

Is It Possible That Marine Based Infrastructure Development is Resolve Inequality Development In the Coastal Community?

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Abstract

Coastal communities are synonymous with poverty problems, both structurally and culturally. Various attempts have been made to solve this problem. One of the most widely carried out efforts is through the construction of infrastructure and supporting facilities for coastal communities. This study aims to determine the reasons why the construction of fishery port infrastructure as supporting facilities for fishing activities was built and how the impact of this infrastructure has on the welfare of coastal communities. The method in this research is qualitative naturalistic. The research subjects are the people who live around the port of Bulu Tuban and who use the port to support their service activities. There are 10 informants in this research consisting of various profiles, from fishermen to bureaucrats related to the construction of the port. Collecting data using observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis used interactive descriptive qualitative data analysis. The results showed that the port infrastructure development in Bulu village was built on the initiative and appointment of the provincial service based on the opportunity analysis and the needs of the coastal community. The community around the fur fishing port takes advantage of the feather fishing port in their socio-economic activities. Positive changes that occur, such as changing the attitude of the community around the fur fishing port to be more concerned about the environment and shifting of livelihoods. Unwanted changes, with the existence of a large fish auction system, make it difficult for small fish traders to participate in the bid.

Keywords

Coastal communities; development inequality; fishermen poverty; fishermen's welfare; ports development.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world consisting of 17,508 islands, where the islands are separated by water. With such geographical conditions, it has a coastal area of 81,000 km and an area of about 3.1 million km² or 62% of its territorial area. Indonesia has a large population, and most of the Indonesian population li-

ves in coastal areas. Therefore, most of the Indonesian people depend their livelihood on coastal and marine natural resources. Seeing the huge potential of natural and human resources, the Indonesian people

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should be able to rise from poverty. The fact shows that the level of welfare of the Indonesian people is still low and it is dominated by people in inland and coastal areas (Sofianto, 2017). Population growth in an area results in a development process to support community activities. However, the reality is that the current development process is more focused on downtown areas than on the periphery (coastal) areas. Factors of the quality of human resources, conditions of infrastructure and ownership of capital and technology affect poverty in coastal communities (Natalia and Ali, 2014). The level of income disparity in coastal areas is higher than non-coastal areas, based on data on the level of disparity in coastal areas in the 2008-2011 period having a higher wilkinson index than non-coastal areas (Rizal, 2013). Why is that? This question is interesting to discuss in more depth. There are many factors that influence why with the abundant resources it is still not able to improve the welfare of the community. In general, when viewed from the root causes of poverty, it can be studied in two ways, namely structural and cultural issues (Kusnadi, 2002).

Structurally, the centralistic development model has neglected the aspirations and creativity of local communities, which has implications for development that is not compatible with the needs of local communities. Central decision makers prefer to support the establishment of manufacturing industries in urban areas that do not create multipliers in the local economy. Therefore, a new development paradigm that is directed at equity, supports growth (efficiency) and sustainability in economic development. There are at least 2 (two) main things in the construction of the new paradigm, including development oriented more towards spatial development at the regional and local levels, by prioritizing local economic. With the implementation of regional autonomy in accordance with Law no. 22 of 1999, the power or role of the central government will be limited to the provision of public goods, economic infrastructure, macroeconomic management, foreign relations and the printing of money. Thus, the

government no longer intervenes directly into the economy, especially in the activities of the private sector. Meanwhile, in the activities of the private sector (private sector) that do not have economic incentives, then the government will do so. The consequences of this structure have implications for the low economy of coastal communities (Santi, et.al, 2017), (Kamal, 2017). Communities are less able to seize existing business opportunities due to low levels of education, lack of clear empowerment from the government to improve their economy, the coastal village community has not fully utilized the natural resources in this coastal area, and the lack of village infrastructure facilities (Amanah, 2010), (Aminah, 2016), (Masri, 2017), (Rukin, 2018). Changes in spatial patterns and the rate of urban development will be one of the main determinants of coastal food risk in the future (Wolff, et.al, 2020), (Qian and Smyth, 2007). Exemplary leaders / figures in managing coastal community development are one factor that also influences commitment in solving community poverty problems (Passy and Hope, 2019). This can be seen in one example of a coastal community that is more advanced and prosperous than other coastal communities because of the role of the leader who has a high commitment to really want to solve these various problems. Poverty is also determined by the role of three policy variables, namely globalization, decentralization and marketization, in determining the income gap between inland and coastal areas (Hao and Wei, 2008).

The problem of coastal and marine development in general occurs in the relationship between the central and regional governments is the lack of alignment with the fulfillment of central and regional interests, because: organizational structure and authority. This change has an effect on the intensity of communication between institutions at the central and regional levels. Often the district and city offices have main tasks and organizational functions, but do not yet have technical authority because there is no handover of authority from the central and provincial levels. Law No.22 /

1999 has not been able to run in line with the Fisheries Law and some other regional regulations, so that the authority in the district / city offices has not been effective (Sofianto, 2017). Even after controlling for many other factors, globalization was still found to be an important factor contributing to widening regional inequality in development (Zhang and Zhang, 2003). There are differences in development problems faced by rural and urban coastal communities. Rural coastal communities have a unique vulnerability in addressing the various impacts of development issues. Urban coastal communities have an ever-increasing population, increasing property values, and extensive infrastructure. Rural coastal communities usually depend on the livelihoods of traditional natural resources such as; agriculture, commercial fishing, forestry, and natural recreation opportunities. The main problems often experienced by rural coastal communities are environmental and ecological issues and rising sea levels inland which impact rural livelihoods by limiting suitable agricultural land and development options, adding to local economic difficulties. Other problems are high poverty rates, aging demographics, low levels of education and out-migration that have challenged the resilience of rural coastal communities (Jurjonas, and Seekamp, 2017).

Cultural issues are also homework for the government on how to approach the community to improve the people's lifestyle that is not right from generation to generation as well as a trigger for their low economy. Apart from having a direct impact on the economy, the lifestyle of the people who do not maintain the sustainability and preservation of marine natural resources also has the potential to threaten the ecological balance of the coastal environment itself (Zhai, et.al, 2019). Marine debris is a significant environmental problem inherently associated with purchasing, use and disposal behavior (Hartley, et.al, 2014). The quality of fishermen's human resources is still limited. The causes of poverty in coastal communities generally occur due to the limited capital capacity of businesses to catch

new technologies; the working relationship in fishing organizations is often unfavorable for workers; difficulty in diversifying the fishing business; high dependence on a job related to the sea; and a lifestyle that is considered extravagant, and less oriented towards future and long-term goals (Kusnasi, 2020).

The high level of poverty in the community, does not preclude them from diversifying their work and even changing their orientation in work. With the decline in coastal ecology and uncertain income from marine products, people are required to develop a new economic sector, including exploring the potential of its area to become a tourist destination and even unmonitored illegal economic activities (Tsartas, 2003). Marine tourism activities in coastal areas make a positive contribution to the welfare of the surrounding community (Santi, et.al, 2017). The conceptual model of sustainable tourism by deciding on the leading sectors and forming a consortium in charge of collaborative management and community-based tourism training (Anwar, 2014). The most extreme effort made by coastal communities to survive is by migrating out of the area to look for new economies that are considered more promising and provide life insurance for themselves and their families. Although then new problems emerged due to the separation of their relationship with the family they left behind (Malik, 2011). Maintaining the balance of the marine ecosystem is an obligation that must be done not only by marine conservation organizations, but also by the community as part of the coastal community. However, so far the community's involvement in the protection of marine areas is still very rare, because it is more dominant in activities to fulfill their economic needs. It is as if conversion is only part of the task of conservation organizations, so far marine conservation efforts have not shown maximum results and ecosystem damage sea is actually increasing. This research shows that investing in outreach can increase knowledge and positive attitudes, and change the knowledge and attitudes that are expected to make

a long-term contribution to MPA (marine protected area) regulations (Leisher, Craig, et.al, 2012).

The government has made various efforts in overcoming the problem of poverty and the coastal ecological crisis. The Sustain Coastal Zone project is an approach to identifying coastal conditions and maintaining the sustainability of coastal ecology (Schernewski, et.al., 2014), (Deboudt, et.al, 2008), (Barker, 2005), (Kristiyanti, 2013), (Berchez, et.al, 2016), (Chalid, 2019). Coastal ecology improvement scenarios can be carried out in 4 stages: (1) embankment rehabilitation; (2) building elevation through controlled sedimentation; (3) planned migration (managed retreats) and (4) 'do nothing' (unplanned migration and abandonment) (Lazar, et.al, 2020). Development communication strategies for coastal areas should be site specific, taking into account things such as development programs need to maintain a balance between physical and non-physical development, not only pursue growth, but must invest human capital for the future, messages in development communications are determined based on needs. fishing communities and transformed into the community through methods that are relevant to the local situation and conditions (Najamudin, 2017). It is important to formulate and comply with policies that will help it develop the economy more equitably among all (Huang, et.al, 2003). Some alternative development strategies that can be carried out are: (1) for isolated villages, it is recommended to combine participatory strategies with welfare strategies, and (2) for coastal villages, an integrated strategy should be implemented, namely combining strategies: growth, welfare, and participatory. To increase fishermen's income, it is necessary to diversify the sources of income, not only limited to the marine and agricultural sectors, but also covering the non-agricultural sector (Sudrajat, 2013). Institutional and management as well as good organizing the relationship between coastal communities and industry players related to production systems so that coastal communities have a bargaining position, a good institutional

scenario is needed and organizing groups of coastal communities (Kusmiati, et.al, 2018), (Teja, 2015).

In general, regional development in coastal areas is prioritized in physical capital such as infrastructure. The implication is that development is only judged by the availability of infrastructure. Of course this is related to sustainable development which tends not to occur, especially management problems due to disharmony between capital development (Sugiyanto, 2018). The impact of infrastructure development on the coast is caused by less productive land for fishing and shellfish, making it difficult to get marine products as before. (ii) Coastal communities experience a decline in income due to a decrease in marine products so that coastal communities have to spend more to get fish and other marine products. (iii) coastal communities have experienced changes in their employment status that have switched professions to other jobs that are not fishermen due to a decrease in the amount of income from working as fishermen so that coastal communities choose to look for other jobs. (iv) coastal communities experience displacement of their fishing areas due to difficulty in obtaining marine products because the areas that were previously stockpiled for CPI development. (v) coastal communities who have old age, do not have capital and low educational background have caused some coastal communities to remain fishermen (Attahmid, 2018). Whatever the perception of the management of coastal and marine resources, then as a competitive new economic source it must lead to reducing community poverty. The focus of activities in managing coastal and marine resources as a new economic source must start with the idea of increasing the development of economic activities based on existing local resources. As early as possible, make signs for the management of coastal and marine resources by involving the community (Wiranto, 2004).

One area that is developing infrastructure development to optimize fisheries development by providing fishery port facilities as infrastructure for fisheries activities is

Tuban Regency. Tuban is a sovereign territory of the province of East Java. Tuban Regency has an area of approximately 183,992,291 hectares, consisting of 19 Districts, 5 of which are located in coastal areas, namely Bancar, Tambakboyo, Jenu, Tuban, and Palang Districts (PPI Bulu Annual Report, 2012). With the fisheries and marine potentials of the Tuban region, the Tuban Government has developed and built several ports to support the survival of its people in the coastal areas in order to be able to exploit these marine potentials wisely. In fishery and marine product trading activities, the Bulu peru community need supporting facilities for capture fisheries and trade, such as a Fish Auction Place (TPI). The Bulu community previously had a fish auction place (TPI), but it has been inactive for several years in the fish trade service because the conditions are very bad with unsuitable facilities, damaged buildings, so TPI Bulu is no longer used in community fishery activities. This article aims to describe the reasons why the construction of fishery port infrastructure as supporting facilities for fishing activities was built and how the impact of this infrastructure on the welfare of coastal communities.

METHODS

The basis of this research is using naturalistic qualitative research methods. The location of this research was carried out in Bulum Procedo Village. The subjects of this research are the people living around the Bulu fishing port who carry out socio-economic activities around the Bulu fishing port, both the indigenous people of Bulum Procedo Village and the immigrants, because the people who live around the Bulu fishing port feel the impact caused by the existence of the Bulu fishing port. The main informants in this study were fishermen, fish traders, food traders, auction staff, and pedicab drivers. Meanwhile, the supporting informants are the Head of Bulum Procedo Village, the Secretary of the Bulum Procedo Village, the Port manager and the immigrant community who carry out socio-economic

activities at the Bulu fishing port. The study was conducted every day for a period of four weeks. Interviews with each informant were conducted three times to obtain valid and in-depth data. The source of research data comes from primary data and secondary data, primary data is data from interviews and observations at the Bulu fishing port, while secondary data is data, namely the 2013 Bulum Procedo Village Mid-Term Development Plan Data, research articles, books about fishing ports and a book about socio-economic activities around the development area. Data collection techniques in this study using observation, interview and documentation techniques. The validity of the data in this study uses data triangulation techniques by comparing the observed data with the results of interviews, and comparing what people say in public with what people say in private. Data analysis, after the data is reduced then the data is presented and conclusions can be drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Why is Port Infrastructure Development Being Developed in the Tuban Coastal Area?

East Java Province through the Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Office in order to optimize capture fisheries activities, the East Java Provincial Government and the Tuban City Government build a fishing port, which is expected to support the socio-economic life of the community. Bulu fishing port was built in 2011 and began to be actively used in November 2014. Bulu fishing port has a fish auction place and port facilities as a place for fishing boats to dock. The construction of the Bulu fishing port is aimed at improving the welfare of the Bulu community as a whole. The presence of fishing ports is intended to support the economic activities of the community and government. Bulu fishing port, which is located at the north west tip of Tuban regency, costs Rp. 96 billion. However, only Rp. 78.8 billion was realized, which came from the central government of Rp. 2.5 billion and the East Java provincial

budget of Rp. 76.3 billion (<http://www.wa-canatuban.com>).

With a very large development cost, it is hoped that the benefits of Bulu fishing port will be great in the socio-economic life of the community. It is hoped that the presence of Bulu fishing port will really be felt by the community in order to improve the welfare of the community. Fishermen have started to feel the benefits from fishing ports, with the increase in fish prices, so that fishermen's income has increased. The traders also feel the impact, traders are easy to get fish because the place is clear and orderly. However, it is hoped that the construction of a fishing port will not only be beneficial and have a positive impact on fishermen and fish traders, but also be able to have a positive impact on the community around Bulu fishing port in general. The existence of a fishing port is expected to bring changes both socially and economically by increasing the welfare of the community around Bulu fishing port.

Geographically, Bulumeduro Village is located on the edge of the Surabaya-Jakarta Pantura road. Bulumeduro Village is a village with productive potential in the fields of fisheries, fisheries and services. Located on the Surabaya-Jakarta pantura road, it has its own advantages, namely being able to become a potential economic growth for the community by utilizing it to open economic businesses both in the trade and services sectors. As a national route that is passed by various regions, Bulumeduro Village is a village with developed economic potential. As a coastal village, Bulumeduro Village has the potential for fisheries, there are many businesses that develop in fisheries, both home industries and medium-scale industries. The majority of the people of Bulu Village work as fishermen and fish traders. The ma-

majority of the community in Bulu Village is at the elementary level, so that many people in Bulu work in the fisheries sector. The large potential of fisheries has made the government provide facilities to improve and support the activities of coastal communities, namely by building a Bulu fishing port. The revitalization of Bulu fishing port is aimed at improving the economy of the coastal community.

Impact of Port Infrastructure Development in Addressing the Socio-Economic Gap of Coastal Communities

Impact on the Social and Economic Life of the Community

The existence of the Bulu fishing port has brought changes in the socio-economic activities of the people around the Bulu perikann port, both from Bulum Procedo Village and immigrant communities. There are many socio-economic activities around the fur fishing port such as fishermen, food traders, pedicab drivers, and port employees, both indigenous and migrant communities. The existence of the feather fishing port contributes to the community around the fur fishing port, such as granting permits to establish economic businesses, increasing income, providing replacement facilities for old trash cans, involving the community as employees in the auction of feather fishing ports, and improving public facilities. The socio-economic activities of the community around the Bulu fishing port are divided into two, namely the socio-economic activities of the indigenous people of Bulum Procedo Village and the socio-economic activities of the migrant community. This is because the existence of Bulu fishing port is used by various communities, namely the people of Bulum Procedo Village which is

Table 1. Community Socio-Economic Activities in Utilizing Port Development

Activities carried out by local residents	Activities carried out by newcomers
Fisherman	Food vendors or tent stalls
Traders	Pedicab driver
Bulu fishing port employees	Mechanic or repairman
Housewife	Bulu fishing port employees

Source: Research, 2015.

right in front of the Bulu fishing port and people from other villages such as Bulujowo Village, Banjarejo, Boncong and even people from outside Tuban Regency as presented in Table 1.

Fishermen from villages around the Bulu fishing port, such as Bulum Procedo, Bulujowo, Banjarejo, and Boncong Villages dock their ships in the Bulu fishing port. Prior to the existence of a fishing port, fishing boats leaned on the beach close to where they lived. The fishing community welcomes the existence of Bulu fishing port. The boats that dock at Bulu fishing port are Damaran fishing boats, Payangan fishermen, Dogolan fishermen, Wowo fishermen, Geretan fishermen. The condition of the port which is open 24 hours makes it easier for fishermen to leave the port to carry out their activities such as caring for and visiting boats when it rains, repairing ships even at midnight. But apart from positive changes, the existence of Bulu fishing port also brings its own problems related to the payment of fish auction results. It is not uncommon when the fishing season is abundant, when each boat gets a lot of catches, the stock of money for catch payments is not sufficient to pay for all of the fishermen's catch, so that the money for selling fish is not paid directly.

Traders selling around the Bulu fishing port are experiencing changes in socio-economic activities. There are several traders who have experienced a shift in their livelihoods from fish traders to food traders or tent stalls inside the Bulu fishing port. Fish traders also feel that there has been a significant change, for small fish traders both processed fish traders and wet fish traders have a little difficulty in buying fish by auctioning. The number of fish being auctioned is in large numbers, so that small fish traders cannot participate in the auction but form small groups to buy fish using a joint system. In addition to the joint system, fish traders also buy fish from fish middlemen. Broker fish traders are intermediary fish traders who help small fish traders to bargain. So that small fish traders are not directly involved with the auction system but, only wait for fish shipments from middlemen to their

homes. This affects the price of fish, which is slightly more expensive because middlemen take advantage of it. Meanwhile, for big fish traders, the auction system that applies is not difficult, but it actually makes it easier for them to buy fish.

Sociocultural, the existence of a fishing port causes people to no longer be able to dispose of garbage in the sea as before. There is a prohibition from the port to dispose of garbage in the sea. Bulu fishing port management gave a little land in front of the port yard to be used as a garbage dump. This causes the community to change their clean lifestyle habits related to waste and a shift in people's livelihoods. The existence of Bulu fishing port is well utilized by the community around the Bulu fishing port in community socio-economic activities. Every action taken by the community around the Bulu fishing port takes into account the advantages and disadvantages of their life. Anton, et.al, (2008) emphasized the economic impact of the policy evaluation on the impact of the existence of fishing ports providing opportunities for coastal communities to improve their welfare. Samad, et.al, (2013) social-economic activities of communities around mangrove captivity by utilizing mangrove breeding sites in the socio-economic life of the surrounding communities. Suherman and Adhyaksa (2009) the impact of fishing ports on the surrounding community at large. Besides, seeing how the port is utilized not only by the local community, but also from outside the region. The presence of PPN opens new jobs for the surrounding community, such as food and beverage traders, motorcycle taxi drivers, drivers, coolies, and so on which have a positive impact in improving the welfare of the surrounding community.

Likewise with actions taken by the Bulu fishing port, for example in involving the surrounding community as auction and port employees. To get information and get support from the community, in relation to the aim of helping to approach fishing communities in order to facilitate the implementation of the policies made, the port has approached community leaders. Not many

local people are directly involved as employees in the port. because in fact it is dominated by residents from outside the region who have good communication with the port. The villages that were involved in the auction at the Bulu fishing port, among others, are Bulum Procedo Village, Bulujowo Village, Banjarejo Village, Boncong Village and Sukolilo Village. These villages are coastal villages and are directly related to fishery activities. In addition to involving the surrounding community as auction staff, the East Java Popinsi Marine and Fisheries Office in collaboration with the Tuban Regency Fisheries and Marine Service involves the community around the Bulu fishing port, especially those who work in the Tuban Regency Fisheries and Marine Service and the Bancar District Fisheries Service Unit, selecting employees -Office to be transferred to the Bulu fishing port as employees at the Bulu fishery port office under the auspices of the East Java Province Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Office. There are about 17 (seventeen) auction employees who are members of the old TPI employees, new employees, expert staff from Pati and supervisors from the Tuban Fisheries Service.

Contribution of Port Parties in Facilitating Community Economic Social Activities

The contribution provided by the port to the community is divided into two categories, namely contributions in general and in particular. In general, the contribution made is more on providing facilitation for public places that are not related to service activities.

Meanwhile, in particular, the contribution is more specific in matters relating to the world of marine and services.

Granting permission to sell around the Bulu fishing port for the people around the Bulu fishing port, besides that for pedicab drivers, they are also allowed to carry out their economic activities around the Bulu fishing port. Bulu fishing port party provides a garbage disposal facility instead of the old garbage dump. The cost of transporting waste into trucks is also borne by the port. The port provides garbage bins as a place to replace the previous garbage dumps. Initially, before the existence of Bulu fishing port, people dumped their trash in the sea. Since the construction of the Bulu fishing port, people are prohibited from throwing garbage in the sea. The environmental conditions around the Bulu fishing port, especially in the village of Bulum Procedo are starting to get organized. The road conditions are good and there are ATM facilities that support the economic activities of the community around the Bulu fishing port.

Another contribution given is to help increase fishermen’s income even though it is not too much and increase the income of economic business owners. For fishermen, the increase in income occurs as a result of the auction system, the price of fish is valued as well as the market price that is generally accepted. Previously, the price of fish was valued based on the agreement of traders who were mostly capital lenders, where the price of fish was low and not in accordance with the energy and capital that had been spent. Meanwhile, for business owners

Table 2. Port Management Contribution in Facilitating the Social and Economic Activities of the Surrounding Community

Contribution in general	Contribute specifically
Provision of replacement facilities for old garbage dumps	Increase the income of the community around the Bulu fishing port
Help improve public facility improvements	Involving the surrounding community as auction staff at the Bulu fishing port
Granting permission to establish a business and trade in and on the front yard of Bulu fishing port	

Source: Research, 2015.

who stand around the port, there has been an increase in income since the existence of Bulu fishing port.

The contribution of the Bulu fishing port is also reflected in the recruitment of the surrounding community as auction employees. There are several people who come from Bulum Procedo Village who become auction employees at the Bulu fishing port. The port's procedure gave the village the task of recruiting two people, especially those who had worked at the old TPI, to be re-assigned to auction activities. However, over time there was a shortage of auction personnel, so that each village sent three people. Selection based on work experience. The election is directly elected by the Village Head with work experience criteria and takes back old TPI employees to be re-assigned. There are about 17 people from coastal villages around the Bulu fishing port who were recruited to become employees of the Bulu fishing port.

The presence of newcomers who both take advantage of the fishing port often creates conflicts. There was a conflict in the balance of the number of auction employees recruited in each village. This is because the number of employees sent by each village is different, causing social jealousy. Disputes between local residents and migrants occur because of an unbalanced distribution of their economic activities and income. Problems that occur, both conflict and social jealousy, need resolution by cooperating and communicating openly in the recruitment of tender employees. For the problem of waste, it is necessary to have assistance from the government and related parties to help build waste disposal points and waste processing to reduce the behavior of disposing of garbage in the sea as an effort to change behavior that cares for the environment. It is also necessary to provide entrepreneurship training and development for coastal communities, as well as provide capital assistance for entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

The socio-economic activities inside the

Bulu fishing port are still dominated by immigrant communities or people outside Bulum Procedo Village, such as traders, pedicab drivers and repair shops or rappers, none of which are from the Bulum Procedo Village community. Regarding the recruitment of auction staff at the Bulu fishing port, there is an imbalance in the number of auction employees from each village. Meanwhile, the socio-economic activities outside the Bulu Fishery Port are starting to be used by the people of Bulum Procedo Village, such as shop owners or economic businesses along the Pantura road or residents who have residences with public access. Before and after the existence of Bulu fishing port did not bring much change in the socio-economic activities of the Bulum Procedo Village community. The people's livelihoods did not change significantly after the existence of Bulu fishing port.

The existence of Bulu fishing port raises problems related to landfills and there was a closed conflict. In addition, the existence of people outside of Bulum Procedo Village who sell around the Bulu fishing port creates trade competition with the Bulum Procedo Village community. This can lead to conflicts in the future. In addition, related to the recruitment of auction employees, social jealousy arose due to imbalance and openness in recruitment as well as a lack of communication with the village as the main recruiter for auction employees at the Bulu fishing port. The contribution of Bulu fishing port to the surrounding community has not been able to feel the benefits of the people of Bulum Procedo Village in particular. So that it takes various efforts to resolve together from all parties.

The existence of the Bulu fishing port brings changes in the socio-economic activities of the community around the Bulu fishing port such as a boat dock, auction system for selling the catch of Damaran fishermen and Payangan fishermen, a change of livelihoods or professions, and changes in behavior patterns of clean living and caring for the environment change the habit of throwing trash in the sea.

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