

Sinergisitas Kemitraan Kelembagaan dalam Mewujudkan SDGs Desa Melalui Pemanfaatan Buah Mangrove Menjadi Kopi

Synergy of Institutional Partnerships in Realizing Village SDGs Through Utilization of Mangrove Fruits for Coffee

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ABSTRAK

Masalah yang ada di Kecamatan Bukit Batu adalah adanya kerusakan hutan mangrove karena adanya pengebangan kayu mangrove untuk dijadikan kayu bakar, kayu cerocok dan kayu arang sehingga mengakibatkan abrasi pantai sekitar 5 meter pertahun, bahkan beberapa desa di Kecamatan Bukit Batu garis pantai sudah bergeser sekitar 200 meter ke daratan dari lokasi awal karena abrasi. Kejadian tersebut tentu bertentangan dengan sustainable development goals (SDGs). Apalagi saat ini sudah ada kebijakan yang diwajibkan oleh kementerian desa, pembangunan daerah tertinggal dan transmigrasi kepada seluruh desa di Indonesia melalui penggunaan dana desa untuk mewujudkan SDGs Desa melalui salah satu tipologi desa yaitu desa peduli lingkungan laut. Tujuan pengabdian ini untuk mewujudkan SDGs Desa tersebut, pemerintah desa mengalami kesulitan dikarenakan keterbatasan sumber daya dan pengetahuan, maka perlu adanya sinergisitas kemitraan kelembagaan antara pemerintah desa, masyarakat, universitas dan perusahaan untuk memudahkan capaian SDGs Desa. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode partisipatif dengan mengajak masyarakat untuk peduli terhadap lingkungan laut. Selanjutnya memberikan pengetahuan dengan cara mengenalkan pemanfaatan mangrove non kayu seperti buah mangrove menjadi kopi. Keberhasilan kegiatan ini dinilai dari adanya perubahan aktivitas dan rutinitas masyarakat untuk menjaga kelestarian ekosistem mangrove. Peningkatan kesadaran dan pengetahuan masyarakat bahwa ekosistem mangrove dapat memberikan manfaat social, ekonomi dan lingkungan sesuai dengan sustainable development goals.

Kata Kunci: Kemitraan; Kelembagaan; Kopi; Mangrove; SDGs Desa;

ABSTRACT

The problem in Bukit Batu District is the destruction of mangrove forests due to the logging of mangrove wood to be used as firewood, cerocok wood and charcoal wood, resulting in coastal abrasion of about 5 meters per year, even some villages in Bukit Batu District have shifted their coastline by about 200 meters. inland from the initial location due to abrasion. This incident is certainly contrary to the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Moreover, currently there is a policy that is required by the ministry of villages, development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration to all villages in Indonesia through the use of village funds to realize the Village SDGs through one of the village typologies, namely villages that care about the marine environment.

The purpose of this service is to realize the Village SDGs, the village government is experiencing difficulties due to limited resources and knowledge, it is necessary to have a synergistic institutional partnership between the village government, community, universities and companies to facilitate the achievement of the Village SDGs. The method used is a participatory method by inviting people to care about the marine environment. Furthermore, providing knowledge by introducing the use of non-timber mangroves such as mangrove fruit for coffee. The success of this activity is judged by the changes in community activities and routines to preserve the mangrove ecosystem. Increasing public awareness and knowledge that mangrove ecosystems can provide social, economic and environmental benefits in accordance with sustainable development goals.

Keyword : Coffee; Institutional; Mangrove; Partnership; Village SDGs.

INTRODUCTION

This community service is a downstream research with the title Model Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) PT. Pertamina RU II Pakning River in a Sustainable manner in the Mangrove Area (Mashur et al., 2020) and has established a collaboration involving the triple helix, namely the Village Government and also PT. Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning. The locus of community service carried out is in the District of Bukit Batu, Batang Duku Village. Referring to the dormancy that has occurred since the Covid 19 pandemic since entering Indonesia in March 2020, there have been many adjustments that must be made in order to be able to drive economic, social and environmental activities. During dormancy, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia prepares the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by preparing for total village development. Villages are given the opportunity to overcome backwardness because the Village SDGs are required to reach all residents, the village environment with a variety of local wisdom (Iskandar, 2020).

The target village to be fostered is Batang Duku Village, which is currently also a target in the Village

SDGs. To find out the SDGs score of Batang Duku Village is the lowest compared to other villages in Bukit Batu District, which is 33.13. Realizing dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. One of these trainings will refer to the SDGs goals of the Village, namely the Environmentally Aware Village, which is a village that cares about climate change and cares about the environment. Because Batang Duku Village already has a fairly good social capital at this time because it already has a horticultural farmer group, mangrove group and MSME group and also received good support from CSR PT. Pertamina International Refinery RU II Sungai Pakning.

The problem in Batang Duku Village is coastal abrasion and logging of mangrove wood to be used as firewood, cigar wood and charcoal wood causing damage to mangrove forests so that coastal abrasion is 5 meters per year, even some villages in Bukit Batu District have shifted about 200 meters from the initial location due to abrasion (Mashur, 2019). Damage to mangrove forests has also resulted in declining marine products, making it difficult for people to find fish using simple boats. Referring to these problems, the Riau University community service team will carry out community service by applying a pattern according to the Road Map of the Ministry of Villages, Development of

Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia through the Village SDGs Program by strengthening institutional partnership patterns (Susanti et al., 2021). Situational analysis of the current location of service, the target group already has excellent social capital and environmental awareness as capital to realize the goals of the Village SDGs, but requires strengthening the triple helix institutional partnership, so that it can be more adaptive for now and in the future (Cai & Etzkowitz, 2020). On the other hand, the pattern of strengthening institutional partnerships can also touch peat areas which are being minimized in Batang Duku Village, which means that this village has very good potential to be developed. The institutional partnership pattern itself is a combination of aspects of cultural and social patterns, regional potential, structural potential (Zamroni & Istiana, 2019).

Village SDGs is a strategic step. At least for 2 things, first, the Village SDGs become a vehicle to bring out the cultural character of the archipelago as a paradigm foothold. The Village SDGs can garner strength to maintain Indonesian identity in the midst of globalization which limits and relativizes state sovereignty and is hegemonic to nature. Second, the Village SDGs are a shield to protect village natural resources from privatization and exploitation. These two goals will be difficult to realize if the synergy of institutional partnerships is not institutionalized, not just an artificial and temporary partnership. If this agenda runs, the Village SDGs will become an opportunity to restore nature as a center that runs on the cultural wisdom of the archipelago. Keep in mind, without

humans, nature can still be sustainable, while humans cannot survive without sustainable nature.

There are some of the biggest challenges in implementing the Village SDGs. These challenges include ensuring the implementation of inclusive principles and nothing is left behind, integrating all stakeholder programs in the SDGs Village action plan, synergizing between government and non-government priorities, and building a comprehensive and inclusive database. These challenges arise in the midst of the fact that there are disparities in the development of each region, the geographical condition of Batang Duku Village, which is located on the coast and peatlands, and the technocratic atmosphere that is deeply rooted.

This Village SDGs refers to Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning national sustainable development goals. The presidential regulation states that there are 17 national sustainable development goals. Meanwhile, the village SDGs add one more goal. That is, the village SDGs have 18 village sustainable development goals that form 8 village typologies, namely Villages without poverty and hunger, Economically growing villages, Villages that care about health, Villages that care about the environment, Villages that care about education, Women-friendly Villages, Networked Villages, and Culturally Responsive Villages.

With the Village SDGs, it is hoped that the village government can cooperate with every company operating in its area to participate and even become a strategic and holistic partner in achieving national development goals. Because the company is also required to

go in the same direction through the company's CSR program (Shayan et al., 2022). The advantages of the partnership model which states that the community as partners (Damanik & Purba, 2019), it means having the same authority and responsibility as the company in preserving the environment and implementing and involving the company directly and building partnerships with the government and other institutions in the implementation of CSR (Sudirman et al., 2021), different from other models through a foundation or corporate social organization and/or joining a consortium. Likewise, universities through community service activities can contribute in the form of knowledge to the government and village communities, especially about sustainable development.

For this reason, community service is very relevant to support a form of academic contribution to the community in Riau Province, especially the coastal community in Bengkalis Regency, in Bukit Batu District, Batang Duku Village. By using a partnership approach where in this community service, the service team already has main service partners, namely the Batang Duku Village Government and PT. Pertamina International Refinery RU II Sungai Pakning in accordance with the purpose of this service activity, namely the synergy of institutional partnerships in realizing the Village SDGs.

METHOD

This community service activity will be carried out using the triple helical method because it is considered relevant in an effort to realize the Village SDGs in accordance with the goals set by the Ministry of Villages, Development of

Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to accommodate local community wisdom and productive village institutions in order to survive and also develop.

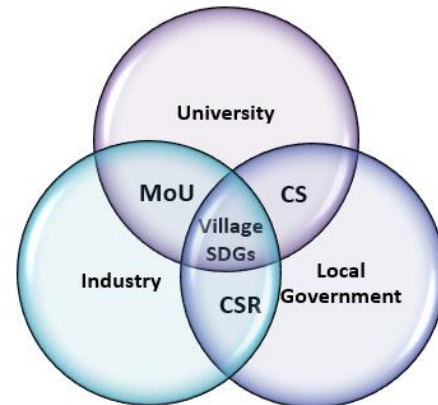


Figure 1. Interconnected Relationship Model (MIR) to realize the Village SDGs

Village SDGs can be realized through the Interconnected Relationship (MIR) Model: Universities through lecturers and students focus on community service (CS) activities (PKM) in the village based on the village typology that has been determined through the Village SDGs policy. Universities build cooperation form memorandum of understanding (MoU) in filed teaching, research and community service with the company in order to realize the Village SDGs. The company through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program helps villages in realizing the Village SDGs.

In accordance with the objectives of the Village SDGs, the locus of community service carried out in Batang Duku Village has reached a productive stage that survives, but needs a refresher in developing so that in the future it remains adaptive that diffuses

well in any era of development so that development still involves future generations. The steps of the service activities that will be carried out are: Synchronizing the Perceptions of the Purpose of Service Activities with partners, Debriefing the Community Service Team with a group of real work integration students, Identification of the Integration Kukerta Program that supports Community Service activities at the University of Riau and Community Service Activities of Institutional Partnership Patterns.

Service activities by gathering all partners and the community in the Batang Duku Village office hall through focus group discussions (FGD) with the aim of collecting and identifying problems and potentials that can be developed by the people of Batang Duku Village. Then collect the cumulative results of secondary activities that have been carried out by students, coordinate with partners, then primary community service activities are carried out slowly. Community service activities carried out with a pattern of establishing related development, well-formed social capital in Mangrove planting areas in preventing abrasion and peat areas preventing forest and land fires, so that they are more developed by providing more economic, social and environmental value benefits for the community. local partners form a wider pattern of partners. A number of managements of Mangrove and horticultural crops, which have been limited so far, are strengthened so that the pattern of fishing communities and vegetable farmers will continue to develop, although it is not easy because the pattern of groups of fishermen and vegetable farmers is almost not for the welfare of the people.

Problem Solving Techniques by carrying out several stages such as the initial socialization stage, the counseling stage, the training stage, the empowerment stage and the evaluation stage. The measuring instrument for the achievement of success in this community service activity will refer to the main framework of the Village SDGs goals by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia, which were identified before Community Service activities and after the implementation of Community Service activities. For this reason, the Riau University community service team provides measurements according to the references used, namely: strengthening Institutional Partnerships in Mangrove groups, Strengthening Information Systems (Villages, Management Groups and Partners), Access to vertical communication of parties involved in realizing Village SDGs by activating information systems internally first and streamline the role of village government institutions, the business world and the community with the Village SDGs Program. Indicators of the success of this community service activity can be seen an increase in the areas of: Skills; Product quality, Product quantity, Product type, and management capability

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENT

Batang Duku Village has the potential of natural resources on land and in the sea that can be utilized for community development in Batang Duku Village with the concept of community empowerment. The natural resources in Batang Duku Village are in the form of a mangrove ecosystem that must be maintained and preserved with the

concept of sustainable development (Dzulqarnain et al., 2022).

Mangroves in Batang Duku Village have potential that can be utilized directly and indirectly by the community. Direct benefits such as mangrove wood can be used as building wood, charcoal wood and firewood of course by using the concept of sustainable development, otherwise there will be damage to the mangrove ecosystem which results in abrasion. (Anhar et al., 2019). Manfaat langsung lainnya dapat menjadi tempat hidup ikan, udang, kepiting, kerang, rama-rama dan lainnya. Meanwhile, the indirect benefits of the mangrove ecosystem can be used as a barrier to abrasion, preventing sea water intrusion, and providing food for aquatic animals (Muhammad Haris et al., 2021).

Mangroves also have optional benefits such as high carbon sequestration, biodiversity and silvofishery ponds. High carbon content is a reliable resource for future carbon trading. Mangrove biodiversity resources can be used as food, medicine and aesthetics. Unfortunately, due to limited knowledge and technology, this biodiversity resource cannot be utilized yet. However, if in the future it can be used, it will be an alternative for improving the welfare of mankind. The mangrove ecosystem is a suitable place to develop silvofishery ponds, which is a technique in the field of fisheries that combines fish and shrimp cultivation. (Mashur et al., 2020).

To find solutions for community development (empowerment), for the first step the service team assisted by Kukerta Integrasi students held a Focus Group Discussion or focus group discussion in the Batang Duku Village

Office Meeting Room by inviting the Village Head, Village Secretary, Head of Dusun, RT, RW, BPD, LAM Desa and other community leaders of Batang Duku Village and invited partners from the Business World, namely PT. Pertamina International RU II Sungai Pakning Refinery. This method relies on the acquisition of data or information from an interaction of informants or respondents based on the results of discussions in a group that focuses on conducting discussions in solving certain problems. Data or information obtained through this technique, apart from being group information, is also an opinion and decision of the group.

Characteristics of the implementation of FGD activities carried out objectively and externally. FGDs require trained and reliable facilitators/moderators to facilitate discussions so that interactions that occur among participants focus on problem solving.

Synergy activities with village officials and local community groups are very important. The service team and Kukerta students and their partner, namely PT. Pertamina Internasional RU II Sungai Pakning refinery in this activity tried to build communication by means of group discussions (FGD) as an initial stage before touching the wider community. The aim is to convey the intent and purpose of this service activity to the people of Batang Duku Village. In this activity, a roadmap of service activities carried out for three years was also presented, namely: the 1st year forming a village that cares about the environment and an economic village that grows evenly. The 2nd year forms a networked village and a women-friendly

village and the 3rd year forms a culturally responsive village.



Figure 2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities with the Batang Duku Village Government and CSR PT. Pertamina International Refinery RU II Sungai Pakning

For a solution to form a village that cares for the environment, the community service team carried out the action of planting 500 mangrove seedlings with the aim of raising public awareness of the importance of protecting and preserving the environment. Utilizing non-timber mangroves, such as mangrove fruit processed into mangrove coffee and mangrove-based Family Medicinal Plants (TOGA). treat wounds, itchy skin and toothache. The aim is to introduce that it is not only mangrove wood that can be used, but also the many benefits of mangrove fruit and leaves. Utilization of non-mangrove wood with the aim of avoiding mangrove logging activities that can damage the environment such as coastal abrasion.

Mangrove Seed Planting

The planting of mangrove seedlings begins with a survey of the location for planting mangrove seedlings to find out the most appropriate areas for planting mangroves. Mangrove planting

activities are located in Mekar Sari Hamlet, Batang Duku District, Bengkalis. The service team visited the Head of Mekar Sari Hamlet to get a clear picture of the location that would be used as a place for planting mangrove seedlings and moved to see firsthand the location described by the Mekar Sari Hamlet. Then the preparation of tools and materials, the service team has agreed to plant 500 mangrove seedlings. The supporting tool used is a hoe as a tool for planting seeds. Furthermore, the planting of mangrove seedlings begins with the handing over of 500 mangrove seedlings to the Village Head and symbolic planting is carried out at the agreed time. The planting participants were Lecturers, Kukerta students, village heads, hamlet heads, PKK women and representatives from the mangrove group in Batang Duku Village.



(a)



(b)



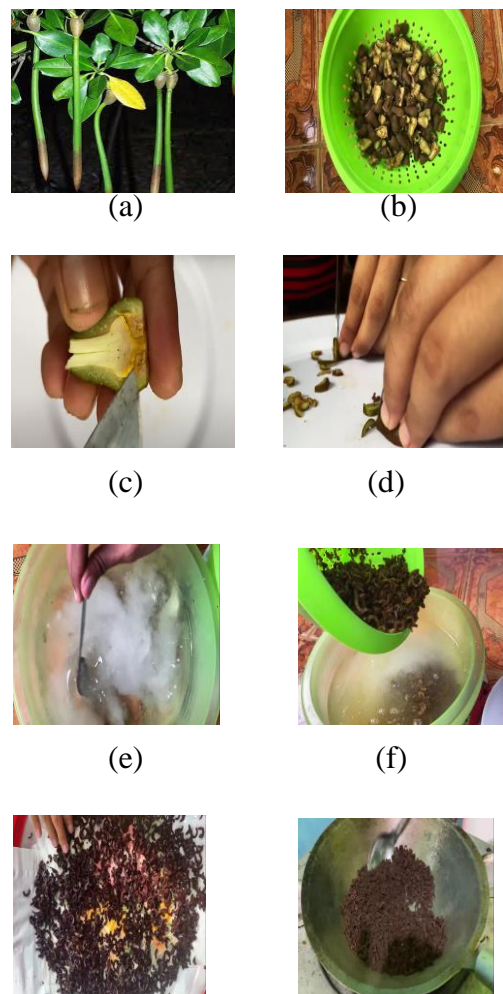
Figure 3. (a) and (b) Handing over of mangrove seeds from the service team to the Batang Duku Village Government (c) symbolic planting of mangrove seedlings by the community service team with the village government (d) planting of mangrove seedlings by PKK women and students.

Mangrove Fruit is processed into Mangrove Coffee

Processing of mangrove fruit into coffee can provide economic income. This is because of the high quality of the mangrove fruit. This mangrove coffee-making program is also in line with the mangrove reforestation program in Batang Duku Village and its surroundings. Therefore, it is hoped that Batang Duku Village will become a pilot village and tourism village with coastal characteristics and mangrove coffee in Batang Duku Village in the future. So far, mangrove fruit from mangroves has not been used optimally by the wider community, and mangroves in general have not been widely processed into

products for public consumption. Whereas mangroves can be processed into beverage products that have economic value. Mangrove fruit has great potential to be developed as a product additive that is able to be globally competitive in the market.

Improve and develop the mangrove coffee business in an effort to improve the economy of the community around the mangroves. Ecologically, the existence of a healthy mangrove area can support the life of the community around the area, not only in terms of the environment, but also as a source of income for the community. The process of making mangrove coffee powder is as follows:



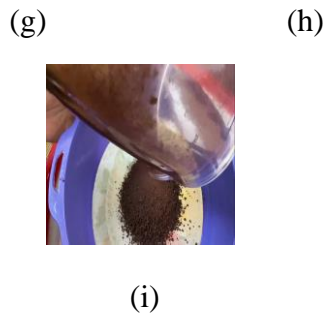


Figure 4. (a) *Rhizophora mucronata* (b) Mangrove flesh (c) Separating flesh and seeds (d) Mangrove fruit in small slices (e) Mixing water and whiting (f) Soaking mangroves in water that has been mixed with lime betel (g) Drying of mangrove fruit (h) Process of roasting of mangrove fruit (i) Filtering of mangrove coffee powder.

The selected mangrove fruit is the type of mangrove *Rhizophora Mucronata*. Mangrove fruit is cleaned by separating the pulp and mangrove seeds. The part taken is the flesh of the fruit, which is then cut into small pieces to make it easier for processing. Mangrove fruit that has been cleaned and then sliced into small pieces then soaked for approximately 3 (three) days. The soaking process is carried out by mixing water and whiting powder to remove the sap contained in the mangrove fruit. After soaking, the mangrove fruit is dried by drying in the sun for approximately 2 (two) days. After the mangrove fruit is dry, the mangrove fruit is roasted using medium heat. The roasted mangrove fruit is then mashed / blended. The mashed mangrove fruit is then filtered using a small filter to obtain finer and cleaner coffee grounds. Furthermore, the mangrove fruit is packaged in a package with a size of 500 grams as a sample to be distributed at the time of service counseling.

After doing the dedication of making mangrove coffee, the results obtained are bitter taste, like coffee in general, brown color, aroma like herbal medicine and has a typical mangrove fruit and smooth texture like coffee powder.

The achievement of the target success in the mangrove group can be seen from the increase in skills, product quality, number of products, production capacity and management capabilities. At the beginning of the service activities, the service team only introduced one type of processed mangrove to the mangrove group community, namely mangrove coffee, then at the end of the community service the mangrove group was able to show an increase in skills and product quality in the form of processed mangrove coffee which was smoother in texture, the addition of the number of products from mangroves, namely dodol mangrove. Production capacity increased from 500 grams per day to 1000 grams per day. Then the management ability of the mangrove group increased with the increase in the number of people, especially from the group of PKK women who were more coordinated under the leadership of the PKK Chairman of Batang Duku Village and collaborated with the Batang Duku Village-Owned Enterprises.

CONCLUSION

Community service activities in Batang Duku Village have been going very well by involving the village government, PT. Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning refinery, Kukerta students, PKK women and community leaders in Batang Duku Village. In accordance with the topic raised, namely the synergy of institutional partnerships in realizing the

Village SDGs, namely villages that care for the environment and economic villages grow evenly, the service team has succeeded in cooperating with partners from PT. Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning refinery to work together to realize the Village SDGs. The village government, PT. The Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning refinery and the service team have committed to helping Batang Duku Village to achieve the Village SDGs through a village that cares about the environment with activities to equalize perceptions through FGD activities, planting mangrove seeds and diversification training on mangrove processed innovations into mangrove coffee. To increase public awareness of mangrove ecosystem care and make villages care about the environment and economic villages grow evenly, it is necessary to diversify other non-timber mangrove processing besides mangrove coffee, namely making family medicinal plants such as itching and wound medicine, training on processing mangrove fruit/leaves into syrup, lunkhead, crackers and others. For the marketing of processed products of mangrove and lemongrass, you can take advantage of the Bumdes in Batang Duku Village and collaboration with PT. Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning refinery through CSR activities. Products need to be certified such as P-IRT and standardized from BPOM and the existence of halal certification, SNI even has the potential to generate revenue. For the sustainability of this community service activity, it is necessary to have regular monitoring and evaluation from the village government, partners of PT. Pertamina RU II refinery Sungai Pakning and from the UNRI service team and students to achieve food independence.

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