identity; Education of Social Studies; Communities and State Policy; Multicultural and Gender Issues; Maritime Network and Society, Trade Network in Asia and the Pacific.

This seminar is followed by 8 invited speakers and 171 speakers which come from 6 countries. We hope that this conference will give a deep impression and increase the insight of all participants.

Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

ICESSE5 Director

Dr. Ir. Ananto Aji, MS

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**Subthemes: Rural, Urban and Tourism Development**

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON MANGROVE  
FOREST CONSERVATION IN EAST LAMPUNG**

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**Abstract**

The economic empowerment of rural community surrounding mangrove should consider 4 main aspects: mangrove forest ecosystem conservation, community business' techno-economic, community organization and institution, and infrastructure aspects. Economic community empowerment can develop along with the conservation of mangrove forest from damage through mangrove forest-based business or utilizing mangrove forest potency itself.

The objective of research was to find the attempts that can empower the community economy based on mangrove forest conservation. The research method employed was qualitative one and the data was elaborated descriptively. This study also conducted action research to examine the business opportunity that could be developed by the people surrounding mangrove forest and to find out the community's ability of managing the business.

The result of research found that the rural community economic empowerment based on mangrove forest could be done through duck breeding, *terasi* (condiment) production, honey bee breeding, mangrove crab, and non-wood mangrove forest produces including syrup made of *pidada* tree fruit.

Key words: rural, empowerment, community, mangrove

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia has very large and varying marine potentials, consisting of 17,508 islands with 81.000 km coastal line and 5.8 millions-km<sup>2</sup> sea (70% of total Indonesian width). Such the potential is reflected on the large biodiversity, fishery cultivation potential, beach and sea, and nautical tourism. One of marine sectors serving as the renewable and very potential source of economic growth to support the national economic development is mangrove forest.

Economic development should be conducted through planning, utilizing, and managing natural resource precisely, in integrative and sustainable manner, thereby achieving a community's economic development without harming the living environment, particularly mangrove forest.

Lampung Province is one of mangrove forest development areas with  $\pm$  1,105 km coastal line (including some islands) and about 69 islands. Lampung coastal area is divided into 4 (four) areas: West Beach 201 km long, Teluk Semangka 200 km long, Teluk Lampung and Selat Sunda 160 km long, and East Beach 270 km long (Forestry Service of Lampung Province, 2016).

East Beach of Lampung (Pantai Timur Lampung) is the longest beach in which mangrove forest area is included. However, mangrove forest degradation as the green belt in East Beach has been beyond its supportability capacity. More than fifty percents of damage occurs due to such factors as forest conservation for other purposes, urbanization, beach contamination by litter and industry, and people's less awareness of the importance of mangrove forest as the buffer of land and sea life. To maintain and to harmonize the coastal life, the damaged mangrove forest should be repaired soon through forest rehabilitation activity. Forest rehabilitation conducted so far has not successfully recovered the mangrove forest yet. It is because the people reenter into the forest and again damage the forest ecosystem to meet their life needs and to improve their family's economy.

The alternative economic attempt and activity based on mangrove forest conservation should be done to improve the people's economy and to preserve the mangrove forest. This research aimed (1) to study the economic community empowerment based on mangrove forest conservation and the problems occurring in the attempt of developing the community's economy, (2) to find the attempts that can improve the community's economic business by taking the mangrove forest conservation into account.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Community Empowerment**

Mardikanto (2013) defines empowerment briefly as an effort to provide the opportunity and the ability to people to be able and willing to speak and the ability and courage to choose the best alternative life improvement. Because of that empowerment can be defined as a planned process in order to increase the scale of the project empowered utility.

Narayan (2002) put forward views on the concept of empowerment, namely: "Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to Participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that Affect Reviews their lives"

The definition means that empowerment is interpreted as an intervention that is an attempt to strengthen the resources and public participation in improving their capacities to be able to determine their own future

### **B. Mangrove Forest**

Mangrove forest is the one growing on the salty water swamps lying on the coastal line and affected by water tide. This forest grows particularly in the places where mudding occurs and organic material accumulates, in either the gulfs protected from wave hitting or around the river estuary in which the water runs more slowly and deposits mud it brings with from the upstream. Mangrove forest is also called *hutan bakau* as it is dominated with *bakau*

vegetation or called salty forest (*hutan payau*) as it lives in salty location due to water disposal from river or groundwater. In mangrove forest, there is a combination of freshwater from the river and seawater; the trees growing generally have thick shiny leaves due to evapotranspiration adaptation. There is only one crown of trees with average height of 50 m.

Biologically, mangrove forest area serves as: 1) spawning ground or nursery ground for shrimp, fish, crab, seashell, and etc, that after they are mature, they will go back offshore, 2) germ plasma and genetic sources, 3) natural habitat for a variety of land and sea biota, 4) the place where decomposer is produced constituting the important feed for small invertebrate preying the decomposed material (detritus), serving as the source of food later for the bigger animal, 5) the area for sheltering, nesting, and proliferating for bird or other animals. Meanwhile, from social-economic aspect, mangrove forest serves as: 1) producer of fuel, industrial basic material, medicines, house appliances, cosmetics, food, textile, glue, leather tanning, and etc, 2) seed/baby fish, shrimp, seashell, crab, egg, bird, honey, and etc, and 3) tourist, conservation, education and research areas.

### **C. Community Economy**

Economic community empowerment is the attempt of making the economy stronger, larger, more modern, and highly competitive in the right market mechanism. Because the constraint with people's economic development is the structural one, it should be conducted through structural change (Sumodiningrat, 1999).

Ginandjar Kartasasmita (1996), economic people empowerment is "the attempt of exerting resource to develop the potential people economy in order to improve the people's productivity so that both human resource and natural resource around the people's existence can be improved for its productivity". From some perspectives on empowerment process, it can be concluded that economic community empowerment is the reinforcement of production

factors, distribution and marketing domination, people to get adequate salary/wage, and community to obtain information, knowledge and skill that should be done in multi aspects including people (community) and policy.

### **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research employed a qualitative analysis to answer the first and second objectives of research. Number of speakers as many as 25 people, taken with Snowball technique. Points of data collection is done at home each speaker, farmland and peasants' groups. Retrieving data with in-depth interviews and observations of economic activities on the rural. Analysis of the data in this study using a model of interactive logic (Miles and A. M. Huberman, 1992). The basic principle of the model analysis of this data is the data analysis process has been started since the data collection phase until the final conclusion drawing. Broadly speaking interactive models inductive analysis involving five (5) components of the analysis: (1) data collection, (2) data, (3) data reduction, (4) the verification of data, (5) drawing conclusions.

### **IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. General Description on region and population**

Margasari Village of Labuhan Maringgai Sub District of Lampung Timur Regency is the one located in Eastern Coast; this village has area width of 1,702 hectare, about 13 km from Labuhan Maringgai Sub District capital and 70 km from Lampung Timur Regency capital. The land use for Margasari Village area is dominated by green belt (1000 hectares), farm and dry field (618 hectares), housing (225 hectares), and pond (180 hectares).

The livelihood of Margasari Village people consists of many occupations, but the most dominant one is fishermen (58.83%) out of total population of Margasari Village. It is because Margasari Village has substantial marine potential, as

Margasari Village is the coastal village, the sea area of which faces the Java Sea directly.

Formal education level of Margasari Village people consists of College (0.13%), Academy/D1-D2 (0.24%), Senior High School (27.05%), Junior High School (22.25%), Elementary School (48.32%) and kindergarten (2.01%). It indicates that education should be improved, as it is the basis to create high-quality human resource potency. A good education enables an individual to receive new information, so that attitude and skill will change more quickly to support the advance of Margasari Village.

#### **B. Potencies, Problems, and Measures taken to Complete the Economic Community Empowerment based on Mangrove Forest in Margasari Village**

Mangrove forest is beneficial to protecting the land from abrasion, to provide space for the proliferation of sea biota, to be conservation attempt, and to provide oxygen, and to be the source of economic development for those living around mangrove forest. The economic community development can be done without damaging mangrove forest, by utilizing non-wood potency including mangrove crab cultivation, honey-bee cultivation, *pidada* fruit syrup, deruju leaves chip, and etc.

The improvement of community economy can be done by finding out first the problems related to its utilization and development procedure in order to have economic value. The attempts that can be developed by people, the problems encountered and the way of dealing with them can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Potential Business, Problems, and Potential Solution to Potential People  
Business around Mangrove Forest

Potential Business	Problems	Solution
Mangrove Crab Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The existing resource has not understood yet the crab cultivation technique</li> <li>- No building is available from related institution.</li> <li>- Crab breeding needs good place to live and to proliferate well.</li> <li>- Baby crab to be bred is available only in some months.</li> <li>- Inadequate capital of business</li> <li>- No crab breeding groups exists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and education about mangrove crab breeding</li> <li>- Crab breeding practice</li> <li>- Institutional training and group organization.</li> <li>- Mangrove crab breeding facilitation.</li> <li>- Training for group administration work.</li> <li>- Training for group dynamics.</li> <li>- Training for work plan development.</li> <li>- Training for microeconomic institution</li> </ul>
Condiment Production Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Condiment production process is still very simple</li> <li>- The cleanliness in processing condiment has not gotten much attention.</li> <li>- No diversification in condiment product.</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on condiment quality.</li> <li>- The existing groups are not active.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training for producing hygienic and high-quality condiment.</li> <li>- Training for condiment production tools</li> <li>- Training for condiment product and condiment packaging.</li> <li>- The establishment of condiment group.</li> <li>- Training for doing group administration work.</li> <li>- Facilitation for condiment</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate capital for buying an instrument of catching small shrimp</li> </ul>	<p>industrial processing.</p>
Duck breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not understanding yet the production of additional food.</li> <li>- Limited breeding technique is still inadequate</li> <li>- Inadequate capital for developing business.</li> <li>- No duck breeder group exists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and education about breeding and producing duck cattle feed.</li> <li>- Practice of producing artificial feed for duck</li> <li>- Training for group institution and organization.</li> <li>- Duck breeding facilitation</li> <li>- Training for doing group administration work.</li> <li>- Training for group dynamic.</li> <li>- Training for work plan development.</li> <li>- Training for microeconomic institution.</li> </ul>
Fish-based home industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The availability of artificial feed has not sufficed and expensive cost.</li> <li>- Monitor lizard and snake's disruption against the fish in the pond.</li> <li>- Water condition is acid enough and when the water tides, the fish will drift.</li> <li>- Inadequate business capital.</li> <li>- No fish breeding group is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training for fresh water breeding.</li> <li>- Training and Practice for producing artificial feed.</li> <li>- Training for group institution and organization.</li> <li>- Facilitation for fish breeding.</li> <li>- Training for doing group administration work</li> <li>- Training for group dynamic.</li> <li>- Training for developing work</li> </ul>



	available .	plan - Training for microeconomic institution
Forest Honey-Bee Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No training is available related to honey bee.</li> <li>- Inadequate information and basic knowledge on honey bee.</li> <li>- Government's poor attention to honey bee cultivation (breeding).</li> <li>- No honey bee group is available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and education about honey-bee breeding</li> <li>- Practice for producing honey-bee breeding box</li> <li>- Training for group institution and organization.</li> <li>- Facilitation for honey bee breeding</li> <li>- Training for doing group administration work</li> <li>- Training for group dynamic.</li> <li>- Training for developing work plan</li> <li>- Training for microeconomic institution</li> </ul>

Source: Data of Research Result, 2017

## **V. Conclusion and Recommendation**

**The conclusions that can be drawn from this research are:**

1. Business development to improve the economy of people living around mangrove forest can be done by maintaining forest mangrove conservation and sustainability.
2. Non-wood mangrove forest-based businesses having economic values are: crab breeding, condiment production business, duck breeding, community business based made of fish, condiment producing business, and forest honey bee.

**The recommendation that can be given is:**

The attempt of utilizing mangrove forest to improve the income of people living around mangrove forest should be done by maintaining mangrove forest conservation and sustainability through non-wood mangrove forest-based business.

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