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SKIM XII

SIMPOSIUM KEBUDAYAAN INDONESIA - MALAYSIA

Pemeriksaan Modal Insan:
Ke Arah Kesejahteraan Serantau
29-30 November 2011
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Sekapur Sireh



Assalamualaikum wbt. dan Salam Sejahtera

Selamat datang diucapkan kepada para peserta Simposium Kebudayaan Indonesia-Malaysia (SKIM) XII 2011. Saya amat berbangga kerana simposium ini dapat dilaksanakan lagi dengan perpaduan dan semangat kerjasama dua hala oleh Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan Universitas Padjajaran, Indonesia. Hal ini menggambarkan tingginya komitmen daripada kedua-dua buah universiti untuk terus berkongsi pengalaman dan pandangan bagi meningkatkan pemeliharaan kebudayaan Negara masing-masing dan kesejahteraan sosial serantau.

Universiti berfungsi dalam tiga aspek utama, iaitu pendidikan, penyelidikan dan inovasi serta penawaran perkhidmatan kepada masyarakat. Sehubungan itu, diharapkan perkongsian pengalaman ini dapat diteruskan untuk membantu ke arah perkembangan ilmu yang akhirnya bakal digunakan bagi pembangunan modal insan. Diharapkan juga simposium ini dapat digunakan sebaik mungkin sebagai medan kepada para akademik di Malaysia dan Indonesia untuk saling berkongsi idea berkenaan teori, metodologi dan kajian-kajian yang telah dijalankan selama ini. Semoga penyelesaian sosial yang difikirkan hasil daripada perbincangan seminar ini mampu menjana modal insan yang berkualiti sekaligus mengimbangi perkembangan teknologi dan globalisasi dunia yang kian mencabar.

Akhir sekali, saya mengucapkan syabas kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbangkan kepakaran, tenaga dan masa untuk menjayakan seminar ini. Saya berharap usaha ini akan kekal berterusan.

Sekian.

PROF. TAN SRI DATO' WIRA DR. SHARIFAH HAPSAH SYED HASAN SHAHABUDIN
NAIB CANSELOR
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA

Seulas Pinang



Assalamualaikum wbt. dan Salam Sejahtera

Saya mengucapkan rasa syukur ke hadrat Ilahi kerana Simposium Kebudayaan Indonesia-Malaysia ini dapat terus dilaksanakan sebagai kesinambungan daripada SKIM XI yang lalu. Selama lebih daripada 25 tahun, jalinan kerjasama ini telah berperanan dengan jayanya sebagai satu landasan perbincangan dalam kalangan para akademik dan pengamal dalam bidang sains sosial di Malaysia dan Indonesia.

Sejajar dengan arus pembangunan, adalah penting sebuah bangsa atau tamadun mempersiapkan diri dengan sumber insan berkualiti dan mampu merentasi arus globalisasi. Oleh yang demikian, tema yang telah dipilih kali ini iaitu "*Pemeriksaan Modal Insan: Ke arah Kesejahteraan Serantau*" adalah tepat pada masanya. Perbincangan dari masa ke semasa adalah sangat perlu dalam sains sosial dalam usaha mencari solusi terhadap isu-isu yang menjadi permasalahan bersama melalui wacana intelektual dan penyampaian saranan.

Saya mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi syabas kepada ahli jawatankuasa yang telah berusaha keras dalam memastikan seminar ini berjalan dengan baik. Semoga pengunjukan persidangan selama dua hari ini memberi manfaat akademik yang penting, untuk kita gunakan dalam proses melatih modal insan yang lebih cemerlang.

Terima Kasih

PROFESOR DR. HAZITA AZMAN
DEKAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL DAN KEMANUSIAAN
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA

Sepatah Kata



Assalamualaikum wbt. dan Salam Sejahtera

Terlebih dahulu, Selamat Datang diucapkan kepada semua peserta dan pembentang ke Seminar Kebudayaan Indonesia-Malaysia keXII ini.

Melalui persetujuan bersama, tema yang dipilih kali ini ialah "*Pemeriksaan Modal Insan: Ke arah Kesejahteraan Serantau*". Modal insan merupakan aset yang harus diperkasa bagi membawa kemajuan dan keamanan sesebuah Negara. Justeru itu dalam mencapai kesejahteraan serantau, hal berkaitan modal insan seperti dalam bidang pertahanan, keselamatan, ekonomi, pendidikan, sosial dan sebagainya wajar dibincangkan secara bersama. Adalah diharapkan melalui perkongsian ilmu ini, para peserta akan benar-benar mendapat manfaat yang boleh digunakan untuk kecemerlangan akademik dan penyelidikan dalam membangunkan modal insan.

Dalam masa yang sama, saya berharap jaringan keserjanaan dan kepakaran dalam kalangan ahli-ahli akademik dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan Universitas Padjadjaran ini dapat diteruskan. Akhir kata, saya bagi pihak jawatankuasa SKIMXII khususnya dan warga UKM amnya mengalu-alukan penyertaan penuh dan penglibatan aktif daripada para peserta sepanjang seminar ini berlangsung.

Sekian, selamat berseminar.

A handwritten signature in black ink.

PROF. MADYA DR. MASLIDA YUSOF
PENGERUSI SKIM XII

Seutas Bicara



Assalamualaikum wr. wb. dan Selamat Sejahtera,

Saya, mengucapkan penghargaan yang setinggi-tinggi atas pelaksanaan Simposium Kebudayaan Indonesia-Malaysia ke 12 (SKIM XII) kepada pihak Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia yang bertindak sebagai penyelenggara SKIM ke 12. Sebagai acara yang diselenggarakan dwi-tahunan sejak tahun 1985, oleh Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD) dan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), bagi kami SKIM adalah yang membanggakan. Kami tidak punya acara dengan universitas lain yang dilaksanakan secara kontinu dan rutin di dalam kurun waktu melebihi 25 tahun.

Sebagai simposium yang menjadi wahana pertemuan antara ahli-ahli akademik dua Negara yang bertetangga, dengan materi membicarakan isu-isu kebudayaan dalam perspektif konsep, teori, dan metodologi, SKIM telah memberikan kontribusi yang besar bagi pengembangan ilmu, budaya, pengetahuan praktis yang bukan saja bermanfaat bagi dua universitas, tetapi juga dapat meningkatkan saling pemahaman diantara dua bangsa serumpun.

Apabila pada SKIM XI yang baru lalu diselenggarakan oleh UNPAD pada tahun 2009 membahas dan mengupas tema "Pembangunan untuk Kesejahteraan dan Perdamaian: Pengalaman Indonesia dan Malaysia, maka tahun ini yang menjadi tema adalah "Pemeriksaan Modal Insan: Ke Arah Kesejahteraan Serantau". Kedua tema ini saling terkait. Kesejahteraan dan perdamaian yang pada hakekatnya untuk manusia, maka harus pula dimulai dengan kegiatan-kegiatan yang berbasis kepada manusia/insan itu sendiri.

Sebelum ini, apabila berbicara tentang modal, sering kali hanya dilihat sebagai aspek kebendaan seperti keuangan, bangunan dan benda material lainnya. Namun kini, di era Abad ke-21, manusia juga dilihat sebagai modal, yaitu modal insan. Karena itu, wajarlah apabila semua Negara berupaya untuk mementingkan pembentukan modal insan ini. Dengan bercermin dari pengalaman masing-masing Negara, ditambah dengan berbagai argumentasi teoretis yang mantap, dari SKIM XII ini diharapkan muncul berbagai teori dan gagasan baru yang aplikatif di dalam pembangunan Modal Insani.

Dalam kesempatan ini, sekali lagi saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih dan selamat kepada Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, yang telah sudi menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan simposium kali ini, dan telah menyambut rombongan kami dari Bandung dan kota-kota lain di Indonesia dengan penuh kehangatan. Kami berharap bahwa simposium kali ini akan dapat mencapai kemajuan dan kecermelangan

Hari ini di Kuala Lumpur
Dua tahun lagi kita di Bandung
Kita tingkatkan semangat luhur
Untuk kejayaan saudara serumpun.

Sekian,

Prof. Dr. Ir. Ganjar Kurnia, DEA.
Rektor
Universitas Padjadjaran



Aturcara Simposium



SELASA (29 NOVEMBER 2011)		PROGRAM
8.00-9.00am		Pendaftaran
9.00-9.15am		Ketibaan Perasmi dan Dif-dif Kehormat
9.15-10.30am		-Ucapan Dekan Fakulti Sains Sosial & Kemanusiaan <i>Y.Bhg Prof. Dr. Hazita Azman</i> -Ucapan Rektor Universitas Padjadjaran <i>Y.Bhg. Prof. Dr. Ir. Ganjar Kurnia, DEA</i> -Ucapan Perasmian : Naib Canselor Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia <i>Y.Bhg.Prof Tan Sri Dato' Wira Dr. Sharifah Hapsah Syed Hasan Shahabudin</i>
10.30 -11.00am		Minum pagi
11.00-11.40am		Ucaptama 1: <i>Y. Bhg Prof. Emeritus Dato' Dr. Abdul Rahman Embong, Felo Utama IKMAS</i>
11.40-12.30am		Ucaptama 2: <i>Prof. Dr. Hj. Ernie Tisnawati Sule, S.E., M.Si., Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Padjadjaran</i>
12.30-2.00pm		Makan tengahari
2.00-3.30pm		Sesi Selari 1
3.30-4.00pm		Minum petang
4.00-5.30pm		Sesi Selari 2
∞		
8.00-10.30pm		Majlis Makan Malam
RABU (30 NOVEMBER 2011)		PROGRAM
9.00-10.30am		Sesi Selari 3
10.30-11.00am		Minum pagi
11.00-1.00pm		Sesi Selari 4
1.00-2.00pm		Makan tengahari
2.00-3.30pm		Sesi Selari 5
3.30-5.00pm		Sesi Selari 6
5.00-5.30pm		Upacara Penutup
		Minum petang & bersurai



Aturcara Majlis Perasmian

8.00am

Pendaftaran

9.00am

Ketibaan Perasmi dan Dif-dif Kehormat

9.15am

Bacaan Doa

-Ucapan Dekan Fakulti Sains Sosial & Kemanusiaan

Y.Bhg Prof. Dr. Hazita Azman

-Ucapan Rektor Universitas Padjadjaran

Y.Bhg. Prof. Dr. Ir. Ganjar Kurnia, DEA

-Ucapan Perasmian : Naib Canselor Universiti

Kebangsaan Malaysia

Y.Bhg.Prof Tan Sri Dato' Wira Dr. Sharifah Hapsah Syed

Hasan Shahabudin

-Penyampaian Cenderamata

10.30am

Minum Pagi



Aturcara Majlis Penutup

5.00pm

Ketibaan Perasmi dan Dif-dif Kehormat

5.10pm

-Bacaan Doa

-Ucapan Dekan Fakulti Sains Sosial & Kemanusiaan

Y.Bhg Prof. Dr. Hazita Azman

-Ucapan Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial & Ilmu Politik

Y.Bhg. Prof. Dr. H. Asep Kartina, SH.M.S

-Ucapan Perasmian Penutup: Timbalan Naib Canselor Hal

Ehwal Akademik dan Antarabangsa, UKM

Y.Bhg. Prof. Datuk Dr. Noor Azlan Ghazali

-Penyampaian Cenderamata

5.30pm

Minum petang & bersurai



Majlis Makan Malam



8.00pm

Ketibaan para peserta simposium

8.20pm

Ketibaan Tetamu Khas

8.30pm

Persembahan Pembukaan Majlis Makan Malam SKIM XII

Bacaan Doa

8.45pm

Ucapan Aluan Pengerusi SKIM XII
Prof. Madya Dr. Maslida Yusof

8.50pm

Ucapan Ketua Panitia SKIM XII UNPAD
Dr. Ade Makmur

9.00pm

Jamuan Majlis Makan Malam SKIM XII

Persembahan Muzik, Tarian dan Nyanyian Artis Budaya, Pusat
Kebudayaan UKM

Persembahan Dikir Barat
(Pasukan Dikir Barat UKM)

9.40pm

Persembahan Peserta Simposium
Peserta dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Peserta dari Universiti Padjadjaran
Persembahan Penutup & Bersurai



Jadual Pembentangan



29.11.2011

Sesi Selari 1 (Masa: 2:00pm-3:30pm)

Sesi 1

Bilik 1

- 1 IDRIS AMAN
 - . *Mengurus wacana dan kepimpinan: Analisis ucapan sulung Perdana Menteri baharu Malaysia*
- 2 MOHAMAD SABRI YUNUS & MUNIF ZARIRRUDDIN FIKRI BIN NORDIN
 - . *Analisis Wacana Agama dan Globalisasi: Menyingkap Pendekatan al-Qardāwī*
- 3 SHARIFAH RAIHAN SYED JAAFAR
 - . *Edge Integrity in Malay Multiple Prefixes*
- 4 FAZAL MOHAMAD MOHAMAD SULTAN & NORIATI BINTI MUHAMAD
 - . *Kata Soal Dialek Perlis*

Sesi 1

Bilik 2

- 1 WONG SHIET CHING & MALISSA MARIA MAHMUD
 - . *Sources of stress and coping strategies among students in a private university Malaysia*
- 2 JULIANA ROSMIDAH JAAFAR, SHEAU TSUEY CHONG, SAMSUDIN ABDUL RAHIM, NURHANA ZAINAL, SUBHI, N., NEN, S., HOESNI, SUZANA MOHAMAD, MOHAMAD, S. M., SARNON, N., DENISE KOH
 - . *Motivasi diri dan dorongan ibu bapa terhadap minat akademik remaja:Kajian kes di Perumahan Rakyat Pantai Dalam, Kuala Lumpur*
- 3 WAN SHAHRAZAD BT WAN SULAIMAN & NORAZAM BIN MOHD NOOR
 - . *Penilaian psikometrik alat ujian multifactor leadership questionnaire*
- 4 HASNAWATI PAPUTANGAN
 - . *The effect of caring environment and nutritional status on psychomotor development of children under three years old at sub-district in Nort Sulawesi*

Sesi 5
Bilik 3

1. HASMIAH KASIMIN, SITI HAJARMOHD. IDRIS & NORAI DAH SAHARI
Cabaran Penggunaan Perkhidmatan Ekerajaan: Perspektif Orang Awam Di Selangor
2. HJ. UNI KALTUM
Strategi Bisnis Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia
3. RIA
Bisnis Ritel
4. NENDAR AMIRULLAH
Perancangan dan Implementasi Service Desk Menggunakan Framework Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) V.3 Untuk Perguruan Tinggi (Studi Kasus : Universitas Padjadjaran)

Sesi 5
Bilik 4

1. DESTANUL AULIA & SRI FAJAR AYU
The Impact Of Medical Tourism As A Pressure To Change To Hospitals In Medan
2. KUSMAN IBRAHIM RN, PRANEED SONGWATHANA, & UMAPORN BOONYASOPUN
The Conceptions Of Hiv/Aids And Living With Hiv/Aids Among Muslims Infected By Hiv In Bandung Indonesia
3. AGUS MULYA
Program Keluarga Berencana sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia
4. HERIJANTO BEKTI
Peran Beras Perelek dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Desa

Sesi 5
Bilik 5

1. SYAPARUDDIN
2. HJ. YEVIS MARTY OESMAN ✓
3. BONIFACIUS FERDINAND SOMPIE
4. EVA SUSANT
5. T. HANDONO EKA PRABOWO & ANTONIUS BUDISUSILA



terletak di Selatan Negeri Perak dan bersempadan dengan Negeri Selangor. Dari perspektif perancangan negeri, ia didasarkan untuk mencapai hierarki sebagai Pusat Separa Wilayah Negeri pada tahun 2020. Namun lokasinya yang agak jauh dari Wilayah Metropolitan Kinta dan Wilayah Metropolitan Lembah Klang serta terletak di luar koridor utama pembangunan nasional menimbulkan persoalan sama ada Tanjong Malim berkemampuan untuk berperanan menyerap limpahan pembangunan di wilayah metropolitan tersebut. Kertas kerja ini akan cuba untuk menganalisis perubahan yang berlaku di Tanjong Malim. Aspek trend pertumbuhan penduduk dan pembandaran semasa dipilih sebagai indikator perubahan kerana kedua-duanya adalah elemen penting dalam proses transformasi ruang dalam mencapai tahap pembangunan dan peranan seperti yang disasarkan.

ANALISIS KINERJA BAURAN PEMASARAN JASA, MANAJEMEN KERELASIAN PELANGGAN, NILAI PELANGGAN DAN KETERIKATAN PELANGGAN BISNIS JASA SEWA TOKO PADA PUSAT BELANJA DI KOTA BANDUNG

YEVIS MARTY OESMAN

ABSTRAK

Meningkatnya pembangunan gedung-gedung pusat belanja di kota Bandung menyebabkan tingkat persaingan pada industri property khususnya jasa sewa toko semakin tinggi, dan pusat belanja yang bersifat sederhana atau pasar tradisional serta pedagang kaki lima semakin tergeser keberadaannya. Akibatnya terjadi penurunan tingkat hunian tenan pada jasa sewa toko, khususnya pada pusat belanja dengan konsep Mall, Plaza dan Trade Center. Hal ini mengindikasikan telah terjadinya penurunan keterikatan tenan pada pusat belanja di kota Bandung, yang disinyalir diakibatkan oleh nilai pelanggan yang dirasakan tenan. Nilai pelanggan itu sendiri diduga dipengaruhi oleh kinerja bauran pemasaran jasa dan manajemen kerelasiaan pelanggan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Kinerja Bauran Pemasaran Jasa, Manajemen Kerelasiaan Pelanggan, Nilai Pelanggan dan Keterikatan Pelanggan Bisnis jasa sewa toko pada pusat belanja. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan penarikan sampel secara *stratified random sampling* dengan ukuran sampel 200 tenan dari 8 pusat belanja di kota Bandung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja bauran pemasaran jasa yang dilakukan oleh pengelola adalah cukup menarik dan yang dominan terletak pada aspek lokasi (*place*), pelaksanaan manajemen kerelasiaan pelanggan yang juga dinilai cukup menarik terletak pada *one to one marketing*. Sementara nilai pelanggan masih dirasakan rendah oleh tenan. Hal ini ditunjukkan oleh korbanan moneter yang tinggi yaitu *service charge* yang dibebankan pada tenan. Disarankan agar pengelola mempertimbangkan kembali *service charge* yang dibebankan pada tenan dan lebih memperhatikan strategi manajemen kerelasiaan pelanggan agar kerelasiaan ini dapat dipertahankan dalam jangka waktu panjang.

PERLUNYA KEBIJAKAN GENDER DALAM PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN: MEMANFAATKAN PEMILIH PEREMPUAN DI JAWA BARAT

YOGI SUPRAYOGI SUGANDI, RD. AHMAD BUCHARI

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini akan memaparkan pemanfaatan keunggulan semasa pemilihan kepala daerah di Jawa Barat yang lalu dimana pasangan Ahmad Heryawan dan Dede Yusuf menurut survey lebih banyak didukung oleh kaum perempuan. Untuk itu perlu dimanfaatkan dukungan ini dengan memberikan suatu program yang ramah terhadap kaum perempuan, berupa program kredit kecil untuk kaum wanita. Tulisan ini mengadopsi pemikiran dari Mohd Yunus pemenang nobel perdamaian pada tahun 2006 lalu, serta mencoba mewujudkan program pengentasan kemiskinan di dunia (Millenium Development Goals/MDG's) dalam program "*eradicating poverty in 2025*" namun di Indonesia berusaha mewujudkannya pada tahun 2015 ini. Program kredit kecil yang ramah terhadap wanita ini merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada usaha-usaha kecil dan menengah, melalui industri rumah tangga yang melibatkan institusi sosial yang diisi oleh wanita-wanita yang ingin meningkatkan pendapatannya untuk membantu keluarga, dengan jangka waktu pengembalian pendek dan dibantu fasilitator dari pihak pendidikan dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat.

**Model Strengthening Social Capital and Access to Capital
for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation
Fishermen Community Study in Bantul – Yogyakarta - Indonesia**

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ABSTRACT

Poverty alleviation program is a program that has been going on since the New Order of Indonesia Government (1970s) until now has been relatively successful in reducing the number and percentage of the poor. But the decline in poverty is not so significant when compared with the so great allocation of program funding. The number of poor people in towns and villages not only decreased but also increased. In 2000 in Indonesia there were 38.70 million poor people (19.14 percent), in 2005 (15.97 percent), in 2006 (17.75 percent), and in 2009 there were 32.53 million poor people (14.15 percent). However, when Indonesia is compared to neighboring countries such as Vietnam and China, Indonesia is far behind. Both countries have succeeded in drastically reducing poverty levels. In the last decade China succeeded in reducing the percentage of the poor from 31 percent to 6 percent, and Vietnam more drastically from 51 percent to just 3 percent.

The study is a community-based research approach. The study attempts to gain an extensive understanding of fishermen community at micro, medium and macro levels as an effort to get out of poverty. To extract information from stakeholder groups of fishermen community, the study uses focus group discussion (FGD) method, interview, observation, and household surveys. The survey involves 104 respondents member of the community in Bantul, Yogyakarta. Respondents are fishermen, small shop owners, fish traders, boat drivers, cooperative workers, supermarket owners, parking workers and non permanent workers. There are two stages of focus group discussions (FGDs) in the study. Focus group discussion on the first phase (I) involves community leaders, representatives of fishermen community including such as boat pusher, boat owners, food beverages traders, cooperative workers and parking attendants. In the second stage of FGD (II) is done by involving local governments (such as regency, district, village, and hamlet) for developing the most favorable model of cooperation among local government leaders, microfinance institutions, universities and donor agencies for the community.

The problem of poverty is not only related to the scarcity of assets or access to capital alone but there are other elements that also affect one's welfare. Dynamic and multidimensional nature inherent in the ways of poverty requires a more comprehensive management and integrated-extensive study. That is the basic premise of the need for a comprehensive study that includes, summarizes, and voices their real experiences of the poor in an effort to get out of poverty. Poverty alleviation programs in general are not sustainable and as a result, the number and percentage of poor people in Indonesia remains high. Therefore a model of sustainable poverty alleviation programs is "urgent" to be developed.

Keywords: Social capital, access to capital and sustainable poverty alleviation model.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last 20 years, the Indonesian government has made various programs to alleviate poverty through regional, institutional, strategies and specific policies. In the New Order era (1970 – 1998) - the focus of Indonesia economic development - poverty alleviation programs were included in each REPELITA (the five year Indonesia development program). Later on the post-New Order era, poverty alleviation programs carried out among others such as social safety net programs, subsidies for specific commodities, targeted antipoverty programs for individuals, and/or households, and other programs to reduce individual risks (health, unemployment, and uncertainties).

So far, the above programs have been relatively successful in reducing the number of poor people. But the success of poverty alleviation programs since 2000 have been fluctuating. The number of poor people in towns and villages not only decreased but also increased. In the year 2000, in Indonesia there were 38.70 million poor people (19.14 percent), in 2005 (15.97 percent), in 2006 (17.75 percent), and in 2009 there were 32.53 million poor people (14, 15 percent) (Central Bureau Statistics/CBS, 2009). However, when Indonesia is compared to neighboring countries such as Vietnam and China, Indonesia is far behind. Both countries have succeeded in reducing poverty levels drastically. In the last decade China succeeded in reducing the percentage of the poor from 31 percent to 6 percent and Vietnam is more drastically from 51 percent to just 3 percent.

Poverty problem is not only related to the scarcity of assets or access to capital alone but there are other elements that also affect one's welfare. Dynamic and multidimensional nature inherent in the ways of poverty requires a more comprehensive management and extensive study of the experiences of individual-collective at the community and at the local/regional level. That

is the basic premise of the need for a comprehensive study that includes, summarizes, and voices their real experiences of the poor how to get out of poverty. In general, government poverty alleviation programs are not sustainable and as a result, the number and percentage of poor people remains high. It is really strange that Indonesia government has not changed its strategy. A model of sustainable poverty alleviation programs is urgent to be developed.

Specifically objectives of the study are as follows: (1) Identify the capacity of individuals and households fishermen community – in Depok Beach - Bantul ; (2) Identify social capital is owned by the community; (3) Evaluate collective power owned by the community - to increase social capital as well as participation in decision making for the sake of common interest; (4) Identify and evaluate role of microfinance institutions (MFIs) related to strengthen social capital and access to capital for the community; (5) Evaluate role of local government in terms of accessibility of financial institutions, provision of social protection, and security systems that can be applied in the community in dealing with various forms of vulnerability that comes in the family and from outside as a result of the destroyed earthquake (2006); and (6) Formulate sustainable poverty alleviation model that is suitable for the community, synergize individual capacity, poor households, micro finance institutions, local governments, universities, and donor agencies.

The benefits of the study is expected to obtain “a sustainable poverty alleviation model” with a focus on strengthening social capital and accessing to capital – by synergizing the involvement of community organizations, microfinance institutions (MFIs), other financial institutions, local governments, universities, and donor agencies. An expected model may be used as a reference for developing sustainable poverty alleviation program in the community or

other poor communities such as farmers, ranchers, merchants, fisheries, home industries, crafts and more.

Indonesia government together with NGOs and private sectors has been developing poverty alleviation programs. The programs have been carried out with various programs simultaneously. As results, the number of poor people in Indonesia is decreasing. However, the absolute number of poor people in Indonesia (32.53 million people) is remains so many people. Even number of poor people could be much more because there is potential for around 42 percent of Indonesia's population as "vulnerable group" to falling into poverty when there is an economic crisis. Robert Cambers (1987) in his theory of "deprivation trap" (a vicious cycle of poverty/poverty trap) explains that poverty is a condition of deprivation fulfillment basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and education and health needs.

Sumodiningrat (1997) defines poverty into three terms: (a) Absolute poverty: if one's income level is below poverty line or a number of his income is insufficient to meet minimum needs, among other needs: foods, clothing, health, housing, and education necessary to be able to live and work. The low level of income is primarily due to limitations of physical infrastructure and scarcity of capital or poor due to natural causes; (b) Relative poverty or structural poverty: if one's income level is above poverty line, but relatively lower incomes - causing income inequality in the community; (c) Cultural poverty: refers to the attitude of a person or society (caused by cultural factors) do not want anything to improve the standard of living despite the efforts of outsiders to help him or society.

Based on causes of "poverty", Mas'oed, (2003) explains into two types namely: (1) Natural poverty: poverty is caused by scarcity of natural resources such as the arid soil conditions, no watering, and lack of infrastructure; (2) Artificial poverty: poverty is caused by

the emergence of institutional (often as a result of modernization or development itself) that make members of society can not control resources, existing facilities or structural poverty. Characteristics of poor people in general may be viewed as follows: (a) in politics: they do not have access to decision-making process regarding their lives; (b) socially: knocked out from their main institutions or existing society; (c) economically: low quality of human resources (HR) including in health, education, and skills that have an impact on their earnings; (d) culture and values: such as a low work ethic, short thinking, and fatalism; and (e) environment: such as ability to access clean water and electricity.

Up to now, various offered government and community poverty alleviation programs are available in communities. In the New Order Era (1970 – 1998), for example, is not stated officially the purpose of poverty reduction, but only placed within the framework of national development through a sectional approach (REPELITA). In the 1994- 2001 poverty reduction programs introduced through a regional approach - the IDT (disadvantaged villages). In practice the IDT accompanied by village infrastructure development program. During the economic crisis of 1997 - 1998, the Indonesian government developed poverty reduction programs named JPS (social safety net). The JPS, among others, for education and health that followed by other programs such as OPK (Special Market Operation – to stabilize market price and supply of products) and food aids in order to minimize the impact of economic crisis. To sharpen the targeting, the program changed its name to RASKIN (rice for the poor). Fuel price hike compensation program to poor households was an unconditional cash transfer program (BLT) in the last quarter of 2005. Through its branch offices of PT Pos Indonesia, each poor household received IDR 100,000 per month (equal to \$ 10), payable every three months (Hastuti et al, 2006). Then followed the P4K program (Increased Revenue Guidance for Small Farmers-

Fishermen) which was a partnership program between the Ministry of Agriculture and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI).

KDP (District Development Program) and P2KP (Urban Poverty Program) were community-based poverty alleviation programs which are jointly established by the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank with the aim to develop and improve urban (P2KP) and rural facilities (KDP). In 2004, assigned villagers received KDP funding assistance amounting to USD 37.5 million. The fund was distributed to: farmers, women's savings groups, and agricultural groups. The program was expected to help villagers to develop productive economic enterprises. In 2007, in line with government policy for community empowerment programs, KDP and P2KP, programs were integrated under the PNPM (National Program for Community Empowerment).

The term "social capital" is not a term that has just appeared. The term to be so famous when popularized at the Summit Social Development Conference in Copenhagen March 12, 1995. Social capital is a very important concept related to the three main conference agendas: reducing poverty, creating a productive workforce, and enhancing social integration. In its development until now, social capital is still very relevant to the development and empowerment of community. Social capital shows as the most important transformative power still belongs to the community. The transformative power may make people more empowered, independent, integrated and confident to face especially unfair pressures of global capitalism. Social capital delivers people toward "a new world" of social and economic sovereignty. Ultimately social capital brings prosperity of people namely societal welfare and happiness (Woolcock, 2002).

The essence of social capital is a trusted values and norms. It is accepted and applied by most members of community in their everyday life. Robert Putnam defines social capital as

social trust among members of society, between society and its leaders; involving the networks, and norms. Social capital is directly or indirectly believed to affect individuals and community sustainability quality of life including in facing unexpected pressure from external parties. Social trust encourages creation of social collaboration; ties/social networks - "networks of civic engagement"; and community norms - support level of community productivity.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study is community-based research approach (investigations). The study attempts to gain an extensive understanding of fishermen community at micro, medium and macro levels as an effort to get out of poverty. To extract information from stakeholder groups of fishermen community, the study uses focus group discussion (FGD) method, interview, observation, and household surveys. The survey involves 104 respondents member of the community in Bantul, Yogyakarta. Respondents are fishermen, small shop owners, fish traders, boat drivers, cooperative workers, supermarket owners, parking workers and non permanent workers. There are two stages of focus group discussions (FGDs) in the study. Focus group discussion on the first phase (I) involves community leaders, representatives of fishermen community including such as boat pusher, boat owners, food beverages traders, cooperative workers and parking attendants. In the second stage of FGD (II) is done by involving local governments (such as regency, district, village, and hamlet) for developing the most favorable model of cooperation among local government leaders, microfinance institutions, universities and donor agencies for the community.

The more detailed stages of the study done in four (4) stages as follows:

1. The first stage - preliminary investigation: (a) identify capacity of individuals and households fisherman community and its prospective development; (b) identify social capital of the community; and (c) identify and evaluate existing collective power and its development in the community.
2. The second stage – investigation on micro finance institutions and business development of productive economy. In this stage: (a) identify and evaluate existing microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the community; (b) identify business development opportunities for the community; and (c) identify appropriate scheme and access to capital for the community – **The first stage of FGD (I).**
3. The third stage - investigation on significant role of local government, universities, and donor institutions. In this stage: (a) identify and evaluate significant role of local governments, universities, and donor institutions; and (b) develop cooperation scheme among local governments, universities, microfinance institutions, donor institutions - **The second stage of FGD (II).**
4. The fourth stage: discussion, modeling and report writing. In this stage: (a) discussion findings of survey, FGD I and FGD II; (b) formulate a reinforcement model of social capital and access to capital for sustainable poverty alleviation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the fisherman community - Depok Beach, Bantul there are several types of inter- related businesses, such as business stalls, fish traders, hawkers, fishermen, parking attendants, boat drivers, stall workers, garbage collectors, microfinance officers and other related businesses. There is a cooperative in the community. The cooperative overshadowed all related business

actors in the region. This condition may be a little different from other similar areas. In other areas: TPI (fish auction place) oversees cooperative but in Depok is on the contrary. The community also has joint business groups (KUB) such as: KUB - processor products, KUB - market (fish), KUB - hawkers, KUB - fishermen, KUB - boat drivers, saving and loan business unit, micro department stores, and parking group.

Business agents are incorporated in KUBs as many as 401 people spread in their respective business sectors. All members of KUBs and/or cooperatives are business actors who come from hamlet of Depok and Bungkus. There are entrants into Depok. The entrants are usually involved as shop workers, hawkers, scavengers, and fishermen. The biggest portion of entrants comes from Cilacap area (about 120 km). Existing cooperatives in Depok are similar to other cooperatives that have business units, savings and loans program. But cooperative membership and access to savings and loans "can only be obtained" for those who are business agents that comes from hamlet of Depok and Bungkus.

TABLE 1
Job Structure of Fisherman Community

No	Job Name	Main Job		Sideline Job 1		Sideline Job 2	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fishermen	25	24.0	0	0	2	1.9
2	Farmers	8	7.7	16	15.4	3	2.9
4	Traders	46	44.2	3	2.9	0	0
5	Employees (private)	13	12.5	0	0	0	0
6	Civil servants	9	8.7	0	0	0	0
7	Others	0	0	7	6.7	0	0
8	No job	3	2.9	0	0	0	0
Total		104	100.0	26	25.0	5	4.8

Based on the main job structure of respondents in the fishermen community, as majority (44.2 percent) is as a trader group (Table 1). In this job category consists of traders, hawkers, restaurant workers and an intermediary activities (broker or jockey shop). Fishermen and boat

pushers are the main occupation for only 24.0 percent of residents in this community. Some residents claimed that to be fishermen or fishing laborers are only sideline jobs (not the main jobs). Other residents stated that job as private employees or factory workers they liked better even outside the area of Depok.

TABLE 2
Age and Education Level of Respondents

No	Age	Graduated Primary School (SD)		Graduated Junior High School (SMP)		Graduated Senior High School (SMA)		Graduated University		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	16-29	2	1.92	4	3.85	18	17.31	1	0.96	24	23.08
2	30-43	11	10.58	19	18.27	11	10.58	0	-	41	39.42
3	44-57	24	23.07	7	6.73	0	-	0	-	31	29.81
4	58-61	1	0.96	1	0.96	0	-	0	-	2	1.92
5	62-75	4	3.84	2	1.92	0	-	0	0	6	5.77
Total		42	40.39	32	30.77	29	27.88	1	0.96	104	100.00

The age structure of community tends to young. Age below 45 years is the dominant age structure. The structure has similarities with coastal communities in some areas in the South Coast. The communities in the South Coast tend not to be permanent residents. Majority citizens of the community return to their homes at night in the vicinity of hamlets. Trade is a major pillar of the economy puts mothers and women as key players driving economy of the community. Overall, majority of residents who work in the community in Depok Beach is 30-57 years old (69.23 percent). Most of them graduated from primary school (SD) and junior high school(SMP). Others managed to complete senior high school or vocational school. This condition has similarities with other regions. In line with the above findings that younger age respondents have also a higher education background (Table 2). Formal education of the community tends to

increase between generations. But whether their educational level increased was followed by an increased of welfare level in the community, of course requires a further study.

There was 42.31 per cent of respondents do not have important productive assets in their businesses or jobs. This means that nearly half of the community does not have assets. While the number of fishermen who own boats only 1.92 per cent of overall respondents. In other word, a boat or ship held by other parties (investors from outside). Investors are not fishermen and fishing workers. Ownership fishing nets as physical capital is an important asset for fishermen, but only 4.81 per cent of fishermen own fishing nets. Although vehicle ownership "is hard to categorize" as an asset, a vehicle (a motorcycle and a car) occupies the largest amount of goods owned by the community. In fact, on a good fishing season, purchasing level of motorcycles is very high in the community. As many as 20.19 percent of residents have vehicles, even some have as many as 3-4 pieces of vehicle ownership.

Welfare Level

Referring to Prof. Sayogyo (1973a), type of poverty is expressed in rice equivalent size. Based on the income earned, it is distributed to every household. Sayogyo (1973a) classifies poverty into six (6) classes that is destitute, very poor, poor, nearly poor, nearly enough (near sufficient) and prosperous (sufficient to prosperous). Poverty can be categorized by using household expenditure as a ready disposable income. People who have equal incomes less than 180 kg of rice per person per year are classed as an absolute poverty (destitute). People who have equal incomes between 180-240 kg of rice per person a year are classed as "very poor" and so on until to prosperous people (welfare) income exceeding 680 kg of rice per person a year. Under this category, as each measure is multiplied by the price of rice, found the value of income for a

month or year. By using last month revenues, there is an average price of rice that is obtained during the conducted survey at Rp 6,079.79. Therefore, category of living standards of the community can be expressed as in the fourth column (Table 3).

TABLE 3
Welfare Level Fishermen Community in Depok
(Referring to Prof. Sayogyo's study)

Welfare Level	Equivalent to rice Per capita (kg/year)	Price of rice (Rp/Kg)	Income per capita (Rp/month)	Number of Households	%
Destitute	$P < 180$	6,079.79	$P < 91,196.85$	4	3.85
Very poor	$180 \leq P < 240$	6,079.79	$91,196.85 \leq P < 121,595.80$	1	0.96
Poor	$241 \leq P < 320$	6,079.79	$121,595.81 \leq P < 162,127.73$	3	2.88
Nearly poor	$321 \leq P < 480$	6,079.79	$162,127.74 \leq P < 243,191.60$	22	21.15
Nearly sufficient	$481 \leq P < 680$	6,079.79	$243,191.61 \leq P < 344,521.43$	22	21.15
Sufficient	$P > 680$	6,079.79	$P > 344,521.43$	52	50.00
				104	100 %

Note: P = monthly expenditures;

Source: Sayogyo, 1973a; Wahono, 1998

Based on the above welfare indicators, most households in the community have sufficient welfare level, i.e 50.00 per cent. While nearly sufficient group is 21.15 percent. In total there are 71.15 percent of residents have adequate welfare in terms of revenue with expenditure approach. There is 28.85 percent of household in the community categorized destitute to nearly poor (Table 3). However, if the study uses welfare level published by Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics, there is almost "no poverty in the region". Why?

The Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics categorizes poverty level of community using "absolute poverty indicator" which is only a "destitute" group. Thus, poverty rate in the fishermen community is just as much as 3.85 percent of its citizens. Although by looking at the data very poor, poor and nearly poor in the community is true "there is still poverty" as much as 28.85 percent. Judging based on food and non food needs, the study finds that the group has been

oriented to non-food needs only in the category of people "sufficient" or prosperous. It displays a consistency of Engel's law suit in which prosperity is marked by shifting in needs from food into non food needs. The study indicates 37.54 per cent of food needs and 62.46 percent of non-food needs. Meanwhile, the nearly sufficient class and below class remain focus on sufficiency in form of food needs and reduce non-food needs such as education, health, and other expenses.

Relative Welfare in the Community

Data on the disposable income distribution of the fishermen community can be seen in Table 4. The study shows high inequality in income distribution in the community. There is a tendency of income distribution is highly skewed. It can be seen that 40 percent of the lowest income residents enjoy only 8.14 percent of total income per capita. The top 20 percent of the community in terms of income enjoys as much as 73.91 percent of total income per capita. This phenomenon shows that the community is experiencing an increase in income inequality. This phenomenon indicates a high gap on income distribution among employment groups in the community. This condition may lead to be worse implications in the community such as social jealousy, aversion cooperation, discouraged and so on. Even social capital tends to be lower in the community, while the higher inequality among citizens.

TABLE 4
Welfare Level of the Fishermen Community

Welfare Level of the Community	Income Per Capita / Month		
	N	Average (IDR *)	%
40 per cent of the lowest income	42	200,935	8.14
40 per cent of the middle income	42	443,391	17.95
20 per cent of the highest income	20	1,825,530	73.91
Total	104		100.00

Note: 1 US \$ = IDR 8,900 (November, 2010)

Structure of Social Capital

Social capital structure includes horizontal and vertical relationships, involves trust and safety of others, neighbors, friends or institution, reciprocity, participation, pro-active, sense of belonging and growing in form of social networking in the community. This study identifies that residents access to the group, social networks and employment, trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, participation and cohesion, political empowerment of citizens (deliberation), and access to financial institutions. The entire state shows the condition and structure of social capital of the fishermen community in Depok Beach.

Access Group

Access group of the community is dominated by segments of society who are economically "sufficient". This is in line with several studies in other rural areas (Budisusila, 2002). Indeed the poorest groups tend to be difficult to organize or even tend to "avoid the organization." Affluent groups tend to have organizational skills, if not, use the organization to advance themselves. Experience in following organizations/groups, bookkeeping and administrative skills, writing skills, ability to express opinions, and ability to dominate the forum has become a prerequisite for a person to enter management group especially in the rural areas. Such abilities have been enough for individuals to claim the entire resource group and broad network of various services. The group consists of maritime cooperative, traders, driving boats, shops, stalls, parking attendants and so on.

The Most Important Group

When residents were asked about what the most important group for them? Most of the residents did not answer for the question which the most important group or organization. This

involves unwillingness situation to express their ideas, since it determines the most important group - that also claim who are managers of the organization or group. Such event is an avoided event for majority residents of the community. Economic issues are major issues that haunt their daily lives. It makes strategic economic groups that are so important for them such as cooperatives, joint enterprise groups, and social gathering. Social groups and cultures tend to be seen as something important. Even though a religion group is important but it is not the most important.

Social Networking and Employment

Employment and social network in the present era can be understood as an interaction face to face and online interaction, both as social internet and mobile phone networking. On this study is more refer to the first sense. Regarding the "friendship" - the rich or poor have a tendency to have many friends. The interesting thing in terms of "friendship" among the poor, there is a tendency that a friendship means friends that "could be asked for help". It is very common that the principle of reciprocity or mutual sharing of usefulness tends to be made on the sense of common fate and bound by common concerns experienced. The finding shows that the number of nearby people (neighbors) who could be asked for help tends to be lesser percentage than the number of close friends.

Trust and Solidarity

Trust and solidarity involve the ability to trust people, friends and neighbors, as well as cause of solidarity action for the trust. Trust also increases all activities of "mutual help". The mechanism of mutual "lamented" based on shared concerns and mutual support to each other. This is done mostly on the structure of poorer society. At higher layer structure of society some

of them say that no one come to them for complaining. They are also reluctant to get involved in the process of empathy to hear other people's problems. This process is only a small portion owned by residents. In the fishermen community - Depok Beach, most residents (77.88 per cent) said that they always come to them to share their problems. At the top layer of the community, people also receive complaints and be ready to hear complaints from others. In such a situation, people always have the forms of "social labeling" as a sign may or may not interact with them. The rich "good heart" tends to listen to others' difficulties than the rich "miserly". These conditions determine to whom they will interact. People who love to play "power" and use power to benefit themselves is called an opportunist and for those who use power to give much attention to the community is an altruist.

Majority residents in the community are low trust in some professions and people in this region. Residents in this region are belief in their neighbor (24.04 per cent) of the total respondents. Village government officials are still relatively acceptable as a credible institution, although the confident level is also low (22.12 per cent). Teachers and lecturers are still accepted and trusted as much as 16.35 per cent. It is surprising the study shows that people show to give "high distrust" to the chairman of community groups, local cooperatives or associations. Even their distrust has already been on the "nadir". These findings indicate crisis of trust in the community is very alarming.

Collective Action and Cooperation

Although the crisis of trust among professions and groups occur but collective action and cooperation still take place in the community. Collective action and cooperation occurs because of their jobs are "temporary" and not routine. Collective action is also more associated with

construction activities of public facilities so everyone feels that he must be involved without having to consider their level of trust in other groups. Collective action and cooperation is a separate part of distrust in government officials, merchants, neighbors and other social-economic actors. Some such activities are not usually associated with major economic activities, but more as social or mutual assistance. More precisely, such activities tend to exert effort to achieve common goals. Excessive manpower resources ownership enabling the community in terms of working together (mutual cooperation or assistance) tend to be high level of participation. This kind of activity tends to conserve financial resources and physical capital of the community. Through such activities the cost construction of infrastructure can be done cheaper.

In the past, collective economic activities in rural areas could still be realized such as rice planting and cultivate the land in turn. For fishermen, collective action and cooperation embodied in their working group such as repairing nets, fixing/servicing boats and taking the catch. Joint activities are also used in dealing with religious issues and traditions such as religious feast. In general, collective economic activities are "rarely" practiced again in the community.

Participation and Cohesion

Majority residents of the community are aware that the distinction "is not a barrier" for them to create and sustain a good neighborhood atmosphere. Indeed, in terms of "difference" is also considered problematic for some 20.19 percent of the population there. Some residents show that the differences regarding social status, economic level, and wealth level are problematic issues. Even religious differences, ethnics, and generational differences may also be worrisome. Participation rate of residents in joint activities (collective actions) indicate to be high and very accepting role. But residents also feel that their access to education, health and justice in

particular concerns are still in favor of "the rich group". But majority of residents do not feel as separation. Moreover compactness (cohesion) in the community is still very well preserved.

Political Empowerment of Citizens (Deliberation)

The community condition has been improved lately. Residents are satisfied for many progresses and developments in the society. The study indicates that various forms of residents dissatisfaction can be resolved through the mechanism of meetings and discussions at both village and hamlet level. Some events show that people always participate actively related to election such as election a head of village and a head of hamlet. According to the study also shows that 91.35 per cent of residents experienced a good level of satisfaction (Table 5).

TABLE 5
Are You **SATISFIED** with The Condition of Fishermen Community?

No	Category of respondents -	Yes	<u>Response</u>		
			%	No	%
1	Destitute	4	3,85	0	-
2	Very poor	1	0,96	0	-
3	Poor	3	2,88	0	-
4	Nearly poor	22	21,15	0	-
5	Nearly sufficient	21	20,19	1	0,96
6	Sufficient	44	42,31	8	7,69
	Total	95	91,35	9	8,65

Access to Financial Institutions

Majority residents express that they do not have access to both informal financial institutions and formal financial institutions. Because of this condition as much as 45.19 percent respondents do not borrow or apply for a loan to strengthen their productive economic efforts

(Table 6). But traders who are 36.54 percent respondents applying a loan from non-bank financial institution primarily cooperatives.

TABLE 6
Access to Financial Institutions

No	Category	Total	
		N	%
A.	No borrow (no access)	47	45.19
B.	Borrow (access)		
	1. Small mobile trader	2	1.92
	2. Trader	38	36.54
	3. Fishermen	9	8.65
	4. Agriculture	8	7.69
	Total borrow	57	54.81
Total		104	100.00

TABLE 7
Business Capital Sources

Category	Equity		Relatives (Family)		Money Lenders		Cooperatives and Banks		Others	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Destitute	3	2.88	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.96
Very poor	1	0.96		-		-		-		-
Poor	2	1.92	1	0.96	0	-	0	-	0	-
Nearly poor	12	11.54	2	1.92	1	0.96	7	6.73	0	-
Nearly sufficient	9	8.65	3	2.88	0	-	10	9.62	0	-
Sufficient	36	34.62	1	0.96	2	1.92	13	12.50	0	-
Total	64	61.54	6	5.77	3	2.88	30	28.85	1	0.96

The study shows that productive economic efforts of the community require additional funding or credit. These productive economic efforts are focus on trading, fishing, renting car, and agriculture. Their source of capital mostly come from own capital and borrow from their

relatives such as their brothers and/or sisters (Table 7). Some residents get additional capital from money lenders and others. Banks and cooperatives in the community as a formal financial institution are capable of serving only 28.85 percent of residents. This finding suggests that all services by cooperatives and banks are still limited in serving the community members.

There is a very important finding in the focus group discussion I (FGD I) with participants a number of residents and community leaders in the fisherman community. The majority of residents do not like to apply "a loan or credit" – a special interest rate is available for them prepared by Bank BNI - - even the bank offers a very cheap interest rate loan (3 percent per year) however majority of residents are not willing to apply. In addition to inability to meet credit requirements like to provide collaterals - they generally prefer to "numerous poverty alleviation programs" are often provided by both national and local government agencies. This is a very significant finding why various "programs or grants" from many agencies like the Fishery Department, Department of Culture and Tourism; and Cooperatives Ministry Office, and other aids such as PNPM Mandiri and so on are "unsustainable". The study indicates that various poverty alleviation programs (grants) are judged by the community as more a "charity" program. Communities do not need to carry out in earnest and disciplined. For example: a revolving fund assistance of "a motorboat" for fishermen provided by the Fishery Department, but the boat unfortunately was sold immediately - - certainly revolving fund did not deliver to other fishermen. There is strong indication that community so "addicted" to expect various grants. In addition there is no coordination among inter-agency both local and central governments in terms of providing fund assistance (grants) to alleviate poverty. As a result poverty cases and income inequality remains high in this community. In other words poverty alleviation programs are not sustainable or failed for the community.

Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Model

Community Sustainability Factors

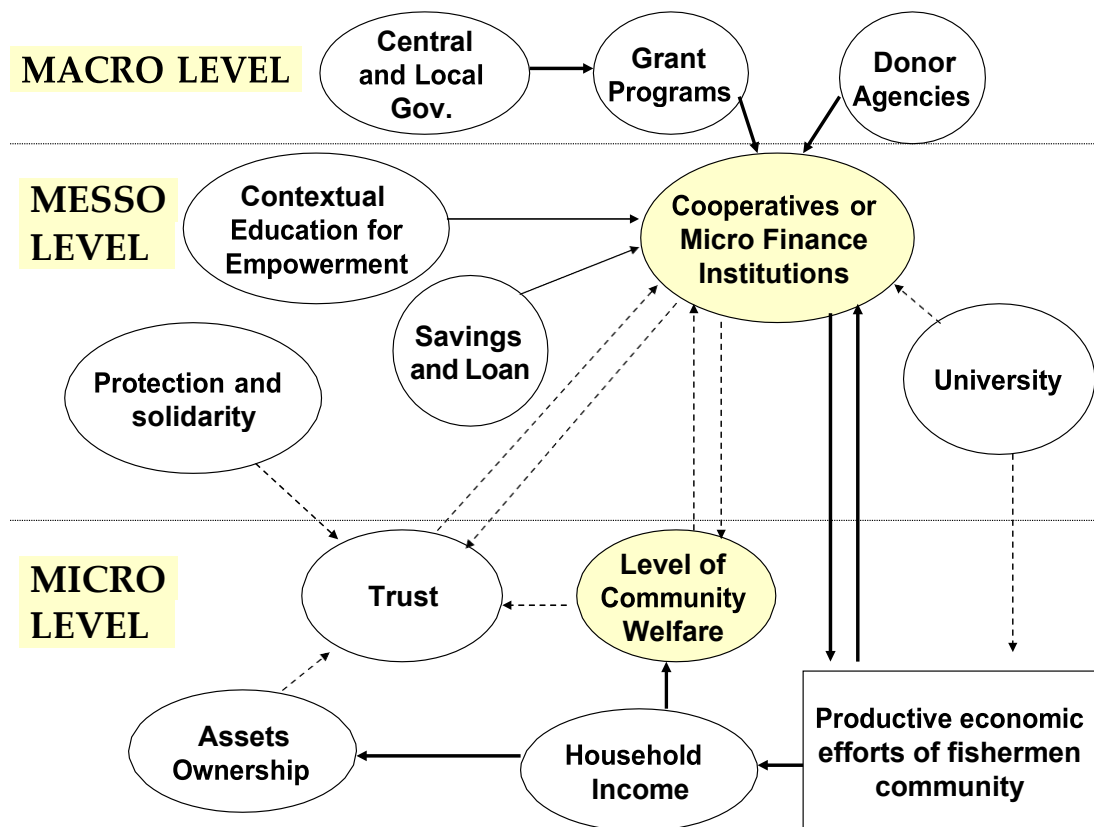
The study shows that the majority of residents in Depok Beach - builds and sustains social capital. Some indicators are as follows: **First**, the community runs a variety of mutual help and collective work at the community level; **Second**, the community shows a high participation level in politics: election and political choices; **Third**, the community has an ability to identify and choose what the most important to do for benefit its residents -- focused on responding majority fishermen economic problem; **Fourth**, the community is dominated relatively young human resources structure. This is a potential source for the community to be more creative, innovative, and progressive community in the future; **Fifth**, the community shows high level of participation and integration/cohesion among its residents. This is an important source for sustainability of the community. **Sixth**, the community shows its ability to keep good relationship and partnership among residents.

The existing fundamental problems that also so crucial for sustainability of community is a matter of "justice". In a technical sense, justice is equality in income distribution. In a substantive sense, "equality" is equality of resident to access civil rights (such as legal treatment, jobs, opportunities, information, education and health). Residents felt both senses really unequal among groups. While the role of meso institutions (such as groups, associations, service, education, health institutions) tends not to serve and reach the residents, especially those in the poor category. This situation makes trust among residents, professions, classes becomes very low. Political empowerment of citizens in deliberation is still considered not yet able to become an important means to channel aspirations of residents. Furthermore, access to capital for residents is still viewed as a problem that is quite dominant in the community. In fact, ownership

of assets is still low on a number of professions such as fishermen, traders and this situation accompanied by the existing financial system that does not answer their problems.

FIGURE 1

Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Model



The figure shows that poverty alleviation program in the community is largely determined by policies at macro, messo and micro level. A policy at the macro level covers central and local governments, especially in this case the government of Bantul Regency. In the model above, increasing "welfare" is obtained through productive economic efforts of fishermen community, and the microfinance institutions (MFIs) are established and designated solely for

the community. A microfinance institution which is able to empower the community successfully is a microfinance that has an ability to accept "trust" as collateral. Social capital maybe a form of network. Trust is one important form of social capital. The poor is someone who does not work "to build assets" for himself. The main role of a financial institution is to help its members/customers to build their assets. Assets that can be awakened collateral for himself in the MFI. In addition to residents' effort to build their assets - residents may run productive activities through savings and credit functions. MFIs should be able to organize contextual education. The education enhances capacity of individual residents on skills, knowledge and character. There is a principle that if residents are able to run productive activities well, the MFIs will also grow. Economic development of the community may be maintained through education in order to encourage people to be more creative, innovative and to expand their social network or employment (Figure 1). Even each member of MFI also needs to be protected by providing "multiple products" that help him such as solidarity funds, hospitalization aids when a member is sick, and so on. MFI has a principle like: "At beginning with education, expanding via education, and controlling by education". Through continuous education may maintain individual and institutional capacity building in the community.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSION

The study shows structure of social capital of the fishermen community - Depok Beach includes horizontal and vertical relationships. There are indications that residents of the community "have access" to groups, social networks and employment, trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, participation and cohesion, political empowerment of citizens (deliberation), and access to financial institutions. The entire state shows the condition and structure of social capital in the community. However, social capital is not owned and used optimally because of the absence of community leaders (local leaders) as agents of change. The finding indicates that various aid programs from local and provincial institutions to reduce poverty (income inequality) in the community are not effective programs. In addition there are serious problems on coordination at macro level among local government agencies/offices (especially Department of Culture and Tourism; Marine and Fisheries; Cooperatives and SMEs, Department of Public Works, Secretary of Bantul Regency). Residents of the community have "mindset" that government poverty alleviation programs are considered as a "charity" and not require a real effort to implement program. Moreover, the existing microfinance institution in Depok Beach such as cooperative is not able to increase capital accumulation of its citizens because of the limited capacity and competency of managers and members. Finally, poverty alleviation programs are not sustainable. Therefore a model of sustainable poverty alleviation programs is "urgent" to be developed.

SUGGESTION

Poverty alleviation program needs much better coordination among government agencies at central and regional level (macro level). Department of Marine and Fisheries Bantul Regency should play its role as coordinator of various poverty alleviation programs for the fishermen community - Depok Beach. Model of sustainable poverty alleviation program may be achieved by integrating potential transformative powers of the community such as social capital, social entrepreneurship, SMEs (culinary), and microfinance institutions especially built by and for the community. If the transformative powers of society well managed and synergize with the involvement of community agencies, microfinance institutions (MFIs), local governments, universities, donors and local transformative leaders, the community will have an ability to construct a society that idealized to be: a society free from poverty and establish socio-economic sovereignty.

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