

Analysis of the Role of Fisherwomen in Managing Marine Tourism in Padak Guar Village, East Lombok Regency

Analisis Peran Wanita Nelayan dalam Pengelolaan Wisata Bahari di Desa Padak Guar Kabupaten Lombok Timur

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Abstract

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Padak Guar Village is a marine tourism village with great potential. Marine tourism development cannot be separated from the active role of coastal communities, both men and women. Therefore, this research aims to determine the role of female fishermen in managing marine tourism in Padak Guar Village, East Lombok Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive, and data collection is carried out using survey techniques. The results of this research are that the condition of female fishermen in Padak Guar Village, East Lombok Regency, includes: 1) low knowledge of female fishermen about marine tourism villages, 2) low role of female fishermen in managing marine tourism, 3) lack of skills possessed by female fishermen in supporting the progress of marine tourism, 4) Development of female fishermen who have not been involved in managing marine tourism. Increasing the role of women fishermen in managing marine tourism can be done with various programs, including: 1) Socializing the existence of marine tourism, 2) increasing the involvement of women fishermen in managing marine tourism, 3) providing training to women fishermen regarding supporting functions in managing marine tourism, 4) maximizing the role of government and fisheries observers in increasing the institutional capacity of women fishermen.

Keywords: Management, Fisher Women, Marine Tourism

Abstrak

Desa Padak Guar merupakan salah satu desa wisata bahari yang sangat potensial. Berkembangnya wisata bahari tidak lepas dari peran aktif masyarakat pesisir baik laki-laki maupun perempuan. Oleh sebab itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui peran wanita nelayandalam pengelolaan wisata bahari di Desa Padak Guar Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode deskriptif dimana pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik survey. Adapun hasil penelitian ini yaitu bahwa Kondisi wanita nelayan di Desa Padak Guar Kabupaten Lombok Timur, antara lain: 1) rendahnya pengetahuan wanita nelayan tentang desa wisata bahari, 2) rendahnya peran wanita nelayan dalam pengelolaan wisata bahari, 3) Minimnya keterampilan yang dimiliki wanita nelayan dalam mendukung kemajuan wisata bahari, 4) Kelembagaan wanita nelayan yang belum dilibatkan dalam pengelolaan wisata bahari. Peningkatan peran wanita nelayan dalam pengelolaan wisata bahari dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai program, antara lain: 1) Sosialisasi terhadap eksistensi wisata bahari, 2) meningkatkan keterlibatan wanita nelayan dalam pengelolaan wisata bahari, 3) memberikan pelatihan kepada wanita nelayan terkait fungsi penunjang dalam pengelolaan

wisata bahari, 4) memaksimalkan peran pemerintah dan pemerhati perikanan dalam meningkatkan kapasitas kelembagaan wanita nelayan.

Kata kunci: Pengelolaan, Wanita Nelayan, Wisata Bahari

1. Introduction

Along with the development of information and technology, as well as the level of human intellectual abilities, the role of women is becoming wider in responding to the challenges of the times, including the role of women in improving the family economy. Sustainable regional economic development is one of the goals of government programs, where a sustainable economy is formed from collaboration between government and society by exploiting the potential of marine resources.

Padak Guar Village is one of Indonesia's 15 coastal villages. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia designated it as a marine tourism village in 2022. The status of a marine tourism village will impact the specifications of the government's attention to facilitating the development of this marine tourism village through planning, procurement of infrastructure and facilities, coaching, and/or partnerships. The management of the marine tourism village managers was determined through the 2024 Padak Guar Village Head Decree, and it is known that the number of marine tourism village managers is thirteen people, consisting of one woman and twelve men ([Desa Padak Guar, 2024](#)).

Few female fishermen manage marine tourism in Padak Guar Village formally or informally. The existence and potential of female fishermen do not receive any attention from management elements, such as the government and policymakers, in managing marine tourism villages. Fisherwomen only live as housewives, as usual, without having an active role in managing the tourism industry.

Based on the explanation above, this research aims to determine the role of female fishermen in managing marine tourism in Padak Guar Village, East Lombok Regency.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Time and Place

This research was carried out from June to August 2024, with the research location determined purposively in Padak Guar Village, Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

2.2. Methods

This research uses a descriptive method, and data collection is carried out using survey techniques. The data collected consists of primary and secondary data, where primary data is obtained from direct interviews with stakeholders, while secondary data is obtained from various literature relevant to the research. The interview is a data collection technique with respondents based on a predetermined questionnaire; the questionnaire is a research guide prepared based on research needs in data collection efforts; documentation is a data collection technique by recording all events following research needs.

[Utama in Subhan & Junaidi \(2022\)](#) explains that they can use probability sampling techniques to provide equal opportunities for respondents to become samples. Respondents were determined using the probability sampling method, referring to Slovin's opinion ([Sahir, 2022](#)). This study's respondents were 60, consisting of 50 female fishermen, six related departments/institutions, and 4 (three) fisheries observers/activists.

2.3. Procedure

Data collection activities in this research began with coordination activities with stakeholders. The results of the data that have been collected are then tabulated, and the data is collected by literature review and direct interviews with respondents using a predetermined questionnaire. The data that has been collected is then tabulated and analyzed to obtain recommendations/conclusions.

2.4. Data Analysis

Analysis of the role of female fishermen in managing marine tourism in Padak Guar Village, East Lombok Regency, using descriptive analysis. Some variables observed include: economic contribution, environmental management, service and hospitality, education, and empowerment.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Economic Contribution

Women fishermen in the Padak Guar Marine Tourism Village are involved in several groups, including the processing and marketing group (poklahsar) and the group selling the catch in the form of fish.

POKLAHSAR Amertha Bahari has received assistance from the government, in this case, the East Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service. The types of guidance obtained during POKLAHSAR include: bread-making training from BPVP, which is a collaboration between BPVP and the East Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service, production house assistance from the East Lombok Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service, and assistance with production facilities and infrastructure. Non-governmental institutions also assist POKLAHSAR in increasing group capacity and processing various business permits such as trademarks, Business Identification Numbers (NIB), and halal labels. The existence of POKLAHSAR is used as a means to support processed products produced by fishing women. Institutions or coastal women's groups can facilitate access to bank loans, build collaborations to promote the products they produce, and make it easier to access various trainings for developing the capacity of fishing women from related departments/agencies (Butarbutar, 2019).

There are several types of preparations produced by Poklahsar, such as fish nuggets, meatballs, fish floss, and two superior products, namely fish basreng and squid ink crackers, where both products have received distribution permits and are currently in the process of obtaining halal labels and the East Lombok Regency MUI.



Figure 1. Squid ink crackers, a product of Amerta Bahari



Figure 2. Basreng fish, a product of Amerta Bahari

In principle, fisherwomen in Padak Guar Village already have initial capital to support marine tourism management, as can be seen from the skills obtained from their training, the institutionalization of fisherwomen, and several business permits they have. The involvement of fishing women in Padak Guar Village in managing marine tourism is still significantly underestimated. Women's participation is still relatively low because the community still considers managing marine tourism a man's job. The community does not yet understand that female fishermen can contribute to various activities that can support the progress of marine tourism and help meet household needs. The role of women in developing maritime tourism villages can be in the form of providing facilities in tourist areas, such as trading at tourist locations to meet visitors' needs (Yuanita & Gutama, 2020).



Figure 3. The fisherman's stall

Management of a marine tourism village provides opportunities for fisherwomen to get involved, where fisherwomen can develop micro businesses such as making stalls that provide food for tourists. In Padak Guar Village, there are 42 food stalls set up along the beaches, both Transad Beach, Purwakarya Beach, and Kondo Beach. The stalls in Padak Guar Village are used by fisherwomen as a place to sell food that tourists need, so that fisherwomen can earn income from the profits from selling various foods from the stalls. The average income of female fishermen from selling food in stalls is around IDR 500,000 to 1,000,000 every month, with an average net income of IDR 765,000. This income can help meet the needs of fishermen's households. Souvenir shops or outlets can be used to market products produced by women, which is one of the destinations for tourists (Butarbutar, 2019).

3.2. Environmental Management

The potential for beauty with mangrove and coral reef ecosystems is one of the attractions for tourists visiting Gili Patangan, Gili Bidara, and Gili Kondo. Environmental conservation activities in Padak Guar Village continue to be carried out, especially planting mangroves, coral reefs, and beach clean-up activities. Coastal ecological management activities are carried out based on collaboration with community monitoring groups (Pokmaswas)

and various agencies such as universities and institutions operating in conservation. Environmental management activities involve not only men but also female fishermen. The level of awareness of fisherwomen to maintain the ecosystem and cleanliness of the beach as a tourist area in Padak Guar Village continues to increase, which can be seen through the enthusiasm of fisherwomen in every activity.

Male and female fishermen can manage marine tourism according to their abilities. Similar to what was expressed by [Ayu et al. \(2017\)](#), women's role is in the maintenance of marine ecotourism management. [Turasih \(2022\)](#) also represented a similar thing: women can be involved in marine conservation efforts, such as mangrove rehabilitation programs, both technically and managerially. Women master the process, from making mangrove beds and seedling plots to caring for seedlings and planting and caring for mangroves.

3.3. Service and Hospitality

The impact of marine tourism in Padak Guar Village includes the introduction of accommodation or homestays prepared for tourists who want to enjoy the natural panorama for a long time. This homestay's existence requires labor, providing an opportunity for female fishermen to be involved in it. The number of homestays in Padak Guar Village is 4 locations with 13 fisherwomen involved as receptionists and cleaning services. One of the goals of involving fisherwomen in homestay management is to provide friendly service to tourists so that tourists feel safe and comfortable when traveling in Padak Guar Village. [Adhiyaksa & Sukmawati \(2021\)](#) revealed that the existence of maritime women can have a significant impact felt by society, especially with the variety of professions undertaken in connection with marine tourism.



Figure 4. Marine tourism homestay

3.4. Education and Empowerment

The existence of the Amertha Bahari Poklahsar group in Padak Guar Village has become a new spirit in carrying out continuous empowerment. Empowering female fishermen can be done through training, which is carried out in stages, such as making fish nuggets, making fish meatballs, making squid ink crackers, and training in product packaging. These activities aim to increase the selling value of fish as raw material through product diversification, improve the skills of female fishermen, and establish communication between female fishermen and the government or related agencies.

Education and empowerment are strategies that can be used to improve the knowledge and skills of women fishermen to achieve prosperity and manage natural resources optimally. As expressed by [Salehuddin & Edyanto \(2023\)](#), the strategy in empowering indigenous Papuan women fishermen in Biak Numfor district is carried out through the provision of home industry facilities and infrastructure, provision of fish processing skills training, and formation of groups of women fishermen.

3.5. Positive Impact of the Role of Women Fishermen

The participation of fisherwomen provides several positive impacts, such as increasing welfare, preserving local traditions, and developing the fisherwoman community itself. Marine tourism offers opportunities for fisherwomen to open businesses, such as providing food in food stalls as a source of income for fishing families and as a place to promote or sell products from the Padak Guar Village Poklahsar group.

[Asmarita & Marnelly \(2024\)](#) stated that Ecofeminism among women around tourism positively impacts the development of tourism and nature. Women also play a role in the tourism sector in the economic, social, and environmental fields. [Marizka et al. \(2024\)](#) also stated that women can participate in developing tourist villages according to the fields that women master. Women can play a role in food management, as tourist instructors or tour guides, developing tourist calendars, environmental conservation, and developing tourism programs.

3.6. Challenge

Management of a marine tourism village in Padak Guar Village will not be free from several challenges, such as social obstacles, access to education and training, access to capital, and technology. The lack of role of female fishermen in managing marine tourism villages in Padak Guar Village assumes that female fishermen have limited knowledge, skills, and abilities. Apart from that, the role of women fishermen in Padak Guar Village is still limited due to a lack of support for the development of natural resources and human resources.

3.7. Strategy for Strengthening Fisherwomen in Maritime Tourism Management

Increasing the role of women fishermen in managing marine tourism will have an impact on the development of marine tourism villages that are more inclusive, sustainable, and competitive. Strategy Strengthening the role of women fishermen in marine tourism management can be carried out with various activities related to education and training, institutional strengthening, and policy support. Education and training are aimed at economic empowerment and increasing the capacity of fishing women. Financial empowerment can be carried out by holding entrepreneurship skills training and business management training to increase the participation of fishing women in managing marine tourism. Education and training are also aimed at improving the capacity of women fishermen, and this can be done by providing education on marine conservation, tourism management, and cultural preservation to women fishermen.

Institutional strengthening can be done by forming groups of women fishermen who support the collective management of marine tourism villages. Fishing women's groups can be processing and marketing groups and/or fishing women's cooperatives relevant to marine tourism development efforts. Policy support can be provided by developing policies that can integrate the role of female fishermen in marine tourism village development programs. Policy support can also be provided with infrastructure development by increasing access to gender-friendly marine tourism information center facilities.

4. Conclusions

Based on the research results and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1). Socialization of the existence of marine tourism, 2) increasing the involvement of women fishermen in managing marine tourism, 3) providing training to women fishermen regarding supporting functions in managing marine tourism, 4) maximizing the role of government and fisheries observers in increasing the institutional capacity of women fishermen.

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