

Modernization of Bajo Community Fisheries: A Case Study on Saponda Island, Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstract

This study aims to outline the fisheries modernization movement and its impact on the transformation of the social life of Bajo Tribe fishermen on Saponda Island. This research uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach. Data analysis using interactive and comparative models through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, verification, and inference. The results of this study show: (1) the modernization of internalized fisheries in Bajo fishermen on Saponda Island in the form of (a) boat motorization, (b) transformation of fishing gear, (c) industrialization of fisheries, (d) transformation of knowledge, and (e) transformation of fishermen's institutional systems. The most dominant activity occurs in upper-high fishermen such as Pajoloro, especially Punggawa, while in small fishermen, especially Koli-Koli and Mustard, it is less dominant; (2) the impact of fisheries modernization on the configuration of the social transformation of Bajo fishermen shows the existence of (a) unbalanced contestation of fishermen, (b) changes in fishermen's social mobility, (c) social stratification of the Bajo tribe, and (d) diversification of more open employment opportunities. This social transformation occurs in a progressive form but is more dominant among middle and upper fishermen, while the small fishermen of the Bajo tribe mostly lead to a form of stagnation and even regressive change.

Keywords: *Bajo Tribe, Modernization of Fisheries, Transformation.*

Introduction

Indonesia has many ethnicities, tribes, races, and cultures, most of which there are 17,504 which are included in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Geographically, the location of the Indonesian archipelago is very strategic in the context of international sea trade between the Western and

Eastern worlds. Indonesia has 42 cities and 181 regencies located in coastal areas. Syam also added that in estimating the area of Indonesia's maritime area to reach 5.8 million Km² and can be a potential marine resource as one of the fulcrums of hope for the future that becomes wealth is the sea (Dewi et al., 2022). Therefore, the position of fishermen should be very

strategic for national development, but the fact is that most fishermen in Indonesia are still at the poverty line (Kusnadi, 2000), especially small fishermen (marginal fishing).

Fishermen are people/individuals whose livelihood or source of life is fishing in the sea. Meanwhile, small fishermen are people whose livelihoods are fishing to meet their daily needs using fishing boats with a maximum size of 2 Gross Ton (< 2GT). This limitation indicates that fishermen's lives depend directly on marine products and makes fishermen the main component of the construction of the Indonesian maritime community (Marlina et al., 2021).

The domestic phenomenon from the condition of fishermen who are still underdeveloped, there need to be strategic studies of various parties to continue to explore the right ideas to build a fisheries system, on the one hand, it can encourage production optimization, on the other hand, provide welfare for all layers of fishermen and still pay attention to ecological sustainability (Upe, et al., 2022). The existence of fisheries modernization should be able to give birth to welfare and improve the standard of living of fishermen, the transformation process from a direction of change to a more advanced direction, improving various aspects of people's lives starting from the fisherman aspect (Dai, Yanping, 2022)

Modernization of fisheries as a strategic choice and the demands of the times. The adaptation strategy developed by fishermen in facing other external factors is a fishermen's adaptation strategy (Acauan et al., 2018). The choice of the government at that time was very appropriate in promoting the Blue Revolution movement amid such high food needs and the availability of potential fishery resources that were not optimal, especially the domestic income aspect of the fishery sector. The existence of modernization carried out by the government and the private sector is intended as a form of attention and improvement of fishermen's

welfare through the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs has issued government regulation No. 50 of 2015 concerning the empowerment of small fishermen and fish farming (Putu Eka Widiastuti & Kamaluddin, 2020; Valentina, et al., 2021).

Several previous studies have concluded findings that fisheries modernization has provided many life changes for fishermen including ethnic Bajo (Acauan et al., 2018). Even domestically, gross income can increase in maritime countries, including Indonesia. The case in Bengkalis shows that the modernization of fisheries provides a transformation of fishermen's lives and state income, but on the other hand, it is not directly proportional to the welfare of small fishermen (Yasir et al., 2019).

The phenomenon of fishermen in Saponda attracted the attention of researchers to raise this phenomenon. Ethnic Bajo as the majority occupant dominant as small fishermen (marginal fishing). On the one hand, they must adopt and adapt themselves to the demands of fisheries modernization; on the other hand, they are faced with the demands of increasing knowledge and skills. In reality, they are not ready, nor is there an acceleration of knowledge from the government or other parties externally.

The modernization process still occurs in various forms such as the motorization of boats, changes in fishing gear, and others, but this modernization activity only runs on certain classes of fishermen such as retainers. Meanwhile, small fishermen still seem to be stagnant. This condition is slightly different from the findings in the Bahamas of Andros Island which shows that most fishermen have transformed themselves in the new fishery system so that aggregation in their social life is more evenly distributed (Casola et al., 2021).

In this phenomenon, researchers see the presence of different fishermen in facing

fisheries modernization both in several communities in Indonesia and in other countries. More specifically, the island of Saponda, whose inhabitants are ethnic Bajo, is known for its ethnicity which is still lagging compared to other ethnic groups. Of course, this finding is a differentiator in internalizing the fisheries modernization movement. What's more, there is still a very distant disparity between the phenomenon of small fishermen and middle and upper fishermen. This phenomenon is of particular concern and is expected to be a new discourse for the development of knowledge, especially in the field of social sciences and the development of fishing communities as discussed in this research article.

METHODS

The research used in this study is qualitative research with a case study approach, which is for careful measurement of case studies of certain social phenomena. The data source of this study was shared from primary data sources and secondary data collected from 2021-2022 on one of the small islands in Southeast Sulawesi called Saponda Island. The data collection techniques used in this study was observation, interview, and documentation (Ningi, 2022). The triangulation used by researchers in this study is source triangulation and triangulation techniques. The data analysis used in this study is an interactive model analysis. According to (Huberman, A Michael, 2002) there are several components of qualitative data analysis (interactive model) data in this study using, namely: (1) data reduction, namely the selection process, focusing on data simplification, abstracting from large data transformations that arise from written records in the field, (2) data presentation, namely interpreting the data obtained into substantive theory, and (3) verification/conclusion, that is, concluding the interpretations that have been carried out, in the

form of answers to problems or research statements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Fisheries Modernization

The modernization of fisheries on the island of Saponda has been running since the 1980s. Phenomena and indicators that can be used as the reason for this statement include changes in boat propulsion equipment which initially uses oars and sails then uses a propulsion motor (engine). Because one of the indicators of fisheries modernization is the adoption of fishermen to the use of engines on boats/ships (Negreiros et al., 2022). The term transition of boat or ship drives in fisheries modernization is also called "boat motorization" this is also studied in research (Damayanti & Wijayanto, 2022) that fishermen who use traditional tools change using modern tools in the form of boat motorization. Boat motorization is interpreted as a process of change using engines of various types to move the boat.

The results of this study show that Saponda fishermen as a large part still use simple fishing gear, namely fishing, loading, concurrently, and fishing. The tools used are undergoing more developments and changes made from industrial products. It is also researched (Darwin, 2020) that the fishing gear used has changed towards modern and has even shifted and depends on the modern tool. Some of these changes are; Changes (1) changes in the fishing gear used from traditional fishing gear made from natural raw materials, to semi-modern fishing gear as in the findings of Satria's research (Satria, 2015). Changes (2) the existence of fishing industries and also including industries that supply the needs of fishery activities that affect widely the social, economic, and cultural life of the Saponda community. This fishing industry makes it easier for fishermen to get fishing gear so that they can go to sea in more difficult climatic conditions (Tran & Le, 2019) Changes (3)

namely the knowledge and skills of the Saponda fishing community occur evolutive. This is due to changes that want a quick catch and have more revenue as revealed by (Kroetz, Kailin, and Linda Nøstbakken, 2022). Changes (4) can be seen at the research site in the institutional system of the community. The institutional system referred to in this discussion is in the form of the idea of fishermen changing their living conditions showing that there is a development. Pajoloro in other terms in the study is called Ngkuru-Ngkuru. In this group work system, there is a working system or division of tasks or resource management, doing good planning before going to sea, and the results-sharing team is also mutually agreed upon. This group collaborates in an organized and adaptable manner and the ownership of fishing gear affects the increase in fishermen's income (Alif et al., 2022, Sahar, et al., 2020).

These forms of change are the construction of modernization including also occurring on the island of Saponda. In this study, these changes are classified as part of fishermen's internalization of fisheries modernization. Thus the existence of fisheries modernization on the island of Saponda is closely related to the attitudes and activities of fishermen, especially related to the introduction of various forms of fishery modernization. Forms of the introduction of fisheries modernization at the study site occur in several forms.

a. Boat Motorization

The type of boat owned by fishermen on the island of Saponda seen from the type of fleet

consists of two parts, namely (1) Koli-koli or canoe with a size of 60 cm x 3 meters or the largest one ranging from 1 meter x 4 meters. The capacity of this type of Koli-koli boat ranges from 1 Ton to 1.5 Tons. (2) Joloro-type boats or if given wings are usually called Ngkuru-Ngkuru. The size of this Joloro type of ship also varies between 1.5 meters x 4.5 meters, and 2 meters x 5 meters, with a cargo capacity ranging from 2 tons to 3 tons. There are only two parts to the type of ownership of the community-owned boat fleet, namely, first, the Koli-koli type when paired with an engine is called "Katintin". Second, is the type of Jooloro which when paired with wings /Jarangkais usually called Ngkuru-ngkuru. According to fishermen based on ownership of the boat/boat fleet consists of three groups, namely the first, the Koli-koli/Katintin group, the two Ngkuru-ngkuru groups, and the three Gae groups. On the island of Saponda, there is no Gae, the group of fishermen whose fishing fleet has the largest fishing capacity, namely the owner of the "Joloro", later called Pajooloro.

When viewed from the type of fishing fleet used on this island, namely small koli-koli type ships and Joolorocapacity which is equivalent to the Ngkuru-ngkuru type. So Pajolorois categorized with Ngkuru-ngkuru in other regions. Referring to the findings of interviews and field observations, the researchers carried out a written mapping of the type of boat, size, and capacity operated, especially the conditions after the current modernization of fisheries.

Table 1. Types of ownership of the Boat Fleet on the island of Saponda

Types of Boats	Size	Capacity	Machine
Koli-Koli/Katintin	- 60 cm x 3 m	½ -1 ton	< 4 Pk
	- 1 m x 4 m	1-1,5 ton	
Joloro	- 1,5 m x 4,5 m	2 ton	5-10 Pk
	- 2 m x 5 m	2-3,5 ton	

Source: Research Data, 2022

The explanation in the table shows that the ownership of fishing gear is still fairly slow. Meanwhile, research (Kurniawan & Aini, 2022) said that if fishermen want a better income, it is necessary to use fishing gear in the form of targeted boats and high-capacity engines.

b. Transformation of Fishing Gear Technology

For fishermen of Saponda Island, fishing gear is the main tool to find and fulfill their lives. This is because the livelihoods of the majority of 95 percent of families work in the fisheries sector with the type of capture fisheries. Dividing fisheries activities broadly into two parts namely capture fisheries and non-capture fisheries. The types of fishing gear used by fishermen on this island have also developed.

However, the development is not as big as the changes made by fishermen in other places and areas. Even the fishing gear used has been developed but can still be categorized with the traditional system. Since the 1970s fishermen on this island have used traditional methods and tools, namely; fishing rods, traps (zero), lunges/wounds, gill nets, and pull trawls. Only two levels are Koli-koli fishermen and Pajoloro/Ngkuru-ngkuru fishermen. On this island, it is more common to call it “Pajoloro”. Thus there is a difference in the transformation of fishing gear carried out by fishermen Koli-Koli with Pajoloro.

Table 2. Transformation of Koli-koli and Pajoloro/Ngkuru-Ngkuru Fishing Gear

No	Fisherman	Transfromation of Fishing Gear
1	Koli-koli	Less likely to undergo significant changes in fishing gear. The fishing gear used is still traditional fishing rods, pull trawls, arrows, and small-scale zeros. In tidal conditions, they lunge.
2	Pa'joloro/Ngkuru-ngkuru	Shas made several changes to fishing gear, including; fishing rods, trawls, medium-scale Bubu, and concurrently using zero black wooden poles at a maximum depth of 7-8 meters. In its fishing activities, it is equipped with tools such as sponges, marker lights, and cool boxes

Source: Research Data, 2022

The conditions on Saponda island are relevant that traditional fishermen continue to exist amid fisheries modernization because of limited capabilities in various aspects,

especially the limited control of fishing gear is a potential obstacle for them to improve social welfare and overcome poverty. According to him, in many cases, traditional fishermen generally prefer to accept fate and try to adapt to conditions of poverty. The portrait of fishermen has changed, although on this island no one has been able to improve their fishing gear on the "Gae" type of fleet of ships with full purse seine and semi-trail fishing gear types. In terms of several regions in Southeast Sulawesi, fishing gear has changed in a more modern fishing industry. For example, the results of research (Hamzah, 2008) and (Marhadi, 2018) show that the average fisherman aggregation has a "game" system with modern fishing gear. On the island of Saponda, the introduction of fishing gear is still limited, even though those

who carry out introductions with relatively semi-modern tools are only medium fishermen (Pajoloro) which account for only about 10 percent of the total fishermen at the Research Site.

c. Simple Scale Fisheries Industrialization

Industrialization in the field of fisheries can be interpreted by the form of production business in the field of fisheries both in terms of aspects of fishing, processing, and the service sector using renewable technology to realize the development of national fisheries. According to more oriented towards meeting national fisheries needs and pursuing the national gross income sector of the fishery sector.

Table 3. Small-Scale Industrial Development Group

No	Business Groups	Forms of Development	Fishing groups	Ket
1	Fishing Industry	<i>Pajoloro</i> : A fleet of ships used with a capacity of 3-4 tons with the help of semi-modern sponges, surrounding nets, seine nets, and fishing rods.	(a) Fisherman <i>Pajoloro</i> / <i>Ngkuru</i> - <i>Ngkuru</i> , (b) Fisherman <i>Koli-koli</i>	a. Small Fisherman that is <i>Koli-koli</i> : boat owner < 2 GT b. Medium Fisherman that is <i>Pajoloro</i> / <i>Ngkuru</i> - <i>ngkuruboa</i> /boat owner 2-4 GT
2	fish processing industry	The drying business (dried fish) still uses the traditional tool " <i>Papara</i> " heat source from sunlight (Conventional)	(a) <i>Koli-koli</i> fishing mothers and (b) <i>Pajoloro</i> / <i>Ngkurungkuru</i>	c. Big fisherman (<i>Gae</i>) boat owner > 4 GT
3	Aquaculture industry	<i>Karamba</i> businesses both small and large scale	(a) <i>Pajoloro</i> / <i>Ngkuru</i> - <i>Ngkuru</i> Fishermen (b) <i>Koli-koli</i> Fishermen	

Source: Research Data, 2022

The table, according to the results of interviews and direct observations, shows that two groups of fishermen have access to the development of different fishing industries. The type of group that exists on Saponda Island is small fishermen (marginal fishing) with the local term Koli-koli and medium fishermen (middle fishing) with the local term Pajoloro. even though the Pajoloro group is trying to develop its fishing industry but of course, it is still far from the aggregation and progress of the fishing industry business carried out by large fishing groups or the local term Page (Gae) from other regions in the Southeast Sulawesi region.

d. Transformation of Knowledge and the Paradigm of Modernist Life

The modernization of fisheries on the fishermen of Saponda Island has largely transformed knowledge, both in its strata, transformation mechanisms, tools and agents of transformation, and the power of speed and openness to carry out knowledge transformation. This phenomenon is well-founded because it conceptually also supports these facts. Modernization isn't just a change in the process of processing resources from traditional ways to more modern ones by adopting technological tools. But it simultaneously changes the paradigm and the way of looking forward, organizing resources, being measurable, and oriented towards optimizing production.

The life of the Bajo people on Saponda Island has shown a change in knowledge and skills. The results of the interviews and FGDs show that there is a consensus of views that the inclusion of fisheries modernization makes the community more open both in the context of insight and knowledge and in the context of social relations with communities outside the Bajo tribe. If identified the forms of change are broadly identified, namely; First, knowledge about optimizing the management of fishery resources. Second, knowledge about

optimizing the management of fishery products, Third, the attitudes of the people on this island are increasingly open and expansive, especially among the younger generation, starting to get acquainted and contaminated with modern lifestyle life. The indications observed include that the children of the Bajo tribe are familiar with dance and have forgotten a lot about the local dance Bajongigal, of the ten bajo children who are met 90 percent already have cell phones and can play all the features in it, and communication with the outside community is more open, this condition was different in the <the 1990s, at that time the majority were inferior and closed.

2. Social Transformation of Bajo Fishermen Due to Fisheries Modernization

a. Contestation

Contestation or competition is a phenomenon in modern society. According to (Hsu, 2022) the existence of modernization gave birth to polarization between modern capitalist fishing societies and traditional fishermen. The phenomenon has theoretically strengthened the results of several studies, one of which is (Briones, 2022) that contestation or competition is one of the effects of fisheries modernization. Such a rapid movement of change, especially from the aspect of motorization, a fleet of ships, fishing equipment, as well as new techniques in fishing and aquaculture, including its processing, has caused traditional fishermen to be left behind.

The impact of fisheries modernization on the contestation of fishermen both internally and externally. Externally, what is meant is competition between local fishermen and outside fishermen or fishermen owned by fishing companies. The phenomenon that occurs on the island of Saponda has similarities with the two studies, showing that there is competition both internally and externally. Competition among local fishermen is also revealed (Hidayati, 2021). External

competition has a much stronger frequency of fishing community stronger than internal external competition felt by the Saponda competition.

Table 4. Overview of the Form of Fishermen Contestation in the Saponda Island Area

Subject of Contestation	Categories Contestation	Forms of Contestation
Koli-koli vs Pajoloro	Internal Contestation	Contestation in the area of production sources in the Saponda island area includes (1) the use of ground fishing, (2) the use of the island's coastal area as a location for aquaculture
Pojoloro vs Pajoloro	Internal Contestation	(1) Contestation on the use of ground fishing, (2) contestation in the use of production tools, (3) contestation as an influential patron in Saponda village, (4) contestation in trading production products on Saponda island (acting as a collector).
<i>Saponda</i> fishermen vs <i>Saponda</i> outside fishermen	Internal Contestation	(1) Contestation in the use of ground fishing areas (banda and sea range), (2) contestation in the use of the modern fishing gear

Source: Research Data, 2022

The description of the table shows the position of small fishermen (marginal fishing) who are powerless in the contestation that occurs, both internally and externally versus internally (Daniels & Mitchell, 2017). This pattern of contestation has been stronger since the 1990s when the current fisheries modernization has become increasingly massive in the region. Adaptation to changes in fishing gear and other instruments can only be done by fishermen groups that have access to capital and networks, so that socially they do not have strong bargaining, especially in social contestation in Saponda society and Konawe district in general.

b. Fishermen's Mobility

At the research site, horizontally with the motorization and development of the community/fishermen access boat fleet is no longer limited specially, but the range is wider (expansive). The movement is no longer slow

but much faster. As for vertical mobility, researchers found a progressive development or shift in various fields. Especially for fishermen's livelihoods, some people have experienced vertical expansion from koli-koli fishermen to Pajolo fishermen. From Koli-Koli fishermen to merchant fishermen the sources of production are much greater than before.

Table 5. Transformation of social assets in the form of social mobility of Saponda fishermen

No	Types of Mobility	Fishermen's Mobility Description
1	Horizontal Mobility	(1) Access to the reach of fishing communities is wider and more expansive not only in the aspect of access to sources of production but also in the aspect of social interaction and building networks

		outside the island of Saponda (2) access to fishing communities is easier and faster. This condition is very different when fishermen still use oars and sails.
2	Vertical Mobility	(1) there is a shift in the status of fishermen from <i>Koli-koli</i> fishermen to <i>Pajoloro</i> fishermen and (2) a shift in the business and livelihood of fishermen from <i>Koli-Koli</i> fishermen to traders and entrepreneurs, especially in the Bokori tourist area. (3) the development of assets in the education of the children of the Bajo tribe is increasing.

Source: Research Data, 2022

The fishery communities can be mobilized vertically and horizontally (Payne et al., 2021). The mobility of fishermen both vertically and horizontally is strongly influenced by the modernization of fisheries in the form of boat motorization and the transformation of fishermen's knowledge. Thus, fishermen's access is increasingly open, namely access to sources of production, access to the marketing of catches and cultivation, access to socio-cultural life, and basic services for the people on this island.

c. Changes in Social Stratification

The social stratification of society, in general, can also occur in fishing communities (Leite et al., 2019). The same condition also occurs in the Bajo ethnic community. Like Bajo in general, this community also experienced a form of stratification, the lower classes were called Ata and Mustawi, then the shamans and

teachers paid the middle group, and Lolo in the upper class. However, along with the development, especially the modernization of fisheries in this community has also changed. On the island of Saponda, changes began around the 1990s. Lolo Bajo, who was originally a patron in people's lives at the research site, turned into a middle class shifted by courtiers and middlemen. The form of social stratification patterns after the presence of fisheries modernization at the research site can be seen in the following table.

Table 6. Stratification of the Fishing Society of Saponda island reviewed before and after the modernization of fisheries

Before Modernization	After the Modernization of Fisheries
Social stratification refers to cultural determination. Traditional figures and <i>LoloBajo</i> (nobles of the Bajo tribe) own the uppermost strata and become patrons for the people on the island of Saponda	Social stratification has shifted to economic determination. Who controls the economy in this village like a courtier then that is the one who has the top strata and becomes a patron for the community

Source: Research Data, 2022

Modernization shows that the role and appreciation of Lolo Bajo are very high and dominant in the community. But along with the development and changes, marked by the modernization of fisheries increasingly adapted to the people on the island of Saponda, the most respected party shifted to retainers and village chiefs. This happened because of the dependence of most people on the village head and Ponggawa. For example, the community's dependence on village funding assistance, while on Punggawa has long been building working relationships with people who are less able to hire them as members (Sawi) so that their lives continue to survive and develop.

d. Differentiation of Employment

Several previous studies in several regions, both in Indonesia and in other countries, provided information that the existence of fisheries modernization provided new job offers. It's just that the demands for resources or capabilities needed are much higher than before. The introduction of modern fisheries systems, aquaculture, and the fishing industry is a form of fisheries modernization that requires workers. The phenomenon occurred in the Bahamas (Casola et al., 2021), and in Bengkalis Madura (Yasir et al., 2019).

Field findings both through observations and interviews with several informants such as Bahar (52 years old), Oma (46 years old), and Aziz (50 years old) said that since the 1990-the 2000s where the semi-modern fishery system through Joloro, has opened many new jobs such as machinists, tare makers, divers, and cooks. On the other hand, the proliferation of Karamba cultivation businesses by some fishermen on this island also requires new manpower. As for the form of fishery business developed on Saponda Island due to modernization and new job opportunities, there was no previous one, namely through the following table.

Table 7. new types of businesses and types of work on the island of Saponda

No	Business Type	Types of Work Required
1	<i>Joloro</i> Capture Business (Patron-Client System)	Captain, Machineman, <i>Lume</i> (Tare's handyman), diver, and cook
2	Collector/Middleman business	Supervisor and recorder, shipwreck
3	Home industry businesses such as building shops, fish drying, and gallon businesses	Requires a supervisor and laborer, an introducer, (including a shopkeeper)
4	Karamba cultivation	Manpower who take care of Karamba

Source: Research Data, 2022

Many job opportunities existed after the birth of fisheries modernization. These efforts are on the island of Saponda. However, the findings showed that all these business fields belonged to the Retainers. Meanwhile, small fishermen many act as mustard and workers only in their business. The main problem that arises is that the capacity needs are inadequate, so for certain tasks that require expertise, the retainers (owners) of the business bring in from outside the island of Saponda.

From this presentation, an overview can be drawn that social transformation from the aspect of the birth of new jobs has occurred, but it is predominantly used by fishermen who have a business capital network and access networks both capacity access and business

network access. Meanwhile, small fishermen are more dominant on the survival path by maintaining the sist e m traditional fishing gear. Typical of this study, 85 percent of fishermen at the research site were small fishermen with Koli-Koli fleet types and fishing gear. They have a principle “instead of being a worker on a retainer (the owner of the Joloro ship business) it is better to find themselves i.e. to be the master of one's own business even if it is only for the needs of food and survival”.

Thus, four dominant aspects occur in social transformation due to the modernization of fisheries on the island of Saponda, namely: (1) fishermen's contestation both internally versus internally, and between internal and external, (2) social mobility of fishermen both vertically

and horizontally, (3) the birth of social stratification of the community, and (4) the existence of differentiation of work when compared to before fisheries modernization activities. Of course, many other aspects have changed, but based on the results of the analysis of supporting factors, researchers see these four factors as determinants of social transformation in Saponda. Then if it is related to the typology of fishermen in Saponda, namely small fishermen (Koli-Koli and Sawi) and medium fishermen (Pajoloro), middlemen-gatherers at the village level, it shows a change. It's just that the transformation that occurs in middle fishermen and middlemen is much more dominant and progressive, while small fishermen (the dominant community on this island) tend to be slow and some even regressive (retreat).

CONCLUSION

Referring to the discussion of the results of previous research, the first conclusion can be drawn; the modernization of fisheries is internalized in Bajo fishermen of Saponda island in the form of (a) motorization of boats, (b) transformation of fishing gear, (c) industrialization of fisheries, (d) Transformation of knowledge, (e) Transformation of fishermen's institutional systems. This activity is most dominant in upper-menorah fishermen such as Pajoloro, especially retainers, while in small fishermen, especially Koli-koli and mustard greens, it is less dominant. The two impacts of fisheries modernization on the configuration of the social transformation of Bajo fishermen show that there is (a) unbalanced contestation of fishermen, (b) changes in fishermen's social mobility, (c) Bajo social stratification, and (d) the promotion of jobs that are more open when compared to before the modernization of fisheries. Many have undergone changes, but these four aspects are dominant and affect the social transformation of fishermen, occurring in the form of more progressive but more

dominant changes among middle and upper fishermen, namely pajoloro, while small fishermen such as koli-koli mostly lead to slow forms of change and even regressive changes.

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