

Innovation And Empowerment Of Fishermen Communities In Maros Regency

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Abstract: The research aims to study and create a database of socioeconomic conditions and determine the dominant factors affecting the income sector of fishers on the coast. Instruments for field data collection included questionnaires and interviews — data collected by 45 respondents, including five people as interview informants, data analysis using analysis of variant with the help of SPSS and Microsoft Excel programs to make flowcharts and equipped with qualitative analysis. The results showed that education had a positive effect ($P < 0.01$) in increasing fishermen's income. The study revealed three types of fishers; there were significant differences in the number of working family members ($P < 0.01$). Socially, economically, and the characteristics of fishers, there are differences between fishers in coastal areas and fishers on small islands. Inshore anglers have many options for doing work, both at sea and on land. In the high winds and waves season, coastal fishers can work on areas such as masons, trading, raising livestock, planting and farming. Unlike the fishermen on small islands, for them, there is not much choice except to be a fisherman.

Index Terms: Innovation, Empowerment, Fishermen, Indonesia

1. INTRODUCTION

The averages fishermen inhabit the coastal areas and inhabit small islands around 1,700 islands in Indonesia, in general, have low-income levels, poor, underdeveloped, and limited access to information. In coastal fishing communities have many options for doing work. In the high winds and waves season, fishers can work on lands such as masons, trading, raising livestock, planting, and farming. Whereas anglers on small islands only seek sources from the sea, Lumu-lumu Island in Makassar City is an average fisherman because, in small islands, there is no land available for farming and a place to live separate from the mainland (Ahdan, 2012). In the village of Pajukukang, the two main problems of the local community include the issue of scarcity of clean water and an abundance of non-commercial fish (Ahdan et al., 2019). The lack of clean water is in the absence of freshwater sources in the village so that in the dry season, all villagers have difficulty in getting clean water and can only supply water from outside the area by buying water to meet their water needs. However, during the rainy season, several reservoirs of clean water are available to collect freshwater to meet the needs of local villagers. An abundance of non-commercial fish is not a problem, but because at certain times, especially when harvesting ponds, plenty of non-commercial fish is a problem because each lake (in hectares) discards 50 kilograms of non-commercial fish, then + 400 Ha of farmland rejects non-commercial fish as many as 20,000 kilograms of fish. If the non-commercial fish processed into feed raw material, it will give birth to fish feed production of 60,000 kilograms, assuming 1 kilogram of fish: 2 kilograms of bran. And if 60,000 kilograms of feed given to farmers, it can meet some of the needs of local farmers' pastures and at the same time, reduce the undue cost burden they incur. Likewise, if the non-commercial fish processed into shredded fish, the fish that are not useful can increase the income of the fishermen's family.

Various programs have been provided for fishing communities to increase income, but the poverty rate is still growing. The failure of government programs due to wrong targets, this is caused by inappropriate methods, strategies, and approaches (Waluyo, 2006). Therefore, it is necessary to have innovation in empowering fishers as an effort to reduce poverty. In empowerment, it is essential to pay attention to various aspects, socio-culture, ethics, and the potential of the target community. Innovation as a product of science and technology must not conflict with ethical values, morals, cultural, and religious norms adopted by local communities so that change brings good and does not harm nature and humans themselves (Ali, N, 2019). Likewise, the local wisdom of the local community in preserving culture so that conflicts do not occur in the city due to innovations that are not in favor of the customs, traditions, and values of local community trust (Ali, N., and Ahdan: 2017). Based on the background above, this study examines and makes a database of socio-economic conditions and characteristics of coastal fishers in Pajukukang Village in determining innovation models and community empowerment programs so that they can run effectively and on target.

Research Method

The study conducted in Pajukukang Village, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, from April 2019 to September 2019, field data collection instruments included instruments for measuring the characteristics of fishing communities, in the form of questionnaires that had prepared for interview activities. Data collection was carried out for 45 respondents, and 5 of them also interviewed informants. The determination of the sample in taking social and economic data based on the population studied in three categories of fishers, namely large category fishermen, medium category fishermen, and small category fishermen, each of 15 respondents. The analysis used an analysis of variants with the help of SPSS and Microsoft Excel programs to make flowcharts and equipped with qualitative analysis.

Result and Discussion

Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen in Pajukukang

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Village Coastal communities always identified with the poor and backward people. Coastal areas are rich in natural resources, such as sea and pond resources. Communities living as fishermen are the most vulnerable groups to poverty because they depend on uncertain marine conditions, low levels of education, limited capital, and limited access to economic resources (Tuwo, 2016). The statement is very contrary to what it should be because fishers tend to be shackled in poverty even though they have precious natural resources. The suboptimal social capital among coastal communities is due to the increasingly loose solidarity and interwoven social ties in coastal communities, then the strengthening of hedonic and individualistic lifestyles, especially among the younger generation (Suhartono, 2007). Another fact, because the fishing community is colored by life with a social structure that reflected through the relationship between fishers and entrepreneurs. Although this relationship is mutuality, however, de facto this relationship is not parallel. A person's social status measured by economic status, nobility status, and education status. The fishing community in Pajukukang Village has three levels, namely large fishers, medium fishermen, and small fishermen. The social structure determines a person's social status. The higher the social structure, the higher the social situation. In line with this, it turns out that the broad category of fishers has a higher social status compared to the medium and small anglers. Fishing communities have traditional methods of fishing so that natural dependence greatly influences fishing operations. If environmental or natural conditions do not occur, such as strong winds and big waves, fishers do not engage in fishing or fishing. However, only some fishermen have alternative jobs to support their needs. Of the 45 respondents, the study did not show any real difference regarding alternative job choices ($P > 0.05$). Of the 45 fishermen as respondents, who have alternative employment in the agricultural sector, there are five respondents, in the trade sector, there are three respondents and the building sector, and there are seven respondents. Alternative work is carried out by fishing communities if the natural conditions do not allow for fishing activities such as daily labor, as carpenters, masons, helping sell, and farming. In addition to environmental factors and alternative employment selection factors affecting the amount of fishermen's income, the element of the number of fishing facilities and facilities owned by fishermen is the cause. The reality of life in coastal areas is generally very worrying because 1) internally the nature of the products is easy to rot; 2) the occurrence of debt trap in the "middleman" due to the irregular rhythm of fish season; 3) the condition of the waters overfished; 4) catch modernization; 4) hard business competition and market mechanisms; 5) rising pressures and basic needs make a difficult choice for fishing families (Abdullah, 2013). Fishers often have to sell some or all of their production assets to cover their debts and meet their daily needs.

Fishermen Household Income

According to Sajogyo (1996) that fishermen income comes from two sources, namely income from fishing business and profit from an outside fishing business.

Socio-economic and natural factors influence fishermen's income. Social factors such as catches, fishing operational costs, experience of fishermen, fishermen's education level, and ownership of fishing gear and the number of facilities and infrastructure owned by fishermen, while natural factors that influence fishermen's catches are the effects of weather such as high waves, strong winds, rainfall rain, and others. Fishermen's income in the fisheries sector in the study location showed very significant differences ($P < 0.05$). The income of large fishers is higher than the salary of average anglers and small fishers.

Innovation and Empowerment of Fishermen Families

Based on social, economic conditions, the category of coastal fishers in Pajukukang Village, it is necessary to formulate the concepts of innovation and empowerment to be applied to the community. In the village, there are three mosques, one of which located in the town of Parasangan Beru, a large and magnificent mosque with the help of fishers sent from Kalimantan Island.

Types of Innovations in the Pajukukang Village Fisherman Family

This type of innovation uses non-commercial fish into a feed and also non-commercial crabs into shredded. At the study site, 80 percent of the family heads are fishermen and fish farmers. Based on the calculation of village tax payments, around 400 hectares of pond land and each pond harvest usually dispose of non-commercial fish around 50 kilograms of fish.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can conclude that the Pajukukang Village fishing community consists of three categories, namely large fishermen, medium fishermen, and small fishermen. The last two types are groups of people targeted in innovating and empowering. Innovation and empowerment are carried out through empowerment to innovate non-commercial fish, including crabs with economic value, and changes to ensure the availability of clean water, especially in the dry season.

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