

Strategy of Empowering Maritime Defense Areas to Increase the Income of Fisherman Communities and Awareness of National Defense in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra (Study at Palembang Naval Base)

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Abstract

Republic of Indonesia Law No.34 of 2004 regulating the Indonesian National Armed Forces Navy Duties in Article 9 Paragraph (e); Implementing the Empowerment of the Maritime Defense Area. The implementation of maritime defense area empowerment is the empowerment of coastal communities through Maritime Potential Development, which is implemented by Main Naval Bases III/JKT, in this case, Palembang Naval Base in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra, which is represented by the coastal area of Sungsan I-IV village, Banyuasin II subdistrict. From the perspective of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the goal is to carry out the primary mission of the Indonesian Navy, which is to raise awareness of national defense. The main objective of this research is to investigate the strategy for empowering maritime defense areas by Main Naval Base III/JKT, specifically Palembang Naval Base, in terms of increasing coastal communities' economic income and awareness of national defense in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra. The findings of this research reveal that there is no coastal community/fishermen empowerment program in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra that is planned, measurable, and sustainable. According to Chamber, community empowerment is an economic development concept that encompasses social values. This notion reflects a new "people-centered" development paradigm that is participatory and sustainable. The concept of empowerment encompasses more than merely meeting fundamental needs or providing a mechanism to prevent future impoverishment. Conclusion: Coastal community empowerment measures intended to increase fishing communities' earnings along with comprehension of National Defense in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra, have not been planned.

Keywords: Main Naval Base III/JKT/Palembang Naval Base, Fishermen's Community Income, The Empowerment of The Maritime Defense Area Strategy

INTRODUCTION

The Empowerment of Maritime Defense Areas (Dawilhanla) activity involves managing national resources to form a maritime defense force. To support the interests of national defense, a policy and guidance are required, specifically an understanding of general provisions regarding national resource capabilities in the maritime sector, which is organized by the Indonesian National Army-Navy in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense as the organizer of government functions in the defense sector with related ministries or other institutions [1]. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.34 of 2004 regulating the Indonesian National Army, the duties of the Indonesian National Army-Navy are outlined in Article 9 paragraph (e), which reads: Implementing the Empowerment of the Maritime Defense Area (Dawilhanla) [2]. The core of maritime empowerment is an endeavor to build, maintain, improve, and strengthen the development of maritime potential as a whole and integrally following existing resource potential. This is done by preparing maritime defense areas and supporting forces as early as possible under Indonesia's state defense system (Sishanta) [2].

Dawilhanla is being implemented to enable the government to prepare national forces to become more specialized forces, specifically maritime defense with supporting forces in both military operations for war (OMP) and military operations other than war (OMSP). Meanwhile, the process of preparing a defense area and its supporting forces is linked to the preparation of space, equipment, and fighting conditions in the implementation of maritime development and empowerment [3]. Geographic sector development involves setting up fighting space for force maneuvers, regional logistics, and resources to serve as a supporting force

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for national defense. In the context of empowering the maritime defense area as a subject, which involves all components of the Indonesian National Army-Navy, the government, and all elements of the entire community, which is carried out functionally, proportionally, and professionally with authority and responsibility in a State defense system that includes Indonesian Navy Headquarters, Koarmada I and Main Naval Base III Jakarta (Main Naval Base III Jakarta), the government, and the maritime community [4]. The potential area that can be utilized for maritime defense purposes is Banyuasin district, South Sumatra [2].

Fishermen are persons who catch fish and other marine life on the seabed, ponds, or water's surface every single day [5]. The waterways used for fishing activities can be in fresh, salt, or brackish water. Meanwhile, many fishermen in developing countries in Southeast Asia or Africa still use primitive equipment to catch fish, whereas fishermen in developed countries typically use modern gear and large boats equipped with advanced technology. According to Law No. 9 of 1985, fishermen or groups of fishermen are individuals or legal entities that engage in fishing activities such as catching, cultivating, freezing, or preserving fish for commercial purposes [6].

The fishing community development is an effort to communicate information to the fishing community on everything that is not yet well understood about the development of fisheries technology, government regulations, and the circumstances of the sea where fishermen catch fish. The purpose of distributing information to the fishing community is to employ technological advancements in fisheries and government regulations to increase productivity and generate economic profits [7]. Integral development of fishing communities through collaboration among relevant stakeholders to increase fishermen's economic income should be a top priority, given that Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country, with 17,504 islands spread across the country (Pushidrosal 2018) [8]. With the largest archipelagic county, it poses both challenges and opportunities for maximizing existing resources, particularly for coastal areas [9].

Previous research and studies have revealed numerous conclusions, including a lack of maximal empowerment of fishing communities by important stakeholders, which has yet to have a significant influence on increasing community welfare from the perspective of economics [6]. Coastal marine communities, the majority of which rely on fishing for a living, continue to require special attention from the government and the private sector in terms of strengthening their capacity in the form of fisheries technical skills to gain an increased income. Because of this, the empowerment program for coastal communities is not enough to help with infrastructure and facilities; instead, a training program is required to teach individuals how to use modern fishing boats and other fishing equipment, which will increase the amount of money that fishermen make [10]. An integrated training program to increase the skills and abilities of coastal communities, particularly fishermen, is critical to create a new economy for coastal communities as fishers. From the perspective of the coastal sea area of Banyuasin district with a variety of marine resources that have not been managed optimally using science and technology, this research aims to analyze how maritime defense strategies are in empowering coastal communities in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra, and to find a strategy for empowering maritime defense areas by Main Naval Base/JKT in improving the welfare of fishing communities in Banyuasin district.

Materials and Method

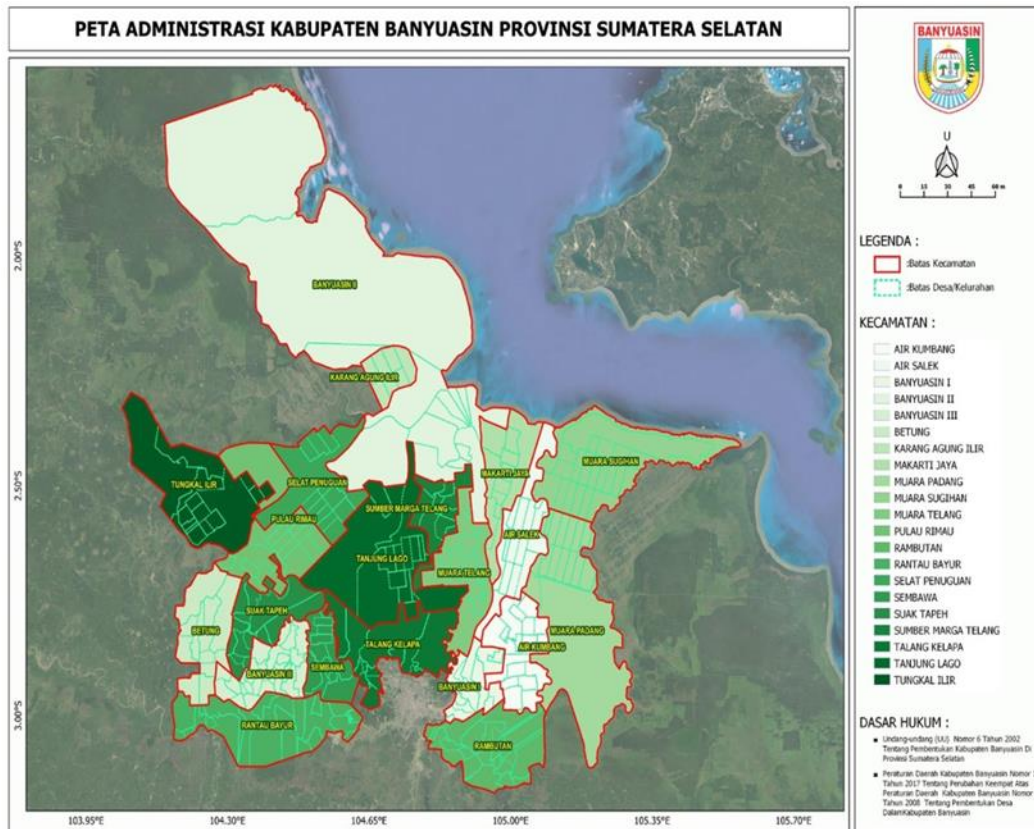
This research relies on Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Law No. 9 of 1985 concerning Fisheries, regulations of the Indonesian Navy's Chief of Staff, and documents relating to regional maritime defense strategies in coastal community development [11]. The method used in this study is qualitative, employing a case study approach. This was done because researchers required detailed information on maritime defense empowerment strategies to increase the income of coastal residents, specifically fishermen in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra. Increasing fishing community income through fishing community empowerment programs that include the socialization of fisheries technology, the development of facilities and infrastructure, and training to improve fishing communities' abilities and skills in the coastal areas of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra. Researchers also reviewed data gathered from earlier studies or policy documents for empowering maritime defense areas [12].

The researchers used primary data from interviews with research subjects, which included officials from the Indonesian Navy (AL), the Regional Government (Regent of Banyuasin, Head of the Banyuasin Marine and

Fisheries Service, Military Area Commands, and the Federal police), the Assistant Chief of Maritime Potential, the Head of Maritime Potential Service of the Indonesian Navy, the Head of Maritime Potential Service of Main Naval Base III-1st Fleet Command, and the Head of the Fishermen's community. This study was conducted in Bunga Karang village, Tanjung Lago subdistrict, and Sungsang village, Banyuasin II subdistrict, Banyuasin district, South Sumatra.

RESEARCH RESULT

MAP OF BANYUASIN REGENCY



Banyuasin is one of the regencies in South Sumatra province. Banyuasin Regency was formed with the expansion of Musi Banyuasin Regency [13]. Juridically, the formation of Banyuasin Regency was ratified by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2002, with a total area of 1,183,299 ha, or approximately 12.18% of South Sumatra Province. Geographically, it is located between 1° 37' 32.12" to 3° 09' 15.03" S Latitude dan 104° 02' 21.79" to 105° 33' 38.5" E Longitude, with its boundaries as follows:

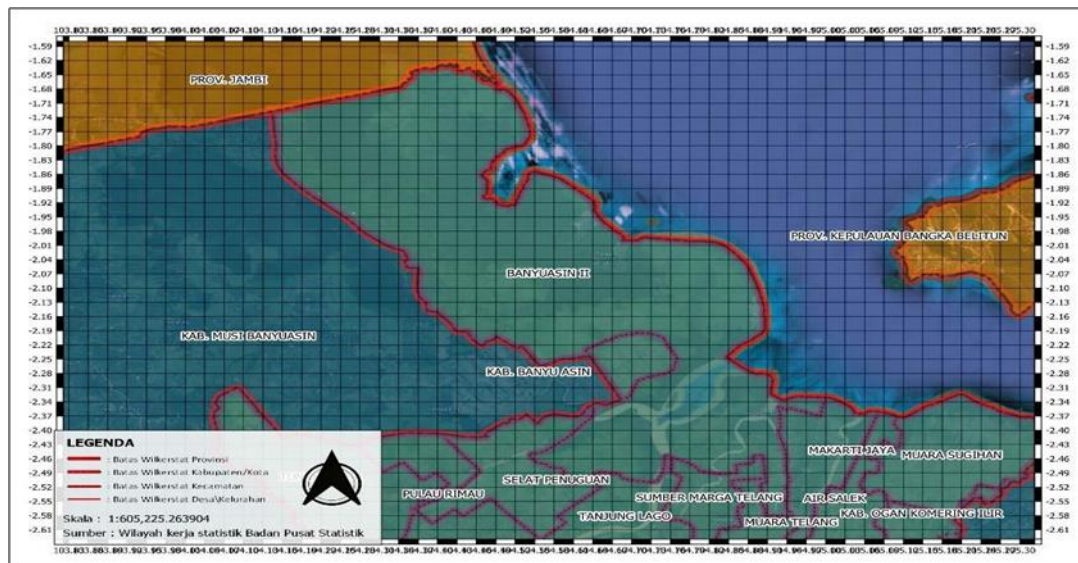
- North Side Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Muaro Jambi Jambi and the Bangka Strait;
- East Side Pampangan District and Air Sugihan (OKI);
- West Side Sungai Lilin District, Lais District, and Lalan District. Musi Regency Banyuasin
- South Side Sungai Rotan District, Gelumbang District, Muara Belida District (Muara Enim).

The number of districts in Banyuasin Regency has increased from 17 to 19 since the end of 2012. The districts that underwent this expansion were Muara Telang District, which split into Sumber Marga Telang District and Muara Telang District, and Banyuasin I District, which split into Banyuasin I District and Air Kumbang District [13]. Each district is divided into villages and sub-districts, with each village and sub-district consisting of small villages, neighborhoods, and community units, some of which are further subdivided into neighborhood units.

In 2012, the number of villages in Banyuasin Regency remained at 304, with 288 villages and 16 sub-districts [13].

The research sites in Banyuasin Regency's coastal area were Bungakarang Village, Tanjung Lago District, Sungsang I - IV Village, and Banyuasin II District, according to information from personnel from the Indonesian Navy Simpang PU Post and the Indonesian Navy Sungsang Post. The residents of these villages are classified as poor, and national awareness is still very low [14].

Map of Banyuasin II Dsistrict Banyuasin Regency



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This study takes a qualitative approach, employing a case study method [2]. This was done to provide researchers with comprehensive details about strategies for empowering maritime defense areas to increase fishermen's income and raise awareness of the importance of defending the country in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province. The location for this study was Bunga Karang Village, Sungsang I-IV Village, Banyuasin II District, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra. Researchers also reviewed data gathered through earlier studies or policy documents for empowering maritime defense areas.

The primary data utilized by the researchers came from interviews with Indonesian Navy (AL) officials, the Maritime Potential Staff Officer of Indonesian Navy Base Commander Palembang, the Head of Maritime Potential Service of the Indonesian Navy, the Assistant Chief of Maritime Potential of Main Naval Base Jakarta, Head of Banyuasin Marine and Fisheries Service, the National Unity and Politics Agency Banyuasin regency, Indonesian Navy of Sungsang post, the Head of the Fishermen's community.

Empowerment Strategy for Maritime Defense Areas in the Palembang Indonesian Navy Base Area

Maritime regional resilience development, also known as Bintahwilmar, is one of the maritime potential development activities, or Binpotmar, that is primarily carried out in the context of empowering maritime defense areas, which include geographic, demographic, and social conditions that must be strengthened to become a national defense force. In this case, following the Decision of the Chief of Naval Staff Number Kep/2639/VII/2018 dated 23 July 2018 concerning the Doctrine of empowering maritime defense areas, it is explained that one of the activities of the Indonesian Navy's Binpotmar is through the implementation of Bintahwilmar which is carried out independently or together with the non-ministerial government institutions (LPNK) and other components of the nation to create maritime regional defense forces to face threats,

disturbances, obstacles and challenges which include building and developing maritime forces as well as assisting the government in preparing national potential with geographic development, demographic development and social condition development [15].

Based on the Indonesian Navy's role as previously described, the Maritime Potential Service, which employs people through Indonesian Navy posts in the coastal areas of Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, is an extension of the source of information about the social conditions of the community as seen from different perspectives, including the economy, work, education, and skills. According to the researcher's interview conducted on September 6, 2023, with Marine Major (K) Dewi, an officer at Paspotmar Danlanal Palembang, he is currently responsible for the socialization of Kampung Bahari Nusantara with the activities of Binpotmar Lanal Palembang. The program started with the goal of using Indonesian Navy Posts in coastal areas where people work as fishermen to clean up coastal fishing villages in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province.

It is envisaged that Kampung Bahari Nusantara's activities will benefit the fishing community, which is a part of the maritime community, by serving as a backup power source for the maritime defense system, which guards the region's integrity against both internal and external threats, obstructions, and disruptions. As part of the Bintahwilmar program, which is being implemented as Binpotmar through KBN activities, coastal communities are empowered through a variety of development objectives, including tourism, commerce, education, health, and defense. Through collaboration between ministries, non-ministerial officials, and other components of the country, as well as through the KBN development program, either independently or in tandem with the government.

Viewed through the lens of the Indonesian Navy's policy for developing Maritime Regional Defense with the maritime potential development pattern in the form of developing coastal communities, the Nusantara Maritime Village Program is extremely strategic to realize the strength of reserve components in the maritime defense area of the archipelago. According to Marine Lieutenant Colonel (KH) Subarja, the Head of Potmar Lantamal III Jakarta, the researcher's interview revealed that the KBN program is currently undergoing socialization according to every area. The specific KBN program will be adjusted to the geography of the region and the local knowledge that exists in each place.

In connection with the research question, what is the Indonesian Navy's collaborative activity's potential to empower maritime defense areas to increase fishing communities' income in the South Sumatra Province's Banyuasin Regency? According to the findings of stakeholder interviews with several sources, there isn't any definitive evidence of an institutional collaboration program—in this example, the government of the Banyuasin Regency. Empowerment program aimed at increasing the income of Banyuasin Regency fishing community. Based on the researcher's interview with Mr. Agus, a young expert managing catch fisheries production at the Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service, no regulations have been found by the researchers thus far from the Banyuasin Regency regional government that specifically regulate increasing the income of current fishermen. He claims that the empowerment program run by the maritime and fisheries department in Banyuasin, South Sumatra Province, is confined to providing fishing groups assistance with fishing gear, which is still relatively little given the number of fishing communities and the current budget.

The absence of cooperation between the Banyuasin Regency government and the Palembang Navy in a program that would increase fishermen's income in coastal areas is undoubtedly an impediment, given that the Banyuasin Regency government owns the territorial area. The secret to speeding up the reduction of poverty in coastal areas—especially the fishing communities in the Banyuasin district—is collaboration between the Palembang Navy and the regional government, which holds territorial authority.

In the absence of synergy between stakeholders, in this case the Palembang Navy and the Banyuasin Regency Government, in the coastal community poverty alleviation or coastal community empowerment program in the Banyuasin district area, South Sumatra Province, cooperation will be critical in the future. In light of this, socialization and campaigns by the Indonesian Navy Palembang must be greatly encouraged. This is because the district of Banyuasin is part of the Indonesian Navy Palembang's territory, and some areas may be remain

untouched by the district government's lack of assistance. In this case, the needs of coastal fishermen are the community's needs.

The socialization of Kampung Bahari Nusantara must be widely spread, particularly in coastal areas of the Banyuasin district. The Indonesian Navy's role in peacetime will be more effective if the measures outlined in the KBN are implemented, particularly the fishing community empowerment program to boost the economy [16]. Of course, synergy with the principle of jointly developing the economies of fishing communities in coastal areas must be realized in the form of an MOU/memorandum of understanding or PKS/cooperation agreement between the Indonesian Navy and the regional government, in this case Banyuasin Regency. In terms of KBN socialization, regional administrations must work together to ensure that everything runs well.

The empowerment of fishing communities in coastal areas in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra

According to the Chamber, community empowerment is an economic growth strategy that combines societal values. This concept illustrates a new "people-centered" development paradigm that is participatory and long-term. The concept of empowerment encompasses more than merely meeting fundamental requirements or providing a mechanism to prevent future impoverishment (safety net). According to the opinions expressed above, the community empowerment program is produced in a planned, measurable, and sustainable manner that is centered on the community, in this case, the coastal fishing community, particularly in the Banyuasin area of South Sumatra Province.

Empowerment program to increase the income of fishing communities in the Banyuasin Regency, so far the researcher has not found any regulations from the regional government of Banyuasin Regency that specifically regulate increasing the income of existing fishermen based on an interview with Mr. Agus, a young expert regulating capture fisheries production at the Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service in Banyuasin, South Sumatra Province, the researcher has not yet discovered any regulations from the Regency's regional government that specifically address raising the income of current fishermen. He stated that the program for enhancing the community's income was limited to the provision of fishing equipment assistance to fishermen groups, which was still extremely restricted given the existing budget.

Based on the researcher's interview with the Pak Unyil fishermen's group, which in this case was represented by Mr. Baharudin, aka the section at the fisherman's production shelter who controls 100 fishing boats, based on several questions that the researcher asked about the issue of empowering the fishing community, especially fishermen groups who are members of the Pak Unyil group is never available at all, including in the form of assistance to fishermen, nor is there any fishing gear for catching fish at all. Based on these interviews, it is possible to conclude that local government help for the needs of fishing communities is currently lacking. In the absence of support for fishing communities, the Banyuasin district government's empowerment program is not enough; even if assistance is provided, it may not be adapted to the specific requirements of coastal fishing communities.

In the absence of a plan for an empowerment program for coastal communities, specifically fishermen, it is certainly difficult to measure the achievements of the community empowerment program, especially since the program is only limited to assisting with fishing gear and does not include any activities to increase fishing communities' competency or income. Based on the foregoing, it is time for the local government of Banyuasin district to develop an integrated fishing community empowerment strategy that is measurable in a broader sense. Increasing fishermen's income is insufficient to meet their fishing needs; training is required to raise fishermen's skills and professionalism as fishermen.

The integrated empowerment program is an achievable strategy for increasing fishermen's economic income while also providing help to fishing communities' needs and training to increase fishermen's competency, particularly when fishing communities are unable to go to sea due to the high wave season. Natural considerations in instances like this prevent fishermen from fishing at sea during high wave conditions. Other competencies for fishing communities are important as capital to get to work when they are unable to go to sea. This is significant because the program may meet the daily living needs of fishing communities while also

providing a measurable increase in competency and aligning with the needs of the coastal fishing communities' job environment.

The Banyuasin district government should prioritize the development of an integrated program to empower fishing communities to improve their earnings. A measurable and well-planned integrated program is undoubtedly required by coastal communities as fishermen, such as a competency improvement program through training that adapts to the world of work at a time when fishing communities are unable to go to sea to fish; of course, this special skill greatly benefits the community's ability to earn money during the high wave season, which prevents fishermen from going to the sea to catch fish.

Awareness of Defending the Country of Coastal Communities in Banyuasin District, South Sumatra Province

The National Unity and Politics Agency is an institution that advises the regent on policy issues concerning political unity and nationality. In its policy, The National Unity and Politics Agency involves strategies to raise awareness of national defense in coastal communities, particularly fishing communities. According to the findings of field researchers and the results of interviews with Kesbangpol, in this case, Mr. Supriyanto, the National Defense program in Banyuasin district is still in the formal stage, with a focus on the Regional Government. The state defense activities are carried out during the Independence Day celebration. The researcher did interviews with fishermen residing in Sungsang village, and they reported never having received a visit from Kesbangpol. As a result of the event mentioned earlier, it is possible to conclude that Kesbangpol has no meaningful program in place to raise awareness of the importance of state defense in the coastal communities of Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra province.

The National Unity and Politics Agency, as well as the local government of Banyuasin district, do not yet have a clear strategy in place to empower coastal communities and raise awareness of the importance of defending the country on the coastline. However, to demonstrate the significance of devotion to one's nation, the Banyuasin district government provides fishing facilities for fishermen, although their numbers are just a few. As a result, not all fishermen or groups of fishermen receive support with their fishing gear, and therefore the support program is organized following the available funding.

Synergy Between the Indonesian Navy and Local Governments to Empower Coastal Communities

Collaboration between the regional government and the Palembang Navy in carrying out the coastal community empowerment strategy in Banyuasin district area is necessary in the pattern of resource utilization of geographic areas to increase community income economically. Therefore, the program for raising awareness about defending the state will run following regional needs for defending its territory from threats, as well as a pattern for early detection of widespread crime in the form of illegal fishing and drug trafficking, both targeting coastal areas and fishing communities in particular.

As the general staff of KASAL, the Maritime Potential Assistant implements the maritime potential policy in collaboration with stakeholders involved in coastal community empowerment. These stakeholders include ministries, institutions, and related organizations. The Maritime Potential Assistant communicates that the Indonesian Navy has actors implementing maritime community empowerment, including the Maritime Potential Development Service, 14 Main Naval Bases, and 52 naval bases located throughout Indonesia, which are prepared to collaborate with regional and local governments. Meanwhile, Main Naval Base III/JKT actors that collaborate with ministries/institutions other than commanders can be represented by their Maritime and Fisheries Service staff members and the Head of the Maritime Potential Development Service of Main Naval Base III/JKT[17].

The collaboration between Main Naval Base III/JKT and institutional ministries encompasses a wide range of topics, including food security (fish cultivation), community social service (cleaning up the coastal environment), and outreach to coastal populations. However, these synergies have not been applied in a long-

term manner and are only incidental in the sense that they occur on occasion, therefore coastal communities have not received the benefits and they still struggle to live their everyday lives. Conditions like this cause people to become apathetic and unconcerned about their surroundings. When synergy is implemented in this way, it is referred to as pseudo-synergy since it does not address or express concrete kinds of cooperation concerning the demands of coastal communities.

CONCLUSION

The Coastal Community Empowerment Strategy in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province.

It is challenging to realize the Indonesian Navy's strategy of service, resilience in regional development, and social communication if it is carried out independently without collaboration with the Banyuasin Regency local government in particular and with ministries/institutions generally, which is carried out continuously. This is difficult to realize because the coastline area under Main Naval Base III/JKT is quite large and does not receive adequate monetary support.

Coastal Community Empowerment Strategy to Improve the Economy of Coastal Communities, especially Fishermen.

The coastal community empowerment strategy for improving the economy of the people of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province, has not been implemented, particularly among fishermen. The implementation of an integrated pattern of empowerment for coastal communities, including the distribution of equipment assistance and training programs aimed at enhancing fishermen's competency, is necessary to improve the economics of coastal communities, particularly fishermen.

Increasing fishermen's competency is crucial for preparing them for work when they can't go to sea due to high sea waves.

Awareness of National Defense of coastal communities in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province.

Awareness of National Defense in the coastal areas of Sungsang I-IV villages remains low; nationalism, awareness of the nation and state, as well as the initial ability to defend the State in the values of National Defense, are not yet manifest. This is because the average level of education remains poor, with many fishermen unable to read or write. This has resulted in a lack of information among coastal populations about National Defense, combined with the absence of a National Defense program from the local government, in this case, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province.

Synergy between the Indonesian Navy and the Regional Government in empowering coastal communities.

The synergy established by Main Naval Base III/JKT, in this case Palembang Naval Base, with the Banyuasin Regency Government and other stakeholders to empower coastal communities has not gone as well as it should, as the synergy's actors have not coordinated optimally.

Based on the above research findings, community empowerment programs can be implemented using a collaborative policy model of empowerment and training to increase human resources in parallel, thereby increasing the economic income of fishing communities in coastal areas and raising awareness of the importance of defending the country, particularly among fishermen.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the research findings and conclusions presented above, the researcher attempts to formulate suggestions and recommendations for all parties involved in efforts to increase the economic income of coastal communities and awareness of defending the country in the coastal areas of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province, including:

Coastal Community Empowerment Strategy for Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province

One of the three strategies for implementing the empowerment of the maritime defense area, or Dawilhanla, is social communication. The other two strategies are social service for the Indonesian Navy and regional

resilience development. To effectively implement the social communication strategy, collaboration and synergy between the regional governments of South Sumatra Province's Banyuasin Regency and the fishermen in particular must be established.

Coastal Community Empowerment Program to Improve the Economy of coastal communities, especially fishermen

The role of Main Naval Base III/JKT, in this case, Palembang Naval Base, in efforts to increase the economic income of coastal communities in the villages of Sungsang I - IV will be strengthened through collaboration with the regional government of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province, and the banking sector, which facilitates access to People's Business Credit (KUR) in the area. Especially for capital aid to nearby fishing communities. In this instance, fishermen need money to buy new broken fishing gear and to use it as business capital.

Awareness of National Defense of coastal communities in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province

The Palembang Indonesian Navy's role in efforts to raise national defense awareness in coastal communities in the Sungsang I-IV region to a higher level of cooperation in fostering the development of a national defense program in the coastal area of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra province, by involving relevant stakeholders as State defense actors. Realizing the national defense strategy in the Banyuasin district's coastal area in a planned, measurable, and sustainable manner can be achieved by developing a national defense program in collaboration with essential stakeholder actors.

4. Synergy between the Indonesian Navy and the Regional Government in empowering coastal communities.

The synergy between regional governments is critical because empowering coastal communities is a difficult task. As a result, it is necessary to collaborate with the Indonesian Navy and Palembang to develop a coastal community empowerment program in Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province, that is consistent with existing local knowledge and the needs of coastal communities, particularly the fishermen. Synergy among relevant stakeholders in empowering coastal communities in the Banyuasin district area must result in long-term cooperation that addresses the needs of coastal communities, particularly fishing communities in Sungsang I-IV villages, to improve fishing communities' economies and raise awareness of the country's defense in the region.

5. Maximize the KBN program in collaboration with local governments to create long-term synergy with community economic programs based on local wisdom, in an integrated manner with empowerment and training patterns to increase human resources for fishermen in the coastal areas of Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province.

6. Suggestions for the Regional Government of Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province

Improving the economy of fishing communities and raising awareness of national defense in the coastal areas of Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, necessitates the Regional Government's maximum efforts and support to realize an integrated coastal community empowerment program, in the sense that empowerment necessitates assistance for fishing communities' needs while also requiring an improvement program. Fishing communities' competencies will be improved through training to raise their economic income.

7. There is a need for collaborative policies to empower fishing communities in an integrated and sustainable manner to increase fishermen's income and increase awareness of national defense in the Banyuasin district, South Sumatra Province. Collaboration policy for joint empowerment among stakeholders, including the Indonesian Navy in Palembang, the Regional Government, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, and other relevant institutional ministries.

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