

Fishermen Traditional in The Development of The Coastal Tourism Area in Sumatera Barat

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Abstract

Mandeh tourism area is a tourist area located on the coast, which was developed into a major tourist destination in the Pesisir Selatan District, West Sumatra Province. The Mandeh area people are mostly poor fishermen who depend on fishing by fishing. The development of the mandeh area as a tourist destination besides providing economic opportunities for the fishing community also requires the ability to adapt to respond to these changes. This study aims to analyze how traditional fishermen adapt to the development of the Mandeh tourism area to improve their standard of living. The research uses a qualitative approach, the data is taken by in-depth interviews, observations, and document studies. Interviews were conducted with traditional fishermen as informants. The study was conducted in the Mandeh area, on Carocok Beach, Pesisir Selatan Regency. The results showed that the adaptive capacity of traditional fishing communities was quite high, fishermen were quite responsive to environmental changes that occurred in the Mandeh area through a variety of strategies. The strategy carried out by traditional fishermen is to utilize social relationships in the community, take advantage of new economic opportunities, change the Fishing Area or "Fishing-Ground", change or add fishing gear involving family members in making a living. The development of tourism in the Mandeh Tourism Area has an impact on the people in the Mandeh Area, especially on the social structure of fishermen.

Keywords

adaptation; change; fishermen; travel

INTRODUCTION

In general the social characteristics of fishing communities differ from other communities due to differences in the characteristics of the resources encountered (Satria 2002). Fishing communities are often considered unable to plan for their own future because of the limited knowledge they have. In addition, fishing in the sea is also the only work that can be done by fishermen.

Fishermen only rely on the catch to fulfill their family's daily needs. Based on these facts it should be the obligation of the relevant parties to empower fishing commu-

nities when their territories are developed as tourist destinations. Empowerment can be done through development programs that involve fishing communities as objects of development so that fishermen have alternative livelihoods besides fishing in the sea.

Every human being generally has a different adaptation pattern that is adapted to the conditions of their environment. Li-

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kewise in fishing communities whose adaptation patterns adjust to the ecosystem of the marine physical environment and the surrounding social environment. For fishermen who generally work in the middle of the ocean, the physical environment of the sea contains many dangers and risks. The main job of fishermen in fishing is uncertain, all of which are speculative. According to Acheson (1981), the problem of risk and uncertainty occurs because the sea is an area that is considered free to be exploited. This has become a problem why poverty is still inherent in the lives of fishermen. The socioeconomic characteristics of coastal communities are that most coastal communities generally have a livelihood in the marine sector such as fishermen, fish farmers, sand mining and sea transportation. In terms of education level, most coastal communities are still low. And the environmental conditions of coastal communities, especially fishermen, are still not well-organized and seem slums. With the socio-economic conditions of the community which are relatively low in welfare, then in the long run the pressure on coastal resources will be even greater to meet the needs of coastal communities.

Most of the people in the coastal areas of Indonesia work as fishermen, who have been handed down from generation to generation from their ancestors. The characteristics of fishing communities are formed following the dynamic nature of the resources they are working on, so to get the maximum catch, fishermen must move around. In addition, high business risks cause fishing communities to live in a harsh natural environment which is always overwhelmed by the uncertainty of doing business. The condition of fishermen or coastal communities is a group of people who are relatively economically, socially disadvantaged (especially in terms of access to education and health services), and culturally compared to other community groups. The condition of coastal communities or fishing communities in various regions is generally characterized by several characteristics, such as poverty, socio-cultural underdevelopment, low human

resources (HR)

Development of coastal and marine areas aims to improve the welfare of the community. Coastal communities as agents and development objectives of the coastal and ocean regions must get the greatest benefits from these development activities. Likewise in the development of coastal areas for tourism activities must be carried out by prioritizing efforts to diversify businesses and provide employment opportunities for coastal communities in addition to fishing businesses. Tourism as confirmed by Wahab (2003: 5), is one of the new style industries having varying dimensions and perceptions capable of providing rapid economic growth in terms of employment opportunities, income, living standards and in activating other production sectors in tourist destinations.

The plan to develop a marine tourism area must be linked to the empowerment of coastal communities. Coastal communities are people who have a lot of knowledge about the objective conditions of their area. Therefore, in the development of marine tourism areas, it should start through an approach to local communities as a participatory planning model that places coastal communities to share, improve and analyze their knowledge of marine and coastal life, make plans and act.

The development of a tourist attraction that is done well will generate a good economic income for the local community. According to (Mill, 2000), a well-planned tourist site not only provides economic benefits that improve the level, quality and lifestyle of the local community, but will also improve and maintain a good environment. Furthermore, if tourism is carried out correctly and correctly it will be able to maximize profits and minimize problems. Local people have a very important role in the effort to develop tourism objects, because the local people will inevitably be directly involved in daily activities related to tourism. According to (Kusudianto, 1996), tourism development will have the following impacts:

- a. Economic Impact, which means posi-

tively is opening new jobs for the local community, both as cleaning staff, parking staff, security staff, opening a food stall, opening a restaurant or based on the skills of the surrounding community.

- b. Social Impact, which means positively the existence of protection for buildings, cultural heritage objects, traditional arts and so forth. Likewise the possibility of negative impacts from the development of tourism. Every manager of tourism objects always wants to attract many local and international tourists. Things that must be taken into account due to tourism objects are too dense, then it can cause a loss of comfort for the local population which can make local people uncomfortable and will eventually form a dividing line between them. It is also possible that conflict friction will be easy. Likewise, it will unwittingly reduce or even change something unique from the normative values of their daily habits, both about customs, arts and lifestyles. Negative social impacts include; "Over crowding and loss of amenities for residents", "cultural impact" and "social problems".
- c. Environmental Impact, which means that the community will positively feel the importance of protecting the environment as a selling point for tourists. Protecting the original environmental areas is the main attraction for tourists, such as carrying out "conservation of important natural areas", "conservation of archeological and historic sites" and "improvement of infrastructure". Likewise, in the development of tourism it is possible to have negative impacts, such as: "pollution of environment", "waste disposal problems" and "damage to archeological and historic pride"

The west coast of Sumatra (read; West Sumatra) has tremendous potential and tourism prospects to be developed. The wealth of the sea cultivated by West Sumatra turned out to be able to generate

and attract tourist visits quickly, where West Sumatra could rival the number of visitors from other provinces. These areas have attractions that can be developed broadly. One of the districts in the coastal area and which has the longest coastline in West Sumatra Province, is the South Coastal Regency, which is 243 kilometers from the city limits of Padang to Bengkulu province. One of the South Pesisir Regency tourist destinations is the Mandeh Region which is one of the marine ecotourism areas which has excellent tourism prospects to be developed as a marine tourism area. Mandeh Tourism Area is a tourist area located in the District of Koto XI Tarusan, South Coast which is directly adjacent to the City of Padang. This area is only 56 km from Padang with an area of $\pm 18,000$ ha and takes about 56 minutes. The Mandeh Tourism Area encompasses 7 villages in 3 nagari which are inhabited by 9,931 inhabitants with the livelihoods of farming, raising livestock and fishermen. The tourism object of the Mandeh area (Mandeh Resort) is well known both nationally and internationally with foreign investment (Italy), developing tourist resorts known as Cubadak Paradiso. The Mandeh area has even become a major destination for marine tourism sector policies that are included in the National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPNAS) with Biak and Bunaken. Mandeh Tourism Area is very promising to be an investment destination. This location is called Mandeh Resort because one of the villages in the area is called Mandeh Village, which is famous in the middle of Carocok Tarusan Bay. Bay Carocok Tarusan is quite gentle and not choppy because around it there are several small islands including Traju Island, Big and Small Satan Island, Big and Small Sironjong Island, besides of course Cubadak Island. While in the southern part of the region, precisely in Carocok Village there is a promontory swerving like a hook, so that the bay looks like a magnificent lake with its ripples that always sing incessantly. On the north side of the Mandeh area there are several circular islands, namely: Bintangor Island, Pagang Island, Ular Island, and Marak Island which are adjacent to

Sikuai Island. Along the beach from Kampong Sungai Pisang to Kampong Carocok the area is quite gentle and white sand with some protective trees such as coconut trees, waru trees, jackfruit trees, and so forth. Seven villages from 3 villages in this area are included in the tourism development area, namely Mudiak Air Village, Simpang Carocok Village, Karam Island Village, Nyalo River Village, Sungai Tawar Village, Sungai Pinang Village, and Teluk Raya Village. The Mandeh Tourism Area has been present for a long time in the South Coast, but this place has just been glimpsed and has drastically had fantastic visitors for the last 2 to 3 years. Starting from like various regions used as a tourism object, the development of locations that are more advanced and the number of local tourists has increased, to regional income which has soared up from previous years.

Rapid progress in the Mandeh tourist area can have an impact on fishermen. These impacts can be positive or negative depending on the ability of fishermen to respond. This paper will explain how traditional fishermen adapt to the development of the Mandeh tourism area.

Coastal Community Structure

A discussion of coastal communities means that we are discussing fishermen. Fishermen are people who actively carry out work in capturing animals or aquatic plants with the aim of part or all of the proceeds for sale (Director General of Fisheries, 1988). The life of fishermen in general is like a wave of life that experiences ups and downs. The income of fishermen is said to experience a high tide if the catch almost makes a shipwreck full of fish, but it should be not uncommon for an empty boat without even a single fish to do so. So, it can be said that fishing income is uncertain depending on natural conditions. In general, fishermen have the same characteristics of life every day wrestling with the sea and not infrequently also have to face various challenges and risks, especially in the waves and storm season.

Social classification in fishing communities can be viewed from three points of view.

First from the point of view of mastery of production equipment or fishing gear (boats, nets and other equipment), the structure of the fishing community is divided into owner fishermen (production equipment) and labor fishermen. Workers' fishermen only contribute their services by obtaining very limited rights. Quantitatively, the number of labor fishermen is greater than that of owner fishermen. Second, in terms of business capital investment scale, the structure of the fishing community is divided into categories of large fishermen and small fishermen. Third, viewed from the level of fishing gear technology used, the fishermen community is divided into modern fishermen and traditional fishermen (Kusnadi, 2002: 2).

Almost all Indonesian traditional fishermen are in poor condition. Fishermen's poverty is a bleak portrait of a group of people who are marginalized from the development process. The results of studies on the level of welfare among fishermen have shown that poverty and socio-economic inequality or income inequality are crucial problems faced by fishermen and are not easily overcome (Mubyarto, Loekman Sutrisno and Michael Dove, 1984; Birowo (et.al) 1975 ; Tarigan, 1991; Sawit, 1988, Suyanto, 1993).

Poverty and socio-economic pressures faced by fishing households come from various interrelated factors. Natural and non-natural factors are two factors that always become the main obstacle for fishermen in improving their standard of living. Natural factors related to erratic sea conditions become the main obstacle in finding fish. Not every time a fisherman can go to sea, certain seasons the fishermen have to stop their fishing activities, temporarily because it is not possible to carry out these activities. Flutuasi fishing season is a factor that causes fishing income to be erratic. Therefore, the only way for fishermen to maintain their survival is to take advantage of the opportunities that exist, both those originating from

the fishermen themselves and those from the social system in the community. These changes indicate that coastal communities are not static, but they also have an adaptive-response attitude to the problems caused by change.

Adaptation Strategy

As a process of change, adaptation is one part of the process of cultural evolution, which is a process that includes a series of human efforts to adapt or respond to changes in the physical and social environment that occur temporally. Adaptation strategies in this case can be interpreted as one's efforts to be able to survive and adapt to their new environment in all conditions. Every individual has their own way of reacting. The adaptation process is basically a change of all forms of behavior at the individual level. Adaptation in question, is how a household conducts socio-economic action in responding to various forms of ecological changes in settlements in the region. Their job opportunities are very much determined by the availability of economic resources that are around their residence. Economic resources in question are agricultural land, plantation fields, trade centers, supporting infrastructure, means of transportation.

According to Bennett (1976), as quoted by Wahyono, adaptation to the environment is formed from consciously repeated actions that are a form of adjustment to the environment. Furthermore according to Wahyono, these repeated actions will give birth to two possibilities, namely the successful adjustment as expected and the actions that are not in line with expectations. The success of an action in the adaptation process will usually get a social reward and will be done repeatedly. While the failure of an action will get rewards and frustration that continues and affects the individual's response to the environment.

Havilland (1985), gave a definition of an adaptation strategy is an activity carried out by a particular community to change or adjust all forms of action both economically, socially, politically and culturally. The habits that they have had since the past will

be shifted and abandoned when they are in a new environment. Humans can arrange their lives to face the various possibilities in everyday life in obtaining and utilizing various needs in existing natural resources. Humans have something to be able to survive through the thought that is manifested in meeting the needs. The same thing also said by Suharto (2003), social adaptation is the same as "coping strategies", namely one's ability to explain a set of ways to overcome the various problems they face in their lives.

Adaptation and change are like two sides of a coin that are inseparable for living things. Adaptation applies to every living thing in living the process of life in ever-changing environmental conditions. Adaptation as a human responsive behavior to environmental changes that occur. The responsive behavior allows them to arrange certain systems for their actions or behavior, so that they can adapt to the existing situations and conditions. According to Bennet (1976), the adaptation behavior is related to the necessities of life, having previously passed certain circumstances and then formed a strategy and certain decisions to exist in dealing with the subsequent conditions. Thus adaptation is a strategy used by humans in their lifetime to anticipate environmental changes both physically and socially.

Research that links the ecological changes in the environment with the response of the poor is still scarce. Alimandan (1989), examines the structural and cultural response of poor coastal communities to the speed of development in Riau Province. Not all poor fishermen are able to absorb technology and modernize fisheries. In addition to requiring large capital, fisheries modernization also requires a certain expertise to use fishing equipment and machinery. The average fisherman in Riau Islands is only low educated to the extent of completing elementary school. For them, the effort to catch fish is only limited to meeting the needs of daily life. Furthermore according to Alimandan, the impact of fisheries modernization will give birth and sharpen social stratification in fishing communities. Rich fishing groups have the

ability to respond to these changes by providing more money to buy all kinds of needs. While poor fishermen are completely helpless to respond to these changes, as a result they are crushed by the advancement of fisheries technology. Rich fishermen groups become “elite-compardors” in coastal communities which certainly have a “potency” that is far stronger than poor fishermen. Ekaputra Research (1995), examines the response of poor fishing communities in the South Coast of West Sumatra Province in addressing the survival of their households during the lean season or during the west wind season. A group of poor fishermen who only use boats and simple fishing gear that rely on fishing using the light-fishing method. In addition to the very limited ability of boats and fishing gear, climate change and weather can cause them to not go to sea due to high risk. As a result of the fishermen not going to sea, the consequences of their lives will have an impact on the economic resilience of their households rocking. Therefore, a group of poor fishermen make an adaptation strategy in survival, namely: First, suppressing and exchanging consumption patterns. Second, diversifying sources of household income. Third, involving all family members as a source of income. Fourth, debt in stalls and Fifth, conducting cellular migration.

METHODS

The study was conducted using qualitative research methods, namely observing people in their living environment, interacting and trying to understand their language and interpretations of the world around them (Nasution, 1987; 5). The unit of research analysis is a poor fishing household from a coastal community. The sample is determined intentionally (purposive sampling) ie the fishermen are included in the category of poor households and are taken with the snowball technique (snowball sampling). The main sources in qualitative research are words or the rest of the action is additional data, such as documents (photos and written data) and statistics (Lofland in Mole-

ong, 1990; 122). Therefore the primary data collected in this study are qualitative data in the form of words. With the nature and form of such qualitative data, the data collection techniques suitable for use in this study are observation techniques and in-depth interviews (indept interviews). In this case the researcher acts as an observer, not directly involved in the process of collecting data (observers as participant). Data was also collected by conducting in-depth interviews with informants. The informants of this research are coastal communities who work as traditional fishermen who are now turning professions as providing tourism services in the coastal areas.

Analysis of research data is carried out simultaneously with the process of data retrieval considering that the two processes are basically inseparable. When the data collection process is indirect, there is an analysis process, although not done in depth. Data analysis carried out simultaneously with the data collection process will be able to determine the extent to which information needs to be added and how much and who else the informants will be interviewed and also to determine what data will subsequently need to be further explored.

Data analysis at a later stage is carried out to simplify the data to become information that is used to explain the research problem. At this stage the data analysis is done after all information is considered sufficient by the researcher.

Data or information obtained in the field whether recorded or written in a diary will be transcribed and arranged systematically and highlighted the important points. The prominence of the important data points is used to emphasize the things that are explained. This research was conducted in the South Coastal District, especially the fishing communities that are in the tourist area located along the coast in the South Coastal District, the people who are in the Carocok Coast region and surrounding areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adaptation is one part of the process of cultural evolution, which is a process that includes a series of human efforts to adjust or respond to changes in the physical and social environment that occur temporally. Adaptation strategies in this case can be interpreted as one's efforts to be able to survive and adapt to their new environment in all conditions. Every individual has their own way of reacting. The adaptation process is basically a change of all forms of behavior at the individual level. Adaptation is meant, is how a household conducts socio-economic action in responding to various forms of ecological changes in settlements in the region. Their job opportunities are very much determined by the availability of economic resources that are around their residence.

The Regional Government Policy, which is supported by the policies of the Central Government, turning the Mandeh Region into a major tourist destination is a form of change in the socio-economic environment that impacts society. These changes caused the fishing communities in the Mandeh Tourism Region to undergo changes, both social and economic terms. Changes in the socioeconomic environment received a response from the people of the Mandeh Region by making various adaptations. Adaptation strategies carried out by the community in the Mandeh Tourism Area in dealing with these changes are: Leveraging Social Relations in the Community.

The social relationships that fishermen households have in the Mandeh Tourism Area are relationships based on family relationships. In addition to family relations and neighbors caused by the location of the fishermen's residence with their siblings who are close to each other, namely emotional relations. Even though the history of fishermen's life is always close to poverty, they also have an established form of work that grows from a moral level. Scott's study (1981), shows that the ethics of subsistence carried out by poor fishing communities helps them to be adaptive to poverty itself. Moral ethics was born from a form of normative arrangement based on a shared

sense of mutual help for fellow community members. They develop social relationships that make it possible to maintain mutual safety in various forms of help which sometimes more resemble forced generosity. For example, a family gives something in the form of goods or services to a neighbor, it is not because they have an advantage, but because of the hope of getting a reward in the future. The same thing was done by the fishermen. Not all fishermen who go home to go home will get catch fish. Not infrequently the fishermen do not get fish catches at sea, then the other fishermen will provide voluntary assistance based on the number of catches they can at that time. If one group of fishermen succeeds in catching more fish than the carrying capacity of the group's boat, the fisherman will call another group of fishermen to help bring their catch to the beach.

This was stated by one of the informants, namely Heri Tanjung, where the informant used to have a livelihood as a boat fisherman crew. After the Mandeh area is visited by local and foreign tourists, the informant tries his luck by becoming a tour leader, changes in the livelihood of informants can occur due to familial relations, where the initial capital to make boats to transport tourists is obtained from joint family assistance. With the help of the family, the informant found it very helpful in carrying out his profession as a tour leader, so that at this time the informant already has 2 boats, where one of the boats is operated by the informant himself. While the other boat is operated by an informant friend who used to work as a fisherman. The attachment of individual fishermen social relations are a reflection of themselves as social beings. In social life, social relations carried out by fisherman households are an effort to maintain their existence. This relationship does not only involve two individuals, but also many individuals. The relationship between individuals will form a social network that also reflects the occurrence of social groupings in social life. Social networks are a set of specific or specific relationships that are formed between groups

of people.

The characteristics of these relationships can be used as a tool for interpreting the social behavioral motives of the people involved in them. The social network strategies (forms and patterns) that are commonly developed in fishing communities are aimed at meeting the needs in the field of service (for example, mastery of resources, capital, acquiring skills, marketing results, as well as meeting basic needs) (Wahyono et al., 2001). The results showed that all fishing households claimed to have informal social networks. According to Alfiasari et al. (2009) informal social networks indicate a more familiar and personal relationship and trust. A more familiar and personal bond makes social relations between households closer. Thus these social relations can be utilized to explore collective efforts to optimize existing resources in order to improve the welfare of fishing households in the Mandeh Tourism Area. Based on the socio-economic status of fishing households involved in a network, there are two types of social relations, namely horizontal and vertical social relations (Kusnadi, 2000). Horizontal social relations occur if the individuals involved in them have relatively the same socio-economic status. Conversely, in vertical social relations, the individuals involved in them do not have an equivalent socio-economic status, both obligations and resources are exchanged. Vertical social relations are partly manifested in the form of patron-client relations. Patrons are played by collectors of fishermen's catches, while clients are played by the fishermen themselves. The results found that the patron-client relationship that is run by fishermen of the Mandeh Tourism Area is formed by the existence of a network of interests, namely relationships that lead to specific goals or special objectives. The goal of the two parties undergoing a patron-client relationship is to benefit in the form of goods and services, or other resources that cannot be obtained through other means of sacrifice that has been given. Patrons have an interest in getting fishermen's catch at a low price and providing loans or loans with high in-

terest rates. Meanwhile, Long Island clients or fishermen have an interest in obtaining socio-economic security, in the form of cash loans in difficult situations, assistance with goods or fishing gear requirements. If there are fishermen who are proven not to sell the catch to the patron then one day when the fishermen (clients) need help will no longer be served. This patron-client relationship has been going on for a long time.

Leveraging New Economic Opportunities

Good ecotourism management can be characterized by an increase in local people's income. Ecotourism management provides space as well as chain economic impacts. Fishermen as the part of the community that has the most close relations with the coast and the sea that are most affected by the economy. In general, the perceived economic impact is in the form of an increase in income (positive). This is because there are additional sources of livelihood aside from fishing (multiple livelihood strategies) (Satria 2009).

The decline in income may also occur due to reduced fishing access to the natural resources themselves. Although the impact has not yet reached the change in livelihood structures, the existence of ecotourism activities has expanded employment opportunities and business opportunities. The increase in income comes from both direct and indirect tourism activities. The increase in income from direct tourism activities can be seen from the addition of new types of work as well as adding new jobs such as tour guides. In addition, the provision of home stays for tourists also opens opportunities for increased income.

With the establishment of the Mandeh area as a tourist attraction area has led to several important tourist spots in the Mandeh area, such as the Big and Small Devil Islands, Big and Small Sironjong Islands, Cubadak Island, Pagang Island, Ular Island, and Marak Island. Indeed, the impact of the tourism sector has not yet been seen as massive in the Mandeh region, but the growth of tourism in the Mandeh area

has grown new tourism business players. This was stated by Edo, one of the informants who works as a fisherman. Aside from being a fisherman, Edo takes advantage of business opportunities arising from the development of the Mandeh Region which is a national tourist attraction by becoming one of the tourism operators, namely boat operators for tourists visiting the Mandeh Region. While Mr. Arkadius Datuak Rajo Malawani is one of the community leaders who see new economic opportunities with the establishment of the Mandeh Region as a national tourist destination. The informant tries to become a tourist by establishing an inn or homestay. The informant is aware that with the establishment of the Mandeh Region as a national tourist destination by the central government, an inn or homestay with good facilities is needed. With the foresight owned by the informant at this time there has been established an inn or homestay with adequate facilities, even lodging or homestay that the pioneering informant has become a reference for guests who want to stay in the Mandeh Tourism Area

Change the Fishing Area or "Fishing-Ground"

The fishermen in Mandeh Tourism Area are traditional fishermen with relatively limited access to technology and information. fishing activities carried out by fishermen are generally done in groups but there are also those who do it individually. Fishing activities in the fishing communities in the Mandeh Tourism Area, namely membagan, memayang and trawling activities. The technology in fishing using a net fishing equipment (Wareng) and a boat using an outboard engine. The net that is always used by the fishing communities in the Mandeh Tourism Area is the size of 100-200 m. These nets have fine and rough seams. A fine net whose size is 25-20 cm long and about 5 cm wide, while a web with rough seams has 50-60 cm in length and 10 cm in width. For rough seams is to catch large fish such as gembolo, fish suspicious, woodpecker and soaso, while fine or tight seams are for catching small fish such as fish, sticky fish,

areca nut, maco and tete. To catch fish by using a boat that is approximately 4 m long and 1 m wide. The boat that is widely used by the fishing communities in the Mandeh Tourist Area currently has a lot of using boat engines / outboard engines.

For fishing activities carried out by fishermen who are in the Mandeh Tourism Area there are fishing technologies used in fishing, namely: Bagan Ships, ships which are large enough to use engines as boat propulsion, and have lights as fish attractors. Tondo or boat, which is a ship with a diesel engine like a boat. Pompong, a boat that uses a tent. Payang, i.e. biduak or boat in a group. Robin, which is a boat using a robin engine or outboard engine like a speedboat. Usually only for 2 people. Boling canoes are ordinary canoes using only oars.

With the change caused by the development of the Mandeh Region into a marine tourism destination, it has changed the fishing ground or area (fishing ground). Coastal environmental conditions that are changing and the increasingly extreme climate can shift the fishing ground (fishing ground) to more distant areas. This will cause the cost of production to find fish by fishermen will rise, which will ultimately have an impact on the economic life of fishermen. This change in fishing area was revealed by one informant named Edo, where Edo used to work as a fisherman by using a tool called Payang, which operated in the Mandeh area but after the change in the Mandeh region, where the number of boats operating to bring tourists visiting the Mandeh area increased, causing changes in the fishing area that the informant did together with other fishermen. This change in fishing area occurred according to the informant because of the decline in the results obtained by the informants in the usual place where the informants caught fish caused by frequent boats carrying tourists passing through the area so the fish were afraid.

Varying sources of income

According to Kusnadi (2000), in a situation of overexploitation and inequality in marketing catches, economic rationalization

will encourage fishermen to diversify their sources of work rather than relying solely on fishing. Diversification of the source of work is one form of dual livelihood strategies developed by fishermen. In relation to the development of multiple livelihood strategies, Satria (2009) further explained that there are two kinds of dual livelihood strategies, namely in the fisheries and non-fisheries fields. In the condition of the fishing community in the Mandeh Region the dual livelihood strategy that is carried out is very dependent on the conditions of tourists visiting the Mandeh Region.

The fishing communities in the Mandeh Tourism Area, in addition to catching fish at sea, also work as garden farmers by working on available fields in their jorong. This means that diversification of sources of income is not only in the fisheries sector, but also includes activities in the non-fisheries sector. Activities in the non-fisheries sector which are carried out by fishermen in relation to increasing income are to become Ojek Pangkalan, construction laborers, and opening food stalls.

Job opportunities for fishermen are very much determined by the availability of economic resources available in the area in the Mandeh Tourism Area. The intended economic resources include agricultural land, plantation fields, trade and service centers, infrastructure, transportation facilities and other economic resources. The main resource in the Mandeh Tourism Region is the fisheries sector which is at the same time the foundation of life for most of its population. The other sector that you become the fishing community is the plantation sector. The income from the garden products that the fisherman seeks at certain times is sufficient to meet the living needs of the fisherman. The yields of this garden depend on the season, so knowledge of the seasonal patterns and weather for fishermen is absolutely essential to know. This was done by one informant named Asmen. According to Asmen, since the Mandeh area developed into a tourist attraction that is only crowded on weekends and holidays, at which time the informant worked

as a travel agent by offering tour packages to tourists. Whereas on an ordinary day the informant works as a fisherman. However, if the weather is not possible to go to sea, the informant will work as a base motorcycle taxi to support his family.

Change or add fishing gear

The next strategy undertaken by fishermen in the Mandeh Tourism Area is to change or add fishing gear. Before the changes in the Mandeh Tourism Area, fishermen only had one fishing gear. At present fishermen must add their fishing gear so that they can be in accordance with the conditions in the Mandeh Tourism Area that has undergone changes. The various types of fishing gear and their size will also cause variations in the operating techniques used to catch fish. The lack of capture technology and access to information about the ideal type of fishing gear used at certain times causes fishermen to usually replace their fishing gear based only on information from fellow fishermen (which is not necessarily true). The consequences that must be accepted if fishermen change their fishing gear, namely: sources of capital, skills, and time. Changes or additions to this fishing gear occur in fishermen who used to fish in the Mandeh Tourist Area.

This is as expressed by one of the informants, namely Mr Atrin, the informant is one of the Wali Nagari who is in the Mandeh Tourism Area. According to informants in the past before the Mandeh area was famous as a national tourist destination, each fisherman in the Mandeh area only had 1 fishing gear but after the Mandeh area was famous, the fishermen had an average of 12 fishing gear. This is especially true for fishermen who have rewai fishing gear, because of the activities of tourist transport boats that roam around in their catchment area, so the fishermen take the initiative to increase fishing gear.

Involving Family Members in Making a Living

In an effort to meet the basic needs of life, a substantial issue that is always faced by fa-

milies or households is how the individuals who are in it must strive to the maximum and work together to meet household needs so that their survival is maintained (Nye, 1982 in Kusnadi, 2000) . One of the adaptation strategies employed by fishing households in overcoming the difficulties they face is involving family members in making a living.

Andriati (1992) revealed that one of the adaptation strategies adopted by fishing households to overcome economic difficulties is to encourage their wives to join in earning a living. The economic contribution of women who work is very significant for fishermen. Women involved in earning activities are active actors in the socio-economic changes of fishing communities (Upton and Susilowati, 1992 in Kusnadi 2000).

The activities of fishermen wives who are in the Mandeh Tourist Area in the economic field are mostly concentrated in the informal sector. They have ways or breakthroughs that are very meaningful in helping husbands to support the economic survival of their families. Gender bias in the economic life of the family already seems blurred because wives are also required to play a role in finding additional income to meet family needs, so that they not only stay silent at home to wait and spend their husband's income from fishing, but they are also involved in earning a living.

The type of work done by fishermen's wives is inseparable from the potential and condition of the resources around them, so it is not surprising that the type of work carried out tends to be in the fisheries sector. This is in line with what was revealed by Dahuri (2004), that the lives of coastal communities, especially fishermen, are highly dependent on environmental conditions (resources). Nagari-nagari which is located in the Mandeh Tourism Area is one of the fisheries production centers in Pesisir Selatan Regency and the majority of the family heads in this village work in the fisheries sector, both as fishermen, ABK, fishery laborers and fishery product sellers. The majority of fishermen wives' jobs are as fish processors (65%). The processed products produced

are salted fish and dried fish. The raw material for this processed product is the catch from the husband. The raw materials used for processed fish are several types of fish that have low economic value. The purpose of this activity is to preserve fish and also increase its economic value. For the processing of salted and dried fish that is fresh fish caught and then cleaned, split, covered with salt and dried in the sun. Apart from processing fish caught from the catch, the wives of fishermen who are in the Mandeh Tourism Area also have other side businesses, namely opening food and drink stalls.

Besides the wife, the fishermen's children are also involved in several jobs to earn income. Boys will follow their parents or relatives to fish in the middle of the sea or clean boats that have just arrived at sea. In addition to helping their parents' domestic activities, girls also help their mothers who work in fish processing industries. The economic activities of these fishing children are usually carried out after they come home from school. The existence of a child is quite significant in the economic survival of fishing households in the Mandeh Tourist Area. This is due to the fact that children (both male and female) contribute to the household's economic opinion, namely by picking out the remaining fish obtained by trawlers. Although the results of the acquisition of these fish are small but they still sell it to the merchant tuduang lantiak (itinerant traders) at an agreed price. The result of this sale of fish is what they finally give to their parents. Therefore, for fishermen in the Mandeh area the more children there are, the stronger the economic security of their household.

CONCLUSION

Mandeh tourism area is a tourist area located on the coast, which is developed into a major tourist destination in the South Pesisir Regency, West Sumatra Province. The Mandeh area people are mostly poor fishermen who depend on fishing by fishing. The development of the mandeh area as a tourist destination

besides providing economic opportunities for the fishing community also requires the ability to adapt to respond to these changes. Adaptive capacity of traditional fishing communities is quite high, fishermen are quite responsive to environmental changes that occur in the Mandeh region through a variety of strategies. The strategy carried out by traditional fishermen are utilizing social relationships in the community, taking advantage of new economic opportunities, changing fishing grounds or “fishing ground”, changing or adding fishing gear, involve family members in making a living

The development of tourism in the Mandeh Tourism Area has an impact on the people in the Mandeh Area, especially on the social structure of fishermen. These impacts include the emergence of social organizations formed to provide service needs for tourists who gave birth to new fishing organizations, namely tourism fishermen, changes in the social stratification of fishermen as indicated by the change from labor fishermen to skipper fishermen.

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