



## FISHERMEN'S PERCEPTION OF THE MAJU FISHERMAN VILLAGE (KALAJU) PROGRAM IN PALARAN INDONESIA

## FISHERMEN'S PERCEPTION OF THE KAMPUNG NELAYAN MAJU (KALAJU) PROGRAM IN PALARAN INDONESIA

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### Abstract

This study aims to examine fishermen's perceptions of the Advanced Fishermen's Village Program (KALAJU) in Palaran Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach with purposive sampling technique to select 15 respondents based on specific criteria. The perception indicators used are internal factors, including physiological aspects, interest, attention, unidirectional needs, and emotional conditions. Data analysis was conducted using a Likert scale to measure the fishermen's perception levels toward the program. The research results indicate that fishermen generally have a positive perception of the Advanced Fishermen Village Program across all the indicators used. The cumulative value of the internal factor reached 35.73, which falls into the high category. This indicates that the program was well-received and considered beneficial by the fishermen at the research location. The Maju Fisherman Village Program has strong potential in supporting the improvement of fishermen's welfare. However, sustainable support and effective implementation strategies are needed to maintain and enhance the program's impact.

**Keywords :** Perception, Fishermen, Kalaju, Rawa Makmur Village.

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsi nelayan terhadap Program Kampung Nelayan Maju (KALAJU) di Palaran Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik *purposive sampling* untuk memilih 15 responden berdasarkan kriteria tertentu. Indikator persepsi yang digunakan adalah faktor internal, meliputi aspek fisiologis, minat, perhatian, kebutuhan yang searah, dan kondisi emosional. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan skala Likert untuk mengukur tingkat persepsi nelayan terhadap program tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nelayan secara umum memiliki persepsi yang positif terhadap Program Kampung Nelayan Maju pada seluruh indikator yang digunakan. Nilai kumulatif faktor internal mencapai 35,73 yang termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa program tersebut diterima dengan baik dan dianggap bermanfaat oleh nelayan di lokasi penelitian. Program Kampung Nelayan Maju memiliki potensi yang kuat dalam mendukung peningkatan kesejahteraan nelayan. Namun, diperlukan dukungan berkelanjutan serta strategi implementasi yang efektif agar dampak program dapat dipertahankan dan ditingkatkan.

**Kata Kunci :** Persepsi, Nelayan, Kalaju, Kelurahan Rawa Makmur.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The fisheries sector is one of the important pillars in the economic development of coastal communities, including in Palaran District, Samarinda City, which has significant fisheries potential with a contribution of 64.2% to capture fisheries production. However, this potential has not yet fully improved the welfare of fishermen, who generally still face economic, social, and infrastructure limitations (Taufiq et al., 2022).

As an effort to improve the quality of life for fishermen, the government thru the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries launched the Advanced Fishermen Village Program (Kalaju), which aims to create well-organized, clean, productive, and competitive fishing areas. This program not only focuses on infrastructure improvement but also encourages economic strengthening thru business diversification, such as fishery product processing (Kementrian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2020).

Rawa Makmur Village in Palaran District is one of the areas designated as an Advanced Fishermen's Village. This area is known as a region with quite high river-based fishing activities. The implementation of programs in this area includes infrastructure development, such as bridges, drainage systems, and public facilities, as well as the development of businesses based on fishery products (Kumara et al., 2023).

The success of the program is greatly influenced by the perception of fishermen as the main factor. A positive perception can encourage active participation and the success of the program, while a negative perception can become an obstacle in policy implementation. These perceptions are influenced by various factors, such as experience, education level, socio-economic conditions, and access to information (Satria, 2015).

Perception can be understood as the viewpoint of an individual or group toward an object, whether it is physical or social. (Mardikanto & Soebianto, 2013) explain that perception is a process of forming judgments or creating impressions about various things that fall within the realm of a person's sensory perception.

The perception of fishermen serves as an important indicator to assess the extent to which a fisheries policy or regulation is understood, accepted, or even rejected by the fishing community. Thru these perceptions, it can be determined whether the established provisions are considered relevant, beneficial, or burdensome, thus forming the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of policy implementation at the field level (Putri et al., 2023).

Fishermen are one of the groups in Indonesian society who depend their economic livelihoods on the utilization and management of fishery resource potential. The activities carried out are not limited to fishing, but also include various efforts to manage aquatic resources both traditionally and modernly in order to meet living needs and maintain the sustainability of fishing enterprises (Fitriyana, 2020).

Fishermen are engaged in the capture and utilization of fishery resources in non-cultivated waters using various tools and methods. This activity also includes the use of vessels for loading, transporting, storing, cooling, handling, processing, and preserving the catch. (Denis Kurniawan et al., 2022).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach. Quantitative descriptive research involves describing, investigating, and explaining something studied as it is, and drawing conclusions from observable phenomena using numbers. Quantitative descriptive research is a study that only describes the content of a variable in the research, not intended to test a specific hypothesis. Thus, it can be understood that quantitative descriptive research is a study that describes, examines, and explains a phenomenon with data (numbers) as it is without intending to test a specific hypothesis (Sulistiyawati & Trinuryono, 2022).

The object of this research is a group of fishermen who are still actively engaged in fishing activities in Rawa Makmur Village. The technique for data collection used direct observation and surveys with sample selection using the purposive sampling technique (Sugiyono, 2019) with data collection instruments in this study using the Likert Scale (Creswell, 2021). The Likert scale model is



in the form of a questionnaire that can explain the attitudes of respondents based on their answers to predetermined questions. From each question, a score is given from 3-1 with the categories low (1), medium (2), high (3). To determine the scoring, the assessment is based on the interval class, and indicators from Table 1 can be used.

**Table 1. Scoring the perceptions of fishermen in Kampung Nelayan Maju Rawa Makmur**

No.	Indicator	Minimum score	Maximum score
1	Physiological	3	9
2	Attention	3	9
3	Interst	3	9
4	Unidirectional need	3	9
5	Mood	3	9
Total		15	45

$$c = \frac{X_n - X_i}{K}$$

$$c = \frac{45 - 15}{3} = 10$$

Notes :

C = Class Interval

K = Number of classes

X<sub>n</sub>= Maximum score

X<sub>i</sub> = Minimum score

The criteria for assessing the fishermen's perception level toward the Kalaju program are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Class interval categories for fishermen's perception**

Perception Indicator	Class Interval	Perception Level
Fishermen's Perception According to Internal Factors	9,00 - 19,00	Low
	19,01 - 29,00	Medium
	29,00 - 39,00	High

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Rawa Makmur Village is one of the administrative areas at the sub-district level located in Palaran District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province. This condition indicates that Rawa Makmur Village is a residential area and community activities integrated into the Palaran District and Samarinda City regional system as a whole (Pusat Badan Statistik, 2025). Geographically, the Rawa Makmur Village has the following territorial boundaries:

North Side : Mahakam River

South Side : Handil Bakti Village

West Side : Palaran River

East Side : Bukuan Village

Topographically, the Rawa Makmur sub-district is dominated by lowlands located in the riverbank area, so part of its territory has the character of swamp land and alluvial areas influenced by the ebb and flow of river water. Rawa Makmur Village has a population of 23,846. From that population, there are 7,7937 heads of families (KK) spread across 52 neighborhood units (RT). The composition of the population in Rawa Makmur Village consists of 12,192 (51.13%) males and 11,654 (48.87%) females.

The structure of people's livelihoods is dominated by the private sector (45.82%), followed by self-employed/traders (23.13%) and the agricultural sector (10.63%). This indicates that the economic activities of the community are largely reliant on the non-government sector and independent businesses, while formal sectors such as civil servants and the military have a relatively small proportion.



The fishing activities of the fishermen in Kampung Nelayan Maju (Kalaju) are quite diverse. Out of the 5 KUBs, there are two to three KUBs that conduct round-trip fishing, and the other two groups can spend 3 to 5 days going down the river to fish. The fishing locations start from around the Mahakam River toward the estuary (Anggana, Sepatin, and surrounding areas). The main focus of the fishermen in Kampung Nelayan Maju is on shrimp, giant prawns, anchovies, and catfish (all depending on the season). The ships/boats used also vary, ranging from 10 horsepower to 24 to 26 horsepower, depending on the duration and distance of the catch, as well as the type of commodity that is in season at that time.

The perception of fishermen toward the Kampung Nelayan Maju (Kalaju) program in Rawa Makmur Village based on internal factors is an assessment of fishermen's perceptions of the Kampung Nelayan Maju (Kalaju) program that originates from within the fishermen themselves. The indicators used in the internal factor are divided into 5 parts according to Thoha in Mardhikanto (2013), which consist of physiological, attention, interest, one-way needs, and mood. From those 5 parts, we obtain:

**Tabel 3. Perception Based on Internal Factors**

No	Indicator	Perception Value	Remarks
1.	Physiological	7,00	Medium
2.	Attention	8,80	High
3.	Interest	8,26	High
4.	Directional Need	6,34	Medium
5.	Mood	5,33	Medium
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,73</b>	<b>High</b>

The internal indicator in the physiological aspect is at a value of 7.00, which falls into the moderate category. This is because, although most fishermen have received the socialization media well, there are still respondents who experience limitations in the clarity of information reception due to difficulties in operating mobile phones (social media). According to the study by Ningsih, F., S., et al., (2017), physiological factors have implications for the way information is understood and its level of acceptance.

The indicator in the attention aspect is at a value of 8.80, which falls into the high category. All respondents also showed very good attention among fellow fishermen, reflecting a high level of solidarity and concern in supporting common needs and strengthening group cooperation (Fadilla, R. Et., al., 2024). In addition, the delivery of program information was deemed capable of capturing attention from the beginning of the socialization by all respondents, indicating that the communication process was effective and able to build fishermen's interest in the program.

In the aspect of interest, the score is 8.26, which falls into the high category. Indicating that all respondents expressed interest in actively participating in the activities of the Advanced Fisherman Village Program, which shows that the level of interest among fishermen is very high and reflects a positive reception and readiness to participate. Furthermore, all respondents also expressed a desire to develop their fishing businesses thru the opportunities available in the program, indicating a strong motivation to enhance their enterprises.

In the aspect of unidirectional needs, it shows a value of 6.34, which falls into the moderate category. This is due to some respondents stating that the advanced fishermen village program is not beneficial, as the diverse programs have not yet been felt evenly by all fishermen. This indicates that the program's alignment with the fishermen's needs is not yet in sync, showing that the program's implementation has not fully addressed the fishermen's needs evenly, thus requiring evaluation and adjustment to be more targeted.

In the aspect of mood, it shows a value of 5.33, which falls into the moderate category. This is generally due to the fishermen's mood toward the program being less positive, as it is dominated by the category of dissatisfaction. Additionally, the interaction and cooperation among fishermen in the context of the program are still not optimal, although some fishermen still feel a sense of social support.

Based on the table above, the value obtained thru internal factors, calculated cumulatively, is 35.73 (high). This indicates that overall, the fishermen's perception of the Advanced Fishermen's



Village Program (Kalaju) from the internal factors side is at a good level, although in certain aspects there are still moderate assessments. Thus, it can be concluded that cumulatively, the fishermen have a positive reception and view of the program, reflecting the alignment between the program and the internal conditions and characteristics of the fishermen.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The research results show that fishermen's perceptions of the Advanced Fishermen's Village Program (Kalaju) based on internal factors cumulatively fall into the high category with a score of 35.73, reflecting acceptance and a positive view of the program. The aspects of attention and interest show a high category, indicating good interest, participation, and solidarity among the fishermen. Meanwhile, the physiological aspects, unidirectional needs, and mood are in the moderate category, indicating that there are still obstacles in understanding information, the program's misalignment with the needs of some fishermen, and emotional conditions that are not yet fully positive. Thus, although the program has been well received by the fishermen, evaluation and adjustments are necessary to ensure the program's implementation is more equitable, targeted, and capable of enhancing benefits and comfort for all fishermen in Rawa Makmur Village.

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