

EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY FOR FISHERMEN IN COASTAL AREAS OF THE GULF OF TOMINI AS AN EFFORT TO ACCELERATE AND EXPAND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PARIGI MOUTONG REGENC

*(STRATEGI PEMBERDAYAAN BAGI NELAYAN DI WILAYAH PESISIR
TELUK TOMINI SEBAGAI UPAYA PERCEPATAN DAN PERLUASAN
PEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI DI KABUPATEN PARIGI MOUTONG)*

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Abstract

The aims of research are to analyze the various problems (non-technological and technological) caused by poverty that influence the fishing community's economic productivity in Parigi Moutong Regency and to find an empowerment strategy model and discuss its implementation regarding the utilization and development of the marine potentials in the Gulf of Tomini-based fishing community. The long-term goals of research are to prepare the fishermen in Parigi Moutong Regency to become competitive in terms of non-technological and technological fisheries' equipment so that they have the ability to free themselves from poverty, attain a high level of productivity, and contribute to the economic growth of Parigi Moutong Regency. To achieve all these aims, qualitative research is conducted following the phenomenological approach. The analysis is performed specially to identify the problems faced by fishermen regarding the non-technological aspects (social, economic, political, cultural, institutional, etc.) and mastery of the technological aspects (fish catching, aquaculture, etc.). Moreover, the empowerment strategy for fishermen is analyzed to find a method to improve fishermen's economic productivity. This research identifies a number of problems faced by fishermen and solves them by offering an empowerment strategy.

Keywords: Economic acceleration, Economic development, Economic productivity, Empowerment for fishermen, Fishermen's skills

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis berbagai masalah (non-teknologi dan teknologi) yang disebabkan oleh kemiskinan yang mempengaruhi produktivitas ekonomi masyarakat nelayan di Kabupaten Parigi Moutong dan untuk menemukan model strategi pemberdayaan dan membahas implementasinya terkait pemanfaatan dan pengembangan kelautan, potensi di komunitas nelayan yang berbasis di Teluk Tomini. Tujuan jangka panjang dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempersiapkan para nelayan di Kabupaten Parigi Moutong untuk menjadi kompetitif dalam hal peralatan perikanan non-teknologi dan teknologi sehingga mereka memiliki kemampuan untuk membebaskan diri dari kemiskinan, mencapai tingkat produktivitas yang tinggi, dan berkontribusi pada pertumbuhan ekonomi Kabupaten Parigi Moutong. Untuk mencapai semua tujuan ini, penelitian kualitatif dilakukan mengikuti pendekatan fenomenologis. Analisis dilakukan terutama untuk

mengidentifikasi masalah yang dihadapi oleh nelayan mengenai aspek non-teknologi (sosial, ekonomi, politik, budaya, kelembagaan, dll.) dan penguasaan aspek teknologi (penangkapan ikan, budidaya, dll.). Selain itu, strategi pemberdayaan untuk nelayan dianalisis untuk menemukan metode untuk meningkatkan produktivitas ekonomi nelayan. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi sejumlah masalah yang dihadapi oleh nelayan dan menyelesaikannya dengan menawarkan strategi pemberdayaan.

Kata kunci: *Akselerasi ekonomi, Perkembangan ekonomi, Produktivitas ekonomi, Pemberdayaan nelayan, Keterampilan nelayan*

INTRODUCTION

Parigi Moutong Regency consists of 20 sub-districts, 5 *Kelurahan* and 220 villages, mostly located in the Gulf of Tomini's coastal areas, extending from Sausu sub-district in the south, Poso Regency's border, to the northern (Moutong sub-district) border with Gorontalo Province. Most of the population works in the fisheries sector, especially as traditional fishermen.

The Gulf of Tomini is estimated to have sustainable fisheries' potential of 587256 tons/year with an estimated major fishing area of 28208 km². Those potentials have been little utilized. It can be seen from the marine fisheries' production in Parigi Moutong Regency that only about 22638.98 tons were caught in 2011, approximately 3.9% of the sustainable potential. As time has passed, the local government of Parigi Moutong Regency has realized the great resource potential in the Gulf of Tomini; therefore, many efforts have been conducted to increase the productivity, especially in the fisheries sector. As the result, the marine fisheries' production in the region has increased year on year by 2.78% (BKPM of Moutong Parigi 2012). However, up to now, the agricultural sector has made the dominant contribution to the gross regional domestic product (GRDP), leaving the marine fisheries sector behind.

The data from the *BPS* for 2015 show that the fishermen in Parigi Moutong Regency (the coastal areas of the Gulf of Tomini) are generally still trapped in the cycle of poverty or living in poverty. More than half of 421234 people, that is, 231933 people (55.06%), are still living below the poverty line and 83400 people (19.79%) are classified as poor or living below the poverty line. The fishing community consists of traditional subsistence employees with a background of maritime culture, friendliness towards the sea, and an astonishing work ethos (Waris et al. 2012). In the daily life of fishermen, the Government seems to be less supportive of them. They can hardly solve their problems by themselves without any help, even from the Government (Waris et al. 2013). A couple of years ago, the local government, however, actually provided a variety of forms of assistance through various projects but failed to achieve the desired result, that is, empowerment of the fishing community. Various factors led to the failure of projects or activities, for example, a lack of accuracy of the target program. Some parties criticized a variety of activities aimed at empowering fishermen as being inappropriate, so these activities, as a matter of fact, achieved no significant output. Moreover, the fishermen are still regarded as objects in the determination of activities, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. As a result, all the activities were successful in terms of administration but were not able to solve the fishermen's issues. In other words, the various activities or projects fell short of the target, namely empowering the fishermen, both in terms of fishing technology competencies and in the non-technological field, such as social, political, cultural, and economic issues.

Regarding the reality faced by the fishermen, research is needed to find a solution to various problems by means of an empowerment strategy, especially as an effort to increase the fishermen's economic productivity and to contribute to the acceleration and expansion of the economic development in the region.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Governance

If a society in a region having cooperation with other parties (government and private business actors) are able to move out from the powerlessness through the increased economic productivity by adopting a new culture first. Moreover, it opens the new insight, knowledge, and different ways of achieving betterment without cut off the society out from the old culture. Therefore, the society will get the spiritual and physical happiness. Moreover, the further impact of such circumstance, the acceleration and the expansion of economic development will be realized.

The fact shows that in many places there is no society experiencing a change, in this case experiencing the acceleration and economic growth, including free from poverty, without interference by other parties (work hand in hand), such as the governments and the private business actors which take the role as an agent of change. This synergy is called as *governance* that is mechanisms, practices, and procedures of governmental administration, citizens, and private business actors are working together to manage the resources and solve the public problems (Sumarto 2004). All of those three parties, in fact, are working as the proverb said, “A dwarf is on a giant’s shoulder can see of the two.” Even though so, in every day’s reality, the government is expected to be present as a continuous party to initiate, facilitate, and take a leading role, e.g. preparing the public policy.

Public policy

Public policy that is made by the government actually is a strategy in designing the sustainability synergy of the three parties-governments, the private business actors, and society (governance) – which aims, especially to manage the social life in case of services, empowerments, and developments as well as regulations. The public policy is whatever government choose to do or not to do (Dye 1995). It means that the focus of public policy not only on what is being done by the government but including also what not to do. Precisely, what the governments do and do not, have a considerable impact on society as well as the actions undertaken. Public policy is a decision made by the State, in this case, the government, which is as a strategy to realize the goals of the concerned State. Public policy is a strategy to deliver the public in the early period, entered the society into transition in order to be the hoped society (Nugroho 2009).

Therefore, it can be said that public policy is the responsibility of a government that has the duty and function in advancing the society since the initial phase, then experiencing the advancement in the transitional phase, until reaching the hoped society and aimed goal of the State. All States actually face similar problems. The difference is how the State responses to the problems faced by society. This is the real response that can be seen as a public policy (Nugroho 2009). Public policy is a factor that has a leverage life together. In Pareto's theory, public policy is a factor of 20%, which causes to the 80%.

In the context of rapid economic development based on community, the government is expected to prepare the various policies simultaneously which give the role and regulate the role of the three parties (governance) within the framework of their cooperation. The roles of the three parties that clearly listed and cited on the policy so that each party is embodied its responsibilities, obligations, and rights. It is intended that the community/society is no longer serve as the object but as the subject that will determine the implementation of accelerated development and economic growth, including in efforts to accelerate the society become competitive and help themselves free from poverty.

Acceleration of regional economic development is indeed the hope and dream of society. Low economic growth is the impact of powerless society in increasing their productivity, especially economic productivity. However, in the midst of abundant availability of natural resources influence the continued impact that is poverty. It arises due to lack of innovation of the real

community empowerment policies made by the government. It means that the governments, especially local government are a lack of response to the problems faced by society. It should not be allowed to proceed continuously. The government, especially local government, should be encouraged to innovate continuously, be presenting the public policy that empowers the three pillars of governance.

Community Empowerment

The concept of empowerment, initially, is brought by the world financial body (IMF) that initiates a variety of programs. Therefore, according to Priyono and Pranarka (1996), the concept of empowerment needs to be personalized to the nature of mind and culture of Indonesia. Community empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to develop, to create independent community, to create self-supporting community, and strengthen their bargaining position of lower level of community toward the suppressive forces in all areas and in all sectors of life through transferring the decision-making to communities so they are accustomed and able to be responsible for everything that is chosen by them. In this case, community empowerment can be equated with the community development process that aims to enable the society to define and fulfill its own needs, and decide what is best for themselves (Najiyati et al. 2005).

The implementation of a community development is indeed based on the following principles: equality, participatory, self-supporting, and sustainability (Najiyati et al. 2005), as well as supported by the right strategy.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

To conduct the intended research, a qualitative research method was used following the phenomenological approach (Moleong 1994; Creswell 2009; Kuswano 2009). However, to complete the research design, the study also used quantitative data, both primary data, for example frequency tables, and secondary data, for example data that have been collected and prepared by various government agencies, such as the BPS and others.

This research was conducted in Parigi Moutong Regency, which is mostly located in coastal areas of the Gulf of Tomini. This Regency extends from south to north; all of the areas are in the Gulf of Tomini. Considering the wide area of this region, not all parts could be reached by the researcher, so, in conducting the research, an intentional selection was made of four sub districts, each containing two villages, as research locations. These sub-districts and two villages in each sub-district were selected due to their mainly fishing community, as those areas are a major producer of seafood products (fisheries) in Parigi Moutong Regency. As another criterion, the selected sub-districts and villages were deemed to represent other sub-districts. Those sub-districts were Sausu, South Parigi, Ampibabo, and Tomini.

The data collection was performed using several techniques or steps, such as observations, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions (FGDs). Meanwhile, the research instrument consisted of the researcher, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, secondary data collection guidance, and library research material guidance.

To obtain accurate and reliable data analysis results, the analysis was conducted on the primary data and secondary data obtained through a variety of data collection techniques, as described above. Afterwards, the data analysis continued, since the researcher was in the field until the end of the research, in accordance with Miles and Huberman's ideas (1992): data collection, data display, data reduction, drawing the conclusion, and data verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Parigi Moutong Regency

Moutong Parigi Regency is one of eight regencies that were born in the Reformation era. This Regency could be said to be a successful area, at least having high economic growth of an average of above 7% since 2005, which has always exceeded the average national economic growth but is still below the average economic growth of Central Sulawesi in the same year. Similarly, the Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the measurements of the success of development. This Regency has experienced an astonishing degree of advancement. The BPS of Parigi Moutong Regency (2016) reported the progress of the HDI percentages: 2006: 66.62; 2007: 67.15; 2008: 67.81; 2009: 68.53; 2010: 68.83; 2011: 69.28; and 2012: 69.75.

Parigi Moutong Regency has an area of 6231.85 km² and consisted of 22 sub-districts, 220 villages, and 5 *sub-villages* in 2012. This Regency extends from Sausu (the southernmost sub-district) to Moutong (the northernmost sub-district). The widest sub-district is Tinombo, with an area of 638.62 km², and the smallest sub-district is Parigi, with an area of 23.50 km².

Parigi Moutong Regency has governmental administration borders as follows:

- The north is bordered by Buol Regency, Toli-Toli, and Gorontalo Province.
- The south is bordered by Poso Regency and South Sulawesi Province.
- The west is bordered by Palu City and Donggala Regency.
- The east is bordered by the Gulf of Tomini.

Parigi Moutong Regency's population consists of numerous ethnic groups, so this region can be referred to as a miniature of Indonesia. The ethnic origins consist of Kaili, Tajio, Lauje, and Tialo. Geographically, those origin tribes each live in a different area; for example, the majority of the Kaili tribe's community lives in the sub-districts of Sausu, Torue, and Parigi, while some of the others live in the sub-districts of Ampibabo, Kasimbar, and South Tinombo. The Tajio's tribes live in Kasimbar Sub-district; some of the Lauje tribes live in Ampibabo Sub-district, the majority live in Tinombo and Palasa, and some of them live in Tomini Sub-district. The Tialo communities mostly live in Tomini Sub-district and generally live in the sub-districts of Bolano Lambunu and Moutong.

As well as the origin tribes, there are also some outsider ethnic communities, such as Javanese, Balinese, Bugis, Gorontalo, Mandar, Minahasa, Bajo, and others. The tribes of foreigners enter and interact with the origin tribes indirectly by bringing in their own cultural background. The presence of outsider ethnic (foreign) tribes, each with its cultural background, has gradually undergone a process of acculturation and assimilation to the culture of the indigenous people.

Analysis of fishermen's problems

Catching fishermen in the coastal areas of the Gulf of Tomini, Parigi Moutong Regency, face at least two major problems in improving their economic productivity, namely non-technological problems and problems related to fishing technology. Non-technological issues are related to social, political, cultural, and economic aspects. Meanwhile, technological issues are linked to fishermen's competence in using the various fishing gear technologies.

Non-technological issues

Social, political, and cultural issues and other issues are becoming the decisive factor and influencing the economic productivity of fishermen, especially traditional fishermen in the Gulf of Tomini's coastal areas in Parigi Moutong Regency. Their presence as a society is characterized by cultural diversity and customs as a consequence of ethnic diversity, producing a variety of social differences. If not managed properly, conflicts could potentially emerge. Similarly, political and economic problems are two important issues for fishermen that need special treatment.

The information from some informants indicated that the fishing community in Parigi Moutong Regency seemed to live in harmony and peace; however, socially the community was prone to friction, which eventually generates conflicts. As a matter of fact, whether they were aware of it or not, there was social jealousy between the origin societies and the migrants. As a result, the fishermen found it a little difficult to be united in executing the ideas of social reform for the sake of improving life. "The ideas to go in advanced life, for example, to form social groups, and it is conceived social cooperation in the program to achieve something, usually it can be formed, but in the middle of the program, there is always a disturbing party (usually from origin society) so that the group's objective is difficult to achieve," stated an informant in South Ambesia village, Tomini Sub-district.

The terms "together" and "united" applied continually, for example if there was a local government assistance program for fishermen, such as financial aid, fishing equipment, and so on. The local government often requires a group of fishermen. The fishing community was indeed formed immediately, but its purpose was solely as a requisite of the government's assistance. After the supporting fund of government assistance was released, the group did not work as it should. It was repeated continuously. As a result, the assistance programs from the Government and the local governments for the fishermen, especially traditional fishermen, never acted on the root of the social problems and never solved them permanently, only for a moment. As a consequence, the Government and the local governments were seen as being like Santa Claus, only giving money. However, every government program was intended as a stimulant to encourage the creativity of the fishermen, eventually enabling them to solve their own problems.

The Government of Moutong Parigi Regency also never sought the root of the fishing communities' social problems. Each of the assistance programs implemented was not based on a needs assessment followed by a needs analysis but was run as a replication of the same program in other regions, which was considered to have been successful, even if the program was not appropriate for Parigi Moutong Regency.

In the field of political life, the societies had less opportunity to propose themselves as a political subject. In many cases they were simply placed as an object, often to be regarded as "for sale," especially during the campaign periods of national and regional elections. As the political events passed, the political elite's memory also moved away thoroughly from the fishermen. The fishermen had difficulty in raising their political bargaining position because they did not belong to a group. Ironically, forming a group was not possible due to difficulties in resolving the differences between the migrants and the origin tribes. The real grassroots problems of fishermen were difficult to assimilate with other people. Social jealousy became a ringleader, so the fishing communities in Parigi Moutong Regency were easy to break up or make less united socially, politically, and culturally. As a result, in many cases they were easily forgotten by the local government. The fishing communities were not a public priority. They were distinguished from, for example, farmers and others. The fishermen's existence might be not realized. Considering their daily life, it appeared that the local government more or less did not fully take into account their social, political, and cultural development. They solved their problems by themselves.

In the field of the economic life of fishermen, especially traditional fishermen, according to the information from the informants and the results of the focus group discussions, the fishermen were inhaled by the prevailing economic system from generation to generation, which clearly marked them as losers. The moneylenders smoothly snared the fisherman with a loan, which did not seem to involve high interest. In return, each fisherman should sell his fish to the moneylenders. The moneylenders also served as stockholders of fish, so the price of fish depended on them. As a result, the fishermen have never enjoyed the normal price of fish, either in a good fishing season or later when the fishing season was less good or in a West season. "Fishermen become poor, moneylenders become wealthy," was said with deep feeling by a fisherman in Paranggi Village, Ampibabo Sub-district.

The economic exploitation experienced by the fishermen was actually not perceived by them. In fact, they deemed that the moneylenders had double roles both as stockholders and as saviors. All of their daily needs – diesel fuel, rice, and other fishing needs – were met by the moneylenders. Similar actions could also be taken by *Bos Bagang* or *Bos Kapal Pajala* (who also participated in money-lending). Even the possibility to borrow money for the sake of the family's needs, for example pocket money for the children, celebrations, and other urgent needs, was provided by the moneylenders. Consequently, the moneylenders were seen as savior gods. The fishermen were not aware that they actually served as an object of suction that became increasingly deadly day by day. It became a big problem. If this problem could not be overcome, it would make the fishermen poor.

Fishing Technology Issues

Generally, the fishing communities in Parigi Moutong Regency work as traditional fishermen. Their ability to master the fishing technology is generally obtained through generational knowledge. There have been few additions, modifications, and innovations in mastering the technology, so the effectiveness and efficiency of fishing have not been fully realized. Besides mastering the technology in terms of hardware, there were several other influential factors, as described below.

The low income of fishermen, one of the causes of their work, was highly dependent on the season. In an extremely bad season with great waves and hurricanes that may occur for two to four months in a year, the fishermen could not go fishing. For fishermen whose family members have no other business, there is practically no income, so they are forced to borrow money from the moneylenders, who then bind them to sell their fish to the moneylenders at a benchmark price that tends arbitrarily to be to the detriment of the fishermen.

The fishermen, particularly the traditional fishermen, basically worked with the subsistence method. This means that they carried out their fishing activities merely to fulfill the needs of their daily life. They made no profit from the fishing activities that they could use as savings, because they used fishing technology with a small boat, a limited cruising range, a powerless boat's load, a limited range of fishing gear, and a small machine scale. That information was obtained from a number of informants and was explored in depth in the FGDs.

Inadequate facilities and infrastructures were other factors. Most fishermen's handling methods during the fish catches were poor. The quality of the fish was not good, so the selling price was lower. This was because most of the fishing vessels were not equipped with cooling containers to keep the fish in a fresh condition. In addition, many traditional fishermen thought that taking ice on fishing trips added to the cost; even more, if they gained no fish catches, or only a few, or the ice melted before they caught the fish, the fishermen would incur big financial losses.

Other problems that also arose regarding the fishermen's production were often vulnerable fishermen or a fast decay time. For the traditional fishermen who did not have sufficient funds and lacked the ability to process their fish catches, their only option was to sell the fish catches as soon as possible to the market. For the poor fishermen, the most important issue was how they could earn money in a short time, even though they often accepted a payment that was less satisfactory than the middleman toward their fish catches. In any group of fishermen, the fishermen are rarely able to win at bargaining prices with the middlemen due to their position structurally as a result of the nature of their very vulnerable products.

Moreover, there was no operation of a fish auction, so there were no facilities that could preserve fish catches, for instance cold storage, and they did not meet sanitation and hygiene standards. The situation was further worsened by the quality of the fish, which had implications for its selling price. The absence of an adequate fish auction led to fishermen on the coast of the Gulf of Tomini facing difficulties in storing and handling their fish catch to keep it fresh, durable, and hygienic. This phenomenon was considered to be less favorable for the small fishermen, caused by the fact that fish and other marine animals can quickly rot because of the unwillingness to supply cold storage facilities for the handling of the fish. As a consequence, the fish could not be sold

because it had rotted. This condition was also less favorable for the local government, because it had an impact on the accuracy of the data collection on fish production. Therefore, the revitalization or recreation of the existing fish auction should be undertaken, as well as supporting it with various facilities, especially fish preservation, to increase the welfare of the fishing communities in the Gulf of Tomini.

According to the information that was obtained from the informants who were interviewed during the research and that was explored again in the FGDs, the pollution of the coastal environment has also become an issue that influences the fish catches, relating to the ecological relationship between land and sea. Land pollution resulted from various development activities, such as exploration, mining, land clearing, land conversion, agriculture, industrial waste, household waste, pesticides, and various development activities, which were not eco-friendly. They also affected the land under the coast and sea, possibly causing damage to ecosystems and coastal and marine habitats.

Marine pollution, coastal ecosystem damage (such as damage to mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and estuaries), an increasingly bad situation, and global climate change were considered to have reduced the stock population of fish resources in the coastal area of the Gulf of Tomini due to the environmental pollution from private mining companies that were dumping waste into the sea, causing pollution of the sea and thus declining fish catches.

Empowerment strategy for fishermen

Some of the possible empowerment strategies for Gulf of Tomini-based fishermen and their implementation concerning the utilization and development of the contained marine potential are as follows:

1. The formulation of an empowerment strategy for fishermen (community-based development) should take place from a planned, systematic, long-term perspective by involving all the stakeholders related to the utilization of the Gulf of Tomini.
2. In the social field, the Government of Parigi Moutong Regency should pay attention to the potential for conflicts that exists in the fishing communities. A few or many potential conflicts would disrupt the economic life of fishing communities. The educational service sector, health care, and unemployment issues should be given serious attention. Furthermore, it is necessary to conduct intensive supervision to maintain the value of local wisdom. Before the supervision is applied, “*Kader desa*” training is needed first, which will provide guidance for the efforts to maintain the value of local wisdom, such as mutual cooperation, mutual respect in diversity, harmony, and so on.
3. In the field of culture, the Government of Moutong Parigi Regency needs to provide a space for the growth and development of the local culture. Meanwhile, the culture of outsiders should also be given a space as a way to support the appearance of the local culture. Following the implementation of this method, acculturation is expected to occur. Therefore, the Government of Moutong Parigi needs to conduct “*Kader Desa*” training, which serves to preserve and encourage the growth and development of the local culture along with the culture of outsiders.
4. In the field of politics, the society needs to come together in an association known as *paguyuban*. This *paguyuban* is important in taking care of togetherness, unity, and even the assembly principles of democracy that can be developed, such as respect for diversity and always solving problems peacefully and in an institutionalized way. Moreover, the *paguyuban* can act as a medium through which fishermen can conduct a discussion with the Government at all levels, enabling the fishing communities to be noticed and to serve the citizens who need to be empowered. Therefore, the local government needs to create an atmosphere that is conducive to democracy to show to the fishing community. It is expected that local governments, especially sub-district governments and villages, can form partnerships, especially for solving various social problems, even the economic problems faced by fishing communities.

5. In the field of economics, some actions need to be taken by the local government in terms of the economic empowerment of fishermen as follows:
 - 5.1. Empowerment for fishermen must consider, and must even rely on, the existence of socio-cultural institutions in each local community of fishermen. It is important that the concepts of empowerment that are introduced can be accepted by the members of the public without them feeling deprived of their cultural grassroots.
 - 5.2. Empowerment for fishermen is not short-term-oriented but long-term-oriented and a strategic social investment.
 - 5.3. An attempt must be made to reduce the vulnerability to economic hardship of fishermen's families by increasing the durability and value of their fish products. It is intended to reduce or even eliminate the daily economic pressure.
 - 5.4. Empowerment for women, specifically teenagers and housewives, to support the strengthening of households' economies.
 - 5.5. It is necessary to break the chain of relations of economic exploitation or the *ijon* system, which has harmed the traditional fishermen. However, it does not rely solely on the regulatory policy of the central government or local governments but rather on empowering traditional fishing communities themselves as a social group.
 - 5.6. A socialization program should be conducted among fishermen, especially traditional fishermen, as well as providing training for working professionals, so they can slowly begin to access modern technological developments and catch fresh fish quantitatively, increasing their work productivity more rapidly without interfering with the preservation of natural resources.
 - 5.7. Fishing community development can not only be approached from a narrow angle or sector. The development of a system based on a community development approach is the best method. In this context the development of institutional quality, the quality of human resources, and the supporting infrastructure and/or the utilization of the existing infrastructure in the development scenario constitute integrated community development. The overall functional interactions of the strategic variables are expected to be able to create a process of development for fishing communities so that they can defend themselves and be protected from the pattern of healthy interaction with other similar institutions and/or associated with their business.
 - 5.8. There are several aspects that need attention and that have been formulated as the regulations and rules of fishing cooperatives or fishing business units created to follow up those of previous groups of fishermen. These aspects, at least with regard to some major issues, are the following:
 - a. The formulation of profit sharing between members of fishermen communities, cooperatives and private economic actors (national or foreign).
 - b. The members' rights and obligations and the structural management of the groups/economic enterprises/business units.
 - c. An institution that bridges the fishermen, financial institutions/banks, and groups of fishermen.
 - d. The expansion of fishing economic enterprises or groups of fishermen that are non-economically oriented, such as financial services, technical assistance for both the economy and the maintenance of owned production assets, as well supporting the local social activities.
6. In the field of fishing technology, some points are suggested as follows:
 - 6.1. To improve the economy of fishing communities, it is necessary to develop alternative livelihoods through farming and appropriate technology. Therefore, the development of knowledge in the form of training is required.
 - 6.2. The local government needs to initiate and encourage fishermen in the revitalization of fishing equipment through the adoption of appropriate technology and the diversification of catching fisheries.

- 6.3. The local government needs to prepare an adequate fishing business infrastructure by involving the private sector without involving the fishing communities in its designing or planning.
- 6.4. It is necessary to increase the role of the local governments in the case of guaranteeing environmental sustainability in coastal and marine resources, increasing the surveillance of illegal fishing and fishing practices that damage the environment.
- 6.5. The local government is expected to ensure the stability of the selling price of the fish caught by fishermen, provide facilities and infrastructure and support the infrastructure for the fishing activities, and improve the educational programs, training, counseling, and research and development to increase the welfare of fishermen and life assurance.
- 6.6. Access should be provided to capital and the development of marketing tools through cooperatives or in any other form, for example village-owned enterprises (BUMDES).

CONCLUSION

The research concludes that the Government of Moutong Parigi Regency has not yet developed a planned, systematic, integrated, and long-term empowerment strategy for fishermen. This does not mean that fishermen are ignored. So far, the central government, the Government of Central Sulawesi Province, and the Government of Parigi Moutong Regency have been conducting ongoing work and have implemented various programs for the society, for instance those intended for the fishing communities, but the planning is not based on the implementation and evaluation of the overall empowerment strategy for fishermen. The local government needs to initiate the revitalization and encourage the fishermen to participate.

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