

The Fishermen's Housewives Empowerment in Increasing the Coastal Communities Welfare of in Labuhan Badas Sub-District

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Abstract:

One of the goals of the national development program in the marine sector is increasing the income of the community in the coastal areas and small islands. Attention to the coastal area is not only based on the consideration that the coastal areas have the potential natural resources but also the potential social who manages the natural resources sustainably. Welfare is still a major issue in the field of marine and fishery. This study aims to analyze: (1) the effect of empowerment, social capital, circular migration culture, and the role of government on the fishermen's housewives participation; (2) the effect of empowerment, social capital, circular migration culture, the role of government and the fishermen's housewives participation on the fishermen's welfare; (3) the influence of empowerment, social capital, circular migration culture and the role of the government through the participation of fishermen's housewives on the welfare of fishermen in Labuhan Badas sub-district. This study applies a quantitative method with an associative approach. Furthermore, the qualitative method is used to strengthen the interpretation of the figures on the quantitative method. The Slovin formula is used in this study. 165 of the fishermen's housewives in Labuhan Badas sub-district were the respondents of the study. Accidental sampling technique is used. The questionnaire with a Likert Scale of five degrees and interview guidelines are used as data collection instruments. In analyzing the data, SEM-PLS with the Smart PLS 3.0 software is used to analyze the quantitative data, while qualitative data were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the empowerment, social capital and the role of government had a positive and significant effect on the fishermen's housewives participation and welfare, meanwhile, the influence of circular migration culture on the fishermen's housewives participation was not significant. The results also found that empowerment, social capital, and the role of the government had a significant effect on welfare through the fishermen's housewives mediation, while the circular migration culture of through the fishermen's housewives mediation had no significant effect on welfare.

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I. Introduction

Indonesia is a maritime and the largest archipelago country in the world. The length of its coastline

places Indonesia as the largest archipelago in the world. Indonesia has the potential to contribute to the global sustainable development system. The

Ministry of Maritime and Fishery Affairs handles fishing, aquaculture, the industry of fishery product processing, the industry of aquatic biotechnology, small islands' development, salt production, utilization of valuables from sinking illegal fishing vessels, and developing non-conventional natural resources in coastal and ocean areas. Welfare is still a major issue in the marine and fishery areas. In realizing *Nawacita*, the development program of the current President of Indonesia, which is presented in the National Development Plan. The idea is to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages in a unitary state. *Nawacita* is the main foundation for reforming Indonesian's development. This is also Jokowi's special strategy which is manifested in an "action program" to improve people's welfare so that it can be implemented and viewed from the perspective of national interests in the context of economic interests. Pros and cons between workers and the government related to Government Regulation No. 78 of 2015, to meet national political development, as an effort to realize support for the welfare and prosperity of the community in economic fulfilment. The condition of Indonesian fisheries in realizing advanced and modern fisheries requires national fishing sustainability management. One of these managements is regulating fishing zones and prohibitions using fishing equipment that is not environmentally friendly. The former Indonesian Minister of Maritime and Fisheries Affairs, Susi Pudjiastuti, said that the three pillars of the Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries Affairs have succeeded in increasing the fisheries production. The three pillars are sovereignty, sustainability, and prosperity. However, the facts show that the welfare of traditional fishermen is still a big issue. Although, there have been many efforts made by the government but have not yet provided significant changes to the welfare of the fishermen. Rahardjo (2010) states that social welfare does not only cover the fulfillment of basic needs but also covers all aspects of the quality of human life. Social welfare is a situation where humans can solve the social

problems within their life, meet all their needs and maximize their social opportunities (Midgley, 2000). The condition of fishery shows facts that have not been in favor of efforts to increase the welfare of the fishermen. The low level of fishermen's income is also caused by low productivity and business inefficiency, high production costs, low skills of the fisherman and low business management, low access to capital, infrastructure, technology, and markets as well as not optimal fishery business integration in a region (Firdaus, 2013).

Referring to the data of Badan Pusat Statistik (2017), to see the percentage of the population of Sumbawa Regency whose working age is economically active can be seen in the level of labor participation. The reduced level of labor participation proves that the decline in the level of community welfare. The phenomenon of low welfare of fishermen is a problem that often occurs, especially in traditional fishermen. This is definitely hampering the development of the fisheries subsector, particularly in capture fisheries. The Labor Participation Rate in Sumbawa Regency in 2015-2017 that either men or women compared to the condition of the previous two years are decreased. The women's level of activity is lower than the men. In 2017, the participation rate of women workers only reached 47.33 percent. This is due to the fact that women of productive age prefer to take care of the household. Overall, the participation rate both of male and female workers are decreased in 2015 reaching 69.66 percent to 66.79 percent in 2017. The labor participation rate is a proportion of the population that should work against the population of working age ie age 15 years to on. This indicator illustrates the extent of population participation in the economic activities of a region.

The fishermen are exceedingly vulnerable to the effects of nature and economic pressures. This dependency is triggered during the change of seasons, weather, nature and waves. Fishermen also depend on the catch and the selling price of fish. This has triggered uncertain fishing income. It can

lead to massive unemployment. The unemployment rate in Sumbawa Regency in 2017 was 8.33 percent, men reached 3.56 percent and 4.77 women. This indicates the level of poverty and unemployment in Sumbawa Regency is still relatively high. The welfare conditions of traditional fishermen in Sumbawa Regency are strongly far from prosperous. Therefore, in rural development, fishermen as social actors are not only seen as passive objects but also as active participants who process information and develop strategies in dealing with various actors and institutions or outside personnel. Government policies (macro-level) relating to fishermen as field implementers (micro-level) need not be limited to intervention from the top. The model is top-down or by the government and development agencies, but it must also look at the micro-level where fishermen are actors.

Poverty is one of the many problems in Indonesia, Sumbawa Regency, in particular, either absolute or relative poverty. Absolute poverty relates to the inability of rural communities to adequately meet the necessities of life-based on predetermined poverty standards. While, relative poverty relates to inequality in the ownership of assets and income in rural areas which often worsens the condition of people who experience absolute poverty and has the potential to cause other social problems, such as jealousy and social unrest. In Indonesia, the population in rural areas is very large, the level of income, education, health are low, and the accessibility to productive factors, business capital,

investment and in obtaining information is exceedingly minimal so that the progress and welfare of rural communities are far behind the urban communities. There are social and economic gaps between urban and rural areas. These conditions are very relevant to the conditions of fishermen in Sumbawa Regency. Purwadinata (2014) denotes the high inequality of income distribution in Sumbawa Regency. The imbalance indicates that welfare in Sumbawa Regency is not evenly distributed. The income distribution gap has implications for the high poverty rate in Sumbawa Regency.

The number of underprivileged residents in Sumbawa Regency in 2017 reached 68.69 thousand inhabitants. This number has decreased by 2.97 thousand people or 0.8 percent from 2016 (71.66 thousand people). However, the decrease is not in accordance with the local government's target of 2 percent. The level of welfare of the people in Sumbawa Regency is still below the level of welfare of West Nusa Tenggara Province. In 2016, there were 5 out of 10 districts whose poverty rates were still higher than the provincial average, namely North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, West Sumbawa, and Sumbawa. Sumbawa Regency ranks fourth under West Lombok, Central Lombok, and East Lombok. The poverty data in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2011-2016 can be seen in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Regency / City Poverty Rate 2011-2016

Regency / City	Percentage of Pre-prosperous Population					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
West Lombok Regency	19,78	17,99	1750	17,18	17,30	16,67
Central Lombok Regency	18,19	16,76	1624	16,07	16,21	15,77
East Lombok Regency	21,77	20,13	1920	19,04	19,09	18,42
Sumbawa Regency	19,87	18,31	1708	16,92	16,68	16,09
Dompu Regency	18,24	16,64	1576	15,52	15,08	14,18
Bima Regency	17,72	16,28	1612	16,08	15,73	15,27
West Sumbawa Regency	20,03	17,74	1722	16,99	16,87	16,39

North Lombok Regency	39,38	36,09	3472	34,36	34,05	33,13
Mataram City	13,25	11,94	1081	10,58	10,39	9,76
Bima City	11,75	10,60	996	9,79	9,83	9,45
West Nusa Tenggara	19,74	18,08	1731	17,11	17,04	16,43

Source: Sumbawa Regency Central Statistics Agency (2017)

Regarding the table above, the poverty level of Sumbawa Regency is still relatively high. Sumbawa Regency ranks fifth for the highest average poverty rate out of 10 districts in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB). The Badan Pusat Statistik (2016) shows that the poverty rate in NTB Province in 2015 reached 824,450 thousand people (17 percent of the total population of NTB Province). 214,609 inhabitants of this number are domiciled in Sumbawa Island, which is spread in 5 (five) districts/city. Various poverty alleviation programs in the regency/city of Sumbawa Island have been implemented by the government, including in the socio-economic, health, and education sectors. However, these programs have not been able to make a significant contribution to reducing poverty. The gap and the high poverty rate have resulted in a low human development index. The synergy between the government and the principle of good governance is absolutely necessary for the implementation of every policy that has been published. The implementation of good governance affects human development and decreases the level of poverty (Sebudubudu, 2010) which will ultimately lead to the welfare of society. This is supported by the opinion (Rodrik et al., 2003) who state that the role of institutions (government), trade, and geographical influence on economic growth.

One of the goals of the national development program in the maritime sector is to increase the coastal areas and small islands incomes. Attention to the coastal area is not only based on the consideration that the area holds a large potential of natural resources but also the social potential of the people who will manage these natural resources sustainably. This social potential is strongly important since most of the population who live on the coast and marine and fisheries resources

management are classified as poor. The development policies in the fisheries sector (blue revolution) so far have not been able to improve the welfare of coastal communities, including those in the coastal area of the Madura Strait (Kusnadi, 2000). One element of the social potential is coastal women, especially fishermen wives. The position and role of the fishermen's wives in coastal communities is strongly important. The role of the fishermen housewives is very important in industrial activities by involving business opportunities in the market and managing the production or catch of fish can also play a role in processing information in making decisions on entrepreneurial opportunities and risks. The low income to meet household needs, the burden in the family, and the marital status. This affects the decision of housewives to play an active role in meeting family needs and welfare.

The location of this study is in the area of Labuhan Badas Sub-district. This sub-district is one of the coastal areas in Sumbawa regency. Almost 40 percent of Sumbawa regency territory consisting of coastal areas, which are pockets of poverty. The result of Kusnadi's research (2002) in different locations shows a picture of the social-economic life of the fishermen in Labuhan Badas Sub-district also in poverty conditions. It can be seen from the existence of very simple houses and improvised furnishings. Most housewives were seen working in sun-drying, boiling and marinating fish, seashells, knitting nets, and various other odd jobs. They with full awareness do the work to help support the household's economic and social needs. The fishermen housewives should be able to manage their daily expenses so that some of the necessities of household life can be accommodated.

Geographically, Sumbawa Regency is surrounded by the ocean. The Sumbawanese have the character of a

coastal community, that is, a community whose lives are largely dependent on fishing/fishing products. Some fishermen in Sumbawa Regency are still in poor living conditions. Fishermen poverty is a multi-dimensional problem so a solution is indeed needed. One of the solutions is empowering fishermen housewives after catching the fish. The fish will decompose easily if not preserved. Sumbawa Regency has huge potential but has not exploited maximally yet. The fishermen in Sumbawa Regency, in order to be able to survive, have a habit called "lempat pulo". *Lempat pulo* is a circular migration culture, namely temporary resettlement. For instance, people leave their place of origin (home) to work within a few days/weeks, but they do not stay for a long time. The tradition of "lempat pulo" is based on the desire to catch more fish.

This tradition is practiced by fishermen in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, Sumbawa Regency in fishing activities or catching fish from one to another island to catch more fish. This is done within a few days or a maximum of one week. After catching a lot of fish, the fishermen return to their respective homes to sell and process their catches. The fishermen housewives also have a habit called "basangero" to increase family income. *Basangero* is a culture commonly practiced by the fishermen housewives by selling fish from one village to another, one market to another market. The fish's perishable condition causes fishermen housewives to sell their fish with *basangero*. There are several habits of fishermen housewives when their fish are not sold out: sell their fish at low prices, exchange their fish for rice, bring home the fish for consumption or process it into salted fish and can be resold. The "basangero" habit was practiced by fishermen housewives for a long time. The desire to get a higher income has become a tradition that is constantly carried out by the fishermen housewives. Although, the time has changed, with sophisticated technology, the tradition of "basangero" will not be timeless.

This condition is very ironic since Sumbawa Regency has an abundant diversity and wealth of marine and fisheries resources. This fact should be a

sufficient reason to change the perspective of the government, the community, and businessmen in the Sumbawa area that public welfare, political stability, and governance, will be achieved if it is able to empower all potentials of Sumbawa Regency, especially the potential of the coastal and marine areas as one of the strengths of new economic and political power. Labuhan Badas Subdistrict is very close to the city center, so the economic life conditions of fishermen in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict look very different from the people in other Subdistricts. This certainly creates social inequality. In Labuhan Badas District, there is also a fish and vegetable market. The existence of these facilities and infrastructure should be that the fishing community can live more prosperously.

II. Literature Review

2.1 The concept of well-being

The success of a country's development is indicated by the increasing its people's welfare. Bronsteen et al. (2009) state the form of objective satisfaction and subjective happiness, an increase in the quality of human life in line with an increase in welfare. At a macro level, household welfare can be approached by Engel's law which states that household expenditure will decrease with increasing income. Furthermore, Nicholson (2002) emphasizes the condition of the price of goods and tastes of the community remained the increase in income showed an increase in people's welfare.

According to the *Badan Kependudukan Keluarga Berencana Nasional*, welfare is subjective, so every family or individual in it who has different guidelines, goals, and ways of life will give different values about the factors that determine the level of welfare (Nuryani, 2007). According to the *Badan Pusat Statistik* (2007), welfare is a condition where all the physical and spiritual needs of the household can be fulfilled according to the living standard. Meanwhile, according to Rambe (2004), welfare is a system of life and social, material, and spiritual life that is followed by a sense of safety, decency and serenity of self, household and

community, both physically and mentally which enables every citizen to make an effort to fulfill physical needs, spiritually and socially as well as possible for themselves, households and society by upholding human rights.

2.2 The Concepts of Community Empowerment

Empowerment is an effort to acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and power to affect the lives of everyone in a community. Conceptually, empowerment is power or empowerment. Empowerment refers to the people's ability, especially vulnerable and weak groups so that they have the strength or ability to (a) fulfill their basic needs so that they have freedom, in the sense of not only being free to express their opinions, but also free from hunger, ignorance, pain; (b) reach productive resources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services that they need; (c) participate in the development process and decisions that affect their lives (Suharto, 2005). Basically, empowerment is a process that is carried out with full awareness and participation of various parties to increase the capacity and capability of the community as a development resource in order to be able to recognize the problems faced in developing and helping themselves towards better conditions, able to explore and utilize available resources for the benefit of themselves and their groups, as well as being able to express themselves clearly by benefiting from it. Empowerment is a process to become empowered. As a process, empowerment has three stages, namely awareness, capacity building, and empowerment (Wrihatnolo and Dwidjowijoto, 2007).

2.3 The Concept of Social Capital

Hobbs (2000) states that social capital can be determined as an accumulation of various types, namely social, psychological, cultural, institutional and invisible assets that affect cooperative behavior. Putnam (2000) explains that social capital such as networks, social norms, and beliefs that facilitate mutual coordination and cooperation. Hobbs (2000)

states social capital as a feature of social organization, such as trust, norms (mutual ethics) and networks (civic engagement), which can improve community efficiency by facilitating coordinated action. Broadly, it was agreed that mutually beneficial social capital facilities were collective action. Butterworth and Heinemann (2000) mention that social capital as wealth (benefits) that exists because of one's social relationships.

Lin (2001) explains that social capital theory focuses on the resources inherent in one's social network and how to access and use useful resources carried out by one's actions. Hasbullah (2005) states that social norms will be very instrumental in controlling the forms of behavior that grow in society, right now is no longer seen as an important capital as the order of life of the local community.

2.4 The Concept of Circular Migration Culture

Raymond Williams (John Storey, 2009) defines culture in three references. First, culture refers to a general process of intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic development. Second, culture shows a certain way of life of a person, a group, or a way of life in a certain period. Third, culture refers to intellectual works and practices, especially artistic activities. A circular migration culture is temporary population mobility. People who travel from their place of origin (home) to work and return on a daily or weekly/monthly basis and do not reside. Circular migration culture is a way that can be done to obtain income and employment opportunities or opportunities to catch more fish (for fishermen). The economic factor is the main reason why people migrate (Irawan, 2000).

Irawan (2000) states that population movements from one place to another occur because of differences, both in the form of higher income levels and the ease of obtaining certain facilities. Population movement causes socio-economic changes, namely income, social status, quality of life of the household, status and role in the family, where the role of women increases, improvement of

education and various other social aspects change. Saptanto et al. (2009) explain that the migration carried out by the fishermen was fishing in coastal from one village to another/around the village and selling their catch between villages and from village to other villages. This effort was carried out by the fishermen to improve their family welfare. Kusnadi (2000) explains that migration is carried out when certain fishing areas are not in the fishing season and the fishermen go to other locations to join the fishing units in the destination areas. The purpose of the fishermen migration is to catch more fish and high income so that the necessities of the fishermen family are guaranteed.

2.5 The Concepts of Government's Role

The concept of social welfare is a concept that is widely applied in a country. Social welfare seeks to reduce the negative access arising from Liberalism as in pure capitalism by activating the role of the state. According to Rasyid (2010), there are four functions of the government's role, namely service (public service), empowerment (empowering), development (development) and regulation (regulation). Chapra (2000) states that basically a system rests on the market system, but efforts to reduce market imbalances that cause market inefficiencies continue to exist through various government efforts. Some of the government's efforts have been carried out with a variety of government regulations, nationalization of key companies, optimization of fiscal policy.

Welfare society emphasizes the concept of a responsive role of government in managing and optimizing the economy so that it can carry out its responsibilities in ensuring the availability of basic welfare services at a certain level for citizens. This concept is seen as a form of state involvement in advancing the welfare of the people after the emergence of some empirical evidence regarding market failures in capitalist and socialist societies (Husodo, 2006). The development and progress of the development of a country depending on the role of government in regulating the country including

the economy. Siti Mujiatun (2014) states that the role of government can prevent exploitation, the government has the right to bring order and control that causes damage or difficulties for the community.

2.6 The Concept of Participation

Baum (2015) states that the participation of household members refers to the involvement of household members in various activities in the household, including activities that enable the housewives to carry out representative activities to improve household welfare. The participation of the housewives relates to the housewives' participation in solving problems in the household. Participation according to Manoppo (2009) is the active involvement of the community in the decision-making process about what will be done and how it works, the involvement of the community in the implementation of the program and the decision making that has been determined through the contribution of resources or working together in an organization, community involvement enjoys the results of development and in evaluating program implementation.

Participation is an important part of the community empowerment concept. Household participation is often interpreted as the participation, involvement, and equality of community members in a particular activity both directly and indirectly from the idea, formulation of policy, program implementation, and evaluation. Direct participation means that the household member also provides assistance in the activities carried out. While indirect participation can be in the form of contributions of ideas, funding, and material needed (Alfiandra, 2009). There are conditions needed for households to participate in the development, namely the opportunity to build opportunities in development, the ability to take advantage of these opportunities, and the willingness to participate, so that the intention, ability, and opportunity are exceedingly important factors in realizing participation.

III. Methods

This study seeks to find out the influence of the fishermen housewives' roles on family welfare. This study is a survey study since the primary data is obtained by using a questionnaire. The focus of the study lies in the measurement between the variables. This study can also be categorized as a hypothesis-testing study that examines the causal relationship between the variables studied (Mardalis, 2002). Data collection is conducted by the method of observation, questionnaires, and recording documents. Quantitative methods with an associative approach were used in this study. The data is processed using a quantitative approach with a descriptive format. The quantitative method aims to test the general theories to produce the specific findings, the process of collecting data using research instruments, quantitative data analysis, while the descriptive format aims to explain the situation that arises in the community that is the object of research (Sugiono, 2010). The analysis technique used to analyze data is

Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) analysis. The results of the analysis are interpreted, concluded and recommended.

Data collected from the results of interviews, questionnaires, and observations were analyzed with descriptive analysis which aims to describe the problem being analyzed. It is done to understand the characteristics of data easily. Meanwhile, hypothesis testing uses inferential analysis using the Structural Equation Model (SEM). SEM is a multivariate technique that combines aspects of multiple regression (testing dependency relationships) and factor analysis (describing concepts that cannot be measured by multiple variables) to estimate interdependent relationships simultaneously (Hair et al., 2010). Analysis using Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square has 2 (two) parts, namely the measurement model or outer model and the structural model or inner model (Ghozali and Latan, 2014). More details can be seen in Figure 3.1.

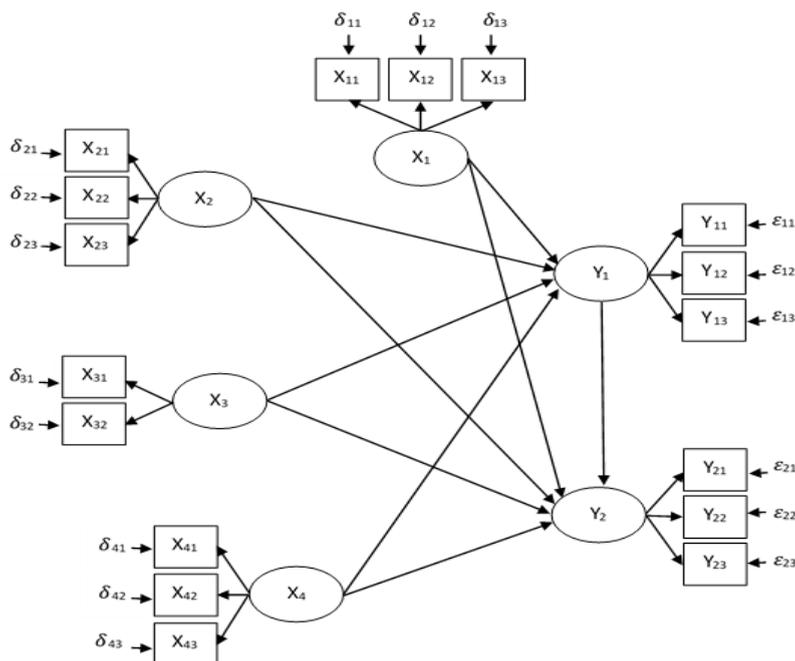


Figure 3.1: The Study Pathway DiagramThe fishermen’s housewives Empowerment in Increasing the Coastal Communities Welfare in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Results of Structural Equation Model Analysis

Referring to the results of processed Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square data, the

relationship between indicators and their constructs and relationships between constructs is presented in Figure 4.1. It can be seen that all indicators for all constructs have a loading factor (original sample) of more than 0.6, with a probability of less than 0.5. The indicators on the welfare construct can be seen

that have a loading factor of less than 0.50. However, the indicator is still valid since it has a probability or significance level of less than 0.05

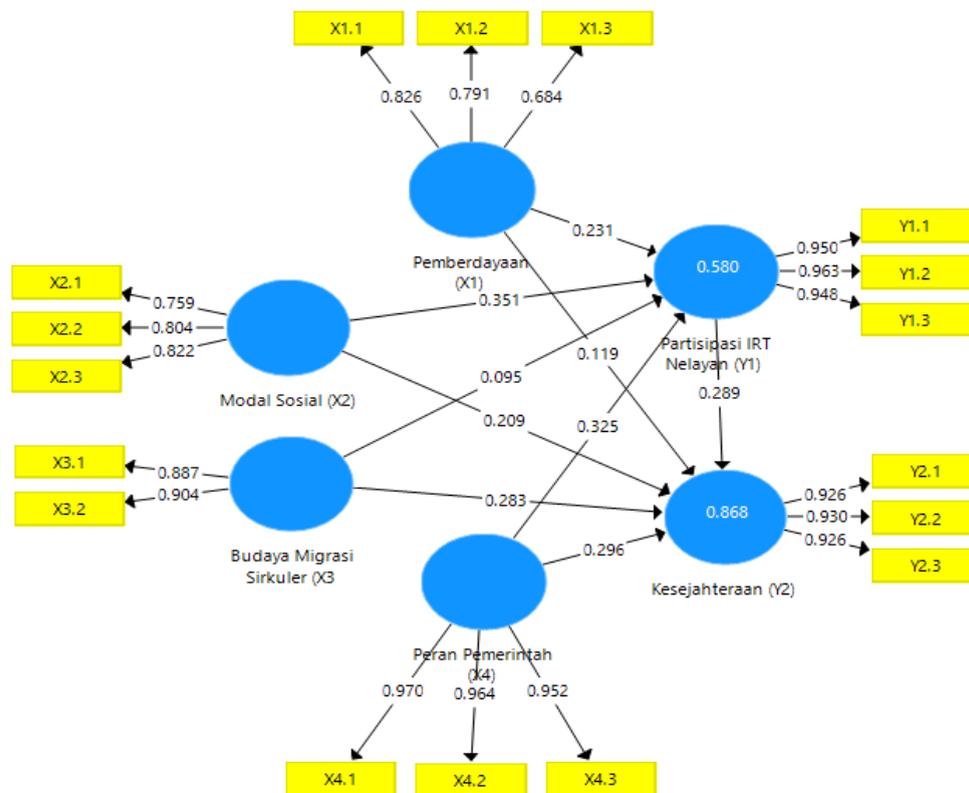


Figure 4.1The Full Structural Model of The fishermen's housewives Empowerment in Increasing the Coastal Communities Welfare in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

The relationship between research variables can also be seen in the study variable lane diagram as presented in Figure 4.2. Based on Figure 4.2 it can be explained that the participation of the fishermen housewives is more influenced by social capital compared to empowerment, circular migration culture, and the role of government with a coefficient of 0.351. Furthermore, the coastal communities' welfare is most affected by the role of the government with a coefficient of 0.296,

empowerment with a coefficient of 0.119, social capital with a coefficient of 0.209, circular migration culture with a coefficient of 0.283 and participation of the fishermen housewives with a coefficient of 0.289. The following is the Coefficient Path of Intervariable Relationship of Empowerment, Social Capital, Circular Migration Culture, Role of Government, Participation of the Fishermen Housewives, and Coastal Community Welfare in Labuhan Badas District shown in Figure 4.2.

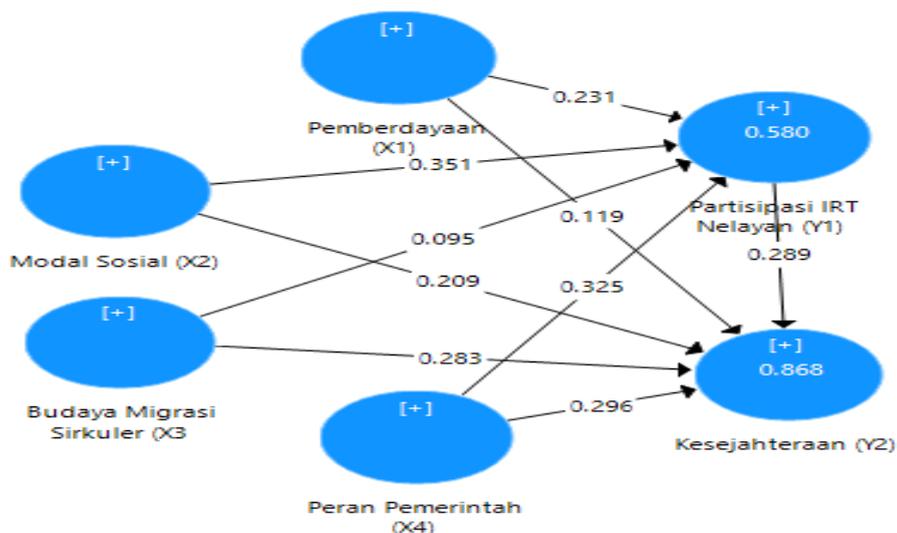


Figure 4.2The Path Coefficient Relationship among Empowerment Variables, Social Capital, Circular Migration Culture, Government Role, Participation of the Fishermen Housewives, and Coastal Community Welfare in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

4.2 The Direct Effect of Empowerment on Participation of the Fishermen Housewives in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

Empowering the fishermen housewives is a part that determines the development of the fishermen's housewives character in realizing all their needs. Empowerment can also function as an amplifier of business spirit and creativity to develop themselves in the conditions of the social environment. In accordance with the perception of the fishermen housewives on their participation in improving the family economy that outpoured working hours and the contribution of the fishermen housewives' income to the family and the contribution of income to the family education, are important things that need more attention from the government and related parties to pay more attention to the community especially in empowering women, the government and related parties to carry out their roles so that through the empowerment they can support the fishermen housewives in their families welfare.

Most of the fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict mostly do not have the expertise and skills in processing fish into high economic value products, however, the fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict only process the fish into salted fish, which is fish preserved through the

marinating process use salt and then dry it in the sun and process the fish by preserving the fish using tamarind as the main preservative without salt or using salt with a smaller dose, this is called "jangan bage" which is fish that is preserved using tamarind as the main ingredient. So, the empowerment by the government and related parties is needed to improve the knowledge and skills of the fishermen housewives in processing the fish so that fish processing is not only limited to the marinating process but can be processed into products of high economic value with an entrepreneurial orientation so that the fishermen housewives obtain welfare in a more proactive way. This was supported by the opinion of the informant namely A. Husain, the secretary of the Badan Kerjasama Antar Desa as well as the elder group of the fishermen and the head of the group of the fishermen housewives (January 3, 2019) which stated that:

"... actually there have been many trainings for the fishermen housewives such as sewing, counseling on the importance of using family planning, but it is still limited, there is no training on how to process the fish, the fishermen housewives only process the fish with traditional methods such as "jangan bage" preserved with tamarind and salted fish preserved with salt... "

The statement denotes that the empowerment of the fishermen's housewives still needs more attention from related parties who have the roles in forming and empowering the fishermen's housewives. The Community empowerment in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict is only limited to providing training in sewing and making food preparations such as cakes and others so that the empowerment of the fishermen housewives needs to be further enhanced. Widayanti (2012) argues that community empowerment is considered to be a publicly listed publicization as one of the approaches in overcoming problems and poverty, the most important thing that is the subject of various start-ups of government, business, and society. The community empowerment deals with an effort to provide community power or strength so that people can get out of either social or poverty problems.

4.3 The Direct Effect of Social Capital on The Fishermen Housewives Participation in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

The social capital dimensions describe all of the activities that stimulate people to do something in achieving the common goals on the basis of togetherness and in it are bound by values and norms that are adhered to and social networks that creating a variety of social obligations, creating a climate of mutual trust, providing information, and interwoven relationships the good one. Based on the results of the study, it was identified that mutual trust was also demonstrated through the attitude among neighbors. On average, the fishermen in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict often do fishing activities for quite a long time for one to two weeks. In this time, the fishermen housewives who only rely on income from their husband's catch must wait for their husbands to return from fishing and then carry out their activities, such as selling or processing fish. Sometimes, the fishermen housewives who have no other income, are unable to meet their daily needs, thus requiring them to make loans in the form of goods loans, in the form of rice and other basic necessities to their neighbors who have stall or trade basic needs. These

attitudes and behaviors are inseparable from the high trust, honesty, and cooperative behavior that arises from the community based on norms shared by the community. This is supported by the opinion of A. Husain who stated that:

"... living harmoniously and helping each other in the neighborhood are indeed exceedingly helpful to the lives of the fishermen housewives, due to their limited ability to meet their daily needs, so they are forced to borrow from their neighbors, but thankfully they were honest and keep trusting each other... "

Collaboration and networking in the society constitute operational development and a relationship of trust between community members in the socio-cultural, economic, and government fields. The fisherman housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict have a good relationship in their society. The thick social interaction is often practiced in social life, both between the fishermen and other communities. The mutual trust among fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict is the result of interactions involving community members in a community, village organization and the development of a social network system that crosses village boundaries so that despite their limitations, communities in Labuhan Subdistrict Badas can coexist. In line with Hobbs (2000) statement that mutual social capital facilities are collective actions that can shape the quality and quantity of social interaction in social life.

4.4The Direct Influence of Circular Migration Culture on the Fishermen housewives Participation in Labuhan Badas Sub-district

The results of this study indicate that the area of fish selling is the key to addressing opportunities for earning income, based on respondents' perceptions that the area of fish selling is a habit of peddling fish from one village to another on foot called "basangero". Although times have changed, the habit of "basangero" has become a tradition of "tau samawa" which is still being carried out. The

estimation results show a unidirectional pattern that fishing area coverage is a custom that has become a tradition of "tau samawa" called "lempat pulo". The habit of catching fish from one island to another begins with a sense of need to become a tradition that is still practiced today. The circular migration culture did not provide a significant contribution to increasing the participation of fishermen housewives. The high coverage of fishing and fish selling areas in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict does not reflect the increasing circular migration culture in influencing the active role of the fishermen housewives significantly. The results of the study identified that this happened since the capital to go to sea for one to two weeks (lempat pulo) was greater than the results obtained. If the capital is obtained from a loan, then the fishermen are obliged to pay or replace the loan money. If the fishermen housewives only rely on their husband's catch, borrowing in kind will be paid when their husband returns and the catch has been sold. This is supported by the opinion of Kamiruddin, the village head of Labuhan Badas, who stated that:

"... the lempat pulo and basangero habits are still practiced by the fishermen. In fact, the" lempat pulo "and" basangero "do not significantly affect the life changes of the fishermen because the capital to go to sea is greater than the catch obtained. The fishermen housewives also do not have a lot of activities if they do not get a lot of catch from their husbands, but the strong mutual trust between neighbors keeps them in harmony to help each other..... "

Furthermore, the fishermen housewives in the coastal area of Labuhan Badas Sub-district, most of them do not have alternative livelihoods. Aside from being a trader and fish processor, namely by marinating fish, the survival mechanism of fishermen housewives is very dependent on the fish that catch their husbands. It was also found that most of the fishermen housewives do not have expertise in processing fish other than processing fish into salted fish or "jangan bage". The ability of the fishermen housewives to

continue to play an active role is greatly influenced by several factors such as education, skills, and environment. So that with higher education will affect the mindset and skills in processing the fish into high economic value products, as well as the environment, the better the environment there is a tendency to influence the high participation of fishermen housewives in improving their living standard.

4.5 The Direct Effect of the Government's Roles on the Fishermen Housewives Participation in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict

The results of this study indicate that the role of the government as a dynamic in driving the participation of fishermen or housewives by providing training, especially training in sewing and counseling on improving health and understanding the importance of family planning, is a priority in empowering the community. Based on the respondents' perceptions, the provision of capital assistance to the community to open up business opportunities and business development and provide more optimal training is important in shaping the quality of human capital, with the work of the role of the government providing a significant contribution in increasing the participation of fishermen housewives. This is supported by the opinion of Zulkifli. The Head of the Marine and Fisheries Services Division stated that:

"... the role of the government indeed depends on official policies and limitations of the Regional Government, limited funds and limited Human Resources. It is not possible with many fishermen communities we can accommodate all of them. We have conducted counseling and assistance, but it has not been evenly distributed because of these limitations... "

The roles of the government in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict need to be even more optimal. The roles of the government are very important in shaping the fisherman's housewives to become more independent, knowledgeable and skills and to

provide assistance in developing the fishermen's housewife business in the coastal area of Labuhan Badas Subdistrict. The roles of the government in Labuhan Badas Sub-district are still limited to providing socialization and sewing skills to the fishermen housewives. These activities are not evenly distributed. It means that there are still fishermen housewives who have not received or have not participated in the activities. For this reason, the government in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict needs to further enhance activities that can empower the fishermen housewives. According to Yustika (2012), policies issued by the government basically aim to improve the level of community welfare. Todaro (2000) explains that the importance of the government role is outlined in a policy for the realization of economic, social and institutional transformation that has a positive impact on people's living conditions.

4.6 The Direct Effects of Empowerment, Social Capital, Circular Migration Culture, Government Role and The Fishermen Housewives Participation on Welfare

Empowering the fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict needs to be even more optimal because empowerment is very important in shaping the community and the fishermen housewives become more independent, knowledgeable and skills and provide assistance in developing businesses in the coastal areas of Labuhan Badas Subdistrict. The fishermen, in the coastal area of Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, are mostly traditional fishermen, namely small scale fishermen with the means of catching only small boats, motorboats and non-motorized boats. This is due to a lack of capital. As for the fishermen who do "lempat pulo" usually together with other fishermen rent a big boat. They do expect that they will catch more fish. This certainly will affect the participation of the fishermen housewives, because the activities of the fishermen housewives depend on the fish caught by their husbands. For this reason, the fishermen housewives can exceed the poverty line there needs to be outside intervention or

encouragement to make them independent, by empowering the fishermen housewives through various empowerment activities or empowerment programs for the fishermen housewives and community empowerment in general.

The participation of the fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Sub-district was also shown by processing the fish, although it was only limited to processing fish into salted fish and "jangan bage". This is still done in order to survive. It has also become a habit of the fisherman housewives in their daily lives. The work done by the fishermen housewives has the same characteristics. It is very dependent on the season. When the fish caught by their husband increase, the tendency influences the activities of the fishermen housewives and influences the income of the fishermen housewives. This is because the raw material of processed fish comes from the fish caught by their husbands. Increasing the participation of the fishermen housewives in working is one of the strategic efforts undertaken to increase household income. The development of the fishermen housewives business outside the fisheries sector is very important, considering the level of income from the fishermen housewives from the fisheries sector is still low because it is strongly influenced by the.

The role of the government in developing coastal communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, as a facilitator, the government not only provides facilities and infrastructure, such as the provision of some fishing gear to the community in the coastal area of Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, as well as providing training and guidance that are both encouraging and empowering coastal communities so they can plan, build and can manage fisheries resources properly and optimally. However, the government roles in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict need to be further improved and more optimal so that people in the coastal area of Labuhan Badas Subdistrict can be more independent and can be able to improve their welfare. The fishermen's housewives have an important role in increasing household

income. As revealed by Handayani and Artini (2009) that working women is to help the family economy. Whereas Sitiari (2016) states that local cultural values and community habits have a positive and significant effect on the business they do. This definitely have an impact on improving the quality of life and welfare of the community.

4.7 The Role of The Fishermen Housewives Participation as a Mediating Variable on the Welfare of Coastal Communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict

Most of the fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict are fish sellers and processors. The fishermen housewives manage and utilizes coastal resources through fishing and management activities. Coastal communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict are small and medium scale entrepreneurs. However, more than the coastal communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict have subsistence meaning that they go about their business and economic activities to live in the family and in the process of their catching.

The culture of "lempat pulo " and "basangero" is carried out by coastal communities (fishermen) and fishermen housewives in Labuhan Badas District with the aim that they can survive and improve their welfare. However, the results showed that the circular migration culture mediated by the participation of the fishermen housewives did not have a significant effect, this was because the capital spent on fishing (fishing) was greater than the results obtained, the activities of the fishermen housewives depend on the results of the fish caught by their husbands and the habits of the fishermen housewives who during their husbands go fishing, to cover their daily needs, the fishermen housewives loan (in debt) in the form of staple goods or food to neighbors who sell so that part of the sale of fish is used to pay their debt, in accordance with the agreement that the debt will be paid when their husbands return from fishing and the fish have been sold. Helen Nanlohy et al. (2015) states that public participation or community participation can be developed through various productive activities that make it possible to protect

the environment and maintain the values of local wisdom in an effort to improve the welfare of the community in a sustainable manner. By implementing local wisdom-based activities and applying local knowledge-based knowledge that is reflected in the way fishing communities adapt to the surrounding environment with the aim of earning a living and with the aim of improving welfare (Wakit Abdullah, 2013).

V. Conclusion

The life of the coastal communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict has lot of shortcomings, but they still live in harmony, peace, and always feel happy if their basic needs (clothing, food, shelter) are met. The coastal communities in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict in their activities as fishermen are exceedingly dependent on the season, weather and nature. However, a strong impetus in their minds is how they can meet their basic needs that become their obligations and the demands of their lives with their families, making the coastal communities (fishermen) when the season does not support to do fishing activities, what they do that has become their habit is doing activities called "beroras". *Beroras* is an activity usually carried out by the fishermen in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, namely catching the fish close to the beach using special nets and with small-scale boats, usually, the fish obtained are only small fish and later these fish are partly consumed and some are sold and processed into "jangan bage" ie fish which are salted using the main raw material of tamarind.

One of the bases that shape the soul of the fishermen community in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, is inseparable from the philosophy of "tau samawa" which is known as the philosophy of "mutual give-and-take". It means that it has become a community culture in Labuhan Badas Subdistrict, in shaping the soul or character of the community by instilling a sense of mutual cooperation, mutual cooperation, mutual love, and support all activities that can encourage the increase of the community welfare in Labuhan Badas District. This can be demonstrated

by the habits of the fishermen housewives, to cover their daily needs, the fishermen housewives loan in the form of goods or staple food to their neighbors with the agreement that the debt will be paid when their husbands return from their fishing and the fish have been sold. The results of this study also showed that migration by fishermen and their wives did not significantly influence their welfare, in contrast to previous studies that "the fishermen's decision as to allocate effort level is perhaps the most important type of behavior to be understood". Determining the location or fishing area is a very important step, the decision taken by the fishermen in determining location is an important key and can determine their results so that it affects the welfare (Bene and Tewfik, 2001).

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