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ANALYSIS OF OBSTACLES OF COMMUNITY RIGHTS TO ACCELERATE BLUE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST FAKFAK DISTRICT COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

East Fakfak District is one of the disadvantaged areas in Fakfak district. The potential for abundant coastal and marine resources does not necessarily guarantee the progress of blue economic development due to several obstacles to customary rights. The research aims to find a strategy to accelerate blue economy development by involving the active role of customary rights holders as part of business decision making; implemented during 2023. Descriptive approach method using qualitative analysis tools with a combination of weighting. Data was obtained from a combination of field observations, in-depth interviews with the community, and the opinions of competent experts using a triangulation approach. The results of the research show that motivation and integrity with traditional etiquette have opened up the understanding of customary rights holders and the community regarding the importance of investing in the East Fakfak district. This will increase ecotourism activities, sea transportation and renewable energy which we have been trying to realize so far towards accelerating community economic development.

Keywords : customary rights, blue economy, Fakfak

1. INTRODUCTION

The policy for implementing the blue economy in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs (Kemenkumham, 2014) which is contained in Article 14 and Article 15. The main points of implementing the blue economy include the fields of fisheries, energy and mineral resources, coastal resources and small islands, unconventional resources, marine industry, marine tourism, sea transportation and marine buildings.

The implementation of the blue economy is considered to be very appropriate to the conditions of the East Fakfak district which consists of 6 villages in coastal areas and small islands, namely: Sanggram village, Urat village, Kiria Bisa village, Tunas Gain village, Weri village, and Saharey village. According to statistical data (BPS, 2022) the population of East Fakfak district is only 1,323 people divided entirely into 11 Neighborhood Units; where according to (Hay & Aulia, 2019) this district is an area suitable for the development of agropolitan sub-systems.

Fakfak Regency itself is included in the leading, outermost and disadvantaged (3T) areas in Indonesia. Research (Situmorang & Ayustia, 2019) states that the development of frontier, outermost and underdeveloped areas must have strategic value through managing economically



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valuable resources while preparing regional infrastructure that can support economic, social, cultural and defense security for the country. This is in line with the statement (Syahza & Suarman, 2013) that the development of the 3T area must prioritize 3 aspects, namely: 1) poverty alleviation, 2) alleviation of ignorance, and 3) more equitable infrastructure development in Indonesia.

The research aims to find a strategy to accelerate blue economy development by involving the active role of customary rights holders as part of business decision making.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive research uses a qualitative approach with a combination of weighting techniques. Data was obtained from the results of dialogue, direct observation, and in-depth interviews with research respondents who were selected deliberately. Respondents were customary rights holders, traditional law community leaders, traditional communities, local communities, local bureaucracy, and observers of economic development in Fakfak district. Information and statements from each respondent that are relevant to the research questions are then given different weight values according to the level of knowledge and scientific understanding of each respondent, after the triangulation process.

Data calculations were carried out using a simple arithmetic approach in the form of calculating the average value per factor studied. The average value is compared with the standard achievement value previously determined by the researcher. The achievement standard value is a reference value whose achievement is believed to be able to drive economic development in the East Fakfak district.

The results of the analysis are presented using a spider web diagram; while determining the implementation stages is depicted using a fishbone diagram.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of dialogue and interviews show that customary land rights holders together with customary law communities, traditional communities and local communities in the East Fakfak district currently really hope that economic development will accelerate in their area. The customary land rights holders and their families, supported by a group of local community groups, traditional communities and customary law communities, have a very positive perception of all blue economic development concepts. It is believed that the implementation of the blue economy can preserve natural resources as per the noble values in the messages passed down by their ancestors.

A description of the level of aspiration for the implementation of activity elements in the blue economy along with the assessment weight of the results of the gap analysis is presented in the following figure;



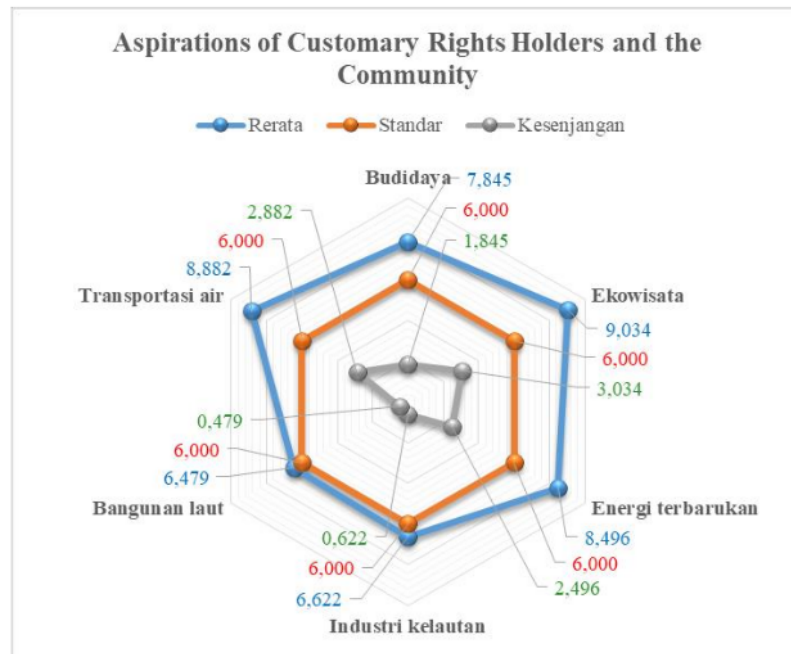


Figure 1. Aspirations of customary rights holders and the community

The community encourages customary rights holders to refuse to relinquish their land control rights to any party, including the Government; if it is not used for economic activities that do not support the preservation of natural resources on land, coasts, rivers and seas. According to (Veronika & Winanti, 2021) it is very important to pay attention to equality in thinking and joint decision making between various parties in the utilization of customary rights over control of land belonging to customary law communities. Furthermore, (Bonso & Suranto, 2018) , and (Umar, 2020) argue that the protection of customary rights provided in special autonomy needs to pay attention to the importance of raising the dignity of local communities from sustainable economic activities.

The community encourages customary rights holders that every incoming investment or various forms of development schemes by the government or private parties must pay attention to their participation in administration and management to make decisions. In order to meet the managerial competency standards that must be mastered to participate in the implementation of the blue economy; So customary rights holders also encourage every member of society to prepare their sons and daughters to pursue the highest level of education.

Analysis of the root of the problem in the form of shift share gaps shows that renewable energy, ecotourism, water transportation, aquaculture, marine industry and water construction are successively priority stages for realization. This realization must begin with strengthening society



in terms of: education, management, skills, expertise, motivation to develop themselves, and integrity.

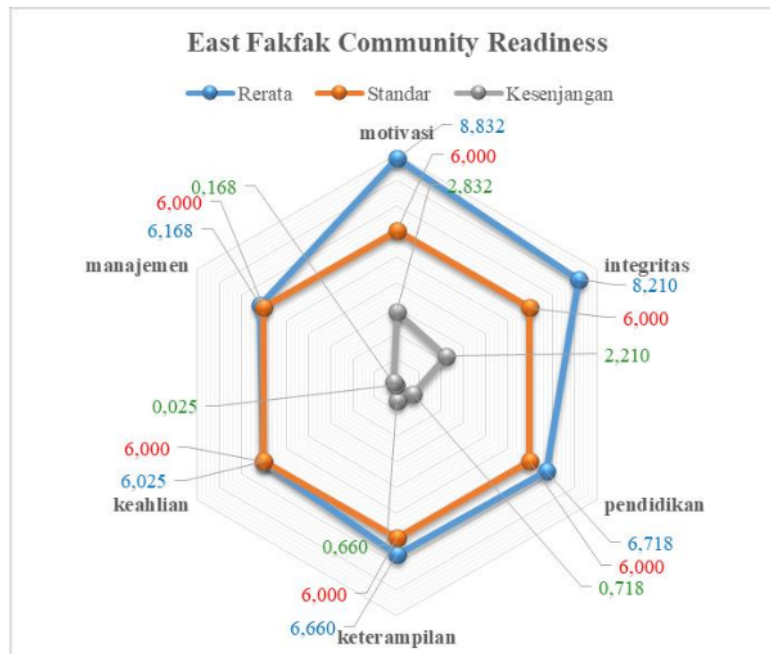


Figure 2. Readiness of the East Fakfak community

Aquaculture is one of the most appropriate choices for the East Fakfak district. According to (Hakim, Supono, Adiputra, & Waluyo, 2018) , (Lailiyah, Rahardjo, Kristiany, & Mulyono, 2018) , and (Rahim, Rukmana, Landu, & Asni, 2021) semi-intensive to super-intensive vaname shrimp cultivation is designed Environmentally friendly discourse provides a very promising source of income.

In order to realize the growth and development of fisheries cultivation; So the people of East Fakfak district have sent their best sons and daughters to pursue intermediate higher education in the field of fisheries at universities on the island of Java. It is hoped that after his studies he will return to his homeland and build a fisheries cultivation business. This is very important to change people's habits from capture fisheries to aquaculture businesses, especially the cultivation of economically important export-oriented shrimp and fish.

Apart from aquaculture, expanding the use of renewable energy must also be a priority. Many traditional community leaders and customary rights holders are familiar with and enjoy electricity sources from renewable energy; then it is time to develop it for broader economic activities. Ecotourism and the marine industry are two economic activities that require support so that the business developed becomes very efficient. Research (Richards, 2019) and (Richards, 2021)



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reminds us of the importance of each region developing creative tourism not just as an alternative economic source, but more as noble values, self-esteem, an identity of progressive thought and technological developments that have been able to be adopted well. by the local community. Meanwhile (Irawati, Kartikasari, & Tarigan, 2021) added that the potential for solar power is very potential to be developed in small island areas in Indonesia; Likewise (Yudiartono, Windarta, & Adiarso, 2022) ensures that renewable energy sources are abundant in Indonesia, apart from solar power, wind and geothermal power also have great potential for development.

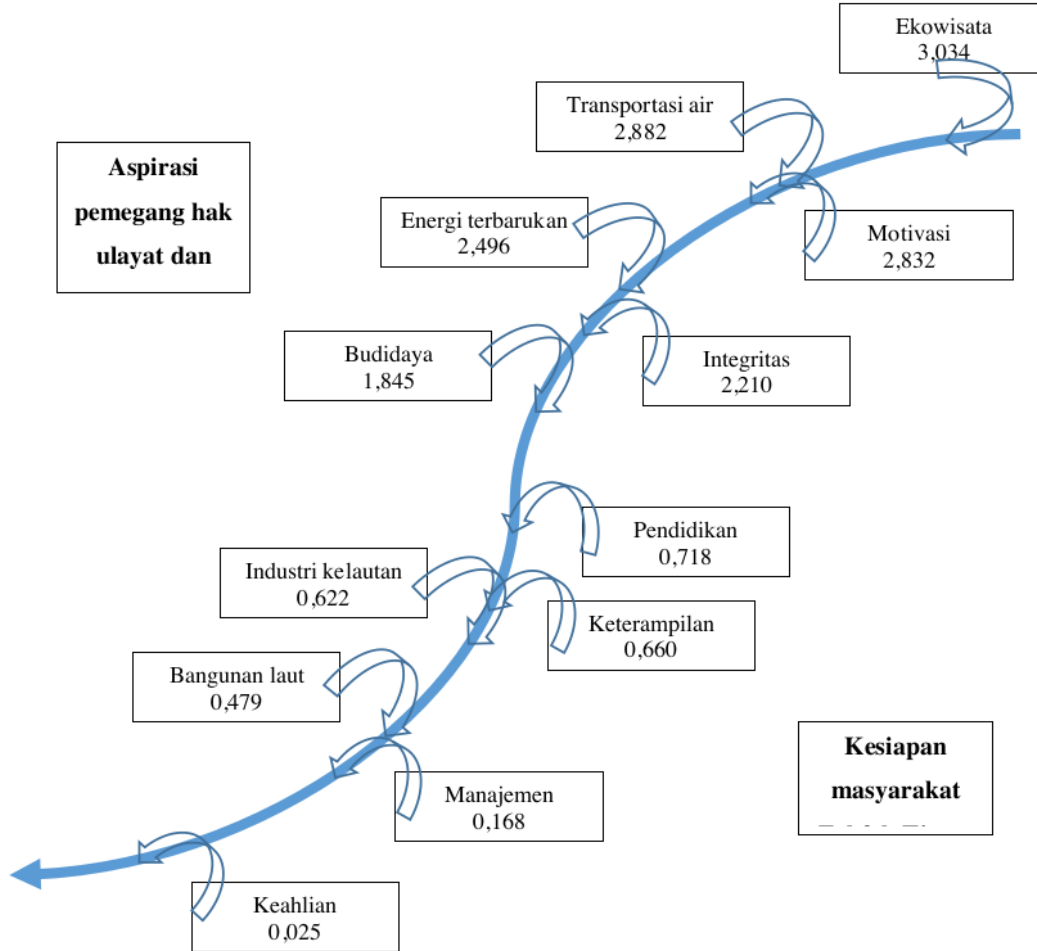


Figure 3. Strategy for accelerating blue economy development

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Based on the fishbone diagram combined with the results of the weighting values as in Figure 3 above, the implementation stages must be carried out by continuing several initial steps that are currently underway. The revitalization process and strategic steps to accelerate development can be carried out without any obstacles from customary rights.

Obstacles to customary rights no longer exist. Customary rights holders together with community leaders have mutually agreed that there will be no more obstructions as long as investors establish communication and open thinking by prioritizing the principles of sitting together, respecting each other, and understanding each other's needs. In this way, blue economy-oriented investment can enter the East Fakfak district by using a motivational and integrity approach that prioritizes customs and manners and guarantees equality in the management of natural resources. According to (Cahyaningrum, 2022) and (Mebri, Suradinata, & Kusworo, 2022) the management of customary rights over customary law community land for investment will be realized and conducive if a good agreement is established between the customary rights holders and investors. The government plays an important role in facilitating the mediation of agreements regarding these investments so that they are mutually beneficial for both parties.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Customary rights are no longer an obstacle to the entry of blue economy investment in the East Fakfak district. Customary rights holders already have a high level of knowledge and understanding to motivate the community to be open to accepting investment from outside.

The implementation stages based on community aspirations and readiness that can be carried out successively are: developing existing ecotourism, improving the water transportation system, strengthening motivation, expanding the use of renewable energy, realizing self-integrity in behavior, and building aquaculture through strengthening competence (education). sons and daughters of the East Fakfak district, improve their skills through training, pioneer the marine industry, marine construction, improve managerial aspects and continuously improve their skills to master the implementation of a sustainable blue economy.

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