

Determination Model of Community Empowerment Based on Village Typology in Coastal Areas of Gresik

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Abstract

The Village Development Index (IPD) is a measure compiled to assess the level of progress or development of the village. One of the villages that is important for mapping related to village typology is the coastal village. It is widely known that many villages on the coast that have many shortcomings ranging from cleanliness, sanitation, and important for the empowerment of coastal villages. The results of the study were produced that the Category of Developing Villages in Ujung Pangkah Subdistrict is Pangkah Kulon Village, Banyu urip Village, Bolo Village, Pangkah Wetan Village, Gosari Village, Cangaan Village, Karangrejo Village, Tanjung Awan Village, Glatik Village, Ketapang Lor Village and Ngemboh Village. While Sekapuk Village became the only independent village in Ujungpangkah Subdistrict. While Kebonagung Village became the only village left behind in Ujungpangkah subdistrict. All villages that are research sites in Panceng Subdistrict are Prupuh Village, Sorowuti Village, Sumurber Village, Siwalan Village, Petung Village, Banyutengah Village, Patenan Village, Delegan Village, Ketanen Village and Campurejo Village in the category of Developing Village.

Keywords

village development index; coastal village; gresik; empowerment model



I. Introduction

During one semester (September 2014 to March 2015), the percentage increase in the poor occurred in rural areas by 0.26%, while urban areas decreased (-0.11%). And based on data from BPS East Java in 2017 (Figure 1), the percentage percentage of East Java's poor population in rural areas (15.58%) is still greater than urban (7.13%).



Figure 1. Poverty of East Java

Gresik Regency itself when viewed based on the achievements of its MDGs in 2014, there are still 53.13% indicators that have not been achieved, meaning it is still far from expectations. Although when compared to 2013 there was a decrease of 1.87%, but the indicator is far from the target up 3.02%. (Figure 2) .



Figure 2. Achievement mdgs Kab.Gresik

Meanwhile, based on data from BPS in East Java, the Poverty Rate of Gresik Regency in 2017 reached 12.8%. The figure ranks 14th out of 38 regencies / cities in East Java, meaning that the poverty rate in Gresik Regency is still quite high (Figure 3)

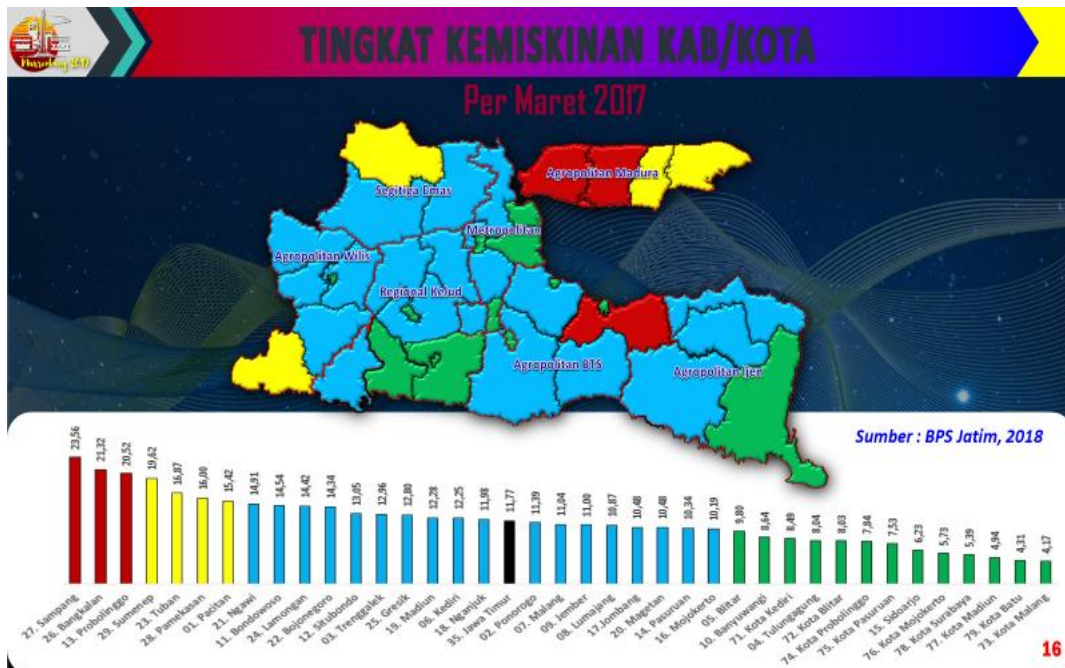


Figure 3. Poverty Kab.Gresik

Especially coastal areas in Gresik Regency precisely in Ujung Pangkah District and Panceng Subdistrict, the poverty rate based on the results of MDGs achievement data is still quite high, namely for Ujung Pangkah District 22.52% and Panceng District 15.59%

(hidayati,2016). Based on the results of research conducted by Hidayati and Sholichah (2012), the cause of poverty of fishermen living in coastal areas of Gresik Regency is the Low Law Inforcement and Overfishing.

These facts are an indication that development in Gresik Regency still needs great efforts to be improved. Progress backwards and there are still many MDGs indicators that have not reached the target one of the reasons is the lack of services and facilities available in Gresik Regency, especially in rural areas located on the coast. And one of the first efforts that can be done is to get to know the potential and problems of the local village community, so as to know the minimum services needed. So far the programs are carried out in order to reduce poverty more in the form of charity, physical development that is considered less targeted. In addition, there are many activities that are only duplication of the previous year's activities or duplication of other areas with the intention that the budget that has been allocated. The inaccuracy of programs, activities, targets, budgets and locations becomes a serious problem in efforts to reduce village poverty. Each village has a different poverty problem so that no programs, activities and goals for poverty reduction should be the same.

1.1 Problem Formulation

1. What are the potential and problems of coastal villages in Gresik Regency based on Village Development Index data?
2. How is the typology of coastal villages in Gresik Regency based on the achievements of the Village Development index?

1.2 Specific Purpose of Research

1. Identify and analyze the potential and problems of coastal villages in Gresik Regency based on Village Development Index data.
2. Grouping the typology of coastal villages in Gresik Regency based on the achievements of the Village Development index.

1.3 Urgency of Research

1. As input material for the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Gresik Regency about the potential and problems of coastal villages in Gresik Regency based on Village Development Index (IPD) data.
2. As input for the Gresik Regency Regional Development Planning Agency in Musrenbang when drafting a Village Development Plan, especially The Coastal Village of Gresik Regency so that its implementation is efficient and effective.
3. Used the basis of reference to compile a model of village community empowerment activities in the coastal village of Gresik Regency.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Village Development Index (IPD)

IPD is a measure compiled to assess the level of progress or development of villages in Indonesia with its analysis unit "Desa". The output of the preparation of this IPD is the mapped Villages based on the level of village development according to IPD into 3 (three) classifications, namely: Mandiri Villages, Developing Villages, and Disadvantaged Villages throughout the provinces in Indonesia accompanied by information for each dimension, variable, and constituent indicators.

The Village Development Index (IPD) is compiled to see the level of village development in Indonesia. In addition, IPD is intended as an instrument:

- (a) village development planning in Indonesia;

- (b) monitoring and evaluation of village development performance; and
- (c) measurement of the achievement of national development goals in 2015-2019 in Indonesia.

The preparation of this IPD is carried out with the intention to make IPD as:

- (1) a tool / instrument that provides information for village development actors both at the central, regional, and village levels in order to intervene appropriate policies as an effort to leverage the development of their villages;
- (2) a tool to monitor and evaluate village development performance in order to achieve rpjmn 2015–2019 targets.

IPD is expected to provide a number of benefits.

- 1. IPD contains important data and information that can be used as a reference / reference to see the condition and level of village development in Indonesia in the current position.
- 2. IPD is useful as a material for village development planning at the central level (Ministry / Institution), provincial level (Bappeda and SKPD related to village development), district / city level (Bappeda and SKPD related to village development), as well as village level (village government and village community). IPD contains data that can show which dimensions, variables, and indicators need to be supported to be further improved and which do not need to be supported because it is considered optimal / adequate at the village level.
- 3. IPD is useful for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of programs in village development, conformity between programs that have been implemented with village needs, and achieving improvement of the status of village progress.

2.2 IPD Concepts and Methodologies

Village development is a complex multidimensional concept. Measurement of the level of progress of village development is expected to still refer to the complexity of the concept although it is necessary to strive for simplification in terms of instruments and technical measurements. Dimensions, variables, and indicators used as measuring the concept of village development need to be carefully structured so that it will be compositely able to describe the level of progress and development of village development. The indicators used are sought as much as possible to describe the real conditions of the level of village development photographed at a time.

2.3 IPD Conceptual Framework

The level of progress and development of village development needs to be measured using several functionally interrelated sizes to comprehensively describe the concept. Several dimensions are arranged to include at once several variables and indicators. Inter-dimensions are expected to be complementary to illustrate the level of development progress in each village.

2.4 IPD Dimensions and Variables

The dimensions and variables of IPD are based on synthesis of: (1) Village Potential Data (2) Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, especially in article 74 on village development needs and article 78 on village development goals. In article 74 it is mentioned that there are at least 4 aspects that need to be met in village development, namely : (1) basic needs; (2) basic services; (3) the environment; and (4) village community empowerment activities.

The synthesis results divide the dimensions of IPD into 5 dimensions, namely as follows.

- 1. Basic Services represent the basic service aspects to realize part of the basic needs,

specific to education and health. Variables included as constituent components include availability and access to educational facilities as well as availability and access to health facilities.

1. Infrastructure Conditions represent Basic Needs; Means; Infrastructure; Local Economic Development and Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources. The constituent variables include the availability of economic infrastructure, availability of energy infrastructure, availability of clean water and sanitation infrastructure and availability and quality of communication and information infrastructure.
2. Accessibility / Transportation is separated as its own dimension in the indicator of village development with consideration of transportation facilities and infrastructure has specificities and priorities of village development as a liaison for socio-economic activities in the village. Its constituent variables include availability and access to transportation facilities and transportation accessibility. This indicator of the distance between the village and the center of government refers to the variables listed in the Village Potential, assuming that in general the center of socio-economic activity of a region is around / near the centers of government.
3. Public Service is an effort to meet the needs of services for goods, services, and / or administrative services with the aim of strengthening democracy, social cohesion, environmental protection, and so on. Because of its specificity, the administrative service variable is expressed as its own dimension (Governance). Service in this dimension represents environmental aspects and community empowerment aspects and refers to the availability of Village Potential data. Environmental aspects in this case are related to the health of the community environment, while aspects of community empowerment are represented by the existence of community activity groups. Therefore, the constituent variables of this dimension include the handling of public health and the handling of malnutrition; and availability of sports facilities.
4. Governance represents an indication of the performance of village government is a form of administrative service organized by service organizers for citizens who in this case are the Government. Therefore, this variable needs to be measured and stand alone as an indicator of village development, because of its nature as a device to carried out the purpose of village development. The constituent variables include independence and assets / wealth of the village as well as the quality of human resources.

2.5 Classification of Villages by Their Level of Progress

IPD is structured to show the level of development development in a village. The index value has a range of 0 to 100. To facilitate interpretation, the grouping of villages into 3 categories, namely independent villages, developing villages, and villages left behind.

- a. Mandiri Village is a village that has availability and access to adequate basic services, adequate infrastructure, accessibility / transportation that is not difficult, good public services, and excellent governance. Technically, an independent village is a village with an IPD value of more than 75.
- b. Developing Villages are villages that have availability and access to basic services, infrastructure, accessibility / transportation, public services, and adequate government administration. Technically, a developing village is a village that has an IPD value of more than 50 but less than or equal to 75.
- c. The village is left behind, namely the village has availability and access to basic services, infrastructure, accessibility / transp ortasi, public services, and government implementation that is still minimal. Technically, the village left behind is a village that has an IPD value of less than or equal to 50.

III. Research Methods

3.1 Type of Research

The type of research that will be used in this study is descriptive with a strong qualitative approach. Nazir (2011, p. 52) describes descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a human group, a subject, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to create descriptions, images or paintings systematically as well as the relationships between the phenomena investigated.

According to Sugiyono (2008), descriptive research is research conducted to find out the value of independent variables, either one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. This descriptive research is one type of non-experimental kuantitatif research that is relatively easy. This study describes quantitative data obtained regarding the state of the subject or the phenomenon of a population. According to Azwar in Siregar (2020), descriptive research analyzes only at the level of description, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they are easier to understand and conclude. Based on the explanation Moleong in Amrizal (2018) qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods.

For this research approach using quantitative research approaches, as stated (Sugiyono 2017: 8) that quantitative research methods are defined as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine in certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments with quantitative data analysis / statistics.

3.2 Research Steps

The study is broadly divided into four main stages, namely:

a. The preparation stages include:

Set up equipment used in surveys

b. The stage of literature study or research or literature search.

Literature study or search is a research activity in the form of articles, literature books, and company data related to research themes.

c. Field research, which is an activity including:

The collection of potential village data to the village is related.

d. Inventory and data processing activities that include:

Conducting inventory and processing of village potential data obtained from survey results with IPD scorecard technique. The output of this activity is the value of the village potential index based on dimensions, variables and indicators. In addition, the appearance of color on each index value is red (left behind), yellow (on track) or green (forward).

e. Analysis of data with a descriptive approach

The results of classifying the potential and weaknesses of the village according to the dimensions, indicators and variables obtained in the letter d above are further analyzed and categorized by the village type based on the value of the Village Development Index (IPD).

3.3 Preparation of Research Reports

a. Types and Techniques of Data Collection

The type of data used in this study is primary data, which is data obtained by researchers from respondents in the form of Village Potential Indicator data that amounted to 42 indicators. While this primary data collection technique is a questionnaire. Questionnaires

are used to obtain village potential indicator data that will be processed to get village development index values based on indicators, variables and dimensions so that they will be able to produce village typology categories.

b. Population and Respondents

The population of this study villages in Ujung Pangkah District and Panceng Subdistrict as part of the coastal area in Gresik Regency. While the respondents were village officials as questionnaire fillers taken with a purposive sampling system.

The characteristics of village aparat taken as respondents are those who know and understand the potential of the village well.

c. Analytical Techniques

In analyzing the data in this study used the following analytical techniques:

1. IPD Calculation Techniques

The calculation of the value of the Village Development Index will be done with excel manual system and will be calculated the IPD value of each indicator, each variable, every Dimension and IPD of each village.

2. IPD Scorecard to analyze village-level IPD achievements. This card is symbolized in three colors, namely:

- Red color indicates indicator/variable/dimension/village left behind
- Yellow indicates indicator/variable/dimension/village is developing
- Green color indicates indicator/variable/dimension/village independent or advanced

IV. Discussion

4.1 Research Village

Respondents who filled out a questionnaire of village potential data were village aparat or villagers in Ujung Pangkah District and Panceng Subdistrict who were considered to understand the condition of the village. The village in Ujung Pangkah district consists of 13 villages. The 13 villages are Pangkah Kulon, Pangkah Wetan, Sekapuk, Bolo, Banyuurip, Gosari, Cangaan, Karangrejo, Tangiangawan, Glatik, Ketapanglor, Ngemboh, Kebon Agung.

Respondents in Panceng District from 14 villages only 10 villages filled out questionnaires. The reason 4 villages that do not fill out questionnaires is because of busy work, pandemic and others. The villages that filled out questionnaires in Panceng Subdistrict were Petung Village, Sorowuti, Sumurber, Siwalan, Banyutengah, Campurejo, Ketanen, Patenan, Delegan, and Prupuh.

4.2 Achievement of Village Development Index

Ujung Pangkah District

Achievement of Variables of Village Development Index

Table 1. Achievement of IPD Variable Village Potential in Ujung Pangkah District

| VARIABEL | PANGKAH KULON | KEBON AGUNG | SEKAPUK | BANYU URIP | BOLO | PANGKAH WETAN | GOSARI | CANGAAN | KARANGREJO | TANGIANGAWAN | GLATIK | KETAPANGLOR | NGEMBOH |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| PELAYANAN KESEHATAN | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG |
| INFRASTRUKTUR EKONOMI | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| INFRASTRUKTUR ENERGI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| INFRASTRUKTUR AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| INFRASTRUKTUR KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMASI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| SARANA TRANSPORTASI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| AKSESIBILITAS TRANSPORTASI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL |
| KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| DLAH RAGA | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| KEMANDIRIAN | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| KUALITAS SDM | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |

Based on Table 1 shows that for variable energy infrastructure, public health and human resource quality in all villages in Ujung Pangkah District, no one is left behind. Especially for public health variables in the district has been very independent throughout the village. This shows that in the district of Ujung Pangkah, public health is very well available. Although this district is located at the western end of Gresik Regency the condition of energy infrastructure such as street lighting and cooking fuel is quite good availability. Handling extraordinary events (KLB), handling of malnutrition in Ujung Pangkah District is quite good so far

Almost in all villages in Ujung Pangkah District, the average variable of economic infrastructure, transportation and sports facilities is left behind. The average in Ujung Pangkah District is indeed the availability of shops, minimarkets, or grocery stores, availability of restaurants, restaurants, availability of hotel accommodation or lodging and Bank Availability is very minimal considering that the area is indeed a fishing area so the availability of existing econmi infrastructure is limited to traditional markets or fish auctions. The average road and traffic conditions in the village are good enough but the size of the road is not wide. Public transportation is also limited at certain times. Sports facilities can also almost be said to be limited, only limited to utilizing existing vacant land.

Education Services in Ujung Pangkah District are only left behind in Karangrejo Village. While clean water and sanitation infrastructure is mostly very good in all villages in Ujung Pangkah District, only Kebon Agung village is still red (left behind).

4.3 Achievement of Village Development Index Dimensions

Table 2. Achievement of IPD Dimensions of UjungPangkah Subdistrict

| DIMENSI | PANGKAH KULON | KEBON AGUNG | SEKAPUK | BANJU URIP | BOLO | PANGKAHWETAN | GOSARI | CANGAAN | KARANGREJO | TANJANGAWAN | GLATIK | KETAPANGGOR | NGEMBOH |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| PELAYANAN DASAR | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG |
| KONDISI INFRASTRUKTUR | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI |
| AKSEBILITAS/TRANSPORTASI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL |
| PELAYANAN UMUM | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG |
| PENYELENGGARAAN PEMERINTAHAN | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG |

Table 2 explains that in all villages in Kecamatan Ujung Pangkah the administration in these villages is good enough it is shown in the absence of red even some villages have been independent in the implementation of government, namely Sekapuk Village, Banyuurip Village, Bolo Village, Pangkahwetan Village, Gosari Village, Cangaan Village, Karangrejo Village and Tangang Awan Village.

While the dimension that should be a serious concern of the villages in Ujungpangkah Subdistrict is the dimension of Transportation Accessibility, where in banyuurip village, Pangkahwetan, Cangaan, Janjangawan, Glatik and ngemboh village where the condition is still left behind.

Pangkah Kulon Village, Sekapuk Village, Gosari Village is a village in Ujung Pangkah District whose village potential condition is very good, it is shown by none of the red color of the potential dimension of the village that exists.

4.4 Classification of Villages in Ujung Pangkah District

Table 3. Calcification of Villages in Ujung Pangkah District

| NAMA DESA | KATAGORI DESA | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI |
| PANGKAH KULON | | | |
| KEBON AGUNG | | | |
| SEKAPUK | | | |
| BANYU URIP | | | |
| BOLO | | | |
| PANGKAH WETAN | | | |
| GOSARI | | | |
| CANGAAN | | | |
| KARANGREJO | | | |
| TANJANGAWAN | | | |
| GLATIK | | | |
| KETAPANGLOR | | | |
| NGEMBOH | | | |

Based on the value of the Village Development Index achieved, the classification of villages in UjungPangkah District is on average in the category of Developing Villages, namely Pangkah Kulon Village, Banyu urip Village, Bolo Village, Pangkah Wetan Village, Gosari Village, Cangaan Village, Karangrejo Village, Tanjang Awan Village, Glatik Village, Ketapang Lor Village and Ngemboh Village. While Sekapuk Village became the only independent village in Ujungpangkah Subdistrict. While Kebonagung Village became the only village left behind in Ujungpangkah subdistrict.

4.5 Panceng Subdistrict

Achievement of Variables of Village Development Index

Table 4. Achievement of Variables of Panceng Subdistrict Village Development Index

| VARIABEL | CAMPUREJO | BANYUTENGAH | DELEGAN | PATENAN | PETUNG | SOROWUTI | SUMURBER | PRUPUH | KETANEN | SIWALAN |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI |
| PELAYANAN KESEHATAN | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG |
| INFRASTRUKTUR EKONOMI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| INFRASTRUKTUR ENERGI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI |
| INFRASTRUKTUR AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| INFRASTRUKTUR KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMASI | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI |
| SARANA TRANSPORTASI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| AKSEBILITAS TRANSPORTASI | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL |
| KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |
| OLAH RAGA | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| KEMANDIRIAN | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| KUALITAS SDM | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI | MANDIRI |

Based on Table 4 Petung Village, Sumurber Village, Ketanen Village and Siwalan Village is a village in Panceng Subdistrict whose variable village potential is still quite a lot left behind. While the average variable in almost all villages in Panceng Subdistrict that are still lagging behind the condition is variable economic infrastructure, Transportation Facilities, Transportation Accessibility, Sports and Independence.

Human quality variables, public health, clean water and sanitation infrastructure and education service variables are variables that in all villages in Panceng Subdistrict no one is in a condition left behind, even for variable quality of human resources and public health conditions are independent in all villages in Panceng Subdistrict. And it means that the quality of human resources possessed is already very competent. Both the village chief and his village secretary understand very well his duties and responsibilities. Similarly, his health services in Panceng District are the same as Ujung Pangkah District has been highly considered.

4.6 Achievement of Village Development Index Dimensions

Table 5. Achievement of Village Development Index Dimensions in Panceng Subdistrict

| DIMENSI | CAMPUREJO | BANYUTENGAH | DELEGAN | PATENAN | PETUNG | SOROWUTI | SUMURBER | PRUPUH | KETANEN | SIWALAN |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PELAYANAN DASAR | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG |
| KONDISI INFRASTRUKTUR | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG |
| AKSEBILITAS/TRANSPORTASI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL | TERTINGGAL |
| PELAYANAN UMUM | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | TERTINGGAL | BERKEMBANG |
| PENYELENGGARAAN PEMERINTAHAN | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | MANDIRI | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG | BERKEMBANG |

Based on Table 5, Campurrejo Village is a village that has a pretty good dimension where basic service facilities, infrastructure conditions, transportation accessibility, public services and government maintenance no one shows the condition left behind. While Patenan Village the basic service conditions are still red, as well as for public services while Ketanen Village there are still two variables also red conditions, namely variable accessibility of transportation and public services. The point in general

All villages in Panceng District have good potential (on the track).

Transportation accessibility variable is a variety that in almost all villages in Panceng Subdistrict the condition is still left behind while variable infrastructure conditions and variables of governance in almost all villages in Panceng District are on the track (yellow).

4.7 Classification of Villages in Panceng Subdistrict

Table 6. Village Classification in Panceng Subdistrict

| VILLAGE NAME | IPD | VILLAGE TYPOLOGY |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| IPD CAMPUREJO VILLAGE | 67,79 | FLOWER |
| BY DE BANYUTENGAH | 62,52 | FLOWER |
| BY DE DELEGAN | 61,35 | FLOWER |
| IPD DESA PATENAN | 56,30 | FLOWER |
| PETUNG VILLAGE IPD | 61,92 | FLOWER |
| HEADYSHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH | 58,44 | FLOWER |
| SOHO SUMURBER | 61,92 | FLOWER |
| I.E.: DESA PRUPUH | 64,15 | FLOWER |
| I.E.: DESA KETANEN | 58,02 | FLOWER |
| IPD SIWALAN VILLAGE | 61,92 | FLOWER |

In general, ten villages in Panceng Subdistrict studied included the type of Developing Village. This means that the ten villages have started to squirm towards the village forward (on track). Some village development and service improvements began to be improved and improved to go to independent villages.

4.8 Data Analysis

Based on the results of the achievements of the Village Development Index in Panceng District and Ujungpangkah District, it can be concluded that what is still an obstacle for each village to become an independent village is:

a. Economic Infrastructure

The development of economic infrastructure is strongly related to the business potential and activities of the community, if the potential of rural communities produces light natural products to meet the daily needs of the community, a viable market can be built as a place of communication among community members, if community efforts produce home industrial products and natural products that are in great demand by people from outside with a large transaction turnover then the market built must be much larger and very relevant to the level of such transactions, furthermore, if the community is fishermen's livelihood and coastal environment then the construction of fish auction sites and marine attractions needs serious attention.

The market is one of the most important factors and will be the main obstacle if the market does not develop, therefore making market access is one way to develop a business. Basically what society faces is an imperfect market structure, a monopoly when fishermen buy factors of production and monopsony when fishermen sell their products. The structure of the fishing market that does not benefit farmers is due to lack of information about prices, commodities, quality, quantity and continuity of products. This is because generally fishermen produce similar catches, eventually making oversupply and falling prices. The main cause is TPI which is expected to create a market mechanism with a healthy not working. TPI that has not been able to be useful optimally even seemed unable to function, limited function of ice factories, scarcity of fuel, limited electrical energy. This condition will lead to high operational costs, low quality due to limited ice cubes and eventually the price of fish becomes low, the ends of low fishermen's income. The optimal institutional role of cooperatives is needed in situations like this, so that fishermen are not harmed.

b. Means and Accessibility of Transportation

Mobility between villages / regions cannot be done without adequate transportation facilities and infrastructure. To support the mobility of residents between villages, the Local Government has carried out the construction of road and bridge infrastructure. With the availability

Social interaction, culture and business transactions between residents can run well, which in turn will create economic growth and changes in better lives, especially villages that are geographically located far from the district capital and other areas that have the potential for economic access from these villages. Road facilities have been built in various villages / areas in coastal areas, but because of the intensity of more road use, due to the population growth followed by the increase in vehicles, it will slowly but surely become unbalanced between the existing road segments with the number of roads passing through.

Related to transportation infrastructure in addition to the number and width of road segments, what needs attention is the quality of roads built. In addition, no less important

is related to the care of it sustainably both by the government and the local community, with good road quality will facilitate community access to outside the area and which will certainly increase the selling value of land / land in these villages and the opportunity for good investment from outside. So the existence of transportation facilities will greatly determine the mobility of the village community in carrying out various activities. The better and adequate the existing transportation infrastructure, the more opportunity for the community to carry out social, cultural, business and investment activities, so as to encourage a conducive economic climate, which in turn will improve the standard of living of the local community. For this reason, the transportation system must meet adequate requirements, this is as stated by Imansyah (2017) that "the planning of the transportation system must be accompanied by the procurement of infrastructure that meets the requirements and transportation criteria that include: vehicle shelter volume, average speed, density flow and safety of road users. In addition, it must meet environmental requirements that include surface type, safety of residents along the way, noise, air pollution, greening and lighting" The availability and quality of coastal road infrastructure in these two sub-districts must be built according to the load and the number of vehicles that will pass. Some existing roads have been seen in fairly good quality but there are still some that suffer damage and narrow and lack of lighting.

c. Availability of General Services

Health is an important factor in improving the quality of human resources. One of the infrastructure facilities needed to support a healthy village community is the availability of adequate sports facilities. The availability of sports facilities in Panceng subdistrict and Ujungpangkah District is very minimal can be said to be almost non-existent. There are only empty land that is sometimes used for sports.

d. Independence

Ignorance as a reflection of the low quality of human resources (HR). The quality of human resources determines the change and acceleration of development in one region. If the quality of human resources is low, then the community will find it difficult to accept change, they are unable to keep up with changes both in terms of development and in terms of economic progress. Low hr quality will have an impact on low levels of skills and mastery of technology. Fishermen's skills are acquired for generations. Fishermen tend to be apathetic and have no desire to improve their skills. This led to no significant increase in production. Traditional fishermen in coastal areas have not been able to see any incentive (benefits) from improving skills. The fishermen in Panceng and Ujungpangkah districts tend to sell their fish catches in the form of fresh fish and simple processed products such as krupuk, petis, weevils. This has an impact on fishermen's income because the product has a low economic value. The fishing technology used is still very simple, this is seen from the type of boat and the type of fishing gear used. Their knowledge and understanding related to marketing is also still minimal, on average the fishermen only sell in traditional markets or local fish auctions.

The village government as the manager of APBDes should be able to manage finances independently, especially to empower the potential of existing villages so that the community can prosper. If APBDes are improved and managed properly, it will quickly encourage change from a lagging village to an independent village. Village income should be more directed to improving fishermen's skills, improving fishing technology and post-harvest fish processing. The increase in village assets is prioritized on assets that lead to improved the welfare of fishermen's lives such as providing adequate fish markets or auction sites, and fish processing tools and fishing technology.

So far the fish handler technology used and post-harvest fish processing tools are also still relatively simple.

4.9 Model of Community Empowerment in Coastal Areas

Based on the results of research that has been done above, it is produced that from several regions fall into several categories, namely independent areas, disadvantaged areas, and developing areas. In this study for independent villages are not involved in the empowerment model, so that included in the empowerment model is an area with a growing category and a lagging category.

Based on figure 1 seen how the empowerment model process for disadvantaged areas and developing areas, filled there are two different approaches, namely for the areas that are left behind need the establishment of a home industry. Home industry here that is pressed is *added value* from fishery products produced by coastal communities. From the resulting fish is not directly sold in the form of fish but can be processed into several processed products, one of which is crackers. These two areas are also fish cracker producing areas but are still managed in traditional form and have not had a maximum impact on the community. So that the empowerment model for coastal communities is to empower the *added value* of processed food products (crackers).

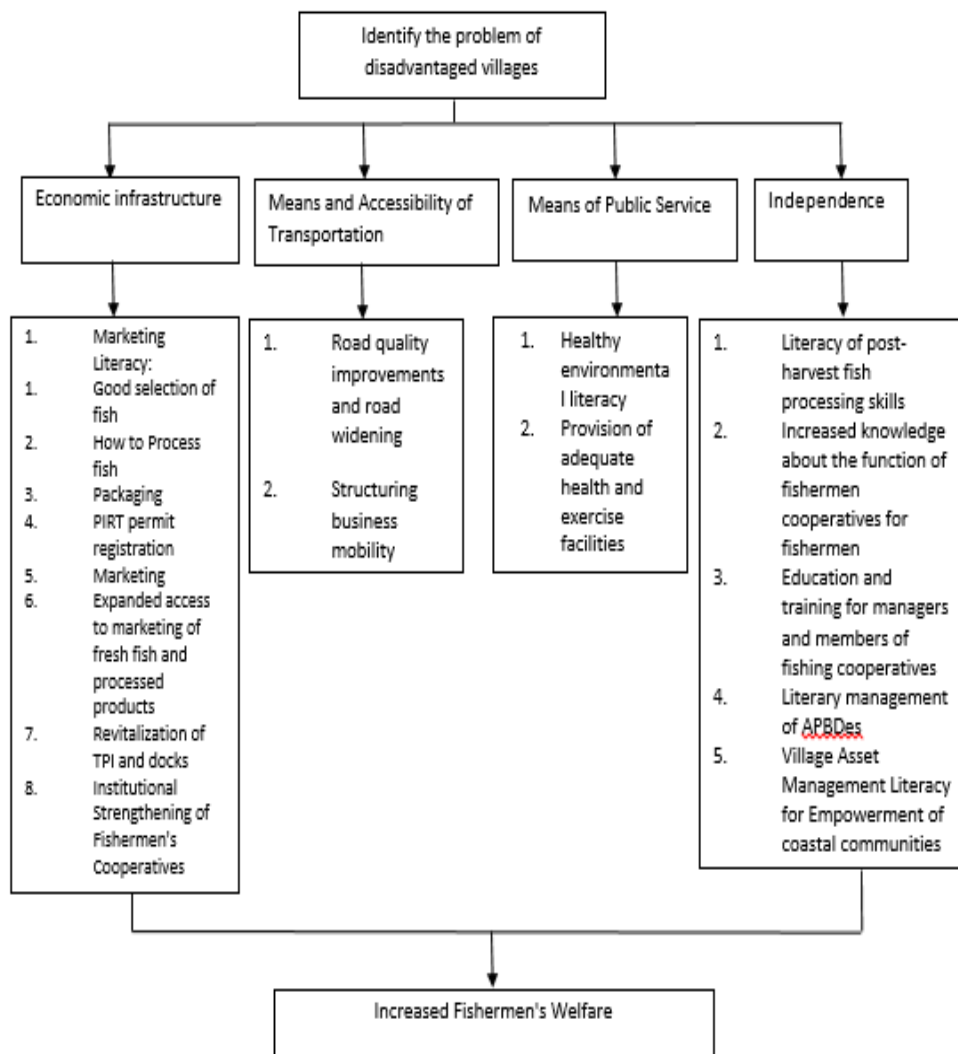


Figure 1. The Empowerment Model Process for Disadvantaged Areas and Developing Areas

V. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

1. The categories of Developing Villages in Ujung Pangkah District are Pangkah Kulon Village, Banyu urip Village, Bolo Village, Pangkah Wetan Village, Gosari Village, Cangaan Village, Karangrejo Village, Tanjang Awan Village, Glatik Village, Ketapang Lor Village and Ngembah Village. While Sekapuk Village became the only independent village in Ujungpangkah Subdistrict. While Kebonagung Village became the only village left behind in Ujungpangkah subdistrict.
2. All villages that are research sites in Panceng Subdistrict are Prupuh Village, Sorowuti Village, Sumurber Village, Siwalan Village, Petung Village, Banyutengah Village, Patenan Village, Delegan Village, Ketanen Village and Campurejo Village in the category of Developing Villages
3. The appropriate Model of Community Empowerment in coastal areas of Gresik Regency is to look at every aspect raised in the IPD.

5.2 Suggestion

1. There needs to be a proper strategy to improve development in Kebonagung village by exploring the potential of existing villages, especially in terms of health services, economic infrastructure, and clean water infrastructure and sanitation and village independence.
2. It is necessary for villages in Ujung Pangkah District to provide adequate sports facilities and improve transportation facilities
4. In general in the Seven Villages Research in Panceng Subdistrict should start preparing more to go towards village autonomy (becoming an independent village)

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