

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Socio-Economic Change of Post-Reclamation Community in South Wenang Urban Village, Manado

Komunitas: International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture
14(1) (2022): 107-117
DOI:10.15294/komunitas.v14i1.30337
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p-ISSN 2086 - 5465 | e-ISSN 2460-7320
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas>

UNNES JOURNALS

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Received: May 25, 2021; Accepted: February 5, 2022; Published: March 30, 2022

Abstract

The reclamation of the beach in Manado city developed as a functional area resulting in a change in the face of the city in coastal areas. As a large company and taking up public space, it must give social responsibility to the community who are deprived of their area of social activity. The purpose of this paper is to review whether CSR programs have been implemented by the developer to communities affected by coastal reclamation and whether socio-economic changes have occurred in the community after coastal reclamation. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through observation, interview, and documentation studies. The research found that CSR programs have not been implemented by developers, and there are significant socioeconomic changes among the fishing families after the reclamation taking place in the village of South Wenang. There is a change in the source of livelihood from fishermen to the informal sector (among others food stalls, selling pulses, stalls, retail gasoline sales, parking lots, construction workers). However, the life of the fishing family has not improved significantly.

Keywords

corporate social responsibility; social change; reclamation

INTRODUCTION

Each local government will try in various ways as much as possible to be able to develop its territory so as not to lag behind other regions let alone to increase regional revenues, especially businesses that can support the regional revenue sector (PAD). The assumption that is often used by each regional head that by carrying out development that can support the local revenue sector is by building a commercial area. Building a commercial area will bring a lot of benefits for the government and society from the economic side that will increase the source of regional income

from the tax sector. The problem facing Manado city to build a commercial area is the issue of land, one way to obtain a large area for development is to carry out coastal reclamation in Manado bay.

In 1997 in Manado city has begun the implementation of reclamation located in urban village Wenang (after the urban village was arbitrarily divided into two urban villages namely; North Wenang and South Wenang urban villages) implemented by

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the developer PT Megamas Nusalestari. This developer carried out coastal reclamation activities along approximately 4 km with an area of 36 hectares, and this area is known as megamas business district. Before 2014, this area is a favorite area of the people of North Sulawesi, especially the people of Manado city. Even this area is a tourist destination of the people of the eastern region of Indonesia, because this area is known as the first largest business center after Makassar.

The reclamation of the beach in Manado city developed as a functional area resulting in a change in the face of the city in coastal areas. The growth and development of Manado city become more inclined towards the beach/sea so that the Boulevard Area is more open and becomes one of the fronts of the city-oriented to the sea. The conditions mentioned above influence the existence of public spaces in the Boulevard Area.

The implementation of the reclamation of Manado beach does not mean not to leave other issues, the problem faced is the fishing community along the reclamation area because they lost the mooring of boats, the place to dry and repair nets. Therefore, as a large company and taking public space must give its social responsibility to the community that is destroyed by the area of social activity. Access to fishing communities that used to live around the coast with coastal and coastal views began to decrease as development in the region grew. David C. Natcher and Nicolas D. Brunet (A & Brunet, 2020) in his writing also argue that indigenous Canadians are affected by extractive industries (oil, gas, and mining), so that a program called ICBM is needed that is involved in industrial planning to be built so that the possible impacts that will occur around the region can be addressed properly.

Meanwhile, Iva Pesa (Pesa, 2020) in his paper entitled between waste and profit: Environmental values on the Central African Copperbelt, looks at how industrial mining activities have transformed the environment of the Central African Copperbelt in the 20th century. Copper extraction and processing changes the city landscape, produces a lot of waste, and causes severe

damage to long-term pollution, according to Wolf-Robin Steudt dkk, David Natcher dkk, J. Calvimontes dkk, and Roger Merino Acuna (Acun, 2014; Calvimontes et al., 2020; Natcher et al., 2020; Steudt et al., 2020).

This is also felt by the community around the coast, the impact of reclamation on the coastal Boulevard Area has resulted in reduced accessibility of public space, the continuity of public space function, the creation of a pattern of structuring public spaces that do not provide access flexibility for the community and the emergence of a pattern of mastery of closed and effective private-domain public spaces. That is why corporate social responsibility or known corporate social responsibility (CSR) should be given to people who lose their privacy rights (Tilt, 2016; Rudito, et al. 2004; Timms, 2017) . In addition, have the people who lost their private rights and private areas been transformed into this business district undergo socio-economic change?

Limited access to the sea has made most of the fishermen no longer rely on their main source of income from the sea and even switch professions to meet their daily needs. Population Data of South Wenang Urban Village (BPS Kota Manado, 2020) is listed, the number of people who are recorded as fishermen now lives 21 people out of 2137 total population, most of the fishermen who used to depend on their lives as fishermen because they cannot go to sea anymore, then they generally switch professions by working in the private sector or freelance daily labor in the reclamation area, there are even residents who move to a place adjacent to the sea area so that they live as fishermen.

The management of the Manado Traditional Fisherman's Association (Antra) records that more than 2,000 fishing households in Manado have lost their search in the past decade. Many fishermen protested during the commemoration of Archipelago Day which falls every December 12, they insisted that the profits obtained by the company from the reclamation process are not only felt by entrepreneurs/developers but they should be given public space to do activities for the sake of their survival according

to their profession, namely as fishermen, otherwise their socio-economic conditions will be increasingly concerned. Therefore, corporate social responsibility (CSR) should be given to the affected communities from reclamation activities for business districts, so as not only to provide benefits for the company but also to provide social change for the fishing community.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a term derived from the English language consisting of three words namely Corporate which means large companies, Social which means community, and Responsibility which means liability. So CSR means a liability of large companies to the community around the company operates (Acun, R. M., 2014; Hanlon, G., & Fleming, P. P., 2009).

Corporate Social Responsibility is an obligation imposed on a Limited Liability Company through Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. Article 74 paragraphs (1) of Law 40 of 2007 describes «The Company that carries out its business activities in the field and/or related to natural resources, must carry out Social and Environmental Responsibility» (Frederiksen, 2019; Hanlon, G., & Fleming, 2009; Matten et al, 2008, Rudito, et al. 2004).

Many studies have discussed the role of this CSR program, one of which is research from Tomas Frederiksen (Frederiksen, 2019) in his case studies in Zambia's metal mining sector. His contribution is the political effect of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in developing countries. The approach of political settlement uses an integrated understanding of politics, power, and institutional forms to explain how, given the different political processes and incentives, the same institutional forms can produce different economic and development outcomes. The findings suggest that the CSR practices of large metal mining companies affect the governance of extraction and the possibility of inclusive development with important consequences for traditional leadership institutions.

Similarly, Carol A. Tilt (Tilt, 2016) reviews how to understand corporate social (and environmental) responsibility (CSR)

and especially CSR reporting in developing countries. In contrast to Carol, Hongyan Zhao (Zhao et al., 2018) and friends in his paper entitled corporate social responsibility research in international business journals: An author's co-citation analysis explains the development of research on corporate social responsibility in the international business journal (IB).

This research gives nuances to the existing research on CSR (Tilt, C. A., 2016; Timms, 2017) by emphasizing the effects of CSR programs on coastal communities. Do developers who carry out coastal reclamation in the area of South Wenang Urban Village carry out their obligation to provide CSR for the community and whether there is a socio-economic change in the community after coastal reclamation? This research argues that there are significant socioeconomic changes among the fishing families after the reclamation taking place in the village of South Wenang. There is a change in the source of livelihood from fishermen to the informal sector (among others food stalls, selling pulses, stalls, retail gasoline sales, parking lots, construction workers). However, the life of the fishing family has not improved.

METHODS

The research method used a qualitative approach. This research was conducted in The Urban Village of South Wenang, Wenang Sub-District, Manado City. The determination of The Urban Village of South Wenang to be the object of research is based on the consideration that the community of South Wenang Urban Village is one of the urban villages located on the coast of Manado City that is affected by the coastal reclamation process, as a result of the expansion of land for the development of business centers in Manado city which is very famous in eastern Indonesia.

In this study, the selection of informants was done by purposive sampling. Research subjects are informants who understand the object of research information. Therefore, the subject of

this research is the fishing community in Wenang Selatan Village and those who are affected by the coastal reclamation activities. Sources of data in this study are those who know the beginning of the implementation of coastal reclamation activities and those who know the social conditions of the community before and after coastal reclamation. can find out the process of providing CRS for people who are affected by the coastal reclamation activities of Manado City, with the number of informants as many as 35 people.

Meanwhile, data collection techniques are conducted using in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The data obtained will be analyzed using techniques from Miles and Huberman, starting from reduction, presentation, or display, and then verified to conclude (Miles & Huberman, 2009). To maintain the credibility and validity of the data obtained, this study uses data triangulation to ensure the data obtained is credible.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for People Affected by Beach Reclamation in South Wenang Urban Village.

Rudito (Rudito et al., 2004) stated the objectives and objectives of CSR programs in general, especially in terms of community development, namely:

a. Purpose

- a) Support the efforts made by the local government, especially at the village and community level to improve the social, economic, cultural conditions around the company's activities.
- b) Provide opportunities to work and strive for the community.
- c) Assisting the government in the context of poverty alleviation and economic development of the region.

b. Goal

- a) Development and improvement of the quality of human resources for the community and related parties located around the company's territory.
- b) The development and improvement of public facilities or facilities are based on the scale of priorities and potentials of the region.
- c) Encourage and develop entrepreneurial potentials based on local resources.
- d) Local institutional development around the company's operating area.

It is also supported based on the results of research conducted by Emmanuel Kumia B (Kumi et al., 2019) in Ghana, that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives are taken in the mining and telecommunications sector in Ghana in their efforts to operationalize SDGs (sustainable development). The obvious thing is that CSR initiatives from the private sector have some potential to contribute to the achievement of some SDGs, short-term interventions. But the lack of coordination between private sector actors and public participation resulted in reduced potential. To advance the achievement of SDGs, it is highly recommended to maximize the potential of private CSR initiatives. This shows that CSR plays an important role in sustainable development. Of course, by maximizing CSR programs, the government and the community can develop the area.

The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can also be interpreted as a form of service to the community. According to Moenir (Moenir, 2001) service is an activity carried out by a person or a group of people with a foundation of material factors through certain systems, procedures, and methods to fulfill the interests of others by their rights. Local communities have a right to natural property in their area that is exploited by corporations. CSR as a form of corporate social responsibility is a manifestation of the fulfillment of the rights of the community.

On the other hand, according to Vidaver – Cohen and Bronn (Vidaver Cohen & Bronn, 2015), corporate responsibility involves three main components of how companies conduct sincere and transparent business transactions, consider the well-being of stakeholders in managerial decisions, and create value for society and the natural environment outside of regulation.

There are benefits obtained from the implementation of corporate social responsibility, both for the company itself, for the community, government, and other stakeholders. Wibisono (Wibisono, 2007) outlines the benefits that will be received from the implementation of CSR, including:

- a. For the Company. There are four benefits obtained by the company by implementing CSR. First, the existence of the company can grow and be sustainable and the company gets a positive image from the wider community. Second, companies are easier to gain access to capital. Third, the company can maintain quality human resources. Fourth, the company can improve deciding on critical and facilitate risk management.
- b. For the community, good CSR practices will increase the value-added presence of companies in an area because it will absorb labor, improve the social quality in the area. Absorbed local workers will get the protection of their rights as workers. If there are indigenous peoples or local communities, CSR practices will preserve the existence of local traditions and cultures.
- c. For the environment, CSR practices will prevent excessive exploitation of natural resources, maintain environmental quality by suppressing pollution levels, and instead the company is involved in influencing the environment.

For the state, good CSR practices will prevent so-called «corporate misconduct» or business malpractice such as bribery of state officials or law enforcement that triggers high corruption. In addition, the state will enjoy the revenue from reasonab-

le taxes (which are not embezzled) by the company.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an obligation that must be given by the company to the people affected by a company activity. One of the villages affected by coastal reclamation carried out by PT Megamas Nusalestari. CSR program is a mandatory program for every affected community, people who live in the area of reclamation area one of which is the community located in the Urban Village of South Wenang Manado City. Before discussing the results of the research, to be more directed, it is necessary to be guided by a research question; «do the affected communities in South Wenang Urban Village get CRS from PT Megamas Nusalestari»?

In general, people in The Urban Village of South Wenang have a livelihood as fishermen, and along the reclaimed beach is the location of fishing and coast is a place to moor fishing boats. The conditions change after the reclamation of the beach, the people who will catch fish will go to sea farther to the deeper sea and far from the shore, which is very different from before the reclamation and in addition, fishermen have difficulty mooring the boat, because the location of the boat tethering provided by the developer is not following the number of fishermen and boats that exist. Considering such conditions where people are increasingly difficult to do activities by their livelihoods, and this condition has become a necessity for developers to pay attention to the lives and future of fishermen and their families related to the livelihoods of fishermen and their families, especially related to the education of their children and the future and their work.

The above conditions as stated by RK, I used to be very active in my work as a fisherman, but in recent years after the coast in our region was reclaimed, the frequency of seafaring decreased drastically due to changing environmental conditions, difficulty obtaining the location of boat moorings, causing income obtained from the sea erratic and drastically decreased in number. RK was entrusted to be the administrator in a

fishing group formed by several fishermen in Environment 1 of South Wenang urban village. Through this group, the government assisted 1 pajeko which was then used together with its members, this assistance is assistance to empower the fishing community. By using pajeko, the position of the sea has gone further and further the catchment area, this situation requires them to provide a longer time to sea and provide more capital when going to sea, namely to buy fuel, food and beverage supplies as well as ice blocks to be used as freezing fish catches. Not to mention according to RK, currently, pajeko used for fishing by each group of fishermen led by 1 (one) tonaas (group leader) is required to have a hull number, and must take care of a license to sea at the Manado City Transportation Office. Pajeko is equipped with a variety of advanced equipment, only it is not accompanied by training on how to use it. These tools include GPS, Fish Finder, and the latter is Long Line. At the end of 2016, the extension agency of the fisheries and marine service conducted training, but only long line equipment training and repairing damaged nets (*soma*).

To help the economy of his household, his wife made a business that is selling cakes, most of the income earned by his wife from side businesses, much support his household life, this was done by his wife because his income as a fisherman is sometimes erratic. Their income is both considered to have helped and supported their household life such as the cost of their children's education and for treatment, fortunately, RK gets jamkesmas facilities for treatment to the doctor or the hospital.

After further research on the absence of CSR from PT Megamas Nusalestari, RK explained that until now the attention from the company is almost non-existent, their condition will be more concerned if they do not get pajeko assistance from the government. Then after being traced to the developer, do not get a clear answer, because the assistance provided is sometimes only temporary and does not provide job guarantees for residents affected by reclamation.

Similarly, JP informants, who are still

active in the sea, although sometimes in certain seasons will divert to other jobs due to unfriendly sea conditions. JP could not work anywhere else because he had no other skills than being a fisherman, this was because JP could not finish his education in elementary school because of the economic condition of his parents. JP does not have a place to live alone, because since long ago only lived in his parents' house on the coast, and at this time the host's house has been sold and forced JP to live in the family home of his brother-in-law. Because of the economic condition of his parents, who encouraged JP to inherit his parents' life as a fisherman because since childhood has been in charge of his parents' sea. As a result, JP did not go to school because of the activities of the sea through him until the morning. This is because in general the activities of fishermen netting land (shallow sea) are carried out at night until dawn. His income as a fisherman at that time was sufficient for the needs of the family, but when the west wind season arrived they had to switch professions as painters. According to JP the current state of fishermen is no longer promising, therefore, to maintain the life of his family is forced to become a rough laborer because he does not have the skills and certificate, and income from the sea is uncertain, just enough for daily expenses. While the developer does not give attention to the fishing community that is displaced from its habit.

This is the case with HK informants, who have 2 (two) children, now living in a family-owned house with his wife and son. In his daily life is a fisherman pajeko laborer until now although the income obtained is insufficient to meet the needs of his family life. Before the reclamation, HK had a boat to the sea itself, but in the end, it became damaged due to the absence of boat moorings prepared by the developer. That is why HK joined other fishing groups in one pajeko, this group was formed to get facilities from the government as part of the empowerment of the fishing community, but as far as HK they do not get help from the developer, do not help, the mooring of the boat alone is not prepared to the maximum.

To help and provide for his household, his wife sells cakes and cooking food and opens a stall. Because of his uneducated and skill, HK was forced to do side jobs to maintain life with his family if the western season arrived, the fishing community could not go to sea, so HK was looking for a job. One of his children had worked in megamas as a parking attendant, but has now stopped and has not got a job back.

Based on the data obtained from the informant above, PT Megamas Nusalestari does not give serious attention to the people affected by their activities in the reclamation of the beach. Most of the people who live in The Urban Village of South Wenang work as fishermen. While their activities as fishermen have been disrupted by reclamation activities and the developers do not prepare fishing boat moorings adequately so that in the west wind season their boats are safe from the threat of large waves, as a result, most of the fishermen's boats are damaged by the waves.

Considering the facts experienced by the affected communities from coastal reclamation activities in The Urban Village of South Wenang, the company should carry out its responsibilities for the community. Because Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an obligation imposed on a Limited Liability Company based on Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. In Article 74 paragraph (1) of Law 40 of 2007 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 Tentang Perseroan Terbatas, 2007), it is stated that «The Company that carries out its business activities in the field and/or related to natural resources, shall carry out Social and Environmental Responsibility». Thus PT Megamas Nusalestari has a social responsibility for the fishing community in The Urban Village of South Wenang and its surroundings, whether it is related to the livelihoods of the affected residents such as hiring affected communities and providing representative boat moorings for fishermen so that they do not have difficulty to access to the sea or provide adequate facilities for fishermen such as motorboats, JPS, and appropriate fishing equipment, this

is needed because their sea distance is getting farther.

Corporate Social Responsibility or better known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), implementation of this CSR can also be interpreted as a form of service to the community. According to Moenir (Moenir, 2001) service is an activity carried out by a person or a group of people with a foundation of material factors through certain systems, procedures, and methods to fulfill the interests of others by their rights. Local communities have a right to natural property in their area that is exploited by corporations. Changes in the coastal environment have made them no longer rely on their main source of income from the sea and even switch professions to meet their daily needs.

In principle, reclamation should apply the principles of sustainable development, namely paying attention to social, economic, and environmental aspects with a long-term orientation. So that each component in it feels the nature of the development itself. Any development efforts of any kind should be synergized and integrated for this.

Reality shows that despite the significant improvement in the structure of physical development in the environment, it does not necessarily show the socioeconomic improvement of the fishing community. Developers have not performed their obligations as intended in Law No. 40 of 2007, so that socioeconomic communities are not empowered to benefit from economic activities carried out in their neighborhoods.

Socio-Economic Change in The Post-Reclamation Fishermen's Community beach in The Urban Village of South Wenang.

The occurrence of socio-economic change demands an adjustment between the value system and the new norm system with the value system and the old norm system. The process of adaptation to socio-economic changes faced by every society will not be able to take place properly, because new values and norms are sometimes contrary to the old values and norms. Imperfections

in the process of adaptation to changes that occur are largely influenced by the knowledge of members of the public about the type and model of change.

Imperfection is the public acceptance of social change because in society there are two types of society, namely members of society who can quickly accept and slow in accepting change. Groups that can quickly accept change will easily adapt to the change and fully accept the new system of values and norm systems. On the other hand, members of the community who are slow in accepting changes will have difficulty in the adaptation process, as a result for such community groups will still hold the value system and the norm system for a long time. A result of differences in the process of acceptance of such changes can create gaps between the two groups of people. The acceptance gap is the responsibility of the company to provide mentoring and training for people who are slow to accept changes so that social inequalities can be reduced.

Change is a symptom that occurs in every society because not every problem can be solved by existing patterns (Soekanto, 2006). Social change is experienced by every society that is inseparable from the economic, social, and cultural changes of the people concerned. Social change can cover all aspects of people's lives including fishing communities, where there are changes in the way of thinking and interaction of fellow citizens, changes in attitudes and orientations of economic life, changes in daily work procedures, changes in institutional and leadership of increasingly democratic societies, changes in the ordinances and tools of increasingly modern and efficient activities and so on.

As happened in the urban village of South Wenang which became the location of this thesis research. Coastal areas located in the city center and considered strategically developed as an economic area through reclamation activities.

a. Education

This is quite alarming and is the product of the complex situation that exists

around the fishing family, this complex situation is an accumulation and interrelation of various backgrounds and factors.

From the results of the study children in informant fishing families also, the average educated low. Before the financial reclamation, parents could afford to pay, it's just that their activities helped parents in doing their job as fishermen every day, where they went to sea all night, returned after the morning, so they could not go to school because they had to rest, and the opinion that without tasting education at least through the experience delivered through generations they can earn income by going to sea, participating behind the low education of the average informant fishing family. After reclamation, although economic conditions are increasingly difficult because the amount of income from the sea is uncertain, the desire of parents for children can taste education as high as possible. Some of the things that cause many children in the family to drop out of school or do not continue to a higher level after reclamation, among others, because of the state of the family's economic status, the influence of friends who are out of school, often ditching and lack of interest to achieve/get education from the child himself. Mastery of fishery equipment technology is also low among fishermen, whereas many equipment assistance facilities that if optimized for use will be very useful for fishermen in fishing activities.

b. Health

The revenue obtained is much reduced compared to before reclamation, so for health costs mostly make use of various health insurance programs provided by the government such as JAMKESMAS or UC programed by Manado city.

c. Conditions of Residence

Most informant fishing families do not have private homes. Most make use of the heritage homes of the elderly. The building is inhabited together with brothers who are also married. Even sometimes, even the second generations who have a family live in the same house. One house building is in-

habited by several families. The condition of the average house is semi-permanent, with cement and ceramic floors.

They choose to jostle for various reasons, among others because the location of the house is close to the sea so that as fishermen they are reluctant to move to another place when married, then economically incapable, some after marriage earn a pass so do not have money to shrink or buy a house. Those who are already working are reluctant to move because the location of their parents house in the city center facilitates their activities to and from work and can save transportation costs. Those who have opened a small business are reluctant to move because the location of the house is considered strategic and many of its customers are from this area and they are not sure if their business can grow. No one takes care of the child is also the reason they prefer to live together with their parents, feeling safe if the child is taken care of by both parents or siblings. The kinship that is intertwined also makes them reluctant to move, already used to share with neighbors they already know as their brothers, proximity to the shopping area is also one of the reasons. After reclamation, only a few still have traditional boats. The absence of boat moorings caused many boats that before reclamation owned by almost all informant fishing families were damaged. Most then make use of pajeko facilities owned by fishing groups accompanied by sophisticated fishing equipment.

Traditional fishermen have to gradually turn into modern fishermen. Low mastery of fishery equipment technology, causing sophisticated facilities donated by the government cannot be optimally utilized by fishermen. Training has been conducted but not all equipment can be mastered properly how to use it. Indeed, if this technology can be used to the maximum, the results will be able to greatly help fishermen increase income for fishing groups and their families.

d. Revenue

According to Djojohadikusumo (Djojohadikusumo, 1985) the increase in the

amount of income in a family is strongly influenced by the quality of human resources because it is shown by inherent deficiencies and weaknesses such as technical skills, skills, and managerial abilities.

If previously fishermen became the main source of income obtained abundantly after reclamation the amount of income obtained from the sea decreased drastically. Pursuing side jobs, opening small businesses taking advantage of business opportunities in the reclamation area, becomes an additional source of income for informant fishing families. Private offices, entertainment venues, and businesses are widely located in the region with the number of workers and employees who are always downstream passing through, making the urban village of South Wenang always crowded every day. Malls and large shopping centers such as Mega Mall, MTC, IT Center with many workers that reach hundreds of people, not to mention the many business activities in the Mega Mas Boulevard area. The workers/employees are not only passing through but also facilitating activities in offices and workplaces/businesses, many of them who choose to live or domiciled temporarily (boarding house) in the Urban Village of South Wenang.

This phenomenon opens up opportunities for small businesses, which are then utilized by fishing families in The Urban Village of South Wenang. So many food stalls/groceries and boarding houses in this area. Most fishermen open food stalls, pulse kiosks, and sell retail gasoline. The opportunities of boarding houses cannot be utilized much, because most fishing families live together with several families in one house building left by parents.

e. Revenue allocation

The ability to allocate a good income will make a person get the maximum benefit from the income he has. The economic difficulties experienced by fishing families are also triggered by the inability to manage household expenses. The largest is allocated for daily needs, also used for consumptive spending, purchases that do not think about

the consequences of goods that have been purchased, for example, money spent on the purchase of goods that are not needed, so that no allocation of income is set aside for savings in the bank. The number of family dependents also affects the allocation of income in the household. This is because the increasing number of family dependents means an increase in the allocation of income needed to meet the basic needs of the family. Efforts to meet the basic needs of fishing families are strongly related to their household income level. Income earned from side jobs and economic activities in the family becomes the largest allocated source of family income for the fulfillment of family needs, as the burden of family dependents increases.

Allocating income is also a problem faced by existing fishing groups. The remoteness of the catchment area requires each group of fishermen to provide capital in conducting fishing activities. The income obtained from the sale of fish caught after being divided into all members of the group should be set aside as the capital of further sea activities. Inability to manage the group's finances is one of the causes of only three groups of fishermen from seven groups of fishermen who are still actively conducting activities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been done, it can be concluded that: the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program has not been implemented by the developer as a form of corporate social responsibility to the fishing families affected by the activities of PT. Megamas Nusalestari Company in the South Wenang Village area. A large company should carry out its social responsibility for the community around reclamation activities, especially employing fishing families and the future of their children.

In addition, socioeconomic changes of fishing families after reclamation in the urban village of South Wenang have changed the source of livelihood from fishermen

to the informal sector (among others food stalls, selling pulses, stalls, selling retail gasoline, parking lots, construction workers). But from the change of livelihood source to the informal sector, the life of the fishing family has not improved significantly, this is due to: the level of education and mastery of fishing equipment technology of the fishing family is low, the change in the coastal environment does not encourage the community to compete outside the informal sector, ignorance of fishing families in the Urban Village of South Wenang to manage the economy of fishing households.

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