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Research Article

FACTORS THE EFFECT UTILIZATION OF MARITIME RESOURCES, NETS FISHERMEN ON THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THE RURAL COMMUNITY (STUDY IN LAPANDEWAMAKMUR VILLAGE - SOUTH BUTON DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT

The study purpose is describe factors the effect utilization of maritime resources nets fishermen on the economic empowerment of LapandewaMakmur villagers

Research methodology is descriptive qualitative approach, data techniques using primary to conducting interviews informants and secondary data. Descriptive data analysis technique is making a description of the reduction, display and drawing conclusions

The results showed that factors efectutilization of maritime resources nets fishermen on the economic empowerment of LapandewaMakmur villagers, as follows : 1) Economic factors of the community due difficulties of current economy, basic necessities are espensive goods so they choose to pursue the business of nets fishermen to fulfill basic needs, family needs, school children, and other needs, 2) Factors of Community Empowerment are basically the owners of capital trying to make a goal nets is empowering the economy of the community but constrained by means of experiencing various damages that affect income levels that currently is difficult to increasing community empowerment, 3) Poverty Factors, the poverty factor is causes LapandewaMakmur villagers to job as nets fishermen because difficulty in finding job in the countryside, the powerlessness the community increasenet income the high prices of goods and burden natural conditions, the jobs as a fisherman net fisherman should be carried out, 4) low level education of the Lapandewa Village community that economic powerlessness of rural communities sustainable manner. Related to always providing entrepreneurship training or counseling for community empowerment so they can be equipped knowledge about entrepreneurship, in addition need for government assistance for business capital and rural communities can be economically empowered to basic needs can be met

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INTRODUCTION

The role of the Government (government will) is needed to be able maintain and process the wealth and maritime potential in Indonesia. process marine natural resources, infrastructure improvements, human resources improvement, technology modernization and sustainable funding the state budget are needed in order to provide economic benefits for country and also for the community Difficulty of the economy community also influences the lives of fishing community, namely those who live to marine livelihoods. In Indonesia fishermen usually live in coastal or coastal areas. The fishing community is a group of people marine products and live in coastal villages (Sastrawidjaya, 2002) addition to improvements and special attention given in the field of technology to manage natural resources in the Indonesian sea, necessary to develop and

utilize natural resources especially for people living coastal areas in improving and empowering their economies.

Socio-economic empowerment is an effort to provide knowledge, skills and foster self-confidence and strong will in a person so as to be able to build a better socio-economic life its own strength. In short, socio-economic empowerment intends to create independent human beings in socio-economic activities, (Sumodiningrat, 1999)

LapandewaMakmur village community is an area that develops aspects of culture by maintaining the customs owned by ancestors, currently has + 300 head of family since time immemorial to the ancestors the source of income derived to agricultural products namely to farmers and long-term production farmers namely cashews, shallots, as a result of

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plants to be sold and to depend on the basic ingredients of life, they open land to grow crops in the form of corn and cassava. The low level of education is caused income level of LapandewaMakmur villagers is still below the low economy, so that the majority of school children who cannot continue their education at the tertiary level. So that to be able sustain life on average rely on agricultural produce and evenly distributed in other regions.

Along the development of the concentration of people's lives to depend people lives of LapandewaMakmur Village now, the majority of them have switched their professions to depending on their lives by making nets and currently are 36 pieces of nets fisherman worker nets on average 5 to 6 people 300 families almost all of them have switched to improving the economy depending on their lives to become fishermen.

There are several problems that occur in the net fishing community.

1. The government's lack of attention to revolving capital assistance to become a community group in capacity building.
2. The absence of funding by the government and NGOs to increase community capacity and independence.
3. The method of catching the net fishermen's results is still traditional or not supported by modern technology.
4. The low level of education so that it affects the economic empowerment of coastal communities.
5. Some fishermen in Gaya Baru Village who use trawlers so as to reduce the results of the net fishermen.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem in study is what factors influence the utilization of maritime resources of fishermen on the economic growth of rural coastal communities.

Objectives of Research

To describe what factors influence the utilization of Fishermen's Maritime Resources net fishermen on Community Economic Empowerment.

Benefits of research

1. Academic Benefits; expected to contribute scientific thinking in order to increase the repertoire of knowledge through the development of the concept of maritime resources and the concept of community economic empowerment.
2. Practical benefits; Provide input to the government on establishing public policy in the utilization of maritime resources that economic empowerment of rural coastal communities can be increased as efforts to alleviate poverty can be overcome.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Fisher

According to Sastrawidjaya (2002), fishermen are someone who lives to marine livelihoods. In Indonesia fishermen usually

live in coastal or coastal areas. The fishing community is a group of people who produce marine products and live in coastal or coastal villages. The characteristics of the fishing community can be seen to various aspects, as follows:

1. In terms of livelihood, fishermen are those whose activities are related to the marine and coastal environment, or those who make fisheries as their livelihood.
2. In terms of way of life, the fishing community is a community of mutual assistance. The need for mutual assistance and mutual help very important when dealing conditions that require large expenditures and a lot of labor, such as when sailing, building a house or a wave barrier around the village.
3. In terms of skills, even though fishing is hard work but in general they only have simple skills. Most of them work as fishermen is a profession passed down by parents, not professionally learned.

Imron (2003) in terms of capture equipment technology used can be divided into two categories, namely the modern fishing business and traditional fishing business. Modern fishing businesses use more sophisticated capture technology compared to traditional fishing businesses. The size of modernity is not solely due to the use of the motor to drive the boat, but also the size of the motor used and the level of exploitation of the fishing gear used. The difference in the technology of modern fishing will equipment also affect their operational roaming capabilities. According to Kusnadi (2003), explained that in line that, in terms of the level of education, especially for traditional fishermen, for the provision of work to fish in the sea, the background of a fisherman is not important because work is a rough job that relies more on muscle and experience, then no matter how high the level of education of fishermen does not give effect to their skills in fishing. The issue of the importance of level of education usually only puts forward if a fisherman wants to move another more promising job.

Concept of Local Economic Development

Haeruman, (2001), argues that one of the indicators of development in Indonesia within the framework of empowerment how to lift the strength the local economy as basis of national economy. The issue is related to two main questions, namely, first, how is the role and contribution of the local economy to national economy so far, and second, how to make an effort to optimize the role and contribution. Included in context is how to manage the potential that exists and owned by the community, both natural resources, human resources, technology, institutional capabilities (capacity of institutions) and experience assets. further according to Haeruman (2001) local economic development is an effort to empower economic communities in area by relying on local strengths, strength of location values, natural resources, human resources, technology, institutional management capabilities (capacity of institutions) and assets experience Edward J. Blakely (1994), that Local Economic Development “:(natural resources, labor, capital, investment, entrepreneurship, transport, communication, industrial composition, technology, size, export market, international economic situation, local

government capacity, national dan state government spending and development supports). All of these factors may be important. However, the economic development practitioner is never certain which factor has the greatest weight in any given situation". Lebih lanjut beliau menyebutkan bahwa "..... The central feature of locally based economic development is in the emphasis on endogenous development using the potensial of local human and physical resources to create new employment opportunities and to stimulate new, locally based economic activity".

The World Bank (2001) that Local Economic Development (LED) is the process by which public, business and non governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation". The aim is to improve the quality of life for all. Practicing local economic development means working directly to build the economic strength of all local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life of its inhabitants. Prioritizing the local economy is crucial if communities today depends upon them being able to adopt to the fast changing and increasingly competitive market environment".

Concept of economic empowerment

According to Mc Ardle as quoted by Harry Hikmat (2010; 3) means: empowerment as a decision-making process by people who consequently carry out the decision. People who have achieved collective goals are empowered through their independence, even "must" to be more empowered through their own efforts and the accumulation of knowledge, skills and other resources in order to achieve their goals without relying on external help.

The effort to develop economic empowerment is provision of employment or someone can have a permanent job (As'ad, 2002: 46). According Sumodiningrat (1999: 56) People's economic empowerment is an attempt to make the economy strong, large, modern and highly competitive in the right market mechanism. Because the constraints of developing people's economy are structural constraints, the empowerment of people's economy must be done through structural changes. Tjokroamidjojo (1990) argues that socio-economic empowerment is an attempt to provide knowledge, skills and foster self-confidence and strong will in a person so as to be able to build a better socio-economic life with its own strength. In short, socio-economic empowerment aims to create independent human beings in socio-economic activities. According Midgley in (IsbandiRukminto, 2013; 35) suggests that social welfare is a condition or condition of human life that is created when various social problems can be managed well when human needs can be met and when social opportunities can be maximized

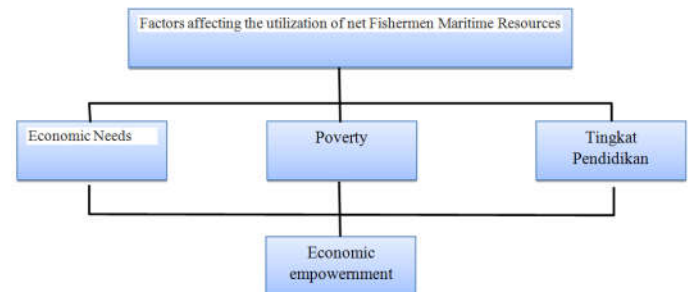
Concept of Poverty

Poverty is caused by the limited human resources that are owned and utilized, especially to the level of formal and informal education and consequences to low formal education (T Supriatna: 2000; 196).

According Law 25th, 2000, about Proenas which causes poverty, namely, 1) unproductive attitudes and habits of life; 2) limited resources and isolation; 3) low levels of education and health status; 4) limited employment; 5) lack of community

power, 6) economic crisis; 7) Natural conditions; 8) natural disasters or the impact of a government policy. Poverty is inability of individuals to fulfill basic needs due to low levels of education, job productivity, income, health and nutrition, which causes powerlessness to achieve prosperity (Lisnawati, abubakarhamzah and NasirAzis: 2013)

Frameworks



RESEARCH METHOD

The research location is LapandewaMakmur Village, LapandewaSubdistrict, Buton Regency, a focus of research on Fishermen's Maritime Resource Utilization nets fisherman on Economic Empowerment of Rural Communities. location was chosen because the village began in 2010, the community has pursued the net fishing profession to support the needs of coastal communities

Informant

The informant of study is that all fishermen's communities in LapandewaMakmur village are 65 informants

Data collection technique

Data sources are primary data that is by using observation and interview techniques to informants to get information directly thenet fishing community. The type of research was taken written data, recording, or taking photos. Recording data source through interviews and observations and is a combined result of seeing, listening and asking. The answers to the questions raised in the research subject are recorded as the main data plus the results of observations of the action of the research subject

Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used in study is a descriptive technique by making an overview carried out by (1) data reduction or simplification (data reduction), (2) exposure / data presentation (data display), and (3) drawing conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A brief history of the Lapandewa Makmur Village

Pada tahun 1999 Desa Lapandewa Makmur secara administratif merupakan salah satu desa dalam wilayah Kecamatan Lapandewa Kabupaten Buton Selatan Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, yang dipimpin oleh seorang kepala desa. Pada tahun 1999 Desa Lapandewa Makmur merupakan pemekaran dari Desa Gerak Makmur Kecamatan Sampolawa yang dipimpin oleh seorang kepala desa dan pada saat itu kepala Desa terpilih melalui mekanisme pemilihan kepala desa menghasilkan salah satu tokoh dan figur yaitu La Santjo, hingga menjalankan amanah 2 (dua periode) dan periode ketiga

Desa lapandewa Makmur saat dipimpin oleh Saifudin merupakan hasil pemilihan kepala Desa tahun 2012

Brief History of Lapandewa Village Makmur

In 1999 LapandewaMakmur Village administratively was one of the villages in the LapandewaSubdistrict, South Buton District, Southeast Sulawesi Province, which was led by a village head. In 1999 LapandewaMakmur Village was a division of GerakMakmurVilage, Sampolawa sub-district which was led by a village head and currently the village head was elected through the mechanism of the village head election resulting in one figure namely La Santjo, to run the mandate 2 (two periods) and the period when LapandewaMakmur Village was led by Saifudin was the result of the 2012 village head election

Composition of Population Based on Family Heads

LapandewaMakmur Village has a population of 859 people spread in three hamlets. Of the three hamlets there are 209 households whose distribution is not evenly distributed, as in the following table:

Table 1th Circumstances of Family Heads in Lapandewa Village Makmur

No.	Hamlet	Head Family	(%)
1.	Sempa-Sempa	78	37,32
2.	Makaroroi	68	32,54
3.	Benteng	63	30,14
	Total	209	100 %

Source: LapandewaMakmurVilage Office, May 2018

Tabel 5 di atas menunjukkan bahwa dari 209 Kepala Keluarga di Desa Lapandewa Makmur, maka sebanyak 78 KK (37,32 %) adalah kepala keluarga yang berdomisili di Dusun Sempa-Sempa dan sebanyak 68 KK (32,54 %) adalah kepala keluarga yang berada di Dusun Wakororoi dan sebanyak 63 KK (30,14%) adalah kepala keluarga yang berada di Dusun Benteng. Berdasarkan data tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa Dusun yang paling banyak kepala keluarganya adalah Dusun Sempa-Sempa dan kepala keluarga yang paling sedikit berada di dusun Benteng. Dengan demikian penduduk pada wilayah dusun di Desa Lapandewa Makmur pada dasarnya sebarannya tidak merata. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa jumlah penduduk pada setiap dusun memiliki perbedaan yang tidak terlalu dominan dalam rangka memberikan pelayanan pada setiap dusun.

Table 5 above shows that out of 209 households in LapandewaMakmur, 78 households (37.32%) were heads of households living in Sempa-Sempa sub-village and 68 households (32.54%) were heads of households. in Wakororoi sub-village and as many as 63 families (30.14%) were heads of households in Benteng Hamlet. Based on these data it can be seen that the hamlet the most heads of families is Sempa-Sempa Hamlet and the family heads are at least in the hamlet of Benteng. Thus the population in the hamlet area in LapandewaMakmur is basically uneven distribution. shows that the number of population in each hamlet has a difference that is not too dominant in order to provide services to each hamlet.

Composition Based on the Level of Formal Education

The condition of Lapandewa Village Makmur can be reviewed the aspect of the level of formal education that was once followed by citizens. the aspect of formal education can describe the condition of human resources and the level of awareness of citizens to attend formal education. the level of formal education, the people of Lapandewa Village, Makmur, can be known to the villagers who are not in school, and who have attended formal education. To find out the condition of LapandewaMakmur villagers the aspect of formal education, as follows:

Table 2th Situation of Lapandewa Village Residents Makmur According to the Level of Formal Education

Nu.	Educations level	Total	Percent (%)
1.	Not yet school	89	10,36
2.	Not completed in primary school	156	18,16
3.	Graduated elementary school	200	23,28
4.	Middle school	127	14,78
5.	High school	230	26,78
6.	S1 and S2	57	6,64
	Total	859	100 %

Source: LapandewaMakmur Village Office, May 2018

The table above shows that out of 859 people in LapandewaMakmur Village, 89 people (10.36%) were residents who had not gone to school, 156 people (18.16%) were residents who did not complete primary school, 200 people (23.28 %) are residents who graduated elementary school, and as many as 127 people (14.78%) were residents who graduated junior high school, as many as 230 (26.78%) were residents who graduated high school, as many as 57 people (6.64%) were residents who obtained Bachelor and S2 education. Based on these data it can be seen that the level of education of residents in Lapandewa Village is prosperous by residents who graduated high school. Residents who get S1 and S2 education are quite small in number when viewed the population. Whereas the population who did not graduate high school was more than the population who had attended formal education

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors Affecting the Utilization of Fishermen's Maritime Empowerment net fishermen on Community Economic Empowerment

Improving Community Economy

According Sumodiningrat (1999: 56) People's economy is an economy held by the people or national economy that is rooted in the potential and strength of society at large to run their own economic wheels. The current condition of coastal communities can exploit maritime potential as the center of the economy, so that economic empowerment of rural communities can be fulfilled. According Midgley in (IsbandiRukminto, 2013; 35) suggests that social welfare is a condition or condition of human life that is created when various social problems can be managed well when human needs can be met and when social opportunities can be maximized.

the results study show that influence factors the community working as fishermen of the nets fisherman are to get life

necessities, because the economic value produced can buy basic necessities and can be saved for future needs as well as provision for preparation for work as a net fisherman, (interview, R, 2018)

Similar opinion was expressed by other informants, arguing that net fishermen's job that must be struggled because difficulties of the current economic community, the high price of staple goods especially in the coastal areas, difficult to make money so they have to work as net fishermen because of the fish catch. The results of the net fishermen can fulfill basic needs and other needs such as school children needs, family's living needs and build houses need and other necessities, is very helpful for the effort of the net fishermen (interview, J, 2018)

Based on the above views it can be explained that influence factors the community to work as a net fisherman are economic factors, the current economic difficulties, prices of basic necessities are so high they choose to pursue netfishing business to meet basic needs, family needs, needs their school children, and other needs. is in line the views expressed by Sumodiningrat (1999: 56) that the people's economy is an economy held by the people as well as the potential and power available to run the economy of the community. So it can be concluded that the business of net fishing is an effort to run the economy of the coastal communities, especially the Lapandewa Makmur villagers

Community Economic Empowerment Factors

Sumodiningrat (1999: 56) Community economic empowerment is an attempt to make the economy strong, large, modern and highly competitive in the right market mechanism. the constraints of developing people's economy are structural constraints, the empowerment of people's economy must be done through structural changes. includes: (1) increasing access to business capital assistance; (2) increasing access to human resource development; and (3) increasing access to facilities and infrastructure that directly support the socio-economic conditions of local communities. opinion was also reinforced by Paine, as quoted by Isbandi Rukminto (2013; 206) argues that empowerment, in essence, is intended to help clients obtain the power to make decisions and determine actions that they will do related to themselves. including reducing the effects of personal and social barriers to action.

Results of the study as suggested by the informant that the provision of a net fishermen is a strengthening of capital for the owner in order to increase investment the results obtained, but now the net owner experiences losses due to weathering or damage to the net due to the age of the net is almost six years and cork the net has been torn or damaged so that it reduces the yield of fishermen catches because the inconvenience of fishermen when pulling fish catches, besides when the waves are rather large the fishermen do not work because the risk of the net being unable to control the waves young fishermen fall into the sea, and when there are rather large waves the fishermen do not work, can affect the low level of income it difficult to repay the initial capital for the making of the net, (interview, A, 2018)

Other informants suggested that the initial capital spent make the net it now had not been able to return its capital due to

uncertain catches and moreover the unfriendly natural conditions, sometimes it rained, sometimes it was hard to wave so that fishermen had difficulty working the level of opinion of the fishermen so that the initial capital for making the net until now has not been able to be paid off, especially net condition has been damaged either the cork that has been eaten by crabs, the decayed wood and the broken anchor rope and anchor it has been released so that it needs additional capital to improve the net to be more optimal, therefore, expect government assistance for capital to repair damaged net.

The description illustrates that the economic empowerment of netfishermen's business is experiencing problems due to damage the net owners and the absence of government assistance for capital to improve the net to remain optimal in doing business as a netfisherman and purpose of net owners and pursue the net fisherman making business is empowering the economy of coastal communities but age of net which has been almost 6 to 8 years old, the net has been damaged. In addition, to strengthen the institutional group of netfishermen in order to increase the strengthening fishermen group, starting in 2018, there is rarely an inter-group meeting. But before he was active in conducting group meetings to improve the human resources of netfishermen (interview, B, 2018)

Based on the concept put forward by (Sumodiningrat: 1999; 56) and Isbandi Rukminto (2013; 206) and the results of study it can be concluded that economic empowerment of society is influenced by access to business capital, improvement of human resource development, improvement of facilities and infrastructure but when has experienced a decline due to absence of capital assistance the improve government, facilities of the net, in addition the lack of human resource development in 2018 because netfisher community did not group strengthening but in 2017 the community had formed an organization of fishermen groups on the dedication by the researchers, but in 2018 it has rarely been held in meetings, besides that the facilities and infrastructure of the net have experienced difficulties due to the age of the old net.

However, the views expressed by other informants that netowner is also a net fisherman now still has an economic empowerment because take care of their nets own and if the fish catch is not maximal then another alternative is to fish manually, so they get almost every day sufficient results for their own needs to be consumed by families and those that are sold to increase family income and increase capital as owners. So basically the economic empowerment of the net fishermen still there only for the owner of the net maintains his own because at once as a net fisherman does not rely on catching so using manual fishing.

Poverty Factor

Poverty is caused by limited human resources that are owned and utilized, especially the formal and informal education and bring consequences to low formal education (T Supriatna: 2000; 196). According to Law 25th, 2000, about poverty which causes poverty, namely, 1) unproductive attitudes and habits of life; 2) limited resources and isolation; 3) low levels of education and health status; 4) limited employment; 5) lack of community power; 6) economic crisis; 7) Natural conditions; 8) natural disasters or the impact of a government policy. The results of the study pointed out that the utilization of maritime

resources netfishermen due to factors of absence of employment was stated by the informant that work as a netfisherman is an alternative jobs because of the difficulty of finding job especially in rural areas besides the low level of education experienced by rural communities Lapandewamakmur prospered so he had to job as a netfisherman while the necessities of life at now were very difficult such as expensive basic necessities, high children's education so that the LapandewaMakmur villagers had to jobs as a netfishing. As a community, they really expect the role of the government to provide business capital assistance so that when the catch of fishermen is not optimal, the people in the daytime can work to support the family's basic needs (interview, Ab, 2018)

Another view was also put forward by the poverty factor that caused LapandewaMakmur villagers to change their profession as net fishermen who were previously onion and corn farmers but high onion capital and uncertain weather, especially unfriendly natural conditions so that people turned to net fishermen but after five over the years the catch of fishermen has begun decline due to equipment has been damaged, we are looking forward to government's assistance in improving the facilities such as container corks, anchor ropes, fishing nets, supporting wood, but until now the government has not been helped whereas in 2017 the group of net fishermen have submitted proposals for assistance in improving the facilities of the netto the Indonesian Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi, Members of the Indonesian Parliament in Jakarta but until now it has not been realized, (interview, P, 2018)

Other informants stated that the work as a netfisherman is must be pursued because the lack of public life, let alone living in remote villages that only rely on marine labor and natural products are no longer working while the current high prices of goods, the difficulty of finding income to support basic needs so that work as a fisherman should be carried out, reason the government must pay attention to the people in remote villages at least providing business capital assistance to empower the community's economy.

Based on the description above it can be concluded that poverty is the factor that causes LapandewaMakmur villagers to work as net fishermen because of the difficulty in finding jobs in the countryside, the powerlessness of the community to increase income especially the high prices of goods and difficult natural conditions so the work as a fisherman should be done.

Factors of Low Level Education of Lapandewa Village Community

Poverty is the inability of individuals to meet basic needs due to low levels of education, work productivity, income, health and nutrition, which causes powerlessness to achieve prosperity (Lisnawati, abubakarhamzah and NasirAzis: 2013). The results showed that low level of education resulted the inability of community to increase the economic income of secondary data-based society. It was obtained data that LapandewaMakmur villagers did not complete primary school reaching 18.16%, graduating elementary school reached 23.28% and graduating junior high school 14.78%, a low level of education it can affect the community's powerlessness to empower its economy.

The description above shows that the low level of education of LapandewaMakmur villagers results the economic powerlessness of rural communities in a sustainable manner, commitment of the government and related institutions always needed to provide entrepreneurship training or community empowerment they can be equipped knowledge about entrepreneurship. business capital rural communities can be economically empowered so basic needs can be met.

Based on the results of research on the factors the influence utilization of maritime resources, netfishermen's on the economic empowerment of rural communities includes:

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1. Fulfillment of basic needs
2. Community economic empowerment efforts
3. Poverty Factors
4. The low level of education in rural communities, especially coastal areas

Trawler Net Fisherman Gaya Baru Village

Trawl net (trawl net) is a bag net is pulled on the back of the ship (read: the ship is in a walking state) tracing the upper part of the bottom of the water to catch fish, shrimp and other demersal types. Now trawling has become a fishing gear banned in accordance Minister of Fisheries regulations 71th 2016. Trawling is an environmentally friendly fishing gear. But it doesn't hurt us to learn about the history and definition of trawl fishing gear.

The results showed that the lack of net fishing caused by the operation of trawling by fishermen to Gaya Baru Village so that all large and small fish were caught by trawlers, for that we hoped the government banned the use of trawlers because it affected fishermen's catches (informant interviews, "R", 2018) description above describes that the inhibiting factor of the utilization of maritime resources to netfishermen in the LapandewaMakmurin addition to the damaged net facilities, also influenced by the use of trawl fishermen to Gaya Baru village so that small fish and large fish are caught by trawlers. So that the catch of fishermen in the net fisherman decreases therefore hope that the government must prohibit the use of trawlers because can damage marine biota and marine ecosystems.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conslusion

Factors affecting the community working as net fishermen are economic factors, the current economic krisis, high prices of basic necessities so they choose to pursue net fishing businesses to fulfillment of basic needs, family needs, the needs of their school children, and other needs.

1. Factors of economic empowerment of the net fishermen's business experience problems for owners due to net damage and the absence of government assistance for capital improvements the facilities and net means affects the catch
2. The poverty factor as cause of the Lapandewa Village community Makmur works as a net fisherman because of the difficulty in finding jobs in the countryside, the

powerlessness the community to increase income especially the high price of goods and difficult natural conditions so the work as a netfisherman must be done

3. The low level of public education results in the economic powerlessness of sustainable rural communities

Suggestions

1. The government make economic policies by paying attention to the fishermen in the coastal areas, both business capital assistance, assistance in improving the net facilities
2. The government and related parties to be involved in providing entrepreneurship training or training in empowering fishermen for the community so that the income to fish catches can be empowered.
3. In order for southeastButon regional government to make a policy prohibiting the use of trawling because it destroys marine biota and ecosystems which results in low fishing catchesnet fisherman
4. For the fishing community to always intensify the institutional strengthening that has been established to find the best solution the problem of fishermen can find a solution for the netby holding meetings or meetings every month.

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