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Empowerment of Fishermen Family Based on Local Wisdom

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Abstract--This study aims to examine socio-economic conditions and resources and community empowerment based on local wisdom to become a tourist village. It researched Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The research method is observation, interviews, and documentation. As many as 18 informants were interviewed in-depth through purposive sampling to fishers. Cycle data analysis based on Huberman and Matthew with the help of Microsoft Excel program to create flowcharts and analyzed qualitatively. The results show that anglers who have a higher education positively affect fishermen's income. Informants with higher education levels have higher income levels as well. Socio-economically, fishers in Maros Regency generally work in the Minasa Upa river as fishermen. The Minasa Upa River as a source of community life is a potential development of beautiful river tourism and complements other tourism objects in Maros Regency. So, the management of the Minasa Upa river must be carried out based on local wisdom.

Keywords---empowerment, family, fishermen, local wisdom.

Introduction

Most of the fishing communities live in coastal areas. Some inhabit small islands around 1700 in Indonesia, which generally have low-income levels, are poor and have limited access to information and communication (Ansar et al., 2019; Awaluddin et al., 2019; Rijal et al., 2019; Sawitri et al., 2019; Umar et al., 2019). Coastal communities have many options for doing work. During the high wind and wave season, anglers can work on lands such as masonry, trade, livestock,

farming, and ponds, while anglers on small islands can only look for sources from the sea.

In Maros Regency, (Umar et al., 2019; Yusriadi et al., 2019) found the main problems of the local community, namely the problem of scarcity of clean water in the dry season and the abundance of fish and shrimp in the fishing season. The scarcity of clean water includes no source of fresh water in the village. During the dry season, all villagers have difficulty getting clean water and only supply water from outside by buying water to meet their needs for clean water. It can process the limited skills of the family to process the abundance of fish and shrimp during the harvest season into a variety of diversified food products or fish feed ingredients (Chan et al., 2020; Habbershon et al., 2003).

Various programs have been carried out for fishing communities to increase income, but the poverty rate is still increasing. Asserts that the failure of government programs is due to misdirection or misdirection (Gani et al., 2019; Sahabuddin et al., 2019; Yusriadi et al., 2019); this is due to inappropriate methods, strategies, and approaches. Therefore, it is necessary to have a strategy in empowering fishing communities to reduce poverty.

In empowerment, it is necessary to pay attention to various aspects, socio-cultural, ethical, and the potential possessed by the target community (Harahap et al., 2018; Rasna & Tantra, 2017). Emphasizes that in carrying out innovation as a product of science and technology, it must not conflict with the ethical, moral, cultural, and religious values adopted by the local community so that the innovation brings goodness and does not harm nature and the environment (Ahdan et al., 2019; Sukimi et al., 2019; Mustafa et al., 2020; Tamsah et al., 2020; Yusriadi et al., 2020). Man himself. Likewise, the local wisdom of the local community in preserving the culture so that there is no conflict in the community due to innovations that are not in favor of the customs, traditions, customs, and beliefs of the local community (Sahid et al., 2020; Usman et al., 2020). Based on the background, this research examines socio-economic conditions and the potential of resources in community empowerment programs to run effectively and on target (Scheyvens, 1999; Jentoft, 2005).

Literature Review

Characteristics of coastal communities

According to Zacharias et al. (2021), the coast is a coastal village where most residents work as fishermen. In South Sulawesi, found that there are four types of coastal villages seen from the livelihoods of most of the population, namely coastal villages (1) food crops, especially lowland rice, (2) industrial plants, especially coconut, (3) fishing in the sea. And maintenance of fish in ponds or fisherman and ponds, and (4) trade or commerce and business of transportation or commerce and transportation (Mahrinasari et al., 2021; Prakoso et al., 2021; Sadapotto et al., 2021). Minasa Upa Village is one of the villages that fall into the third category, where the people are primarily fishermen catching fish and keeping fishponds (Cho, 2009).

The coastal community is a group of people who live together, inhabiting the coastal area, forming, and having a distinctive culture related to dependence on

the use of resources and the coastal environment (Prakoso et al., 2021; Tamsah et al., 2021). Viewed from the context of community development, coastal communities are groups of people who live in coastal areas whose lives are still effortless. The level of education of the community is low—many live below the poverty line (Misnawati et al., 2021; Setiawan et al., 2021). Living conditions are all limited left behind.

According to Nellyanti et al. (2021), coastal communities have socio-economic characteristics closely related to economic resources from the sea area. Likewise, livelihoods utilize natural resources or environmental services in coastal areas such as fishermen, pond farmers, and industrial and service workers in the maritime sector (Sabrang et al., 2021; Zamad et al., 2021). Fishing businesses more dominate coastal communities; in general, they are still at the poverty line, have no choice of livelihood, have low levels of education, do not know, and are aware of the sustainability of natural resources and the environment (Jufri et al., 2021; Triono et al., 2021).

Community development

The primary approach in the concept of empowerment is that the community is not the object of various development projects but is the subject of its development efforts. Proposes another approach to empowerment (Sukri et al., 2021); First, the effort must be directed. This is popularly called partiality. These efforts are aimed directly at those in need, with programs designed to address the problem and suit their needs. Second, this program must directly involve or even be implemented by the target community. Involving the community with who it will assist has several objectives (Werdistira & Purnama, 2020; Sudirman et al., 2021). The assistance is practical because it follows the wishes and recognizes their abilities and needs. In addition, at the same time increasing the community's ability with experience in designing, implementing, managing, and being responsible for efforts to improve themselves and their economy. Third, using a group approach, because alone it is difficult for the poor to solve the problems they face. Also, the scope of assistance becomes too broad if the handling is done individually (Tamsah et al., 2021; Mulyana et al., 2021). This group approach is the most effective and is also more efficient than the use of resources.

Community welfare level

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) standards, the poverty rate is measured using the concept of the basic need approach. This approach focuses on the economic inability to meet the basic needs of food and non-food, which is measured in terms of public expenditure (Kuka et al., 2021; Reynilda et al., 2021; Zam et al., 2021). The method used by BPS in calculating the number and percentage of poor people is to calculate the poverty line (GK). According to BPS, a population is poor if the population has an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line.

Method

It conducted this research in Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, from April to September 2019. The instruments used for field data collection included instruments for measuring the characteristics of fishing communities, namely interviews and documentation. Data were collected for 18 respondents and were interviewed in-depth. Data analysis was carried out in cycles based on Hubermann and Matthew with the help of the Microsoft Excel program to make flowcharts and analyze them qualitatively.

Result and Discussion

Fisherman's Household Income

Fisherman's income is income received by a fisherman in the form of money or other goods sourced from the fishery business activities he is engaged in during one year of expenditure. According to [Arfan et al. \(2021\)](#); [Fatmawati et al. \(2021\)](#); [Fauzi et al. \(2021\)](#); [Seppa et al. \(2021\)](#); [Wirdawati et al. \(2021\)](#), that fishermen's income comes from two sources, namely: income from the fishing business and income from the outside fishing business. He further explained that the primary source of income for fishers comes from the fishing business and income from outside sources of fishing business is usually lower ([Tzanatos et al., 2006](#); [López et al., 2003](#)).

Fishermen's income is influenced by several factors, including socio-economic factors and natural factors. The socio-economic factors in question include the number of catches ([Achmat et al., 2021](#); [Abdullah et al., 2021](#); [Wahida et al., 2021](#); [Wibowo et al., 2021](#)), fishing operational costs, fishermen's experience, fishermen's education level, ownership of fishing gear, and the number of facilities and infrastructure owned by fishermen. At the same time, natural factors that affect fishermen's catches include the influence of weather such as high waves, strong winds, a lot of rainfall, and others ([Arifuddin et al., 2021](#); [Nengsih et al., 2021](#); [Setyorini et al., 2021](#)). To calculate the income of fishermen for one month, the formula is as follows:

$$Y = Y1 \times \text{Number of Months} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Fisherman's household expenditure

Total Expenditures of Fisherman Households are all costs incurred by all household members, including food and non-food expenditures. Food expenditure is the amount of money spent and goods valued in money to consume food and drinks for all household members. Food needs consist of rice, side dishes, salt, sugar, coffee, cigarettes/tobacco, soap, LPG gas. Non-food needs, namely the amount of money spent, and goods valued in money, not for food and drink consumption for all household members. These non-food needs consist of children's education, clothing, health, saving, recreation, house repairs, electricity, PDAM, and land and building taxes. To calculate the fisherman's household expenditure, it is obtained from the number of food needs and non-food needs. For the calculation of fisherman household expenditure in the research location, it can be seen below:

$$C = C_1 + C_2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Information:

C = Fisherman's Total Expenditure

C1= Food Expenditure

C2= Non-Food Expenditure

The expenditure of Pandariang fishermen's families varies depending on the level of need and the number of family members (Chrisman et al., 2003). The larger the family members covered, the greater the level of expenditure. Ahmad et al., (2021); Ilyas et al., (2021), explains that household economic activities are influenced by four factors: an outpouring of work, total production, income, and expenditure or consumption. Most of the food expenditures in the research locations were allocated to daily living needs, especially the fulfillment of clean water. In contrast, it allocated non-food expenditures to social needs, children's education.

Fishermen's socio-economic conditions

Coastal communities are always identified with the poor and backward. On the other hand, coastal areas are rich in natural resources, such as marine and ponds. According to Mislia et al. (2021); Misnawati et al. (2021), people who work as fishers are the most vulnerable to poverty because they depend on uncertain marine conditions, low levels of education, limited capital, and minimal access to economic resources.

This statement is very contrary to what should be, namely, why fishing communities tend to be shackled in poverty even though they have rich natural resources (Suryasa, 2019). The fishing communities in the research locations generally work as fishermen who still use traditional methods to catch fish. There are 80.0% of the population in this study working in fisheries, namely as Pandariang fishermen, and the rest in the agricultural sector, trade, and other sectors.

A person's social status is measured by several measures, such as economic status, aristocratic status, and educational status (Humola et al., 2021; Sumarni et al., 2021; Zacharias et al., 2021). The fishing community in Minasa Upa Village, although the socio-economic structure is stratified the structure is not very prominent in their social life. Local fishing communities have traditional fishing methods, so that dependence on nature significantly affects fishing operations. Fishers in Minasa Upa Village generally depend on the condition of the Minasa Upa river. Their dependence on the condition of the river dramatically affects the lives of the local community. Therefore, the better the maintenance of the river in Minasa Upa Village, the better the life of the local fishing community will be. Based on this, it is necessary to manage rivers based on local wisdom (Widodo, 2012; Kartikawangi, 2017). The research location did not show a significant difference in the choice of alternative occupations ($P > 0.05$). The study results explain that most of the fishermen in the research location do not have alternative jobs.

Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can conclude that the fishing community in Minasa Upa Village consists of Pandariang fishers and crab-seeking fishermen. Based on the research results in Minasa Upa Village, the local Pandariang fishing community, in general, has an average monthly per capita expenditure above the poverty line set by BPS. The fishing communities at the research sites generally work as fishermen who still use traditional methods to catch fish. There are 80.0% of the population in this study working in fisheries, namely as Pandariang fishermen, and the rest in the agricultural sector, trade, and other sectors. The social status of the fishing community in Minasa Upa Village, although the socio-economic structure is stratified the structure is not very prominent in their social life. Because most of the lives of the people of Minasa Upa Village depend on the Minasa Upa river, the management of the river must be well maintained and managed based on local wisdom so that the existence of the river can guarantee life and sustainability of the local community.

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