The Coastal Community Empowerment in Indonesia as Sustainable Development

Mochammad Rozikin[1], Bambang Slamet Riyadi[2] and Edy Yunan Achmadi[3]

Abstract

This research aimed to understand the coastal community empowerment in Indonesia related to the ontological and sociological levels based on a collaborative governance perspective. The problem was analyzed by conducting a qualitative study. Data were collected through observation and documentation. Data were analyzed using interactive steps, such as data reduction, data display, and data verification, supported by triangulation. The results indicated that coastal community empowerment in Indonesia and its implementation were needed for providing stakeholders with information. This results offers input for developing improved regulations and policies for state agencies serving as public officials and practitioners who manage coastal community empowerment.

Keywords: *Coastal Community, Community Empowerment, Collaborative Governance.*

INTRODUCTION

The area where land meets sea is known as the coastal area. Coastal areas on land are made up of both dry and submerged land areas that are nonetheless affected by the nature of the sea. Sea breezes, tides, and seepage of saltwater are some of these characteristics. In the meantime, portions of the sea that face the sea are affected by natural processes such as freshwater flow from the land and sedimentation in the coastal area. This region is also impacted by human activities like pollution and deforestation (Williams et al., 2022). Coastal communities form distinctive cultures because they depend on the resources of the sea. Their constituents are those who reside in coastal regions, which are sites where land meets the sea. The majority of people who live in coastal areas depend on the water for their livelihood; examples include fishing, farming, sand mining, and shipping commodities across the ocean. (Billing et al., 2022). The abundance of coastal natural resources has led to a plethora of environmental problems that are directly related to the poverty of coastal communities. These issues include damage from natural disasters, such as tsunamis, tidal waves, coastal erosion, the overfishing of the fisheries industry, and the devastation of mangrove forests, coral reefs, and seagrass beds. These issues are being exacerbated by unsuitable regulations, insufficient law enforcement, and a shortage of human resources (Fischer, 2018). In 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated the coast, emphasizing the urgent need to construct communities resistant to hazards. The recovery efforts to rebuild the coast provide valuable information. Creating such a community will be difficult unless the process of transforming development planning is addressed. Robust infrastructure is vital for creating hazard-resilient coastal communities. To ensure this resilience, adopting effective planning and decision-making processes is necessary(Glavovic, 2008).

Coastal communities face fundamental problems with a root cause. Five factors contribute to these problems: first, high population density and poverty; second, excessive consumption and unequal distribution of resources; third, the inadequacy of institutions; forth, lack of understanding of natural ecosystems; and fifth the inadequacy of economic systems and policies regarding assessing natural ecosystems. According to several study results, the planning and implementation of coastal resource development implemented so far has been sectoral and segregated. Numerous traits that are shared by coastal ecosystems are interrelated. Upland habitats are among them, together with a variety of naturally occurring resources and potentially produced

[1] Universitas Briwijaya. Faculty of Public Administration, Malang. East Java. Indonesia, Email: mochrozikin@ub.ac.id

[2] Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya. Faculty of Law. Jakarta. Indonesia. Expert in the fields of Public Policy. Social Science Agrarian Law, Criminology Scopus ID. 57219257424, Email: bambang.slamet.riyadi@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

[3] Universitas Briwijaya. Doctoral Program of Public Administration, Malang. East Java. Indonesia

environmental services. These can all be found in a range of coastal environments. Coastal areas also have the potential as a place of recreation and tourism. Not all areas on the mainland have the advantage of being situated in coastal areas. It depends on how the area is governed and if it can be developed as a tourist destination. However, development activities in coastal areas have led to various problems that threaten sustainable development including pollution, overfishing, fishing with explosives, coral reefs mining for building materials, and physical degradation of coastal habitats (Dencer-Brown et al., 2022; Morrissey, 2023).

By implementing a Performance Accountability Framework, government institutions will improve their regulations. When creating stronger regulations and policies, it is essential to consider a range of key factors. The Performance Accountability System is an effective tool for improving regulation. By categorizing leadership, service, and other aspects, organizations can enhance their policies and practices. User satisfaction has a significant and positive impact on an organization's performance. Prior studies have identified key themes for improving policies through the analysis of Critical Success Factors in Public-Private Partnerships. The secret to innovative work practices with regard to information technology is workplace spirituality. In a similar vein, changing the way we lead requires an innovative environment. To be transparent, the only way to improve regulations is through cooperation between military people and civilians. Safeguarding the maintenance of the rule of law, the administration of justice, and the checks and balances are contingent upon the observance of the state constitution and laws. Unquestionably, the end of procedures in Indonesia shows a resolute commitment to guaranteeing the equitable and just treatment of every person. It's common knowledge that the presence of opposing interests frequently results in settlements that are impacted by rival interests, political wrangling, and the abuse of power. Maintaining constant state supervision over Indonesia's enormous natural resource base is crucial (Hermanto & Riyadi, 2020; Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023b, 2023a; Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023a, 2023b; B. S. Riyadi, 2017, 2020a, 2020b; B. S. Riyadi, Atmoredjo, & Sukisno, 2020; B. S. Riyadi, Wibowo, & Susanti, 2020; Sinulingga et al., 2023; Susilo, Astuti, Arifin, Mawardi, & Riyadi, 2023; Syahruddin, Wijaya, Suryono, & Riyadi, 2023; Tjahjono, Suryono, Riyanto, Amin, & Riyadi, 2023; Toruan, Gusti, & Riyadi, 2023).

Further studies are needed to gain a deeper understanding of conflict management, its underlying causes, the processes employed, and the resulting outcomes. This will call for a multifaceted, cooperative strategy that incorporates competence, performance, and cooperation. Social and financial losses have been brought about by intrapersonal, interpersonal, production, and political misconduct. Both sides must certainly step in and intervene. Collaboration, efficacy, and aptitude are intrinsically interconnected. Complete capability mediation of the performance-partnership connection is needed. Conflict resolution must be used to properly manage capability, cooperation, and information exchange for it to be significant and influential. Work performance and job satisfaction are positively and considerably correlated. (Assery, Tjahjono, Sobirin, & Hartono, 2017; Feriyanto, Assery, Saleh, & Suryaningsum, 2017; Hendriarti, Othman, Arif, Assery, & Jamal, 2022; Saleh, Assery, & Dzakiyullah, 2018; Saleh, Assery, Sabihaini, & Suryaningsum, 2017).

The impact of Public Service on Job Competency, specifically in relation to the Performance Accountability System, is notably favorable. The concepts of leadership and service can be classified into various thematic categories that offer valuable insights for enhancing policy and practice. The impact of user satisfaction on organizational performance is both positive and statistically significant. Innovation-friendly work environments are influenced by transformational leadership. Through workplace spirituality, information technology also influences creative work practices (Chandra & Riyadi, 2024; Nur, Riyadi, Saleh, & Hermanto, 2024; Priyambodo et al., 2023a, 2023b; Purbiyantari et al., 2023a, 2023b; Purboyo, Riyadi, Irawan, & Inkiriwang, 2024; B. S. Riyadi, 2024; Sinulingga et al., 2023; Susilo et al., 2023; Syahruddin et al., 2023; Tjahjono et al., 2023; Toruan et al., 2023). The extent of the conflict of interest, which frequently results in resolutions, is determined by political negotiations, misuse of authority, and personal interests. It is imperative for the state to maintain its authority in managing Indonesia's copious natural resources (Hermanto & Riyadi, 2020; B. S. Riyadi, 2017, 2020b, 2020a; B. S. Riyadi, Atmoredjo, et al., 2020; B. S. Riyadi, Wibowo, et al., 2020). There is also a study examines white-collar crime in Indonesia during the reform period, focusing on state officials, parliament, and political parties, found that white-collar crime has reached alarming levels, potentially forming state organized (Chandra & Riyadi, 2024; Purboyo et al., 2024; B. S. Riyadi, 2024; B. Sl. Riyadi, 2024)

Prior studies have indicated the necessity of enhancing coordination and collaboration among local government agencies, community organizations, and academic institutions about public issues resulting from the development of coastal areas. Currently, there is little cooperation and integration between these actors in resolving public issues; instead, everyone is unduly preoccupied with carrying out their designated tasks, rather than cooperating to choose the optimal course of action that benefits everyone .(Fadli & Nurlukman, 2018). It is necessary to identify local resources in the development of community empowerment through community entrepreneurship training and mentoring. The community entrepreneurship program development strategy begins with identifying local resource potential, both natural resources and human resources. Productive, technical, physical, social, managerial, and entrepreneurial intellectual capabilities are just a few of the many talents that can be developed through entrepreneurship training. Developing local potential through entrepreneurship programs has a positive impact on community entrepreneurial empowerment, including increased independence, community empowerment, and income (Hidayat & Syahid, 2019). We conducted structured interviews with eight fishermen's families to gain insight into the impact of government policies on their economy and education. Thematic analysis of these interviews revealed compelling insights into the challenges and opportunities facing this community. The results of the research discuss four important themes: first, the government's policy towards fishermen has been successful in improving their economy well. Second, economic improvement has an impact on life, such as increasing children's education; Thirdly, the quality of their children's education is obviously unaffected by economic progress. Fourth, the reasons for the disparities in schooling are clearly rooted in culture, parental attitudes, and kids' motivation to learn.. According to parents and children, education is very important in order to pursue a brighter future, while some say that education is not very important (Eriyanti, Alhadi, Moeis, Yulastri, & Syafril, 2020).

Another research aims to determine the dominant factors that affect the income sector of fishermen in the coast. According to the research results, the fishermen's social, economic and characteristics differ between the fishermen in coastal areas and the fishermen in small islands. Beach anglers have many options for fishing, both offshore and onshore. During seasons with strong winds and waves, coastal fishermen may engage in other activities, such as trading, raising livestock, cultivating crops and farming. Unlike fishermen on small islands, they have no other activities but fishing (Ahdan, Kaharuddin, & Yusriadi Yusriadi, 2019). Extension institutions and stakeholders must support sustainable fishing businesses. Extension institutions need to increase their role through intensified extension activities, utilizing appropriate methods and extension media. Fisheries extension institutions can coordinate with universities and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade, and establish cooperation with business people for fisheries development and empowerment of coastal communities (Yanfika, Listiana, Mutolib, & Rahmat, 2019). The successful capture fisheries program satisfies fishermen's desire to expand their catches. However, in order to better serve those who need program support, we need to make it easier for people to participate in joint business group activities. In addition, there is an urgent need for improved communication among group members to reinforce joint business groups. Coastal communities must become more self-reliant. Training in the processing of fishery products, promoting entrepreneurship, limiting fishery products from outside the region, raising public awareness about keeping the sea and environment clean and increasing cooperation with stakeholders are the strategies that will make this happen (Yanfika et al., 2020).

The research results above do not provide a clear understanding of coastal community empowerment, despite attempts by prior researchers. What factors influence collaborative governance in empowering coastal communities and recommendations for empowering coastal communities. Meanwhile, this research aimed to examine the implementation of coastal community empowerment programs and collaborative governance in Indonesia. Therefore, the problem identified to be used as research question is how is the coastal community empowerment in Indonesia based on collaborative governance perspective?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment coexists with human interaction, the environment, and mutual support. The most important empowerment is the effort to help people. Empowerment is an alternative concept of development that enables community groups to make autonomous decision based on personal, democratic, and direct resources through participation. It also promotes social learning through direct experience. Empowerment carried out by the government is categorized into three groups, namely: The policy does not target any specific group but aims to create an environment that facilitates socio-economic activities among the general population.; The policy aims to increase the economic activity of the target group; and Specific policies are implemented to reach the disadvantaged layers of society. The notion of empowerment underscores the necessity for individuals to get the abilities, comprehension, and authority to impact their own lives as well as the lives of those who hold significant value in their life. Comprehending the notion of empowerment necessitates comprehending the empowerment cycle, as empowerment is fundamentally a continuous endeavor to enable individuals to take a more active role in steering the course of development within their communities. Programs for empowerment cannot be finished in a single cycle and then terminated at a specific point. Rather, they must be ongoing, with quality advancing as each stage is completed (Tsey, Harvey, Gibson, & Pearson, 2009).

The community empowerment cycle has seven stages that describe how individuals and communities collaborate to achieve advancements in terms of self-actualization and job satisfaction. The initial stage involves the community's willingness to improve. During the second stage, it is anticipated that the community will be able to overcome any barriers or factors that impede progress, both individually and collectively. In the third stage, Individuals should feel empowered and recognize their responsibility to enhance both their personal development and local communities. The roles are defined, and the purview of responsibility is expanded in the fourth stage. This has a connection to motivation to do better as well as interest. The true benefits of empowerment begin to show in the fifth step, where better performance outcomes are translated into a stronger sense of belonging. In the sixth step, there is a possibility of elevating psychological well-being by changing the person's behavior and how others perceive them. In the seventh stage, individuals who have successfully empowered themselves are motivated to exert more effort to achieve even better outcomes. (Wilson, 1996).

A socially conscious approach to economic development is called "community empowerment." In particular, it represents a "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable" paradigm shift in development. Operationally speaking, empowerment has two tendencies: the first is the inclination to bestow upon individuals or communities' authority, strength, or capability. Secondly, secondary trends emphasize on inspiring, motivating, and stimulating people to make their own life decisions through a process of discourse. Attempts to accumulate material assets can assist and enhance this process by helping them become more self-reliant. (Chambers, 1995).

Participation, skill development, networking and collaboration, resource access, and social action are all crucial elements of community empowerment. The attainment of implementation in a process leading to the intended direction is achieved in increasing rice production through proper agricultural empowerment can be applied through a divided approach as follows: 1. Creating favorable conditions for society's maximum development is a feasible process. Therefore, those with problems must be helped to remove barriers to people's potential.; 2. Strengthening: To address an issue in the community, the knowledge and skills of the community must be developed, so that individuals would have self-assurance in their skills and build an independent society; In order to prevent unfair competition, there is protection for weaker groups against stronger groups in 3. Community members are provided with support to facilitate the fulfillment of their tasks and responsibilities. 4. For the community to carry out its tasks without feeling alienated, empowerment should provide support.; 5. Maintenance, Maintaining balance is crucial to ensuring that each individual believes in their capacity to improve themselves. (Friedmann, 1992; Hulme & Turner, 1990).

When implementing empowering programs, there are four principles which are commonly considered: 1. The principle of equality. The key principle in community empowerment is to maintain equal footing between the community and the institutions in charge of the empowerment program. Equal relations are established by developing a mechanism to share knowledge, experience, and expertise with each other. So, there is a learning process. 2. Participation Principle. Planning, executing, overseeing, and evaluating empowerment programs that foster community self-reliance require active community participation. However, reaching this point necessitates a drawn-out mentoring process led by facilitators who have a strong passion for community empowerment. 3. The Principle of Independence. Rather than depending on outside assistance, the Principle of Independence places a high value on the community's ability. This perspective views disabled individuals as subjects with restricted abilities rather than as helpless objects. 4. Principles of Sustainability. Empowerment programs should be sustainable, even if initially the assistants are more dominant than the community itself. Gradually, the role of companions will diminish and eventually vanish, as the community becomes more proficient in managing their own affairs. Empowerment as an education system has the following principles: 1. Doing, empowerment activities must involve the community to the greatest extent possible, because it is in "doing" (how they think, feel and act) which they learn, and this is what they remember. 2. Consequences, empowerment activities must have good or beneficial consequences or influences. It is because feelings of pleasure or displeasure will influence their enthusiasm to take part in learning/empowerment activities in the future. 3. Association, meaning that every empowerment activity must be linked to other activities as everyone tends to associate or connect their activities in other activities. The unique circumstances, strengths and limitations of a community are best understood by those living and working within it. The aim is to change power dynamics and promote inclusivity by giving people and groups a voice in the decision-making processes that directly affect their lives. Community empowerment promotes resilience, social cohesion and sustainable development by giving people a sense of agency, ownership and responsibility. (Friedmann, 1992; Hulme & Turner, 1990).

Empowerment is a corollary to a community-based development strategy. In this sense, development is the process of making human life better on all levels—physical, mental, emotional, and sociocultural. Community empowerment has six goals, the first of which is institutional enhancement (better institutions). Institutions, especially the growth of corporate partnership networks, are anticipated to improve because of improved policies or actions. 2. Enhancement of business (better business). It is anticipated that advancements in education, specifically about learning incentives, accessibility, programs, and establishments, will enhance commercial results. 3. Better income. It is expected that as the business improves, income will increase overall and for the family as well as the community. 4. Environmental improvement (better environment). Increased wealth is expected to improve the environment (physical and social), as poverty and low income are often the root causes of environmental degradation. 5. Improved livelihoods (better livelihoods). The standard of living of each family and community is expected to improve due to high income levels and favourable environmental conditions.. 6. Community improvement (better community). The realization of a better life for the individual, reinforced by a better environment, will be followed by the realization of a better life for the community. Empowerment of the community recognizes that its members and employees are in the best position to understand their circumstances, assets and deficiencies. The goal of empowering people and groups to participate in decisions that directly affect their lives is to promote inclusivity and shift power dynamics. When communities have more authority, ownership and accountability, they become more resilient, have stronger social ties and experience sustainable growth. Giving individuals and organisations within a community greater authority, influence and capacity to act and make life-changing decisions is known as 'empowering communities'. It entails determining and resolving the community's needs, objectives, and difficulties as well as providing individuals with the resources necessary to actively engage, work together, and make their own decisions. Community empowerment is a bottom-up approach that gives local knowledge, resources, and objectives priority. It highlights the importance of independence, cooperation, and locally generated solutions. Communities thrive when individuals are given the freedom to actively create their own futures. It encourages wealth, backs growth, and fortifies group identity. (Bevir, 2007; Shardlow, 1998).

It is possible to conclude that the theory of empowering communities can be used to analyze the various policies that have been made for the empowerment of Indonesia's coastal communities, based on the epistemological

and sociological descriptions of several definitions of the theory that have been used to refine the research

Collaborative Governance

This idea of cooperation also suggests that actual policymaking authority will reside with non-governmental entities. For this reason, it's critical that stakeholders participate directly. This guarantees the participation of stakeholders throughout the entire decision-making process. Therefore, in collaborative forums, decision-making processes will lead to a consensus that is more in accordance with the interests of the general public. Collaborative governance often consists of four stages: assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation. Working together with stakeholders is an effort to create guidelines that directly and indirectly affect everyone involved in managing public affairs. While collaborative governance consists of three phases: baseline, process, and outcomes (Parmar et al., 2010).

Working together has five main phases, which are as follows: First Phase: Face-to-face communication. Effective teamwork requires face-to-face communication, but it is not a guarantee of success. Discussions between stakeholders face-to-face frequently result in differences of opinion, which can exacerbate antagonism and reinforce prejudices. However, having these conversations is crucial to encouraging fruitful cooperation and coming to a consensus; Second Phase: Building Trust. Collaboration demands work and a sustained commitment to developing trust. Therefore, policymakers or stakeholders need to be patient in rebuilding trust if past events suggest that there is a lack of goodwill between the parties. If the parties involved are unable to build trust, a collaborative process will not be feasible; Third Phase: The commitment of the stakeholders to the process will have a major impact on how well the collaborative process works. On the other hand, this commitment may occasionally cause difficulties in several ways. For example, stakeholders are expected to abide by the decisions made during the discussions to show their commitment, even though the decision involves stakeholders with different perspectives. Therefore, trust in the commitment is necessary for the obligations of each stakeholder to be fulfilled in an appropriate manner.; Fourth phase: Common understanding. At some point in the collaborative process, agreement must be reached by stakeholders. In addition to a clear and strategic direction, alignment of core values, and problem statements, this calls for a shared understanding of the organization's vision, mission, goals, and philosophy; Fifth phase: Intermediate outcomes. The literature suggests that when the objectives and advantages of the partnership are obvious, collaboration happens. A clear set of goals will guarantee that the cooperation is focused and ordered, and that every task is completed as quickly and effectively as feasible (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

The term "collaboration" is frequently used in a wide sense to describe a system of cooperative relationships between multiple parties. Many definitions of collaboration have been offered by different specialists, some of whom hold opposing views. The same guiding principles—sharing responsibility, accountability, equality, and togetherness—serve as the foundation for all the definitions. The ability to communicate, commit, and trust is essential for shared leadership, which is the key to overcoming these obstacles. A great collaboration requires dedication, understanding, and trust. Public and private parties should reach consensus when making decisions in order to handle the major concerns, and the creation of cooperative forums is still required. The evolution of public policy has led to a paradigm shift in how governance gets done. The activities of the networks and stakeholders involved in the policy-making process are examined in this progression. (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

Collaboration is an attempt to control public affairs in a direct and indirect way. The regulation of non-governmental affairs is important for these entities together. Each side must be formalized and committed to the original agreement to carry out the cooperation. Tasks are fully delegated to each party, with coordination continuing in the development and implementation of initiatives that affect the public interest. Public bodies include courts, legislatures, bureaucracies and other local, state and federal government agencies. Key stakeholder groups will represent the collaborative. All relevant interests are represented in collaborative governance. Stakeholders include government, private sector and citizens concerned about a particular issue. Collaboration as the way forward, involving public authorities and concerned citizens (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Connick & Innes, 2003; Smith, 1998).

Decision-making requires cooperation between the parties involved. It is important to understand the decision-making process and how to persuade the stakeholders. Degree of uncertainty and social learning are needed to reduce the constraints and complications that arise. Collaboration allows stakeholders to explore a policy, stakeholder and public-private partnership system. Implementing different policies requires an understanding of the challenges and solutions. (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012; Fernández-Giménez et al., 2019).

Coastal communities are an important part of the global ecosystem and play an important role in the economic, cultural and social of many countries. The communities are frequently situated in vulnerable ecosystems, such as coastal zones, and lagoons that provide crucial habitats for a diverse range of plants and animals. In addition, coastal areas are important for various economic activities such as fishing, tourism, and trade. However, coastal communities face many challenges due to weather and coastal waters, effects of climate change, sea level changes, land use impacts, and the presence of man-made infrastructure. These challenges require a comprehensive approach that focuses on empowering coastal communities to effectively manage and protect their environment while enhancing their economic well-being. It takes efforts from many different stakeholders to promote coordination and cooperation in the resolution of public issues before collaborative governance becomes apparent. The contemporary practices of government require collaboration in governance. Every organization or agency collaborates for a variety of reasons. In response to implementation setbacks, exorbitant expenses, and the politicization of regulations, collaborative governance was born. One could contend that the growth of institutional capacity and knowledge is the source of the trend toward collaboration. As stated above, collaborative governance tends not to emerge spontaneously, but is motivated by several factors. The emergence of collaborative governance can be seen from the perspective of institutions needing to engage in inter-institutional cooperation given the limited capacity of each institution to implement its own programmes/activities.

Collaboration can also be driven by limited budgetary resources from one institution, where multiple institutions pool their funds to contribute to the collaboration rather than relying solely on the resources of one institution. Collaboration is also an evolving aspect of public administration, especially with the emergence of the concept of governance, which emphasises the involvement of multiple actors such as government, private sector and community in governance. Collaboration can serve as an alternative approach to involving stakeholders and mitigating the shortcomings of managerialism within an institution or agency. The intricacy that emerges during its growth fosters interconnectedness amongst institutions and raises the need for cooperation.

By describing several definitions of collaborative governance from an epistemic and sociological point of view, and by refining this research, we argue that collaborative governance is a theory of multi-stakeholder policy making for empowering coastal communities in Indonesia.

METHODOLOGY

The research aims of describing and explaining phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and people's perceptions were met by the qualitative approach, which was selected. When an existing theory or method cannot adequately explain the intricacy of the research question, qualitative research is employed to address the need for a deeper investigation. A qualitative research approach generates descriptive data in the form of words or writings and behaviors that can be observed from the subject or topic of investigation (Creswell, 2013).

Both observation and documentation were used to collect data for this study. Relevant material was gathered from a variety of sources, including online publications and library records. Following the interactive model, three data analysis processes were used: data reduction, data display and data verification. The purpose of data reduction is to identify the key information, data display is to present the information and data verification is to draw conclusions about the key findings (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Validity and reliability are achieved by triangulating data based on observations and documentation review to produce reliable and accurate data that meets the criteria for verifiability, confirmability, credibility, and

transferability. Triangulation is a technique for comparing results and is associated with veracity. Transferability, the capacity of research findings to be implemented in various contexts and environments, helps readers comprehend the importance of qualitative research findings. The report is written in an organized, methodical and unambiguous manner. Auditability is about being capable of auditing your entire research process, including designing case studies, identifying data sources, collecting data, analysing data, drawing conclusions, and being capable of tracing and demonstrating all procedures and results. Confirmability has to do with the degree to which the findings of the study are objectively recognized and agreed upon. (Creswell, 2009).

FINDINGS

Result analysis was conducted based on observation and related documentation. Then interactive model, such as data reduction, data display, and data verification was used to obtain several themes as follows.

The ocean area in Indonesia is around 5.8 million km² with a coastline of 8,100 km, which is the second longest productive coastline in the world. The sea as an asset has many benefits for human life, such as transportation routes, sources of food, energy and mining sources, trade areas, and defense and security. Marine resources consist of not only fish, but also minerals and other materials. The Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries estimates that the marine fish resources in Indonesian territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone have a 12.54-million-ton annual sustainable potential. The coral reefs in Indonesia cover an area of 25,000 km2. The Indonesian water is home to about 8,500 different species of fish, 555 different kinds of seaweed, and 950 different species of coral reef life. Three quarters of the world's fish species are found in Indonesian waters. Reef fish, shrimp, lobster, tuna, and other decorative fish, shellfish, and seaweed are among the fish species found in Indonesia that are highly valuable economically.

The first theme. The characteristics of coastal communities are divided into two, namely open coasts and closed coasts. Coastal communities are generally characterized by their geographical location and the traits of their inhabitants. This situation is influenced by the typology of the sea, which is considered as a natural resource that is open to everyone. No one has the right to claim ownership of land in the sea. This then triggers a pattern of competition between fishermen to get their respective catches. Competition that is at sea ultimately affects the lives of coastal communities when they are on land. The sea conditions are favorable for fishing with a variety of equipment, from traditional to modern. A fishing base refers to a location where fishing boats and ships gather, either on the coast or on the beach. Therefore, the location of the fishing base may or may not also serve as a place for fish landing. When the fishery production is substantial, there is potential for processing fishery products. Coastal communities have long been reliant on the sea as a valuable resource. By utilizing marine resources, coastal communities can meet their daily needs. In fact, the ups and downs of the economy of coastal communities are also very dependent on the ups and downs of the sea conditions. The strong wind season keeps the fishermen from going out to sea. It is a time of famine for them because their only source of livelihood has stopped. Therefore, the utilization of marine resources is not effective or optimal, particularly for coastal communities. This raises issues that affect their livelihoods.

The second theme. An integrated and comprehensive approach can lead to the best possible management of coastal resources. One definition of Integrated Coastal Zone Management is the use of coastal resources and space with a view to sustainability and conservation. An important part of the coastal environment are the populations that live in the coastal areas, which are also referred to as the coastal communities. The majority of coastal community residents are fishermen who place a high value on the sustainability of coastal natural resources. Community empowerment in coastal areas is more directed to the potential of the region itself. Coastal communities are often associated with poverty. The causes of poverty in these communities can be categorized as either internal or external, which interact and complement each other. This is because internal poverty is related to the internal condition of human resources in coastal areas, most of whom are fishermen. These internal causes include limited quality of human resources, limited capacity for venture capital and fishing technology, unfavorable work relationships in fishing for labor fishermen, difficulties in diversifying fishing efforts, and high dependence on sea occupancy.

The third theme. The goal of empowering coastal communities is to enhance their welfare by providing them with supplies and knowledge to optimize the potential of available natural resources. Applying suitable technology can also increase their production of marine products, thereby boosting their yields and income. The key to effectively implementing a community empowerment program in coastal areas is to involve the fishermen as partners. This will foster motivation and accelerate the achievement of the program's objectives. Empowerment is seen as crucial to achieving a just, equitable and developing economic system, as it helps to foster the growth and development of community enterprises into strong, self-sustaining businesses. Its objectives include stimulating economic growth, promoting equitable income distribution, strengthening community involvement in regional development and reducing poverty. The government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued an amendment to Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the management of coastal areas where, article 63 states that "the government and local governments are obliged to empower coastal communities in improving their welfare". The aforementioned law affirms that the government is responsible for the routine assessment of the state of the coastal environment in the regions where the people carry out their cultural activities, including the brackish water, the sea and the land areas.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The empowerment of coastal communities that has been carried out so far has not been optimal in solving coastal community problems. There have been several community empowerment programs on the coast in recent years. However, they have not produced positive results. Despite the community empowerment programs that have been implemented, which include providing capital, outreach, and training, fishermen continue to face challenges in going to sea as a result of the lack of boats or insufficient fishing equipment. Furthermore, issues with selling fishermen's catches, such as poor pricing and limited marketing, have caused financial losses for them. Additionally, fishermen are still struggling with managing marine products. If these problems persist it could cause significant harm to the community, especially for fishermen working in regions or villages with limited economic development. Community empowerment initiatives have failed due to their lack of consideration for the community's perspective and needs. Several institutions need help understanding the social situation within society. As a result, the available data for actors to design programs that align with societal issues and community requirements are restricted. Understanding the reality of a society or community is a complex task. Often community empowerment facilitators are trapped in their own imagination and thoughts. Inadvertently, the facilitator may guide the assisted people according to their own thoughts, rather than the community's.

Empowerment programs through community self-reliance are necessary to enhance the standard of living of coastal communities. The empowerment program carried out must be able to solve all the problems faced by the community. Collaborative governance is a strategy to solve the problem of empowering coastal communities. When formulating a policy or program, involving all stakeholders and ensuring their participation in implementation is necessary. The government needs to open and implement collaborative governance. To create or carry out public policies, manage state resources, or organize programs, one or more public institutions must actively engage stakeholders from outside the government in a formal, consensus-oriented, deliberative process of collective decision-making. This is known as collaborative governance. Six crucial requirements must be met for a collaborative governance framework: the forum must be started by a government agency; non-governmental actors must participate; participants must actively participate in decision-making rather than only serve as consultants; the forum must be formally organized and meetings must be held in collective; the forum seeks to reach decisions through consensus; and The management of government programs or public policy is the collaboration's primary focus.

One of the key factors in empowering coastal communities is the recognition and utilization of local knowledge and wisdom. Therefore, coastal communities require the empowerment of their knowledge and local wisdom. Empowerment can be achieved through the support and involvement of the government, which plays an important role in the sustainable management of coastal communities. Governments should actively engage with coastal communities, recognizing their unique knowledge and experience in managing coastal resources. By involving coastal communities in the decision-making process, their perspectives and needs can be incorporated into policies and strategies related to coastal management. Properly trained and

empowered communities can effectively participate in coastal resource management. This empowerment enables coastal communities to become active participants in the management and protection of their environment. This active participation produces several benefits, for example, increasing their income, leveraging their local knowledge and skills to enhance their livelihood opportunities, having opportunities to engage in sustainable fishing practices that maximize their catch while conserving fish populations for future generations, contributing to the preservation of the coastal environment, implementing measures to conserve marine habitats, reduce pollution, and conserve biodiversity, providing coastal communities with flexibility to develop and manage marine resources according to their potential, characteristics and socio-cultural values, for instance, coastal communities may have traditional fishing practices that are sustainable and in line with their cultural values. Furthermore, by empowering coastal communities can lead to the recognition and incorporation of their traditional knowledge and practices into management plans, enabling a more holistic and culturally sensitive approach to coastal management. This approach not only ensures the preservation of local culture and traditions but also contributes to the overall well-being and prosperity of coastal communities. In addition, empowering coastal communities has the potential to alleviate poverty problems and promote social justice. Besides, empowerment in coastal management can greatly benefit economically disadvantaged and marginalized coastal communities. By actively participating in decision-making processes and resource management, coastal communities gain a sense of ownership and control over their own development.

This empowerment can also provide motivation and increase creativity in society because individuals feel proud and responsible for contributing to the sustainable development of their coastal areas. Through empowerment, coastal communities can develop alternative sources of income and livelihoods that are resistant to external disruptions. In addition, empowerment also increases individuals knowledge and understanding of pond fish farming, which can contribute to increased income and economic stability. Furthermore, the active participation of coastal communities in managing coastal resources can have a positive environmental impact. Coastal communities with local wisdom and deep understanding of the coastal environment can play an important role in maintaining the sustainability of coastal ecosystems. Their active involvement in monitoring and conserving marine resources can lead to better management practices that minimize the negative impacts of human activities on this fragile ecosystem. Furthermore, empowering coastal communities can produce more effective and efficient coastal management. The government can develop policies and strategies that are tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of coastal communities by utilizing their local knowledge and wisdom. This ensures that these communities are not left behind in the development process. Empowerment of coastal communities also promotes social justice by overcoming inequality and marginalization experienced by these communities. Through empowerment, coastal communities can assert their rights, access resources and opportunities, and have a voice in the decision-making process. This can lead to a more equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities, ensuring the well-being and prosperity of coastal communities are prioritized. Furthermore, empowering coastal communities is a catalyst for regional development both nationally and regionally. Coastal regions usually possess abundant natural resources, which can considerably contribute to a country's economy. By empowering coastal communities, the government can harness this potential and promote sustainable development in the region. Empowerment of coastal communities has the potential to improve socio-economic conditions and alleviate poverty in coastal areas.

Coastal communities are unique and dynamic environments that require special attention and consideration in terms of well-being. Coastal communities, heavily reliant on marine resources for their livelihoods, encounter a range of challenges which can significantly affect their overall well-being. The exploitation of fishery resources is a crucial factor affecting the well-being of coastal communities. Economic growth or long-term investment is not necessarily a result of high levels of fishery resource exploitation. This is very important to prevent overfishing and ensure the sustainable use of this resource, which will ultimately contribute to the economic stability and well-being of coastal communities. In addition, the development and empowerment of coastal communities is very important in improving their welfare. Coastal area development and community empowerment are closely interconnected. Coastal development involves

various activities to improve the overall infrastructure, economy and welfare of coastal communities. These activities include building ports, tourism facilities, and other infrastructure projects that can create jobs and generate income for the community. In addition, coastal development can also contribute to the empowerment of coastal communities. Coastal development, environmental changes, and adaptive behavior have a direct impact on the welfare of traditional fishermen in the area.

Therefore, it is very important to integrate the development and empowerment of coastal communities to improve their welfare. By focusing on development and empowerment, coastal communities can overcome the challenges they face and promote sustainable growth.

Integrated development and empowerment of coastal communities is needed to increase their welfare. By involving the community in environmental conservation programs, such as protecting coral reefs and other ecosystems, resources can be developed and utilized for the benefit of coastal community members. This can result in increased income, maintenance of coastal ecosystems, and effective management of coastal areas. In addition, community empowerment plays an important role in increasing the knowledge and skills of coastal communities. This empowerment enables them to actively participate in the development and management of marine resources, taking into account the potential and characteristics of the community. In addition, the active participation of coastal communities in decision-making processes and resource management provides a sense of belonging and pride in the community.

By empowering coastal communities, it is possible to reduce poverty problems. To achieve this goal, it is very important for the government and other stakeholders to empower coastal communities. This can be done by recognizing and appreciating local knowledge and wisdom in managing coastal communities. In addition, a transparent and well-managed empowerment process must be implemented. This process should include capacity building programs, training workshops, and the provision of access to financial resources for members of coastal communities. Empowerment of coastal communities is not only beneficial for their welfare, but also has broader implications for regional and national development. Strategic support for sustainable coastal community management can help overcome environmental disparities and protect coastal communities from economic downturns. By involving coastal communities in decision-making processes and actively addressing environmental challenges, sustainable management practices can be implemented. This not only ensures the sustainability of coastal ecosystems in the long term but also contributes to the prosperity and well-being of coastal communities. Ultimately, the empowerment of coastal communities plays an important role in promoting their independence and well-being. Empowerment of coastal communities is very important for their welfare and development of the region as a whole. This helps tackle poverty issues, promote social justice, and ensure the sustainability of coastal ecosystems.

Empowerment of coastal communities is essential for sustainable coastal community management and regional development. Not only providing benefits for the welfare of coastal communities but also contributing to the protection and sustainability of coastal ecosystems. In addition, it has the potential to alleviate poverty and promote social justice by increasing income levels, providing flexibility in resource management, and increasing people's creativity. By recognizing and respecting local knowledge and wisdom, coastal communities can play an important role in managing their own resources. This empowers them to make informed decisions that are aligned with their unique social, cultural, and environmental characteristics. In addition, when coastal communities actively participate in conservation and management efforts, it can have a positive impact on the fisheries and tourism sectors. These sectors can then contribute to the economic prosperity of coastal communities. In conclusion, involving coastal communities in the decision-making process and actively addressing environmental challenges through managing them is a way of empowering them, which can provide a solution to poverty and economic downturn.

The welfare of coastal communities is closely related to community empowerment. By empowering coastal communities, they are able to take action on their own behalf, leading to sustainable development and improvement programs. This empowerment includes increasing the ability and potential of the community to realize their identity and dignity, both socially and economically. This can be achieved through various means, such as providing training and skills development programs, creating economic opportunities, and

increasing access to resources and services. Empowering coastal communities creates opportunities to enhance knowledge and insight in diverse fields, including pond fish farming. This action increases knowledge and insight that leads to increased levels of income and livelihoods of coastal communities. In addition, empowering coastal communities plays an important role in maintaining the balance and health of coastal ecosystems. This enables effective management of coastal areas, resulting in sustainable resource use and protection of biodiversity. Furthermore, empowering coastal communities can contribute to regional development nationally and regionally.

The driving force behind collaborative action is the recognition that it can be difficult for any one group or organisation to achieve goals alone. The central component of a collaborative governance framework is collaborative action. A collaborative action, sometimes linked to an impact, is the main outcome of an ongoing collaborative process. To ensure effective collaborative action, it is essential to explicitly state clear goals from the onset. This is important because collaborative actions become challenging to execute if the goals to be achieved are not clearly stated. Collaborative actions can take many different forms. Examples include enabling communities, creating licensing guidelines, assembling resources, keeping an eye on novel management techniques and systems, etc. Subsequently, these behaviors immediately result in both short-term effects that revert to the dynamics of partnership and long-term effects. The general goals of collaborative efforts are frequently wide; one example of this would be deciding on strategic initiatives for policy challenges. Nonetheless, a lot of cooperative efforts are focused on achieving specific goals, such as programs for data collection and analysis. Certain collaborative actions can be carried out by all stakeholders at the same time, while others can only be carried out by specific stakeholders, depending on the capacity of each stakeholder. The transient effects that occur during the collaborative process are the impact and adaptation of the process. Impact attributes include those that are predicted, surprising and unplanned. Small victories are positive outcomes that are anticipated and contribute to the continued drive of collaborators. Unexpected consequences, on the other hand, present challenges when putting the collaboration into practice. Unexpected consequences can also occur throughout the collaborative process, either directly or indirectly. These three effects generate feedback, which is then modified through teamwork. Adaptation is the way the team responds to the input of each current actor. An effective adaptation is one that can be implemented by all parties involved in the collaboration, that shows that organizational interests do not affect the collaboration, and that efforts are made to maximize the collaboration for the benefit of the organization. The need for change in collaboration should serve as the basis for adaptation. This is the only way to move forward.

On the basis of the above analysis and discussion, we can conclude that the best way of empowering coastal communities in Indonesia would be through legislation. It is believed that controlling the empowerment of coastal communities in Indonesia requires the involvement of the legislative and executive branches of government and public authorities that create several policies and regulations. In future research, barriers to community empowerment and value addition for coastal communities will be encountered. Strengthening coastal communities is a key strategy for sustainable coastal development. In addition to increasing community knowledge and insight in areas such as pond fish farming, it has the capacity to increase incomes, conserve coastal ecosystems and sustainably manage coastal areas.

Data Availability Statement

All relevant data are available in the article and the annexes.

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