

Strengthening the Economy of Coastal Communities in Bontosikuyu District, Selayar Regency,
INDONESIA
(Study of Traditional Fishermen of Tile tile hamlet, Pati Karya village)

Dr Rustan

Lecturer at the Faculty of Economics, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56293/IJMSSSR.2022.4560>

IJMSSSR 2023

VOLUME 5

ISSUE 1 JANUARY – FEBRUARY

ISSN: 2582 - 0265

Abstract: This type of qualitative research through a phenomenological approach, while the results of the study show that traditional fishermen in their activities still use very simple fishing tools, using boats without engines so that the range for fishing is limited in addition to the use of low quality nets so that they break or tear easily, conditions affect the income level of traditional fishermen in terms of fishing, It can be said that they have a lifestyle that is very dependent on sea conditions, so that the sea products obtained have not been able to sustain the family economy, so many fishermen are looking for additional income to make ends meet, fishing activities still use simple tools, nets and boats without the use of engines, so that the range for finding marine products cannot be far from the coastal area, this affects the catch of fish, this condition requires assistance and attention from the Selayar Regency Government.

Keywords: Fishermen, Traditional, Community, Coastal, Beach

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The life of coastal communities is different from the aspects of life in agrarian communities (people living in rural areas in general). This is due to natural environmental factors, because coastal communities are more related to the dominant sea, while agrarian communities by the natural environment in the form of rice fields, moorlands or fields with these different conditions, allowing them to have different cultures and knowledge systems in meeting their daily needs. Communities living in coastal areas generally depend on marine or coastal resources, so that most of the population has a main livelihood as fishermen, apart from being fishermen some of the population also cultivate their land as fish ponds, this shows that marine resources have an important role in the lives of coastal communities.

Selayar Regency is one of the regions in South Sulawesi that has enormous potential in the marine and fisheries sector. In addition to its diverse catches, the coral ecosystem and the beauty of its beaches are the object of world-scale tourism. However, various problems become obstacles that are currently experienced is the tendency to decrease the number of catches as a result of the decline in the quality of coral reef ecosystems, even estimated to be still good less than 20% (Coremap, 2010). The destruction of coral reef ecosystems is mostly caused by human activities, both directly and indirectly.

One of the fishing settlements is Pati Karya Village, Tile - tile Hamlet, Bontosikuyu Subdistrict, where the majority of the population earns a living as fishermen. In Islam itself, it is ordered to look for the needs of life for everything on earth to fulfil their needs, such as the work as a fisherman is not a job that is prohibited by God because it is a kasab (effort) in the way of God. Allah has encouraged humans to seek God's bounty (work) on earth.

Looking at the natural conditions found in the Selayar Islands Regency, which consists of mountainous nature and coastal nature, the livelihoods are farmers, farmers, and fishermen/sailors.

The people who inhabit the coastal area have long been known as strong sailors, and one of the hamlets included in the coastal area where most of the residents work as fishermen is Tile-Tile Village. Tile-Tile Village is one of the

villages included in the Bontosikuyu District.

There is something interesting about the lives of fishermen in Tile-Tile Village, namely that at certain times, usually during the west wind season, some fishermen and their families move for several months to an area in Kunyi' Village which is still within the scope of Bontosikuyu District to start their activities as fishermen.

They build temporary shelters from nipa leaves and bamboo in the area, there are around 20 houses inhabited by 25 families.

The people of Tile-Tile Village are well aware that life in marine ecology must be faced with a high spirit of struggle; this is because working on life at sea is not an easy job but on the contrary a tough job and contains many risks. Marine life is full of risks that are sometimes difficult to anticipate. One moment the sea looks calm and fishing activities can be carried out safely, but at other times the sea rumbles so violently with large waves accompanied by storms with strong winds.

In the minds of traditional fishermen, there is a belief that such natural phenomena occur due to powerful supernatural forces that need to be overcome with various rituals.

Even though they moved from Kampung TileTile to Kampung Kunyi', they felt the need to perform ritual ceremonies when moving. The fishermen believe that certain places are the domain of spirits that must be traversed or used so that they need the permission of these creatures in order to get a lot of sustenance and avoid disasters in the process of fishing at sea, along with the development of increasingly globalised times, the ritual ceremonies of fishermen in Kunyi' Village have developed and changed both in terms of substance and function, this is due to the tendency of an increasingly practical-oriented mindset, changes in views and beliefs, as well as the development of science and technology.

A. Problem Formulation

1. What is the condition of traditional fishermen on the coast of Tile - tile Hamlet?
2. How is the strategy of traditional fishermen in their activities as fishermen every day?

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Fisherman

Fishermen are people who live from the livelihood of marine products. In Indonesia, fishermen usually live in seaside or coastal areas.

A fishing community is a group of people who make a living from sea products and live in villages or coastal areas (Sastrawidjaya. 2002). The characteristics of fishing communities 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 fisheries their livelihood.
2. In terms of the way of life, the fishing community is a community of mutual cooperation, the need for mutual cooperation and help is very important at the time of overcoming circumstances that require large expenditures and exertion of a lot of energy, such as when sailing, building houses or wave retaining walls around the village.
3. In terms of skills, although fishermen's work is hard work, in general they only have simple skills, most of them work as fishermen as a profession passed down by their parents, not learned professionally.

From the social structure building, the fishing community consists of heterogeneous and homogeneous communities, heterogeneous communities are those who live in villages that are easily accessible by land transportation, while homogeneous ones are found in remote fishing villages usually using simple fishing gear, so productivity is small, meanwhile, the difficulty of transporting products to the market will also be the cause of the low price of seafood in their area. (Sastrawidjaya. 2002).

Judging from the technology of fishing gear used 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 drive the boat, but also the size of the motor used and the exploitation rate of the fishing gear used. Differences in the modernity of fishing gear technology will also affect their operational cruising ability (Imron, 2003: 68).

In general, there are three types of fishermen in marine fisheries, namely; entrepreneur fishermen, mixed fishermen and full fishermen. Entrepreneur fishermen are capital owners who concentrate their capital investment in fishing operations. Mixed fisherman is a fisherman who also does other work in addition to his main job as a fisherman. While full fishermen are a group of fishermen who live as fishers at sea and use old or traditional equipment.

However, if most of a person's income comes from fisheries (land and sea) he is called a fisherman. (Mubyarto, 2002: 18). In line with that, in terms of the level of education, especially for traditional fishermen, for the provision of work looking for fish at sea, the background of a fisherman is not important because the job is a manual job that relies more on muscle and experience, so no matter how high the level of education of the fishermen does not affect their skills at sea. The issue of the importance of this level of education usually only comes to the fore 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 a fisherman. (Kusnadi, 2002:3) Fishermen are a group of people whose lives depend directly on marine products, either by catching or cultivating. They generally live on the beach, a residential environment close to the location of their activities. In terms of fishing gear ownership, fishermen can be divided into three groups:

- 1) Labourer fishermen are fishermen who work with fishing gear owned by others.
- 2) Jurangan fishermen are fishermen who own fishing gear operated by others.
- 3) Individual fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing gear, and in their operations do not involve other people.

Fishermen are people who do fishing (cultivation) at sea and in places that are still influenced by tides so if there are people who catch fish in fish farms such as ponds, fish ponds, lakes, rivers do not include fishermen. Furthermore, according to Tarigan based on income, fishermen can be divided into:

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

The low quality of human resources of fishing communities reflected in the form of poverty is closely related to internal and external factors of the community. Internal factors include rapid population growth, lack of risk-taking, complacency and other habits that do not contain modernisation. 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 of lower layer fishermen households include the production process dominated by toke boat owners or capital and the nature of production marketing is only controlled by groups in the form of a monopoly market.

➤ **Definition of Traditional Fishermen**

Traditional Fishermen are Fishermen who conduct Fishing in waters that are traditional Fisheries rights that have been utilised for generations in accordance with local culture and wisdom.

➤ **Technological and Economic Powerlessness of Fishermen**

It can be understood, if the dependence of fishermen on fishing technology is very high, this is because in addition to the condition of fishery resources that are mobile, which is easy to move from one place to another, also for the capture of fishermen need aids to be able to survive long on the water.

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

In addition to the low level of fishing technology owned by fishermen in general, this issue faced by fishermen is that not all fishermen own fishing gear. The ability to upgrade the equipment is strongly influenced by the economic condition of a fisherman. In accordance with his economic condition, the equipment that can be purchased is simple equipment, or even may not be able to buy fishing gear at all, thus placing his position as a fishing labourer. Therefore, to develop a variety of fishing gears owned is not an easy thing to do.

➤ **Economic Adaptation of Fishing Communities**

Adaptation is a behavioural adaptation that refers to the action in this case. Adaptation is said to be a strategic behaviour in an effort to maximise life opportunities, therefore, in a group, adaptation can provide an opportunity for survival.

However, for other groups it may destroy them.

Adaptation to the environment is a repeated behaviour; this will lead to the occurrence of two possibilities.

The first is that the copying behaviour is successful as expected. Second, they do not imitate because it is considered not in accordance with expectations. Success in this imitative behaviour leads to individual adjustment to the environment (adaptation), or adjustment to the state of the environment in individuals.

In fishing communities, the pattern of adaptation adapts to the ecosystem of the physical marine environment and the surrounding social environment. For people who work in the middle of the ocean, the physical environment of the sea is very dangerous.

In many ways working in the marine environment is full of risks. Because the work of fishermen is to hunt for fish, the results cannot be determined with certainty, everything is almost entirely speculative. The problem of risk and uncertainty occurs because the sea is an area that is considered free to exploit (open-access). Areas whose utilisation is not limited will tend to lead to over-exploitation.

Faced with this condition, fishing communities tend to develop different patterns of adaptation that are often not understood by people outside their community to deal with the consequences of many risks and uncertain lives. In many cases, the fishing community has its own community due to its social patterns that are "competing" with the social patterns of the mainland community.

➤ **Economic Improvement Efforts in Family Households**

The economy in the family is said to increase if there is a continuous change in the long term to the level of fulfilment of needs. The fulfilment of needs is always associated with income or wealth owned by the high and low income has an impact on economic conditions in the exit.

1. Definition of seasons

Seasons are one of the main divisions of the year, usually based on broad shapes. Usually a year is divided into four seasons, viz: spring, summer, autumn and winter. But in Indonesia because it is located in the tropics, it is only divided into two seasons, namely: rainy season and dry season.

While in coastal areas or fishermen only know two seasons, namely the west season and the east season, the west season is identical to the rainy season of storms and waves that occur around October to April. While the east season is synonymous with calm sea conditions that occur around the months of May to July. When the west season arrives the fishermen will stop for a moment to go fishing because it will threaten or endanger their safety. Conversely, during the east season the fishermen will flock to go to sea to catch as many fish as possible to sell to support their families and for their daily needs.

2. Eastern Season

If the east season arrives the fishermen will go to sea and catch as much fish as possible because in this east season there will be a lot of fish out in the middle of the sea, and the fishermen's fishing income will double. In this season, the lifestyle of the fishing community is getting higher and changing drastically. In this eastern season, the fishing community must be clever in managing or managing their finances just in case or as severance pay if the western season will hit.

3. West season

If the west season arrives the fishermen will stop their fishing activities because it will endanger and threaten their safety. So if it is the west season the lifestyle of the fishing community is not the same as the east mus. So in this west season the fishermen must be smart to save money to meet their daily needs.

A. Definition of Fishing Communities

Society is a relatively independent group of people who live together for a long time, inhabiting a certain area with the same culture, and most of the activities in that group (Paul B. Horton 2015). Meanwhile, according to (Karl Marx, 2015), society is a structure that experiences organisational and developmental tensions due to conflicts between economically divided groups.

According to Maclver J.L. Gilin and J.P. Gilin, (M. Munandar Soelaeman's book entitled Basic Social Science: Theories and Concepts of Social Science) suggests that society is the existence of mutual interaction and interaction is values, norms and procedures that are common needs so that society is a unit of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs, which is continuous and bound by a sense of shared identity.

According to (Bambang Riyanto, 2013) Fishermen are people who actively carry out work in fishing operations / water animals / plants. People who only do work, such as making nets, transporting tools / equipment to boats / ships, transporting fish from boats / ships are not included as fishermen. Or fishermen can be interpreted as people whose livelihood is fishing, while the fishing community is a group or group of people who work as fishermen, small fishermen, fish farmers and small fish farmers who live around the fishing area. Fishermen can be divided into three groups, namely:

1. Labour Fishermen are fishermen who work by using other people's fishing gear.
2. Individual Fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing gear and in operation do not involve others but do it themselves.
3. Juragan Fishermen are fishermen who own boats along with their engines and fishing gear, but do not operate their own boats and fishing gear but employ other fishermen such as skipper fishermen and pandega fishermen. Pandega fishermen are fishermen who are entrusted with the responsibility of managing and caring for fishing gear owned by juragan fishermen.

According to Kusnadi (2009:27) geographically, fishing communities are communities that live, grow, and develop in coastal areas, which is a transition area between land and sea areas. As a system, fishing communities consist of social categories that form a social unit. They also have a value system and cultural symbols as a reference for their daily behaviour. This cultural factor differentiates fishing communities from other social groups. Most coastal communities, either directly or indirectly, depend on the management of potential fisheries resources for their survival. They are the main component of Indonesia's maritime society construction.

According to (Mulyadi 2010), traditional fishermen are the group that suffers the most, are poor and are often victims of the marginalisation process due to fisheries modernisation policies. In general, traditional fishermen are those who utilise fisheries resources with traditional fishing gear, small business capital, and relatively simple fishing organisation. In its development, fishermen have been associated with dualism in accordance with the development of science and technology over the years. Traditional fishermen are also referred to as people who are engaged in the marine sector using sailboats without motors.

Fishing communities, who live from livelihoods, live in seaside or coastal areas, fishing community groups whose livelihoods are from the sea and live in villages or coastal areas. According to Junandar (2010), household income is the income / income received by the household concerned both from the income of the head of the household and the income of household members. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that household income is the income earned by all members of the family household, whether it comes from the head of the family or all family members.

According to (Stephen, 2009), the characteristics of fishing communities are different from the characteristics of farming communities because of the different resources they have. Farming communities (agrarian) face controlled resources, namely land to produce a type of commodity with predictable results. Such characteristics allow for a settled production location, resulting in relatively low business mobility and relatively small risk factors.

According to sociologists, there are two factors that cause urbanisation. First, pull factors, namely urban conditions or the attractiveness of urban areas that result in suburban communities being motivated to go to the city, including better and higher quality education facilities, more attractive and modern city life, more complete city facilities and infrastructure, and the number of jobs in the city.

Second, push factors, which are conditions in the periphery that make people choose to go to the city, including increasingly narrow agricultural land, not many jobs available, limited facilities and infrastructure, and the person concerned has a dream of becoming a successful person in the city.

➤ Coastal Community Empowerment

Environmental management in coastal areas is the main issue is still a very large number of underprivileged people (income below the specified average standard) and still have to face health problems, lack of clean water, abrasion, and difficulty in achieving a decent level of education, this is because it has not been managed properly.

Community empowerment comes from the word "daya" which gets the prefix ber-yang which becomes the word "berdaya" meaning having or having power. Power means strength, empowered means having power. The concept of community empowerment includes the notions of community development and community-based development. It is necessary to first understand the meaning and significance of empowerment and community empowerment.

Conceptually, empowerment comes from the word "power". Community empowerment is a development process where the community takes the initiative to start a process of social activities to improve their own situation and conditions. Functionally, community empowerment is an effort to legitimise and strengthen all forms of existing community movements, the independent community welfare movement with the spearhead of NGOs, the community protest movement against the domination and intervention of the state bureaucracy, the arbitrariness of the industrial world, the moral movement, which intends to provide moral clothes to the naked force that is the mainstay of social relations and the last three decades.

Community empowerment is an effort to transform community growth into a real force of society, to protect and fight for values and interests in the arena of all aspects of life. Community empowerment means increasing the ability or increasing the independence of the community, not only including the strengthening of individuals but also social institutions.

B. The Role of the Community in Improving the Village Economy

Since the beginning of human civilisation, people, both individually and in groups, have played an important role in the economy. The economic prosperity achieved by a community is the result of the collective work of all components in that community. Basically, the role of the community reflects their concern for each other. They work not always for their own benefit, but also for the benefit of others, such as their family, relatives and the surrounding community. There are various motivations as to why people are willing to "sacrifice" for the benefit of others or altruism, even if they do not receive any direct reward or benefit.

The government needs to find the right approach and put it into a concept that is able to grow the economy of rural communities. An approach to economic development that starts from the countryside, by integrating the culture of the people in the countryside, good habits, which we need to repackage combined with economic concepts that are easily understood by the community.

The management of Indonesia's coastal and marine resources from the point of view of sustainable development is faced with an ambiguous position, or is at a crossroads. On the one hand, there are several coastal areas that have been intensively utilised (developed). As a result, indications of exceeding the carrying capacity or sustainable capacity (sustainable potential) of coastal or marine ecosystems, such as pollution, over fishing, physical degradation of coastal habitats, and coastal abrasion, have emerged in these coastal areas. This phenomenon has been and is still ongoing, especially in densely populated coastal areas, and high levels of development, such as the Malacca Strait, North Coast of Java, Bali, and South Sulawesi.

C. Characteristics of Small Fishermen

1. According to Smith, small-scale capture fisheries include several characteristics, such as:
2. Activities are carried out using small-scale fishing units and sometimes use water transport, namely motorised boats or not at all.
3. Fishing activities are part-time, with a modest family income plus other income from non-fishing activities.
4. Vessels and fishing gear will generally be self-operated.
5. Fishing gear is self-made and operated without the aid of an engine.
6. The investment is low with borrowed capital from the catcher.
7. Catch per business unit and productivity at moderate to very low levels.
8. Catches are not sold to large, well-organised markets but are distributed among several landing sites or sold at sea.
9. Most or all of the catch is consumed by the fisher's family.
10. Small fishing communities are usually geographically or socially isolated with low to minimal standards of living for fishing families.

D. Types of Fishermen Classification

➤ *Classification of Fishermen According to KKP Fisheries Statistics*

1. Full Fisherman

Full fishermen are a type of fisherman who only has one livelihood, namely as a fisherman. Such fishermen only depend on the work profession as a fisherman and have no other jobs or skills other than being a fisherman..

1. Main Part-Time Fishermen

Main part-time fishermen make fishing their main profession but also still have other jobs for additional income.

2. Additional Part-Time Fishermen

Additional part-time fishermen are fishermen who have other jobs as a source of income. The job as a fisherman is only used to get additional income.

➤ *Classification of Fishermen Based on Ownership of Fishing Facilities*

1. Sharecropper Fishermen

The tenant fisherman is a person as a unit who provides labour in the business of catching sea fish and works with other people's fishing facilities.

2. Juragan or Owner

Juragan or owner is a person or legal entity that has the right to control or own a boat or ship and fishing gear used for fishing and operated by others.

If the owner does not go to sea, it is called a juragan or entrepreneur. However, if the owner also works at sea catching fish, it is called a fisherman who is also the owner of sea transportation such as a ship.

➤ *Classification of Fishermen by Working Group*

1. Individual Fishermen

Individual fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing gear and do not involve other people in the operation.

2. Joint Business Group Fishermen [KUB]

Joint business group fishermen or abbreviated as KUB is a combination of at least 10 fishermen whose business activities have been organised and are members of a non-legal entity joint business group.

3. Company Fishermen

Company fishermen are fishermen workers or fishery seafarers who are already bound by a marine work agreement with a fishery business entity.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen by Type of Waters**

- Sea fisherman: Fishermen who fish in ocean waters.
- Coastal or territorial fishers: Fishers who fish in territorial sea waters.
- High seas fishers: Fishers who fish in high seas waters.
- Inland public waters fishers: Fishermen who fish in inland public waters.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Fisheries Law**

- Fisherman: A person whose livelihood is fishing.
- Small fisherman: A person whose livelihood is fishing to meet daily needs using a fishing vessel of at least 5 gross tonnes.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen by Livelihood**

- Subsistence fishermen: Fishermen who fish only for their own needs.
- Indigenous fishermen: Fishermen who have more or less the same characteristics as the first group but also have the right to engage in commercial activities or on a very small scale.
- Commercial fishermen: Fishermen who fish for commercial purposes or for the domestic or export market.
- Recreational fishermen: People who fish principally for sport or pleasure.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Aspects of Professional Skills**

- Non-formal fishermen: Professional fishing skills that are trained or passed down from parents or previous generations in a non-formal manner.
- Formal academic fishermen: Professional fishing skills acquired through systematic academic study and practice, with a degree or certification.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Technology**

- Traditional fishermen: Fishermen who use simple fishing technology that is usually operated manually using human labour. Their operational range is limited to coastal waters only.
- Modern fishermen: Modern fishermen use more sophisticated fishing technology than traditional fishermen. The measure of modernity is not only due to the use of a motor to drive the boat but the size of the motor used and the level of exploitation of the fishing gear used.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Mobility**

- Local fishermen: Fishermen who operate to fish within the waters of the WPP under a licence issued by the local government authority.
- Andon fishermen: Fishermen who use vessels with a maximum size of 30 gross tonnage that operate to fish following the fish ranges in territorial authority waters with legal permits between local governments.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Citizenship Status**

- Indonesian Fishermen: Fishermen who are of Indonesian nationality and are registered in the national database and have an Indonesian Fisherman Card (KNI).
- Foreign Fishermen: Fishermen of other nationalities who are registered in Indonesia's national database and have a Foreign Fishermen Card or KNA in Indonesia.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen Based on Identity List**

- Identified fishermen: Fishermen who have been registered in Indonesia's national database and have an Indonesian Fisherman Card identity.
- Unidentified fishermen: Fishermen who are not registered in Indonesia's national database and do not have an ID card.

➤ **Classification of Fishermen by Gender**

- Fisherwomen: Wives of fishermen who are members of the Joint Business Group [KUB], which is directly involved in the conditions of activities supporting fishermen's fish production activities.
- Taruna or Daughter of Fishermen: Sons and daughters of fishermen who are members of the Joint Business Group [KUB] who indirectly support the production activities of fishing. These activities take the form of environmental conservation of fish resources in the form of seagrass beds, mangroves, coral reefs, clean beaches and rivers.

3. Fishermen Conflict Resolution Resolusi Konflik Nelayan

Conflict resolution is needed because previous conflict solutions have not been very effective in reducing fishermen conflicts that have occurred so far. It was found that the solution to fishermen conflicts in previous cases was only in the form of conflict resolution agreements and monitoring of violations committed by the conflicting parties. It is time for the resolution of fishermen conflicts that occur to be within the framework of a systematic and regulative formula. Thus, an in-depth analysis is needed so that conflict issues do not become repeated. Based on the results of the research conducted, a formula was found in resolving fishermen conflicts with the following strategic steps:

- a. Input Stage. At this stage there is conflict management carried out by related parties. In the case of hulle/immigrant fishermen and local fishermen, the initiator in conflict resolution comes from the government, namely from the local government of each party and the Marine and Fisheries Service.
- b. Preliminary analysis of fisheries conflict. It is intended to determine the dimensions of the conflict, so that the parties involved in the fisheries conflict can be identified regarding the boundaries and scale contained in the conflict.
- c. Involving the parties involved in the process. With the identification of related parties, it can be known which parties can carry out conflict management and how much their role is to handle conflicts.
- d. Analyse conflict stakeholders. This is intended to identify individuals associated with the conflict and clarify the role of these individuals in conflict resolution.
- e. Identification of conflict management options. This is intended to identify appropriate options for conflict management. The first step is to evaluate the options associated with the previous conflict management and select the conflict management strategy that fits the criteria of the conflict. In the end, all options in conflict management will lead to an ideal form of conflict resolution.
- f. Approval of conflict management strategies. Basically, the approval of the conflict management strategy is carried out with the aim of knowing the extent of the expectations of the parties to conflict management.
- g. Negotiation of agreements. Conflict stakeholders negotiate based on common needs that have been identified previously. This is done by making an agreement that must be agreed by both parties to end the conflict. Deliberation and cooperation are the main keys in resolving conflicts that occur.
- h. Implementation of the agreement. Implementation is done by implementing the agreement between the two parties. After the implementation is carried out, then the conflict stakeholders conduct participatory supervision and monitoring. Basically, participatory supervision and monitoring is carried out by all parties to prevent the same conflict from occurring.
- i. Evaluation, learning and anticipation of conflict outcomes. This stage is the last stage in conflict resolution. Evaluation is carried out with the aim that the agreement that has been made is effectively implemented or not. This evaluation determines the success of a form of conflict management and handling.

This fishermen conflict has reflected a strong impression of the desire of traditional fishing gear users to be involved in the arrangement of their waters, to protect their waters from various forms of marine resource utilisation activities that could threaten their sustainability, and in an effort to protect local fishermen from unbalanced competition for fisheries resources.

4. Lifestyle of the Fishing Community

1. Definition of Lifestyle

According to Setiadi, lifestyle is broadly defined as a lifestyle that is defined by how people spend their time (activities) what they consider important in their environment (interests), and what they think about themselves and the world around them (income).

According to Yohanes (2006), lifestyle affects a person's behaviour which ultimately determines a person's consumption pattern. Lifestyle describes more about a person's behaviour, namely how they live, use their money and make use of their time (Sumarwan, 2014).

Lifestyle according to Kotler (2005) is a person's life pattern in the world that expresses in activities, interests and opinions. Lifestyle describes a person's overall self in interacting with his environment. Meanwhile, according to Minor and Women (2002), lifestyle is indicative of how people live, how to spend their money, and how to allocate time.]

According to Bilson Simamora (2002), lifestyle is a person's behaviour in showing his life pattern which is reflected in his activities, interests, and opinions. The concept of lifestyle, if used by marketers carefully, can help understand these values that influence consumer behaviour.

2. Dimensions of lifestyle

To understand how a lifestyle, a group of people needs a programme or instrument to measure the lifestyle that develops. According to Women and Minor (2002) psychographics means describing (graph) consumer psychology (phyco) psychographics is often interpreted as measuring AIO (activity interest opinion), activity asking consumers to identify what they do, what they buy and how they spend their time, what they buy and how they spend their time.

Coastal communities are communities that live and work in coastal areas. It is a transitional area that marks a place of movement between land and sea or vice versa. In this region, most of the people live from managing coastal and marine resources. From the perspective of livelihoods, coastal communities are composed of diverse community groups such as fishermen, farmers, fish traders, as well as small and medium industry players processing capture products. The fishing community is a group of people whose occupation is to catch fish. Some of the catch is consumed for home use or sold entirely. Usually, fishermen's wives will take on the role of buying and selling fish and are responsible for managing the domestic household.

The level of fisheries productivity not only determines fluctuations in the trading economy of coastal villages, but also affects the consumption patterns of the population. When the level of income is large or increasing, the lifestyle of fishermen tends to be extravagant and vice versa when the income season is reduced or little arrives they will tighten their belts such as ponds, fish ponds, lakes, rivers excluding fishermen.

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research type through Phenomenological approach

CHAPTER IV. DISCUSSION

A. The condition of traditional fishermen on the coast of Tile Hamlet - tile

Life in society creates a variety of cultures. One of them is the community in Tile-Tile Village; the fishing tradition of the fishermen is obtained from their experience in reading natural symptoms. This experience is the result of years of struggle and contemplation with the natural environment. The route where fishermen catch fish from Tile-Tile Village usually passes through the waters of Lodaiya Village. During the west wind season, the volume of waves in Lodaiya Village is greater than the volume of waves in the east wind season. The fishermen feel unsafe and uncomfortable if they have to pass through the waters of Kampung Lodaiya. It is different if the fishermen start fishing from Kunyi' Village, where the shipping route does not pass through the waters of Lodaiya Village, besides that in the sea waters of Kunyi' there are two small islands that can block the strong west wind. Therefore, they carry out the tradition of migrating to an area that is considered safe to start their activities as fishermen, namely to Kunyi' Village.

Kunyi' village, which is almost entirely farming, welcomed the arrival of the Tile-Tile fishermen because they did not have to buy fish from the market, but could simply visit the fishermen's residential area to buy fish. In addition, the social relations between the people of Kampung Tile-Tile and Kampung Kunyi' have been well established for many years. Tile-Tile village, which is divided into two villages, South Tile-Tile and West Tile-Tile, has almost all of its residents earning a living as fishermen. But in the west wind season, not all of its residents carry out the tradition of migrating to Kunyi' Village. Fishermen who migrate to Kunyi' Village are fishermen who have temporary housing in the area and it is a tradition from their families. Some fishermen who have better means of transport (boats) 2 choose to stay in Tile-Tile Village and continue their activities as fishermen.

Beginning with the determination of the day and month of the year, they migrate in December until the end of March, bringing all their family members from Kampung Tile-Tile to Kampung Kunyi' to continue fishing. They travel by two routes: the sea route (using their own canoe) which takes approximately ninety minutes and the land route (public transport car) which takes approximately sixty minutes. Before moving, they prepare provisions for their stay in Kampung Kunyi' and various equipment to perform the kawaru ritual such as yellow rice, betel leaves, eggs, chicken, bananas, cigarettes and incense. Eggs, bananas, cigarettes and incense placed on a tampi. Although the materials and equipment of the offerings are simple, the fishermen consider them very important, because

they contain symbolic meanings: yellow rice as a symbol of prosperity, betel leaves as an offering material to the gods and spirits that rule the ocean, coconut fruit which has a savoury nature with a tall tree trunk symbolises the fishermen's hope for a life without suffering, brown sugar with a sweet taste symbolises the hope for a happy life (interview: Nollah, male 70 years old, the only person in Tile-Tile Village who is still active in leading traditional rituals).

Specifically about the community of Tile-Tile Village, starting from the daily life cycle of the community, namely, at certain hours the fishermen start their activities. The fishing activity is carried out three times a day which is adjusted to the weather.

adjusted to the weather. Usually from four in the morning until seven in the morning, ten in the afternoon until twelve in the afternoon, and three in the afternoon until five in the evening. However, sometimes fishing activities do not take place properly, due to weather constraints such as rain accompanied by strong winds and tides in the afternoon.

The fishermen's catches are sorted and taken to the market to be sold, or wait for collectors to come to buy the fish and some are consumed by themselves. When the activity is finished, the fishermen will end their activities with their families at home. Usually, some fishermen gather in one of the houses while resting.

The activities of fishermen's wives in Tile-Tile Village are relatively the same as those of fishermen's wives in general. While waiting for their husbands to return from fishing, they take care of their children, repair nets (fishing equipment), take care of household chores, and chat with fellow fishermen's wives. When the fishermen return, the wives welcome their husbands with great joy. They approach their husbands with a container to hold the fish caught by their husbands.

In the behaviour of the social relations of the Tile-Tile Village community, mutual respect, togetherness, loyalty, cooperation and gotong royong are reflected. closely intertwined

B. Strategies of traditional fishermen in their daily fishing activities

As social creatures, the form of strategy carried out to survive is a life that requires an effort by working with the aim of achieving their welfare. In Damsar's view, (2009: 41-42) suggests that, in an effort to achieve human needs, a person carries out economic activities.

Economic activity is seen as a form of actor action that is expressed as social action as it takes into account the behaviour of other individuals and is therefore goal-directed.

Fishing communities, they depend on the utilisation of marine and coastal resources that require large investments and are highly dependent on the season. In addition, the pattern of exploitative relationships between capital owners and labourers and fishermen, as well as the seasonal and uncertain nature of fishing businesses, make it difficult for the poor in coastal areas to get out of poverty.

➤ The fishermen carry out survival strategies in several ways, namely as follows:

✓ **Active strategy**

Seeking side jobs to earn a living during bad weather. Economic reasons are a problem faced by the fishing community, requiring them to look for side jobs to generate income and help fulfil their daily needs.

✓ **Passive Strategy**

In maintaining their lives, fishing communities make savings. Fishing communities that have an insufficient level of life carry out an austerity strategy. They have to do this so that their family income can cover all their needs. This strategy is quite successful in reducing family expenses. The form of savings that they usually do is buying cheaper food ingredients and saving money for urgent and more important needs.

✓ Network Strategy

Network strategies in maintaining their lives, in the form of borrowing money from relatives, neighbours or to fish collectors. Although the fishing community has never received government assistance such as fishing equipment. Forms of assistance from the government that have been received by fishing communities such as Raskin and zinc roofs but the assistance has not been evenly distributed.

Coping strategies are not only used to survive and overcome all socioeconomic problems in the fishing community. But survival strategies are also used so that families have a decent life and have more income. Because by using many strategies, the family income will also increase.

Conclusion

Traditional fishermen in all activities carried out still use simple tools, such as boats without engines, this has an impact on the range to look for limited fish, coupled with the use of low quality nets so that they break or tear easily, this has an impact on the income level of traditional fishermen in the sea hail, it can be said that they have a lifestyle that is very dependent on sea conditions. so that the sea products obtained have not been able to support the family economy, so many fishermen are looking for additional income to meet their needs, so that the sea products obtained have not been able to support the family economy, so many fishermen are looking for additional income to make ends meet, fishing activities still use simple tools, jarig and boats without the use of engines, so that the range to look for sea products cannot be far from the coastal area, this affects the catch of fish, this condition requires assistance and attention from the Selayar Regency Government.

LITERATURE

1. Abdurrahim, A. Y., Wahyono, A., Sudiyono, & Arief, A. A. (2015). Basic Data on Social Aspects of Coral Reefs and Related Ecosystems in Selayar Regency. Jakarta: Coremap-CTI Oceanographic Research Centre, Indonesian Institute of Sciences.
2. Adhuri, D. S., & Ary, W. (2005). Fishing in, Fishing out: Understanding Conflicts over Kenelayanan in East Kalimantan. Jakarta: LIPI Press.
3. Afriza, Zafira. 2013. "Characteristics of Coastal Communities in Indonesia". Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
4. Agusman, Z., Victoria E.N, M., & Jardie A, A. (2017). Conflict Analysis of Fishermen in the Utilisation of Fisheries Resources in Borgo Village, Tombaririk District, Minahasa Regency. Journal of Aculturasia, 5 (9), 717-725.
5. Ahmad Rizal. 2010. Policy Strategies to Encourage Marine Sector Performance, Scientific Paper, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Padjadjaran University.
6. Babbie, E. (2004). The Practice of Social Research. USA: Thomson Wadsworth.
7. Central Bureau of Statistics, Selayar regency
8. BPS, S. (2018). Selayar Islands in Figures. Selayar: BPS Selayar Islands Regency.
9. Burhan Bungin, Qualitative Research. 2010. Jakarta: Kencana.
10. Fisher S, I. D., Abdi, L. J., R, S., & S, W. (2000). Managing Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action. Jakarta: The British Council.
11. Hawkins, Alma. 1998. Creating Through Dance. New Jersey:
12. Husain Usman and Purnomo Setiady Akbar. 2015. Social Research Methodology Cet. IV; Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
13. Isa, W., Muzni, A. I., & Suryanto. (2012). Conflict Resolution Development Model of East Java North Coast Fishermen. Journal of Psychoscience, 4 (2), 55-77.
14. Yogyakarta.
15. Kusnadi. 2009. Fishermen Empowerment and Coastal Economic Dynamics, Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
16. Lewis A, C. (1956). The Functions of Social Conflict. New York: The Free Press.
17. M. Munandar Soeleman. 2009. Basic Social Science: Theories and Concepts of Social Science, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 4th Edition, 8th Edition.
18. Marx, K. (1965). Capital Vol I and II. London: J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd.
19. Matthew B. Milles A. Michael Huberman. 2009. Qualitative Data Analysis, Translation Tjejep Rohendi Rohidi, Jakarta: UI Press.
20. Milles, M. B., & Huberman, M. A. (1992). Qualitative Data Analysis. Jakarta: University of Indonesia

Press.

21. Mulyadi. 2010. Marine Economics, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Pollnac, R. B. (1984). Investigation Territorial Use Right Among Fisherman. In Maritim Institutions in the Western Pasific. Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology.
22. Poloma, M. M. (1979). Sosiologi Kontemporer. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
23. Princeton Book Company. Martono, Hendro.
24. Centre for the Study and Development of Islamic Economics (P3EI), Islamic Economics. Jakarta: Rajawali Press. 2011.
25. Rizyanti Riza, Roesmidi. 2009. Community Empowerment, Sumedang, Al- Qaprint Jatinagor.
26. Rokhmin Dahuri, et al. 2013. Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Resources (Jakarta: PT Pradnya Paramita.
27. Sastrawidjaya, et al. 2013. Nusantara Fishermen, (Jakarta: Research Centre for Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economic Product Processing.
28. Satria, A. (2003). Fishermen Conflict in East Java: Case Study of Agrarian Structure Change and Welfare Differentiation of Plantation Community in Lebak, Banten. Bogor: Paper.
29. Sumiani, Ninik, HL. 2004 Pakarena in Pesta Jaga. Makassar: Solid Power.
30. Wijaya, A., Rochmah, S., & Ismani, H. (2009). Social Conflict Management in Fishing Communities: Case Study of Conflict and Conflict between Traditional Fishermen in Pasar Bengkulu Village and Modern Fishermen in Kandang Village, Bengkulu City. Journal of Discourse, 12 (2), 351-369.