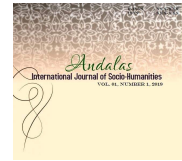




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Article

From Fishing to Tourism: A New Generation of Fishermen and Marine Resource Tourism in Indonesia

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A B S T R A C T

This paper explains about fishermen community on the West Sumatra related to the state of tourism resources. A higher pressure economic situation on the coast made the fishermen community turn to tourism activity. The fishermen community has involved in tourism area who have been fishing for much longer. Fishermen households included the new generation of the fishermen have also diversified their incomes, with many fishing households turning to tourism actors with men and women involved in various activities in the tourism area. This research used a qualitative approach with the descriptive-interpretative method. Data of research were taken from several fishermen households directly related to the tourism area in the village of Sungai Pisang, Bungus Teluk Kabung District, Padang. This paper discusses fishermen community as the new fishermen, mainly of the village of Sungai Pisang population group, has often been blamed for the loss of traditional access regulations by the effect of marine resource tourism. Fishermen community and their identity with related to this employment generation for marine resource tourism. Development of marine resource tourism brings their life changes of the fishermen's families, in the form of socio-cultural and economic changed.

INTRODUCTION

In most of the developing country, Indonesia has tourism progress as one of the most important economic sectors which involved a million human. It can change a pattern, form and activities, the motivation for making the trip, ways of thinking, and the nature of development itself (Suwantoro, 1997). The Province of West Sumatra is one of the marine tourism centers has significant potential, with several famous islands, such as Sikuai island, Pasumpahan,

Pamutusan, Sironjong, Suwarnadwipa dan Sirandah island, with the diverse marine ecosystem, is still naturally.

The village of Sungai Pisang, Padang has a marine tourism potential with abundant nature wealthiest. However, the richest of the sea and the islands have not fully exploited because the government has not touched it. If they can manage optimally, it will undoubtedly improve the living of people in the village of Sungai Pisang. The development of marine tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang can see when fishers carry out new activities as a provider of transportation facilities and services for travel guides. It has an impact on socio-economic, fisherman behavior patterns, and their social life is more open to becoming better than before. The tourism activities in the village of Sungai Pisang bring several changes, from a social perspective in the form of social conflict, solidarity, consumerism, mindset changed, and innovation. Changes in economic terms include new jobs, employment, and utilization of local facilities (Pitana & Diarta, 2009).

Before the existence of the development of marine tourism itself, most of the people living in the village of Sungai Pisang as fishermen, so they had a greater dependence on marine resources. The fishing activities carried out by the fishermen in the village of Sungai Pisang are almost the same as other fishing activities in Padang coast, i.e., bagan seine, payang seine, seine, driftnet, and fishing (Zamzami, 2009).



Fig. 1. Padang Municipality and Bungus Teluk Kabung District

(Source: <http://desnantara-tamasya.blogspot.com/2011/10/peta-kecamatan-kecamatan-di-kota-padang.html>)

The development of marine tourism activities in the village of Sungai Pisang can influence to people's lifestyles, increasing of the standard of living, expanding lifetime and facilities, so they can reach places wherever tourist sites located. The development of tourism has become a lifestyle of the people in the village of Sungai Pisang, to help build their own identity as a social class. The tourism itself become a culture because it contains patterns of behavior, actions, and human interaction with the ecosystems. In the village of Sungai Pisang, there is a fishermen community, named 'Gabuo Sepakat.' The Gabuo Sepakat has registered 60 fishers, with the number of the boat about 77 units. Bagan boat functioning is four units and 73 units for boat fishing and tourism facilities. The fishermen have changed not only in the work section, but

their behavior patterns also change. As we know, coastal communities have rough characteristics, so they are forced to communicate well with the tourists.

In general, the fishermen exist in marine resource environment, but they are still in poor (K. S. N. Kusnadi, 2006). Poverty in a coastal community is structural poverty (Rahardjo, 1999). Mubyarto defines structural poverty as suffered by society because of the socio-economic structure of society in using sources of income that are available to them. As social beings, almost human activities are culture (Mubyarto & Dove, 1984). Culture refers to human activities made by the ecosystem, which includes the material and non-material products of the human life that transmitted from the old generation to the new generation. Culture consists of patterns of behavior acquired by human beings through symbols, achievements of human groups, and artifacts (Koentjaraningrat, 2005). The essential of culture lies in ideas, which are transmitted within a group-both historically derived as well as selected with their attached value. Culture described traditionally transmitted patterns of meanings embodied in codes or symbols, using which people communicate their knowledge to express their attitudes toward life (K. M. N. Kusnadi, 2010)

Culture made social-cultural changes make an impact on the social life of society. Social-cultural changes are the transformation of culture and social organization over time. Nowadays, society is never static, and that social, political, economic, and cultural changes continuously occur (Wells, 1999). Socio-cultural changes are the main two aspects of economic growth and development, such as the invention of technological change that leads to operation. The potential benefit of any technology is analyzed accessing the interests of end-users. The end-users should capable of absorbing skills of using that technology is also much relevant. The fisheries sector in Indonesia occupies a significant role in social and economic development (Ferrol-Schulte, Gorris, Baitoningsih, Adhuri, & Ferse, 2015). Fishing has been an occupation of coastal people of Indonesia from time immemorial. Fishing is an integral part of the country's maritime culture and making a significant contribution to the Indonesian economy (Ferrol-Schulte et al., 2015)

With the background of tourism development as well-described fisherman households included the new generation of fishers have also diversified their incomes, with many fishing households turning to tourism actors with men and women involved in various activities in the tourism area. This study aims to describe and analyze household socio-economic in the village of Sungai Pisang influenced by the development of marine resource tourism area.

METHOD

The research used a qualitative approach, with the descriptive-interpretative method. Observation and in-depth interviews collected the data. As in anthropological studies, this research will produce descriptive data in the form of words, written, oral, and behavioral in the fishing community. Subjects were local fishermen and the head of fishermen groups. Field research conducted by using the following steps: (1) the initial observation roomy introduction, (2) the collection of field data, (3) the analysis of field data (Neuman, 2006), (Moleong, 2002), (Fatchan, 2015). Field data analysis carried out simultaneously in line with the findings of field data and research stage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Administratively, the village of Sungai Pisang locates in the Padang municipality, Province of West Sumatra. The village of Sungai Pisang is one of the villages in Bungus Teluk Kabung

District. Bungus Teluk Kabung District divides into six sub-district, i.e., Teluk Kabung Selatan, Bungus Selatan, Teluk Kabung Tengah, Teluk Kabung Utara, Bungus Timur, and Bungus Barat. Regarding geographic location, this village located on the west coast of Sumatera island. While geographically, it locates situated astronomically between 0°54' and 01°08' South Latitude, and between 100° and 100°34' East Longitude, which has a total area of approximately 100,78 Km². The volume average of rain falls in the village of Sungai Pisang is about 421,17 mm per month, and the number of rainy days is 23 days per month. The temperature is quite low compared to the previous year, that is 23,1⁰ C– 31.8°C. The humidity is between 71 – 97 percent. The village of Sungai Pisang is bordered by Lubuk Begalung sub-district in the North, the South with Pesisir Selatan Regency and the east with Pesisir Selatan Regency, and the West with the Indonesian Ocean (Statistik, 2013).



Fig. 2: Primary Data, 2017

Based on the census conducted in 2016, the number of residents in the village of Sungai Pisang is 1,847 people, with registered 372 head of the family. The number of men is 970 people, and woman is 877 people [15]. The people of the village of Sungai Pisang are Minangkabau people with strongholds of its tradition which based on the philosophy 'Adat Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi Kitabullah' meaning to work wholeheartedly, by mobilizing all the potentials that exist. Such philosophy implies that all the behavior of individuals, groups, and community and government is based on ethical values and traditional norms and based on religious teaching. This relation to conservation effort is that based on Islamic education, the concept of conservation exists through the prohibitions of human mischief on earth.

The coastal communities in the village of Sungai Pisang, in general, have a livelihood similar to other coastal areas, that based on agriculture and fisheries, either as fishermen and fish farmers. For fisheries, the number of fishermen in the village of Sungai Pisang is about 60 fishermen, are organized under fishermen association. The general use of fishing gears is beach seine, trammel net, and monofilament net. The fishing fleet type used was the boat without a motor that consists of 77 vessels, and the least used are the outboard motor that is 73 units.

The organization 'Gabuo Sepakat' is an organization of traditional fishing groups located in the village of Sungai Pisang. This organization stands at the initiative of small fishers who feel the importance of togetherness and cooperation. Fishers registered under organization in number 60 people. This organization aim has a social forum, and a place to cooperated inter small

fishers to overcome all the difficulties they face. Besides, with the existence of this fishing organization, it is expected that it can increase fishermen's income. One of the activities carried out by fishermen of the village of Sungai Pisang is currently coral reef conservation activities and involved in tourism activities. The informant from this researcher stated that the coral reefs conservation in the coastal area were previously widely used for materials to build houses because of the difficulty of obtaining stone material. Coral reef conservation is carried out by them to maintain environmental balance. The fishers of the village of Sungai Pisang began to realize the importance of preserving marine ecosystems for the survival of the life of the biota that lives in it. They do this activity not only to get the benefits but they also to protect the sea.



Fig. 3: Primary Data, 2017

Tourism activities in the village of Sungai Pisang were initially developed since 1994 with the Sikuai Island as a marine tourism area. In 2007, Sikuai Island began to managed well, and this marked by the construction of inns and other supporting facilities on Sikuai Island. However, tourism activities on Sikuai Island become low because it happens when the Province of West Sumatra hit by the earthquake in 2009. The existence of Sikuai Island began to decrease because tourists were afraid of the more massive disaster or tsunami issue. Asset lodging measuring 2.4 hectares that stand on Sikuai Island began to neglect and abandoned by the management, from the earthquake disaster that occurred in 2009. The abandonment of Sikuai Island is not a reason for the creation of the development of maritime tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang. Other island destinations are used as tourist objects because tourists are very interested in coming. In the following years, tourists began to return to the village of Sungai Pisang where the tourist area of the village of Sungai Pisang became the destination of tourists at that time, such as Pasumpahan Island, Sironjong Island, Sirandah Island, Suwarnadwipa Island, and Sikuai Island. The ticket of transportation services to the island is determined based on the distance traveled. Distance is further makes transportation services go high. For example, Sirandah Island used transportation services from the village of Sungai Pisang between 30-45 minutes, and Pasumpahan Island for about 15 minutes. The generating income as a provider of transportation services also sees from the boats used. A significant capacity of the boats owned by fishermen as providers of transportation services, income-generating get high.

The fishermen as tour guides are increasing along with the number of tourists visiting the area of the village of Sungai Pisang. Tourist demands for visits to the Islands in the village of Sungai Pisang make increasing income for local people. The tour guide set rates to tourists from 150,000 IDR to 700,000 IDR. The lower rates of 150,000 IDR in the one island travel packages and 700,000 IDR is a complete package offered to other islands within two days and get inns.

Tour guides are beneficial in encouraging the economy of the fishermen community in the village of Sungai Pisang. Also, this tour guides activities is not hardest, because these activities considered that they had done every day when they become fishermen.



Fig.4: Primary Data, 2017

Tourism is not only about tourism object, but also needed about tourism subject to support the sustainability of tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang. The tourism subject is people as a service provider is necessary for tourists, such as transportation services, tour guides, traders, and inns. The development of tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang gradually brought changes in the socio-cultural aspects. These changes make an impact on cultural homogenesis, where local identity and ethnicity begin degradation. The factors influenced by outside (tourists) to inside (local people) become weak. Other factors, the existence of involvement between the local community with the outside community, and the increasingly strong interpersonal relationships or mutual help between people — these change, such as mindset changes, interaction, values, and impact of modernization.

CONCLUSIONS

The people of the village of Sungai Pisang is a community belongs to fishing communities. The village of Sungai Pisang in the coastal area while their people lives to depend on the sea. These condition of the coastal environment makes their community activities to catch a fish, use of traditional and modern fishing gear. In 2007, Abadi Wijaya Company bought Sikuai Island and built of inns and cottages, that it became the development of marine tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang. However, in 2009, tourism activities on Sikuai Island make stop, while earthquake hit the Province of West Sumatra. It makes the number of foreign tourists who come to less.

After the impact of the earthquake in 2009, the development of marine tourism become increased in this area. The village, beaches, islands, and marine ecosystems support and attract tourists visiting the area of the village of Sungai Pisang. The island destinations for tourists are Pasumpahan Island, Sirandah Island, Sironjong Island, Swarnadwipa Island, and Sikuai Island. The people of the village of Sungai Pisang get an opportunity for developing marine tourism in their village. People who initially worked as fishers make switched activities into tour guides for tourists who visited the area of the village of Sungai Pisang. They provided the tourism service provider, such as driver boat, tour guides, rent of inns, food stores, and rental equipment for swimming.

Research showed that the development of marine tourism in the village of Sungai Pisang happen changes into socio-cultural and aspect of the economy in fishermen household. Also, the development of marine tourism is an essential factor in the social and economic changes of fishermen's households, such as interaction, communication, mindset, values, and attitudes to face a modernization. Changes in the aspect of economics are growing up new jobs for local people. The fishermen, as worked to catch fish in the sea, turned into service providers for tourists visiting in their village.

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