

Empowerment of Leading Human Resources Based Economy of Coastal Communities in Selayar District, Indonesia

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Abstract

This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach, while the results of the study show that community activities as fishermen are carried out to meet family needs, especially coastal community activities, these activities are carried out both individually and in groups, at the welfare level of the activities of coastal communities, the majority of whom are fishermen, have not been optimal in meeting the economic needs of the family, so other efforts are needed so that the content Their economy is sufficient, in addition to government support in the form of the concept of empowerment is needed, coastal communities need to be given guidance in the form of training, coaching both activities related to fishermen's activities or training in the form of sewing sewing, cake making, fish shredded making, workshops and others as an effort so that the community has other skills outside of their expertise as fishermen

Keyword: community, coastal. Empowerment, activity, economy

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Community economic empowerment is seen as very important to create a balanced, developing and just economic structure; grow and develop the ability of community businesses to become strong and independent businesses; increasing the role of the community in regional development, job creation, income distribution, economic growth, and alleviating people from poverty. Economic empowerment efforts that have been taken are to further empower community businesses to be more efficient, productive and competitive, namely by creating a conducive business climate and the widest possible business opportunities. Within the framework of community business development, it is necessary to develop partnership relations in the form of business linkages that are mutually supportive and beneficial between large, medium and small businesses and cooperatives in the framework of strengthening the economic structure. In understanding development, questions must be directed to what happens to poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Selayar is a group of islands located south of Sulawesi Island, consisting of several rather large islands and several small islands. The largest of them is P. Selayar, about 100 km long and about 15 km wide (the widest part), while the smaller ones are P. Kalotoa, P. Tanah Jampea, P. Bonerate, P. Kajuadi, P. Kalao Toa, P. Rajuni, Tambolongan, Polassi and others. Geographically, Selayar is a passage area, connecting the western and eastern parts of Indonesia. Traders from the western tip of Indonesia, Sumatra, Java who wish to look for spices and other crops in Maluku and Irian must of course go

through the Selayar sea route and its surroundings. Likewise the people of Maluku and Irian who are going to market their regional products, both agricultural products such as copra and spices as well as marine products such as sea cucumbers and shark fins, of course through the sea around Selayar. Selayar Islands Regency is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi Province which is located between 5°42' - 7°35' South Latitude and 120°15' - 122°30' East Longitude which is bordered by Bulukumba Regency to the north, Flores Sea to the east, Flores Sea and Makassar Strait to the west and East Nusa Tenggara Province to the south. The total area of Selayar Regency is recorded at 1,357.03 km² which includes 11 sub-districts and 75 villages/wards. The potential for marine resources in this regency is very large, so far it has not been managed properly so that there are still many people in Selayar who live below the poverty line. Based on statistical data, the number of poor households in 2009 reached 7,889, so there were around 31,556 people (25.9 percent) of the entire population in Selayar Islands Regency (BPS, 2010).

Coastal communities are synonymous with individuals who live in areas around the coast which are sometimes forgotten by economic development because most government policies only focus on the development of agricultural and land areas, especially for Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country in the world which has 17,508 islands with a coastline of 81,000 kilometers. km, has enormous coastal and marine resource potential, the total area of Indonesian waters is 5.8 million km², consisting of 3.1 million km². W. Coastal communities are a group of residents who live in coastal areas who live together and meet their needs from resources in coastal areas. Likewise the types of livelihoods that utilize natural resources or environmental services in coastal areas such as fishermen, fish farmers, and maritime industry owners or workers. Coastal communities that are dominated by fishing businesses are generally still living on the poverty line, they have no choice of livelihoods, have a low level of education, do not know and are aware of the sustainability of natural resources and the environment. Coastal areas as land areas bordering the sea, boundaries on land include areas that are flooded or not.

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of layers of society who are currently unable to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, empowerment is enabling and empowering the community. Empowering the community can be seen from three sides, including: (1) creating an atmosphere or climate that enables the community's potential to develop (enabling); (2) strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community (empowering); (3) empowering also means protecting. Community empowerment does not make people more dependent on various charity programs. The main approach to the concept of empowerment is that society is not used as the object of various development projects, but is the subject of its own development efforts (Theresia, 2015).

coastal communities are the fishermen themselves by making fishermen as partners for the village to carry out community empowerment programs, so that it will foster motivation and accelerate the implementation of the empowerment goals. Community empowerment efforts should be able to play a role in improving the quality of human resources and changing people's behavior to achieve a better standard of living. The potential for marine resources which is quite large is not matched by the lives of coastal communities where most of the people are not yet prosperous. The management of marine resources which is still traditional and added to the knowledge that is only obtained from generation to generation forces

Formulation of the problem

1. What are the activities of coastal communities in Selayar Regency, Indonesia
2. What is the concept of superior HR-based economic empowerment for coastal communities in Selayar Regency, Indonesia

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Fishermen

Fishermen are people who live from marine livelihoods. In Indonesia fishermen usually live in coastal or seaside areas. The fishing community is a group of people who make a living from the sea and live in villages or the coast (Sastrawidjaya, 2002). The characteristics of the fishing community can be seen from various aspects. As follows:

1. In terms of livelihood. Fishermen are those whose activities are related to the marine and coastal environment. Or those who make fishing their livelihood.
2. In terms of way of life. The fishing community is a mutual cooperation community. The need for gotong-royong and mutual help is very important when dealing with situations that require large expenses and the exertion of a lot of energy. Like when sailing. Build houses or wave-breaking embankments around the village.
3. In terms of skills. Even though the work of fishermen is hard work, in general they only have simple skills. Most of them work as fishermen, a profession passed down by their parents. Not professionally studied.

From the building of social structure, the fishing community consists of heterogeneous and homogeneous communities. Heterogeneous people are those who live in villages that are easily accessible by land transportation. Meanwhile, those that are homogeneous are found in remote fishing villages, usually using simple fishing gear, so productivity is low. Meanwhile, difficulties in transporting produce to market will also be the reason for the low price of seafood in their area. (Sastrawidjaya, 2002).

Judging from the fishing equipment technology used, it can be divided into two categories, namely modern fishermen and traditional fishermen. Modern fishermen use more sophisticated fishing technology compared to traditional fishermen. The measure of modernity is not solely due to the use of motors to propel the boats, but also the size of the motors used and the level of exploitation of the fishing gear used. Differences in the modernity of fishing gear technology will also affect their operational roaming capabilities (Imron, 2003:68).

In general, in marine fishery business, there are three types of fishermen, namely; entrepreneur fisherman, mixed fisherman and full fisherman. Entrepreneur fishermen are capital owners who concentrate their investment in fishing operations. A mixed fisherman is a fisherman who also does other work besides his main job as a fisherman. While full-time fishermen are fishermen who live as fishermen in the sea and use old or traditional equipment.

However, if most of a person's income comes from fisheries (land and sea) he is referred to as a fisherman. (Mubyarto, 2002: 18). In line with that, in terms of education level, especially for traditional fishermen, for the provision of work to find fish in the sea, the background of a fisherman is indeed not important because the job is menial work that relies more on muscles and experience. then no matter how high the education level of the fisherman is, it will not affect their skills in fishing. The issue of the importance of this level of education is usually only put forward if a fisherman wants to move to

another, more promising job. With low education, it is clear that this condition will make it difficult for traditional fishermen to choose or obtain other jobs besides being fishermen. (Kusnadi, 2002:3).

Fishermen are a group of people whose lives depend directly on marine products, either by catching or cultivating them. They generally live along the coast, a residential area close to the location of their activities. In terms of ownership of fishing gear, fishermen can be divided into three groups:

1. Labor fishermen are fishermen who work with other people's fishing gear.
2. Aragan fishermen are fishermen who own fishing gear operated by other people.
3. Individual fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing gear, and do not involve other people in their operations.

Fishermen are people who do fishing (cultivation) at sea and in places that are still affected by tides, so if someone catches fish in fish farming areas such as ponds, fish ponds, lakes, rivers, they are not included as fishermen. Furthermore, according to income-based tariffs, fishermen can be divided into:

1. Permanent fishermen or full time fishermen, i.e. fishermen whose entire income comes from fishing.
2. Main-time fishermen, namely fishermen whose most of their income comes from fishing.
3. Part-time or additional fishermen, i.e. fishermen whose small portion of their income comes from fishing.
4. Seasonal fishermen, namely people who are active as fishermen only in certain seasons.

The low quality of human resources in fishing communities, which is reflected in the form of poverty, is closely related to internal and external factors, internal factors, such as rapid population growth, lack of courage to take risks, complacency and other habits that do not contain modernization. In addition, the weakness of business capital from fishermen is strongly influenced by the mindset of the fishermen themselves. External factors that result in poverty in the bottom layer of fishing households include the production process being dominated by boat owners or capital and the marketing nature of production is only controlled by groups in the form of a monopoly market.

□ **Definition of Traditional Fishermen**

Traditional fishermen are fishermen who catch fish in waters which are traditional fisheries rights that have been used for generations in accordance with local culture and wisdom. Technological and Economic Empowerment of Fishermen

It is understandable, if the dependence of fishermen on fishing technology is very high. This is because in addition to the condition of fisheries resources that are mobile, that is, they easily move from one place to another, fishermen also need aids to survive on the water for a long time.

In general, fishermen still experience limitations in fishing technology. With simple fishing gear, the operating area is limited, only around the coastal waters. In addition, dependence on the season is very high so that fishermen cannot go out to sea every time, especially during the wave season, which can last up to several weeks. As a result, in addition to the catch being limited, with simple fishing gear owned, in certain seasons no catch can be obtained, this condition is detrimental to fishermen because in real terms the average income per transaction becomes smaller and the income earned during the fishing season will run out. consumed during the non-sea season.

In addition to the low fishing technology owned by fishermen in general, the problem faced by fishermen is that not all fishermen have fishing gear. The ability to upgrade equipment is strongly influenced by the economic condition of a fisherman. In accordance with their economic conditions, the equipment that can be purchased is simple equipment, or it is even impossible not to be able to buy

fishing equipment at all so as to place them in a permanent position as a fisherman's laborer. Therefore, to develop a variety of fishing gear that is owned is not an easy thing to do.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION

The livelihoods of the inhabitants of coastal communities generally work as fishermen by managing the available marine resources. These fishermen generally still use traditional fishing gear which is dominated by gill nets and hand lines, portable traps and guiding barriers using small boats. or medium boats using motor boats or propulsion engines with a power of 4.5-16 pk, with a boat length of <10 m. ABK ranges from 1-2 people. The arrest operation is carried out during the day or at night.

The community generally works as fishermen including land ponggawa (entrepreneurs/boat owners), sawi (labor fishermen), fishing line fishermen, fishermen who use traps, as well as fish collectors who buy directly from fishermen who have just arrived from sea. While those who work as traders/kiosks are providing daily necessities such as: sugar, coffee, spices, cigarettes, and others. Likewise those with multiple professions (fishermen, farmers, and breeders). When weather conditions do not allow them to go to sea, they do odd jobs by carrying out maintenance and maintenance of coconut gardens, or unloading coconuts and then intensively processing them into copra and the results are sold directly to wholesalers in Fort Selayar. Some are sold to neighbors if someone needs them, because not all residents in this coastal area have coconut trees. Furthermore, residents who are breeders by raising chickens, goats and ducks, some of the proceeds are in addition to their children's school fees.

In every human society usually always has the basics of grouping its citizens. One of the basic groupings in question is kinship. Kinship itself is essentially nothing but a relationship between two or more individuals who are intimately intertwined, so as to form a primary social unit in which its members also identify themselves in the form of togetherness. The kinship system in the Pesisir community still plays an important role in order to uphold life together as well as in the life of a particular community. In the Makassar ethnic group, the meaning of relatives is synonymous with the term bija. This concept refers to an understanding of the existence of groups of individuals who are netted in a kinship bond.

The many types of fish that live in the waters of this selayar sea make fishermen also have different fishing gear. The palagis fish, which are often hunted by fishermen, have flocks and are always in groups and often move from place to place. Palagis fish (tuna and skipjack) are limited to a certain area, sometimes the fishing area is close, sometimes the fishing area is far away, even crossing the waters of several neighboring countries of Indonesia. Every fishing effort in the sea is basically how to get fishing areas, fish schools, and their potential conditions for later fishing operations.

Fishing activities have long been carried out by fishing communities in this coastal area with simple fishing systems and methods and tools. Along with technological developments, it also touches this area, but it doesn't touch all levels of society. Based on sources in the field, Pasi Island (Gusung) fishermen, especially fishermen in Bontolebang Village, are dominated by boats and traditional fishing gear, including motorized boats (jolloro and selangkaka), and non-motorized boats (dinghy and sailboats). But there are also those who use boats equipped with engines that have a power of 4.5 pk to 16 pk and only jolloro type boats that use 20 pk to 30 pk. This shows that the fishing business in island villages is dominated by small-scale fishing businesses, and only a few are engaged in medium-scale businesses.

The fishing grounds for these fishermen are generally only around the area where they live, this is due to the availability of marine resources which they feel is still sufficient, as well as the fishing locations which are close to residential areas. In general, they still use simple fishing gear, which is dominated by gill nets and hand lines, traps (portable traps) and sero (guiding barriers) using small and medium boats using powerful motors or propulsion engines. 4.5-16 pk with boat length < 10 m. ABK ranges from 1-2 people. The arrest operation is carried out during the day or at night. The types of fishing gear used by fishermen in Bontolebang Village include:

Pekang 'pancing', namely the fishing line consists of two main components, namely the rope and the hook. The number of hooks contained in each device can be single or multiple, some even use more (tens to hundreds of hooks) depending on the type of fishing line they use. In addition, it can be equipped with other components, such as poles, sinkers, floats and swivels.

Gill nets or gill nets, this tool is in the form of rectangular net sheets, which have evenly sized meshes. The net sheets are equipped with a number of buoys on the upper line and a number of weights on the lower line. There are several gill nets that have bottom reinforcement (srampat/selvedge). The height of the surface gill nets is 5-15 meters, the average height of the gill nets is 5-10 meters, and the height of the bottom gill nets is 1-3 meters and the shape of the gill net is rectangular or trapezoidal. The shape of the gill net depends on the length of the top and bottom rises. The lift net lift net is in the form of rectangular or square net sheets which are stretched or stretched using a framework of wooden sticks or bamboo (net bag frame) so that the lift nets form a

The fishermen community's knowledge of the seasons in Indonesian waters is at least aware of the three seasonal patterns, which determine the intensive and quiet times of utilization of marine and shipping resources, namely the western monsoon, the eastern monsoon and the transition season. From June to December, the west season with heavy rains, winds or big storms and strong currents from west to east does not or does not allow people's fishing and shipping activities to take place.

The east season lasts from July to December, characterized by relatively weak winds and currents from east to west, providing great opportunities for fishermen and people's shipping to operate intensively. From west to east there is an alternating season that lasts for approximately three months, namely from May to July, bringing the wind with the waves shaking incessantly. In several open waters in eastern Indonesia, including South Sulawesi, except for a small part of the Gulf of Bone, entry is difficult during the transitional season.

Knowledge of signs in the sea and space in the form of lightning, black clouds, the sound of a boat's steering wheel, sea lights, which are associated with events or occurrences of strong winds, tornadoes, the presence of rocks, dangerous creatures such as octopuses, and others. For these matters Bugis and Makassar sailors or fishermen base their knowledge on the senses of paccini (sight), pallangngere' (hearing), pangngara' (smell), pakkasia' (feeling) and katojengang (belief).

Likewise, if he wants to catch fish in the sea, he also knows that in this season there are lots of fish because how much or how little he catches depends on natural conditions. For the transition season between the west season and the dry season, he usually rarely goes to sea due to erratic weather conditions. The high waves are what he is most afraid of so that sometimes he discouraged him from going to sea.

About the knowledge of astronomy on the basis of the position of the stars, he was taught by his own parents, who during his lifetime also made a living as fishermen. Knowledge of astronomy based on the location of the stars such as sulo bawie (appears in the east, indicating the coming of an east wind),

wara-warae (signifying the arrival of scorching heat), tanrae stars (indicating the arrival of strong winds); manue (indicating the dry season has come), lambarue (indicating the western season is starting to come), and tellu-tellue (indicating sailing to the west or east) (Hamid, 2003).

Coastal Community Empowerment Concept

Patterns of Community Economic Empowerment In an effort to improve people's living standards, targeted empowerment patterns are needed. The right form of empowerment is to provide opportunities for poor groups to plan and implement development programs that they have determined. Some forms of community economic empowerment practices are:

1. Capital Assistance. One aspect of the problems faced by society
2. Businesses that encourage productivity and business growth will not have significant meaning for society if their products cannot be marketed or can be sold only at very low prices. Therefore, an important component in community empowerment efforts in the economic field is the development of production and marketing infrastructure. The availability of marketing infrastructure and/or transportation from production locations to markets will reduce the marketing chain and will ultimately increase revenue
3. Accompaniment Assistance. Coastal community assistance is indeed necessary and important. The main task of this assistance is to facilitate the process of learning or reflection and to become a mediator for strengthening good partnerships between micro, small businesses, as well as medium to large businesses.
4. Institutional Strengthening Economic empowerment for weak communities was initially carried out through an individual approach. This individual approach does not give satisfactory results. Therefore the approach taken should be a group approach. The reason is that capital accumulation will be difficult to achieve among the poor, therefore capital accumulation must be carried out jointly in a group or joint venture. Likewise with distribution problems, it is impossible for the poor to control the distribution of production output and production inputs, individually. Through groups, they can build strength to participate in determining distribution.
5. Strengthening business partnerships. Community empowerment in the economic field is a joint strengthening, where the big ones will only develop if there are small ones and medium, and the small will develop if there are large and medium. High competitiveness only exists if there is a relationship between the large and the medium and small. Because only with fair production linkages, efficiency will be built. Therefore, through partnerships in the field of capital, partnerships in the production process, partnerships in distribution, each party will be empowered.

The concept of empowerment assistance carried out by the Selayar Regency government is still in the form of physical assistance, in the form of economic assistance in material forms such as money, food (rice) assistance and others, according to the author, the nature of the assistance seems short-term and unproductive, this is because once the assistance is consumed, they will return to poverty, this assistance should be accompanied by coaching, education so that coastal communities can be independent without having to depend on this assistance continuously, because the key to getting out of poverty and life's problems is that they must be able to be independent and have foresight and have high work motivation, the concept of activities in the form of training made by the government must be based on improving people's welfare, meaning that with the training held it is hoped that the community will have skills in other fields such as sewing sewing skills, making cakes, making cendra eyes, shredded fish and various

other skills so that people do not depend on one type of work as fishermen, but they also have other sources of income from the various skills they have.

Conclusion

The activities of the fishing community are carried out to meet the needs of the family, in particular, community activities are carried out throughout the day from morning to midnight, these activities are carried out both individually and in groups, but in terms of the level of welfare the activities of the fishermen are not optimal in meeting the economic needs of the family, so it is necessary other efforts so that their economic condition is fulfilled, besides that government support in the form of the concept of empowerment is really needed, coastal communities need to be given guidance in the form of training, coaching both activities related to fishing activities or training in the form of sewing sewing, cake making, making shredded fish, workshops and other things, this is an effort so that the community has other skills apart from their expertise as fishermen

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