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**Submission date:** 31-Jan-2022 08:25AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1751420185

**File name:** Halik\_dkk\_2020\_IOP\_turnitine.pdf (218.85K)

**Word count:** 3790

**Character count:** 21158

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## Mode of Production and Sustainability of Torani Fishermen Household Livelihoods in Takalar District

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**Abstract.** A livelihood strategy is fundamental in the lives of residents, including torani fishermen as an effort to survive or improve their standard of living. The sustainability of the torani fishermen's livelihood pattern is related to the social formation in the mode of production (production power and production relations) that takes place. This research aims to analyze the relationship between the mode of production with a livelihood strategy that is carried out for the sustainability of torani fishermen in Takalar district. This research develops a positivistic paradigm of descriptive research through a qualitative method using a case study design. Data was collected and analyzed according to the instructions of qualitative research through three stages of activities, namely 1). Data reduction 2). Data exposure and 3). Conclusion and verification. The results of the study indicate that the mode of production that takes place in the torani fishing community is the capitalist mode of production and the non-capitalist mode of production, where the capitalist mode of production dominates the non-capitalist mode of production. The two modes of production provide different income results and become the basis for making a choice of livelihood strategies. Some choices of livelihood strategies that have been carried out are survival strategies, consolidation strategies, accumulation strategies and diversification strategy



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## 1. Introduction

A livelihood strategy is something that is very basic for the population, including fishing households [1]. Sustainability of livelihood patterns [2,3], greatly requires the dynamics of social formation related to modes of production [4], namely the strength of production and production relations. The mode of production is the means adopted by the community in carrying out the production process to obtain material needs [5]. The mode of production is articulated in daily activities in economic activities [6].

A livelihood strategy is a whole way, interaction, relationship with manipulation that is built by individuals or groups (households) in order to maintain life and if necessary make preparations or increase the socioeconomic degree of their lives [2]. Supporting sustainable living reaches a degree of fulfillment of social, economic and ecological needs in a fair and balanced manner. Achievement of the degree of social welfare through a combination of activities and utilization of existing capital in the maintenance [7].

Torani fisheries are a source of income for large fishermen in Takalar district [8,9]. But, the sustainability of Torani fisheries in South Sulawesi in the social, ecological, economic and technological dimensions is threatened [10]. The fishing communities in Takalar District generally lend fish in the Torani resources which is on an upward trend most of the Torani fishermen (Torani fishermen) make various adaptations to these conditions [8].

Lasting dependence and unbalanced dependence between Torani fishermen and papalele, become the driving force for the formation of a social structure with at least two social classes created namely the investor class (palele) and lower social class (abk) [9]. Such conditions continue to run and become a dynamic in the formation of Torani fishing community social formation in Takalar Regency.

Social formation is a term that is identified with the ongoing mode of production in several communities or societies for those who are of the "Marxist" nature [11–15]. Social formation is defined as a place where two or more modes of production are present together with the community and one of the modes of production is opposite. According to Budiman [14] that the dominant mode of production as the main illuminator contributes and changes the main characteristics in other modes of production. The mode of production consists of the forces of production (the forces of production) and the relations of production (relations of production) which then move the superstructure (ideology, culture and politics) in society.

The Articulation of Modernization and the Dynamics of the Archipelagic Fishermen's Social Formation in South Sulawesi shows the way in which the transformation of the mode of production in which the new social transformation has taken place, is the result of fisheries modernization [16,17]. Fishermen always adapt and accelerate the campaign of coastal villages in the form of fisheries modernization in the form of blue revolution. The dynamics are constantly inactivating agricultural modernization in the format of a green revolution that acclimatizes paddy villages and lowlands [18].

Based on the description above, the results of this study are describing the ongoing production mode and livelihood strategies undertaken for the sustainability of livelihoods in the Torani Fishermen community (Torani and Torani eggs) in Takalar Regency.

## 2. Material and Method

This research was conducted in Galesong Subdistrict Takalar Regency with the consideration that the area is the location of Torani fishermen in South Sulawesi. The research was conducted in March-July 2019.

This research develops the Post positivism paradigm by using evidence based on accurate and repeatable observations, the conventional truth being validity, reliability and objectivity. This type of research is descriptive using a qualitative approach (qualitative research). According to Gunawan [19] qualitative research seeks to build understanding (verstehen) and an explanation of human behavior as social creatures with a case study method, namely the mode of production engagement with the livelihood strategies of torani fishermen households, in Takalar Regency.

Some validity and reliability criteria used in this study include: (1) credibility standards, by extending participation in the field of data collection process, conducting and directly involved in continuous observation, conducting triangulation (methods, data sources and data collection), and involves various components to discuss / provide input, (2) transferability, which is assessed by readers of research reports. The value of transferability is high if the readers of the research report obtain a clear picture and understanding of the research context, (3) dependability standards, namely accuracy in conceptualizing what is researched (4) confirmability standards, in this case focused on examining the quality and certainty of research results.

The type of data used in this study is qualitative data which is in the form of responses and perceptions from the torani fishing community in Takalar District. Data collected came from interviews with a number of informants. Participants or informants are individuals, groups, institutions, both private and government institutions or people who have an interest in torani fish egg business in Takalar Regency.

Data collected in this study include primary data and secondary data consisting of primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this study are: observation, interviews, diaries, documentation, audio visual

Analysis of research data in this study consisted of three stages of activities [21,22], namely: 1). Data reduction, 2). Data exposure (data display), and 3). Conclusion drawing and verification (conclusion drawing / verifying).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Torani as a source of livelihood

Torani is one of the small pelagic fish resources that has the ability to fly above the water surface. Torani inhabit the surface layers of tropical waters and subtropics from the Indian Ocean, Atlantic, and surrounding seas [23,24]. Torani are often found in the waters of Eastern Indonesia, including the Makassar Strait, the Flores Sea, the Arafura Sea of Papua, parts of North Sulawesi, the waters of Bali and East Java, the West Coast of West Sumatra, the Halmahera Sea, the Sabang Waters, and the North Sea of Papua [24,25].

Torani eggs are one of the leading commodities in the fisheries sector of South Sulawesi [19,20]. The export value of Torani eggs ranks second after shrimp [21]. The uncontrolled use of Torani threatens the sustainability of Torani [21,22] so that it also impacts the Torani eggs it produces. The business of catching eggs Torani is a source of income for most fishermen in Takalar district. Around 10,000 fishermen in Galesong and North Galesong sub-districts, Takalar Regency are torani

fishermen. While the overall business of Torani eggs has an impact on around 20,000 people in Takalar district.

The use of Torani eggs is a source of income for Torani fishermen and has an important role in the economy of South Sulawesi. Torani eggs are one of the export commodities in the fisheries sector. Some destination countries for export of Torani eggs are from Japan, Korea and Taiwan. On the other hand, although it is an export commodity, the share (share) received by fishermen is very small.

### 3.2. Production Modes of the Torani Fishing Community

The theory of the mode of production (mode of production) refers to two important interrelated elements namely the relationship of production (force of production) and the strength of production (relation of production). Production relations are cooperative relations or division of labor (economic and social relations) between people involved in the production process (producers and non-producers). The power of production is articulated as the basis for material production, including: the means of production (technology), people and their skills and experience of production. These production relations are determined by the level of development of the productive forces, the class structure created in society and the demands of efficiency in production [23–25]

The mode of production is the 'way' taken by the community in carrying out the production process (way of production) to provide products to meet material needs, which are articulated in economic activities. Based on research conducted by Kahn in Minangkabau, the production modes are defined by the division of modes of production into three parts, namely: (1) subsistence production, (2) commercial production and (3) capitalist production [26].

In this study it was revealed that the mode of production that took place was the capitalist mode of production and the non-capitalist mode of production. The capitalist mode of production, in terms of the strength of production, is characterized by capital. This capitalist mode of production is controlled by the capital owner (papalele). Papalele is a collector and exporter. Around 80% of torani fishermen depend on papalele, starting from boats, engines, and operational costs during the production period. The orientation of this activity is the market, both domestic and abroad.

In terms of employment relations, fishermen (marine retainer and abk) are bound by the contract as a result of the use of production equipment and operational costs of papalele. Torani egg production must be sold to the papalele. As stated by the informant.

*"If it is calculated that only about 20% of fishermen (marine retainers) own vessels, the rest are papalele ships. Even so there are some fishermen who have their own boats, but the operational costs still come from papalele (Ed, 32) "*

*"The operational cost per season for one ship ranges from 30-70 million, depending on the length of time at sea. That's from papalele. The fishing season from May to October, but this year seems to have finished faster. Yes, depending on the condition of the catch. In 1 ship consisting of 5 people, 1 captain (sea retainer) and 4 crew (DN, 24) "*

Based on the results of the above interview, it appears that the fishing activity of torani eggs is dominated by capitalist modes of production, where most fishing vessels are the upper class (papalele) which have the means of production and financial capital needed in the production process. The class becomes the 'employer' provider of production equipment and operational capital and its workers (marine retainer and abk) come from the lower classes who become 'laborers' who only have the energy to carry out the production process. This is in line with the opinion of Salman that Penetration

of the modes of production of capitalism is increasingly shifting modes subsistential production in rural areas. Village livelihood system uprooted from its locality to become part of global capitalism.

### 3.3. Torani Fishermen Household Household Livelihoods Strategy

The Torani fishing community in its ongoing mode of production undertakes strategies to maintain their livelihoods. This strategy refers to the means to earn a living, including capabilities in the form of tangible assets and intangible assets. The essence of living can be stated as life (a living). Through human intervention, tangible assets and intangible assets contribute to life (a living) [27]. There are various ways of household income strategies that are categorized as sources of income. According to Ellis [7] forming a livelihood strategy can be divided into 3 (three), namely (1) derived from on-farm; is a livelihood strategy based on broad-based sources of agricultural products (agriculture, plantations, forestry, livestock, fisheries, etc.). (2) originating from off-farm, which can be in the form of wages for agricultural labor, a production share system (harvest share system), non-wage labor contract contracts and others. (3) comes from non-farm, which is a source of income that comes from outside agricultural activities [7].

A livelihood strategy is a process in which households build a variety of social support activities and capabilities to survive or improve their standard of living. According to DFID [28], to achieve the expected living goals, a person processes a variety of resources / capital for a living, uses abilities and takes advantage of existing opportunities. Various methods are used to obtain optimal benefits from the various resources and opportunities available.

Fishermen in the non-capitalist mode of production direct their strategy as an effort to survive by meeting the minimum necessities of life (basic needs) or just meeting their daily needs. Economic shocks force households to adopt a number of strategies to protect household spending. Restrictive measures are taken when strategies in the area of work are not sufficient to stop or reduce difficulties from the basic source of the household and indicate a decline in capabilities that can bring households to poverty. Furthermore, the mechanism for meeting the needs of the household's life emphasizes the economic aspects, through the utilization of available resources, making savings by reducing expenditure which includes reducing total consumption, changing consumption patterns, selling household goods, this strategy is aimed at meeting the needs of life at the level basic. In addition to maintaining the continuity of their livelihood, the family of Torani fishermen depends on papalele. As stated by the following informant:

*"If there is a family of fishermen who need money, we will give him according to the request of his husband or his family in the sea, right now it's easy to call. Now we give the money as an additional operational fee that they take before leaving (Ed, 32) "*

*"Yes, his family's needs can be addressed by Papalele. They just need to convey their needs, then we give them. But do you send the egg eggs every week or 2 weeks? The debts were cut in 6e situmi (DT, 52 years).*

Based on the results of the above interview, it shows that the family of fishermen left by the head of the family during the fishing season of torani eggs is guaranteed. There is a mechanism in the community where the papalele remain responsible for meeting the needs of the fishing families during the fishing season. Basic needs, such as school or health fees needed by fishermen families. The fishermen can convey their funding needs to their families, where the amount of money is included as additional operational capital or as a debt the fishermen will pay when selling catches to the papalele.

In the torani community there are social capital such as trust or mutual trust, norms and networks that can increase the efficiency of the community by facilitating coordinated actions. This is in line with the statement of Heliawaty [28] that social capital such as trust, social networks and institutions influences the economic behavior of the community.

In addition, fishermen with non-capitalist modes of production will undertake a double or diversified livelihood strategy. Diversification of livelihoods is done through work diversification such as from working as a fisherman, but in certain seasons working in the non-agricultural and fisheries sectors. Diversification is an important strategy to reduce livelihood vulnerability or improve living standards.

*"The fishing season for torani eggs is around 5-7 months. We used to go from April to October. When the egg season is over, we repair ship damage. After that fill the time to fish for consumption, the place is not far only around Galesong waters. There are also those who become construction workers, ojeg and others. The important thing is there is income for family needs (DL, 45) "*

From the results of the above interview, it shows that the length of the fishing season for torani eggs lasts between 5-7 months a year. This means a lot of time breaks / breaks where the fishermen do not get income. Therefore they do other activities to keep earning a living for their families. They do work both in agriculture (fisheries) and non-agriculture which are essential for life needs to be met. Some still carry out activities at sea by fishing for their own consumption, even if excess is sold to buy other needs. Other jobs such as construction workers, being a motorcycle taxi driver or as a laborer in the agricultural sector are also options to fill these free time.

In the capitalist mode of production, the torani fishermen in this case the marine retainer (nahkoda) who has an excess of the income earned is accumulated and invests to buy production equipment (machinery, ships) so as to expand employment by providing work to others. However, this class is dominated by papalele (own capital, both traders and exporters).

Accumulative households still play an important role in helping their neighbors and relatives by providing employment, sometimes at the expense of their declining income and business productivity. Social activities are carried out as a way to help poor households and build social relationships that can benefit both parties in the future.

## 16 Conclusion

Based on the results obtained in this study, it can be concluded:

1. The current mode of production is the capitalist mode of production and the non-capitalist mode of production, where the capitalist mode of production (80%) dominates the non-capitalist mode of production (20%).
2. The livelihood strategy undertaken by torani fishermen in the non-capitalist mode of production is to survive by relying on papalele and also to diversify the work or multiple livelihood strategies. Whereas in the capitalist mode of production, they carry out accumulative strategies or invest in the torani fish business sector and other business activities.

## Aknowledgment

23r appreciation and gratitude goes to the Indonesia Endowment Fund For Education (LPDP), the Doctoral Program at the Graduate School of Hasanuddin University, Makassar and Andi Djemma Palopo University for its all support in the process of writing until complete this article.

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