

Alternative Empowers Aspects of Socio-Cultural Life of Poor Fishermen in Olimeyala Village, Biluhu District, Gorontalo Regency

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Abstract

Many fishing community studies are themed around poverty alleviation, empowerment of fishing communities, improving the welfare of fishing communities, livelihood strategies, and so on. In fact, various government programs are also related to poverty and fishermen's welfare. The purpose of this study is to formulate an alternative empowerment of aspects of the socio-cultural life of poor fishermen in Olimeyala Village, Biluhu District, Gorontalo Regency. The research method used is a qualitative approach with the type of research used descriptive-qualitative research. The design of this study is based on a paradigm that is depicted the nature of the problem and the suitability of assumptions. The type of data collected is primary data sourced from respondents, namely fishing communities. The determination of respondents was carried out by random sampling techniques. The results of the study obtained: Diversification The work performed includes; Becoming a coconut-peeler day laborer, Farming; Becoming a cultivator farmer, becoming construction worker, help seaweed farmers, all of which are alternative incomes to guard against poverty. Government Program assistance, through the Covid-19 BLT Program, is considered quite good, where the nominal BLT obtained by the KPM is already quite helpful, and they can make the best use of the assistance provided.

Keywords: Empowerment, socio-cultural, fishermen, poor, Gorontalo.

Introduction

In recent years, the lives of coastal fishing communities have shifted a lot with various causal factors, one of which is caused by the modernization of fisheries (blue revolution). However, modernization is not directly proportional to the improvement of the welfare of

traditional fishermen [1]. But stories about them are only related to poverty and the welfare of fishermen. Many fishing community studies are themed around poverty alleviation, empowerment of fishing communities, improving the welfare of fishing communities, livelihood strategies, and so on. In fact, various government programs are also related to poverty and fishermen's welfare. This is also due to the stigma that coastal fishing communities are one of the poorest communities in Indonesia [2]. The cause of this stigma arises is the existence of policies that [limit overfishing](#), as well as [advances in fisheries technology](#) that replace the role of fishermen. The low income of fishermen according to some academics is caused by natural factors such as extreme weather challenges [3, 4]. This description contrasts with the findings of Anna's (2020) research which found that although fishermen are poor but they are still happy. The reason is the character of fishermen's work that makes them [enjoy the outdoors](#). In addition, aspects of fisheries full of "adventure", "freedom" and "activities in nature" act as [a form of therapy](#) for fishermen.

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti said that in the last 10 years fishing households in Indonesia have steadily decreased from 1.6 million to 800 thousand households [5, 6]. Furthermore [7], it is stated that if it is caused by a number of factors the problem occurs. (1) the taking of natural resources in the form of marine fish by other countries either officially or illegally so that fishermen's catch stalls are raided. (2) the existence of fishing raids from other countries, the welfare of Indonesian fishermen is reduced due to the lack of catch. This has caused many fishermen in Indonesia to switch to other professions (laborers, rickshaw drivers, to move to other regions). In fact, there is a concern if the fisherman's own children are no longer interested in becoming fishermen [8]. (3) the selling value of fishermen's catch in Indonesia is relatively low.

Facing the life situation above, the fishing community also has the power of effort and creativity as a form of effort in carrying out their lives. Living is the instinct of all individuals whose strategies are socio-culturally and environmentally conditioned. Various studies reveal the efforts of these fishermen to support their families by making a living, for example, they involve other family members in making a living [9, 10], borrowing something from their neighbors [11], In fact, at the same time they also make efforts to survive in various forms such as improving financial management, providing informal and formal education for their children in order to survive in the future [12], gardening such as growing cassava and sweet potatoes, corn, and vegetables [13], regulating consumption patterns [14], being a handyman or garden laborer and being a household assistant [15, 16, 17]

For the territory of Indonesia, the average fishing community generally has characteristics that are not much different, including in Bilato Village and Biluhu Village in Gorontalo Regency as coastal areas whose people also mostly live on marine products or work as fishermen. Based on preliminary observations as a pre-study, the size of the fishermen's house is relatively simple and small with a floor made of plaster cement, the walls made of boards with zinc/asbestos roofs. Even their level of education is not until they finish elementary school or drop out of elementary school so no one has a diploma. They also have an income that is not sufficient for their family. This condition results in the absence of capital to optimally finance fishing operations. Based on this, fishermen in this region are categorized as poor fishermen.

Research Methods

Research Approach

This research uses a Constructivism Approach because it is seen as very appropriate for

its designation to trace and uncover the social constructions of traditional fishermen [9]. Furthermore, with this method, it can be revealed what factors construct traditional fishermen and Mustard as poorfishermen.

Research Work Procedure

In understanding the socio-cultural reality of fishermen, researchers will try to understand the meaning of events or events that are closely related to individuals or groups of fishermen who are in certain situations. Researchers not only see that fishermen only live in the world of biological and cultural relations, but also in the world of social relations, which is a social reality that has its own qualities and is different from its cultural and biological reality. Therefore, researchers will seek to capture meaning through the symptoms of social action in groups of traditional fishermen and mustard fishermen at the study site. Research work procedures that are considered important to be carried out, among others, include:

Determination of the subject (informant) of the study; The subject fishermen were selected intentionally (purposive) consisting of traditional fishermen and sai fishermen at this study site. In addition to the subjects mentioned above, this study also used informants as long as it was known that they had extensive and in-depth knowledge of the need for information or data for this study. Therefore, this study also used and deliberately selected informants of village government officials, related officials, local residents (ordinary people), and women fishermen, as well as fishermen's children as long as information or data from them is needed, which is related to the object of this study.

determination of the location of the study; The research locations were also chosen intentionally (purposively), namely Bilato Village, Bilato District, and Biluhu Village, Batudaa District, Gorontalo Regency. This village was chosen deliberately (purposive), because the livelihoods and jobs of the population are mostly fishermen, both local residents and residents brought in from Gorontalo Regency. and from the area of islands outside the regency and within the territory of Gorontalo Regency.

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out by means of "observation" and "in-depth interviewing" with informants. Meanwhile, the interview tools used are "Interview guidelines" and "notebooks", as well as voice recorders (Tape Recorder) and images (Camera Mobile) [19]. Because the data needed in this study is divided into two categories, namely "primary data" and "secondary data", primary data or information is collected through interviews with informants. Meanwhile, secondary data or information is collected from agencies related to this research (Fisheries and Marine Service, District Office, and Village Office). Interview techniques in data collection are carried out by means of "face-to-face" (individual interviews) and collective interviews (Focus Group discussion). "Face-to-face" (individual) interviews were conducted for the collection of data concerning closed (covert) behavior. Collective interviews (Focus Group discussion), were conducted for the collection of "non-factual" data (past events or events associated with this study) [20]. Secondary data or information, such as the number and type of fishing equipment (boats, fishing gear, and machinery), the number of villages, the number of residents, types of livelihoods, population, climatology, and other frequency data are collected from agencies related to the research conducted. In addition, data collection techniques are also carried out by means of library research (Library Research). It is intended that data or information that is conceptual or theoretical needs to be done by collecting literature (books) that are relevant to the research being carried out.

Results and discussion

Diversifying Work

Become a coconut-peeler day laborer; If the activities of going to sea and farming / working on plantations do not make money for daily needs, or for operational capital to go to sea, then the alternative is to become a daily wage laborer for coconut peelers with a wage of 250 rupiah/coconut milk, whose production is abundant throughout the year in Olimeyala Village, as well as other villages in Biluhu District, even the opposite district.

Generally, Olimeyala village fishermen do the odd job if they don't go to sea. On average, they think of the side job as an income filler even though they don't really rely on it, but the income is enough for kitchen needs. This is as stated by FP as follows:

"Being a coconut peeler is not too hard to do and is not as risky as if you go to sea, are prone to getting sick and can drown, and so on. By working as a head peeler we can be happy and the income is not bad for the kitchen." It was also expressed by EJ as follows:

"There are times when fishermen cannot go to sea, it can be because of the rainy season, or it is not healthy. But we can still work lightly and don't really need some thought. It just so happens that around here there are those who need coconut peelers so that's what we're doing temporarily and the results are not bad."

Based on the interview above, coconut peelers are an alternative job for fishermen if they don't go to sea and there are results they get.

Farming; Become a cultivator Farmer; Another job they can do is to become a cultivator farmer. People who have a lot of rice fields come from outside Olimeyala and it is to them that Olimeyala fishermen ask for their paddy fields to be cultivated using a profit-sharing system. As stated by RajakMangilo (RM) as follows:

"Many residents in other villages have rice fields but either the land dies or they can't cultivate it. We come to such a person and work together to manage their fields in a profit-sharing way. If they prepare capital then they get more and we only get work costs, the important thing is that there is additional income."

The same is expressed by Rahman Gani (RG) as follows:

"My neighbor happened to have a paddy field next to (another village) and he asked for help to help work on his rice field. It just so happened that in another week I didn't go down because of the rain and the big waves so I did it and became a rice field cultivator. I'm just being paid and he's all the one who determines the yield."

Being a rice field cultivator is an alternative job for Olimeyala fishermen and the income is quite decent to maintain the kitchen while not going to sea. For the Olimeyala people who have land, they work their own land, the Garapan land seasonally produces corn, bananas, tomatoes and rica (cayenne pepper), so if weather conditions/seasons do not allow for fishing, then an alternative activity to meet daily needs and family welfare is to work on gardens, whose land is available generally in the hills along the Olimeyala village facing the coastline of Tomini Bay.

Being a Construction Worker, another alternative that can support meeting daily needs, is to become a construction worker, with a daily wage of around 100 thousand rupiah per day,

which is commonly practiced by Olimeyala fishermen as an alternative in meeting their daily needs. Many fishermen want to try their luck by trying other jobs such as construction workers. They do the job when it's not sea season. On average they became construction workers outside Olimeyala. As stated by Lukman Haeda (LH) as follows:

"Fishermen here have tried all kinds of jobs such as construction workers. Those jobs that don't need such an analytical mind. His job only requires huge manpower such as going to sea. It's mostly available outside of Olimeyala."

Usman Supu (US) also recounts:

"I used to work as a construction worker because someone invited me and happened to be empty and didn't go to sea. When I needed a job and there was an offer so it was taken immediately and it just so happened that the work site at the end of this road had an office to be made."

The job as a construction worker does not require a lot of thoughts and requires physical strength only and it is suitable for fishermen, so this job is always an alternative for those who are no longer at sea.

Helping seaweed farmers, being a seaweed farmer is not done much by coastal fishermen in Olimeyala village because their coastal environmental conditions are not conducive. But they already knew it because they were helping the seaweed farmers in the village next door. They usually work on the parts: pulling the seaweed ropes, when harvesting they collect seaweed including drying seaweed. Their work was rewarded for each item of activity. As stated by EJ as follows:

"There are no seaweed farmers in this area except in the village next door because the panatai are very supportive. The people here helped them a lot such as pulling ropes for seaweed, during the harvest they were helped to collect seaweed and for all that they gave wages."

There are not many residents in Olimeyala who farm seaweed and there are not even one. Nonetheless they offered an alternative to supplement their income.

Owing capital to financiers; A common strategy carried out by fishermen to meet the needs of going to sea and the needs of the days is to borrow money from juragan / financiers. As stated by Anton Baruadi (AB)"

"What we do most often is borrow money from juragan for various purposes, especially going to sea and we will pay for it after returning to land and selling the catch. Sometimes the catch is paid to the juragan".

Engki Jafar also narrates the following:

"If we want to go to sea, we often face the problem of lack of capital. The only way is to seek help by borrowing capital first to the juragan. There are juragangs here benevolent, our loans are often bleached."

Poor fishermen always face life problems, especially capital. They cannot go to sea when they have less or no supplies. The only practical way they do is to borrow money.

Government Program Assistance

The Covid-19 BLT Program, after experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic, many Indonesians then experienced a loss of income due to layoffs or reduced income due to limited community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic, this fact has an effect on decreasing people's purchasing power. Another reality is that due to unstable macro and microeconomic conditions, the prices of basic necessities soar and are all expensive. The government through the Ministry of Social Affairs provided a stimulus for direct cash assistance as compensation for limited community activities during the Covid19 pandemic, which in a domino effect made people's purchasing power decrease significantly, which further made them vulnerable to entering the new poor class. This social assistance program is given every month in the amount of 300 thousand rupiah for a year per household, or 3,600 thousand rupiah. Pragmatically, most beneficiary families use the assistance consumptively, namely to meet basic daily needs, but not a few also think strategically, namely making the assistance as working capital, namely making capital for small businesses, and not a few who succeed, although some have failed.

Direct Cash Transfer (BLT) is a government assistance program that is a type of cash or various other assistance, both conditional and unconditional, specifically given to poor fishing communities affected by Covid-19. In this regard, researchers confirmed the knowledge of the people of Olimeyala Village regarding the BLT program. So the researcher asked the informants. "Do you already know the BLT Program distributed by the government?". Informant Fiter Polapa says:

"Yes, I already know because some Covid-19 volunteers from the village have previously collected data on us, and explained what the purpose of the data collection is. And they explained this for data collection of BLT rocks".

In addition informant Anton Baruadi (AB) added:

"It is true that we have known about this program from the government, since the arrival of volunteers from Olimeyala village to record anyone who is entitled to this BLT assistance." (Interview, July 5, 2022)

From this we can already see or conclude that the people of Olimeyala village already know about this BLT program. However, they found out when the team from the village collected data on the community. This is in line with the statement given by the Village Head who stated that:

"When the BLT program was launched from the government, and in accordance with the appeal from the district to realize this BLT program to the community and we immediately formed a team of Covid-19 volunteers to collect data on the community in accordance with the criteria for prospective recipients of Cash Direct Assistance." (Interview with the Village Head on July 21, 2022).

With this, that the Olimeyala village has notified and collected data on people who are classified as being included in the criteria for prospective BLT recipients. In addition, researchers also ask about the purpose of the BLT Program to recipients or informants. Do you already know the purpose of BLT? Informant Wirda Kue (WK) responded:

"The goal is to help our finances during this Corona virus period, as far as I am concerned, and the explanation from the volunteer team also said that this was the case, and they also said that this assistance received a sum of Rp. 300,000 / month."

Another informant namely Wardon Salasa (WS) said:

"I also don't really understand what the purpose of being given this assistance is, but I think it definitely helps the community's economy in this corona period, but I don't really think about it once the important thing is that I get money from the village every month". (interviews July 6 and 7, 2022).

From this we can conclude that the people do not really know from the purpose of providing such assistance to them, which is important for them to earn money to help their economy in meeting their daily needs. Furthermore, the researcher also asked about the process of implementing the BLT. There is also the question as follows: What is the process of implementing the BLT Program to Beneficiary Families (KPM)? Informant Haina Supu (HS) stated:

"At the beginning, the Village volunteer team collected data for us, they immediately came to the house, and filled out several forms. I didn't quite understand the form, but what they asked I answered in truth. After finishing the data collection, in the next 2 days or so we were called to the village meeting hall, where the village head explained about this BLT Program to us. Furthermore, we gave us the money, as much as Rp. 300.00 and we were also photographed when handing over the money". (interview dated July 9, 2022).

This was also conveyed by the village chief he said:

"It is true that at the beginning we have carried out data collection carried out by the Covid-19 volunteer team that we formed, data collection in accordance with the terms and conditions of the government after the data has been collected and potential beneficiaries are known. So we gathered them in the meetinghouse, there we explained the benefits and objectives of this BLT program and were attended by the District Muspika which was in accordance with the recommendations of the government". (interview with the Village Head, dated July 21, 2022).

From the statements of the HS informant and the village head, we can understand that the process of implementing the Cash Direct Assistance program is carried out first to collect data on the community who are classified as terms and conditions to become potential beneficiaries of the BLT Program. As stated by the government regarding the criteria for prospective beneficiaries, among others: The requirements for BLT DD recipients in addition to being broadly stated in PMK Number 40 / PMK.07 / 2020, are also mentioned in the annex to the Minister of Pdt Number 6 of 2020 concerning changes to the Minister of Pdt Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the use of Village Funds in 2020 Article 1 number 28: that BLT DD assistance comes from village funds intended for the poor (meaning that they must be domiciled in the implementing village as evidenced by a personal identity (KTP) that meets the following criteria:

- poor non-recipient families of the family hope program (PKH);
- poor non-cash food assistance (BPNT) families;
- poor families non pre-employment cards;
- poor families who have lost their livelihoods;

- poor families that have not been recorded (exclusion error); and
- poor families that have family members who are vulnerable to chronic illness.

After the prospective recipients have been determined as BLT beneficiaries, the village has a meeting with the beneficiaries with the village apparatus and is attended by the District Muspika, and gives directions by the sub-district head or who represents and is added by the village head. After that, the BLT distribution was carried out in the form of money of Rp. 300,000 / KPM, and accompanied by documentation in the submission for data for the village. At least this distribution is carried out once a month, and it depends on the sooner or later disbursement of funds from the Gorontalo Regency, sometimes the distribution is also carried out every 3 months with a distribution of Rp. 900,000 / KPM. It was done due to the slow disbursement of funds from the center, resulting in delays in the distribution of such aid. In accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021 Article 13A Point 4, and the instruction of the Regent of Gorontalo Number: 440 / 1799 of 2021 concerning Everyone who has been designated as a target recipient of the Covid-19 Vaccine who does not take part in the Covid-19 vaccination as referred to in paragraph 2 may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

- Postponement or termination of the provision of social security or social assistance.
- Delay or termination of government administrative services.
- Fine.
- With the presidential decree, researchers interviewed informants. Informant Ratna Montolangi (RM) stated:

"We are required to do the Covid-19 vaccine from the village, and also the government, actually I don't want to do the vaccine, because of the effect that the vaccine has on the body, I heard it from the news on social media. But if I don't do the vaccine then I don't get the BLT, then I am forced to do the vaccine at the health center." (interview July 6, 2022).

Informant Norma Hasan (NH) stated:

"I'm also afraid for the vaccine, because of the effects of the vaccine, I hear from people who have done the vaccine, they say there will be pain and weakness in the arm that the vaccine is injected with. Because I didn't do the vaccine, my BLT was delayed from being given to me on the grounds that I hadn't done the vaccine. So, inevitably I had to do the vaccine, and I felt the effects of the vaccine, but only a day I felt the effect, after which it lost its effect and my arm felt fine." (interview dated July 7, 2022).

This was also reinforced by a statement from the village chief he stated:

"That is true, there are several KPM that we have postponed the distribution of BLT because they did not carry out vaccines, which we had previously notified all KPM to carry out Covid-19 Vaccination on the grounds of Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021 article 13A point 4. But there are those who have not done the vaccine. But there are also some KPM who really cannot do the vaccine because of the disease they suffer from, therefore, for those who cannot do the vaccine for reasons of illness, to attach a doctor's statement that they cannot do the Covid-19 vaccine." (interview dated July 21, 2022).

From the statements of informants and village heads above, the author concludes that PERPRES No. 14 of 2021 Article 13A point 4 has been implemented as appropriate. Although there are some people who do not understand the benefits and purposes of the vaccine itself, one

of them is to decide the spread of Covid-19 and thicken the body's resistance from Covid-19. As per the statement of the village head above, he said that there were some KPM who could not do the vaccine due to the disease they suffered from, the statement was in line with the results of the researcher's interview with informant Norma Hasan (NH). NH Informant says:

"With my old age and the disease I suffered, I initially tried to do the vaccine because of an appeal from the village, with the threat that if I didn't do the vaccine, the BLT was not given to me, therefore I tried to do the vaccine, after being checked by the doctor, that I could not receive the dose of the vaccine, after I reported to the village chief, and the village chief asked for an affidavit from the doctor, I didn't have the letter, the village chief told me to take the doctor's affidavit. I was forced to go back to the health center to ask for a letter. With the letter I cannot be vaccinated and I am also still receiving the BLT". (interview with Norma Hasan on July 9, 2022)

The researcher also asked about the requirements for the BLT Beneficiary Family to be in accordance with the conditions set by the government? The village chief Olimeyala stated

"With a circular letter regarding prospective Beneficiary Families described in the PermendesPD TT Number 11 of 2020, it is in accordance with all prospective beneficiaries and has been determined as beneficiaries". (village head interview on July 21, 2022).

In addition, the researcher also continued to ask questions about what things often happen in the implementation and distribution of the BLT Program. The village chief explained he said

"In terms of program implementation, the thing that often happens in the program barriers is the slow disbursement of funds from the center so that blt distribution is carried out every 3 months. In addition, the data collection factor also often occurs errors because there are some people who are not honest in providing data, for example, he has entered the Pre-Employment social assistance, and he is also included in the prospective BLT beneficiaries. However, this was quickly overcome by the village officials by looking at the people who received other social assistance. And the thing that often happens when the distribution is carried out is the lack of interest of KPM in conducting vaccines, causing delays in distributing BLT to these KPM who have not yet vaccinated against Covid-19. However, now 90% of KPM have vaccinated and 10% cannot vaccinate and already have a statement letter from a doctor" (interview with the Village Head on July 21, 2022).

From the statement above, the researcher concluded that there are still several things that cause constraints on the implementation of the BLT program, such as the disbursement of funds from the center is slow, causing delays in distribution to the BLT DD KPM so that at the latest it is distributed every 3 months with an amount of RP 900,000 / KPM. After that, the researcher also asked KPM about the process in implementing BLT. Informant Ester Jafar (EJ) explains:

"In the implementation of BLT here, a day or two before the implementation of the BLT distribution, the village gave us an invitation to attend the BLT distribution activity in the meeting house or at the village office, with the hours specified in the invitation. When the distribution day comes, we are also required to bring an invitation letter and a vaccine letter, and we are required to wear a mask." (interview on July 7, 2022)

Such is the statement from the EJ informant, it can be concluded that before the implementation of the BLT distribution, the village had first given an invitation to KPM to

attend the BLT distribution, bringing the conditions that had been specified in the invitation. This is also in line with the explanation given by the head of Olimeyala village, he said:

"When the budget is out. So in accordance with the existing regulations, that no later than the distribution of BLT is carried out after the money has been disbursed. However, before the distribution of BLT, the village administration held a meeting to discuss matters that were considered important in the implementation of the BLT distribution. In addition, the village also gave an invitation to the KPM that they informed the KPM to attend the BLT distribution according to the schedule and place that had been determined in the invitation. And do not forget to invite district people and also the police chief and also Danpos koramil so that they can attend and secure the BLT distribution activities that will be carried out" (interview dated July 21, 2022).

From the statement of the village head, it can be understood that the process of implementation and distribution is carried out in real terms, which in the activity is also attended by the Sub-District Head or who represents and also the Police Chief and Danpos Koramil or Babinsa to secure the distribution of Cash Direct Assistance activities in Olimeyala village. After that, the researcher asked the informants who were KPM BLT, while the question was: According to you, the nominal given to KPM has had an impact on the life of the KPM? Informant Herman Kadukala (HK) stated:

"Indeed, the nominal money given to us is Rp. 300,000 with such a large amount is quite helpful in my economy, at least being able to buy one sak of rice. But because I have a child who is still in elementary school sometimes I also have to find extra money to meet our needs". (Interview with Mr. Ilham on July 5, 2022).

Informant Riana Bakari stated: "With Rp. 300,000, it is quite helpful in meeting basic needs, such as buying cooking oil, rice, and other kitchen needs. Especially this one like me, who only lives alone at home, with an old age factor, it is not possible to find additional work, maybe with such a value that can help my finances, but if I can add more money I am very grateful, (he laughs or jokes), he continued "But if the BLT is distributed every 3 months, we can only challenge first in the shop or stall, with a guarantee when the BLT has been issued we immediately pay to the stall." (interview, July 9, 2022).

From the results of this interview, the researchers detailed that the nominal BLT obtained by the KPM was quite helpful, and they could make the best use of the assistance provided. And the hope is that the distribution of BLT can be carried out once a month. From the overall explanation above, the researcher further concluded that the mechanism for distributing BLT Village Funds in Olimeyala Village has been carried out according to the rules set by the government. In distributing the assistance, the committee pays attention to the values of justice in accordance with the provisions of sharia by making accurate choices, the accuracy of targets, timeliness, and monitoring of programs. The distribution of aid is carried out in the village office hall every month and complies with health protocols, as well as by the cash distribution method which is the result of a joint decision when village deliberations are held because it will make it easier for the community.

Conclusion

Diversification The work done includes; Become a coconut-peeler day laborer, Farming; Become a cultivator farmer, become a construction worker, help seaweed farmers, all of which are alternative incomes to guard against poverty.

Government Program assistance, through the Covid-19 BLT Program, is considered quite good, where the nominal BLT obtained by the KPM is already quite helpful, and they can make the best use of the assistance provided.

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