

The Role of Village Government in Efforts to Improve the Welfare of Fishermen's Communities In Corawali Village, Tanete Rilau District Barru Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of the village government in improving the welfare of fishing communities in Corawali Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. A qualitative descriptive method was employed to provide an in-depth understanding of the government's contribution to local fishermen's economic and social well-being. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using Miles and Huberman's interactive model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that the economic conditions of fishermen in Corawali Village remain modest, with most relying on traditional fishing methods and limited access to capital and technology. The village government, in collaboration with the Barru Regency Fisheries and Marine Office, has implemented several empowerment initiatives, such as training programs, capital assistance, and boat repair support. Although these efforts have positively influenced fishermen's income and self-reliance, the outcomes have not been optimal due to challenges like fluctuating weather, low education levels, and inadequate infrastructure. The study concludes that strengthening village government capacity, improving transparency in program implementation, and fostering partnerships with external institutions are crucial to achieving sustainable welfare among fishing communities.

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation, possesses vast marine resources that hold enormous economic potential for supporting national development and improving community welfare. With more than 17,000 islands and an extensive coastline, the country's maritime sector plays a crucial role in sustaining the livelihoods of millions of coastal residents, particularly fishermen. According to Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs, the utilization and management of marine resources must be conducted sustainably to promote general welfare and strengthen Indonesia's identity as a maritime nation. Similarly, Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries defines small-scale fishermen as individuals whose primary livelihood is fishing using vessels of up to 5 gross tons (GT), emphasizing their dependence on traditional fishing practices.

Despite this abundance of natural resources, fishermen remain among the most

economically vulnerable groups in Indonesia. Various studies (Kusnadi, 2002; Satria, 2015) have highlighted that fishing communities generally face persistent poverty, limited access to education, low productivity, and dependence on unpredictable marine resources. The situation is aggravated by seasonal fluctuations, rising operational costs, and the unequal distribution of market opportunities. These factors have led to a paradox in which communities living near abundant marine resources often experience the lowest levels of welfare.

In this context, the role of local governance becomes essential. The decentralization policy in Indonesia provides an opportunity for village governments to take a more active role in local development and community empowerment. As stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village governments are responsible for managing natural and human resources to achieve sustainable local welfare. This includes

designing development programs, facilitating economic empowerment, and collaborating with higher levels of government and private institutions. Therefore, the village government serves not only as an administrative entity but also as a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation at the grassroots level.

Corawali Village, located in Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province, represents a microcosm of this broader national challenge. The village's population primarily depends on fishing and small-scale agriculture as their main sources of income. The fishing community, especially in Aluppangnge Hamlet, relies heavily on traditional fishing techniques using simple boats and equipment. While fishing remains the backbone of their local economy, the community continues to face economic instability, limited access to capital, and low levels of education. These conditions have constrained their capacity to improve their livelihoods and adapt to technological and market changes.

The Indonesian government has launched numerous initiatives aimed at enhancing fishermen's welfare, such as providing fuel subsidies, facilitating access to microcredit, and improving fishing infrastructure. However, the success of these initiatives largely depends on local-level implementation and the commitment of village governments to ensure that programs reach their intended beneficiaries. Village governments are expected to act as facilitators who bridge national policies with the realities of local communities. This alignment between national programs and local needs is critical to ensure sustainable and inclusive development in coastal areas.

Empirical evidence indicates that when village governments actively engage in the empowerment of fishing communities, the outcomes are generally more sustainable. Effective governance at the village level helps improve coordination among stakeholders, encourages participatory planning, and fosters community ownership of development programs. Conversely, weak institutional capacity, lack of transparency, and minimal

community participation often hinder the effectiveness of such initiatives. According to Eko (2012), village governance that emphasizes accountability, participation, and inclusiveness tends to produce more sustainable welfare outcomes.

Moreover, the welfare of fishing communities cannot be measured solely by income levels. It also involves access to education, health services, housing, and social security. The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) defines welfare as a condition in which individuals and communities can maintain and improve their quality of life through adequate access to basic needs, productive employment, and a secure living environment. Therefore, improving the welfare of fishermen requires a multidimensional approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

In Corawali Village, the efforts to empower fishing communities have included collaboration between the village government and the Barru Regency Fisheries and Marine Service. Programs have focused on providing fishing equipment, skills training, and small-scale business support. Nonetheless, the implementation of these programs has not yet reached optimal results. The assistance often faces challenges such as insufficient budget allocation, lack of community awareness, and external factors like climate change that affect fishing productivity. Consequently, the expected improvement in welfare has been gradual and uneven.

Another important factor influencing the success of welfare programs is the social structure of the community itself. Fishing communities in Corawali Village exhibit strong kinship and cultural ties that shape their economic behavior. These cultural aspects can both support and hinder empowerment efforts. On one hand, mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) and social solidarity can facilitate collective action and program participation. On the other hand, traditional mindsets and dependence on seasonal fishing patterns may limit innovation and risk-taking. Therefore, understanding the socio-cultural characteristics

of fishing communities is essential for designing effective empowerment strategies.

Furthermore, the study also recognizes the dynamic relationship between governance and community participation. The empowerment of fishermen cannot rely solely on government intervention; it requires active engagement from the community. The concept of participatory governance suggests that effective collaboration between the government and citizens can create more responsive and sustainable policy outcomes (Ansell & Gash, 2008). In this regard, the village government's role as a mediator, motivator, and facilitator is pivotal in ensuring that development initiatives align with community aspirations and capacities.

In addition to social and governance aspects, environmental sustainability is another crucial dimension of fishermen's welfare. The overexploitation of marine resources, coupled with the impact of climate change, has led to declining fish stocks in several coastal regions. This situation underscores the need for environmentally friendly fishing practices and sustainable resource management. The village government, through local regulations and awareness programs, can play a significant role in promoting sustainable fisheries.

This study, therefore, seeks to explore and analyze the role of the village government in efforts to improve the welfare of fishing communities in Corawali Village. It examines the strategies, challenges, and outcomes of local government initiatives and their impact on fishermen's livelihoods. The research is expected to contribute to the academic discourse on rural governance, community empowerment, and sustainable development, particularly within the context of coastal and maritime communities in Indonesia.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on micro-level governance, examining how village governments operationalize their mandate in addressing the socioeconomic challenges of fishing communities. While previous studies have discussed national policies and macroeconomic interventions, limited attention has been given to how local

institutions translate these policies into tangible welfare improvements. By providing empirical insights from Corawali Village, this study aims to fill that gap and highlight the critical role of local governance in achieving equitable and sustainable community development.

In summary, improving the welfare of fishing communities requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, with the village government serving as a key driver. Through effective governance, transparency, and participatory mechanisms, village administrations can help transform fishing communities from marginalized groups into resilient and prosperous societies. This research underscores the importance of strengthening institutional capacity, fostering innovation, and promoting inclusive participation to ensure that the benefits of development are distributed fairly across all segments of society, particularly among those who depend most directly on marine resources for their livelihoods.

2 Research Methodology

This study employs a **qualitative descriptive research design** aimed at exploring and understanding the role of the village government in improving the welfare of fishing communities in Corawali Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for an in-depth investigation of social phenomena through naturalistic observation and interaction with research participants, focusing on meanings, perceptions, and community experiences rather than numerical generalization.

3.1 Research Design

The research adopts a **descriptive qualitative design** emphasizing an interpretive paradigm. This approach enables the researcher to describe and analyze the actions, policies, and strategies of the village government in the context of fishermen's welfare improvement. The descriptive design was selected to capture the complexity of interactions among local

stakeholders — including fishermen, village officials, and supporting institutions — in a holistic manner. The study does not manipulate variables but rather presents a factual and contextual description of existing conditions.

3.2 Research Location and Context

The study was conducted in **Corawali Village**, located in the **Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia**. The village is characterized by a dominant fishing economy, with most residents relying on small-scale and traditional fishing activities as their primary livelihood. The selection of this site was based on purposive consideration, as Corawali represents a typical coastal village with socio-economic challenges commonly faced by Indonesian fishermen, including limited access to financial capital, unstable income, and vulnerability to climate variability.

3.3 Participants and Sampling Technique

Participants were selected using **purposive sampling**, which allows the researcher to intentionally choose individuals who are most knowledgeable and directly involved in the issue being studied. The participants consisted of:

1. The **Village Head and government staff**, who are responsible for planning and implementing community welfare programs;
2. **Local fishermen**, who represent the beneficiaries of government initiatives;
3. Representatives from the **Barru Regency Fisheries and Marine Office**, as external stakeholders involved in policy coordination and technical support;
4. **Community leaders and women's groups**, to gain perspectives on the social and economic impacts of government interventions.

In total, **15 key informants** participated in the study. The number was deemed sufficient based on the principle of data saturation, where no new information emerged from additional interviews.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

The research utilized three main techniques for data collection: **observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation**.

- **Observation:** The researcher conducted non-participant observations in fishing areas, fish landing sites, and village government offices to understand daily activities, work patterns, and the socio-economic environment of fishermen. Field notes were maintained to capture contextual details and behavioral dynamics.
- **In-depth Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted to obtain detailed information from participants regarding the role of the village government, policy implementation, challenges, and perceived impacts on fishermen's welfare. The interviews followed a flexible guide that allowed the researcher to probe for clarification or elaboration. Each interview lasted approximately 45–60 minutes and was audio-recorded with participants' consent.
- **Documentation:** Relevant documents such as village development plans, financial reports, fisheries program proposals, and meeting minutes were reviewed to support triangulation and validate verbal data obtained from interviews and observations.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis was carried out using the **Miles and Huberman interactive model**, which includes three main components: **data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification**.

1. **Data Reduction:** The researcher selected, simplified, and organized raw data from field notes, interview transcripts, and documents into meaningful categories related to the study's objectives, such as governance roles, empowerment strategies, and fishermen's welfare outcomes.
2. **Data Display:** The organized data were presented in narrative and matrix formats to identify patterns, relationships, and emerging themes. This stage facilitated cross-case comparisons and helped reveal

the interconnections between village policies and socio-economic improvements.

3. **Conclusion Drawing and Verification:** The researcher formulated analytical conclusions based on recurring themes and verified them through continuous reflection and comparison with empirical data. Member checking and peer debriefing were used to enhance the credibility and reliability of findings.

3.6 Data Validation

To ensure the **credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability** of the findings, several validation strategies were employed:

- **Triangulation:** Data were cross-verified through multiple sources (interviews, observations, and documents) to minimize bias.
- **Member Checking:** Informants were invited to review the summaries of interview results to confirm accuracy and interpretation.
- **Audit Trail:** A detailed record of all research activities, including field notes, data coding, and analytic memos, was maintained to ensure transparency.
- **Peer Debriefing:** Discussions with academic peers and experts in community development and public administration were conducted to test the robustness of interpretations.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant institutional review board. Participants were informed about the research objectives, their voluntary participation, and their right to withdraw at any stage. Informed consent was obtained prior to data collection. To protect confidentiality, pseudonyms were used in reporting quotations, and identifiable data were securely stored. The researcher adhered to the principles of **respect, beneficence, and non-maleficence**, ensuring that the study did not harm participants and contributed positively to knowledge about community welfare and local governance.

3. Results and Discussion

4.1 Overview of Fishermen's Socioeconomic Conditions

The fishermen of **Corawali Village** represent one of the most economically vulnerable groups in Barru Regency. Field observations and interviews reveal that most of the 300 fishing households depend primarily on small-scale, traditional fishing activities using non-motorized boats and rudimentary fishing tools. Their average daily income ranges from **IDR 75,000 to IDR 150,000**, highly dependent on weather conditions and seasonal fish availability. During bad weather or high tides, most fishermen are unable to go to sea, leading to fluctuating income and financial insecurity.

Educational levels are generally low, with the majority of fishermen having completed only elementary school. Limited literacy and financial knowledge constrain their ability to access banking services, participate in digital economic platforms, or manage savings and investments effectively. Consequently, poverty remains structural and intergenerational.

This finding aligns with **Satria (2015)** and **Yunita & Ramli (2020)**, who emphasize that fishermen in developing regions face persistent economic challenges due to limited capital, dependence on natural resources, and weak policy support. Hence, the role of local government becomes critical in designing empowerment strategies that address both economic and structural issues.

4.2 The Role of the Village Government in Fishermen's Welfare Programs

The **village government of Corawali** has played a central role as both **facilitator and coordinator** in various programs aimed at improving fishermen's welfare. Based on interviews with the Village Head and government staff, three major roles were identified:

1. Facilitating Access to Resources and Assistance

The village government, in collaboration with the **Barru Regency Fisheries and Marine Office**, facilitated the distribution of fishing equipment and small capital

assistance through the *Village Fund (Dana Desa)* and *Fisheries Empowerment Program*. The programs included provision of fishing nets, small engines, and maintenance tools. However, the distribution process faced bureaucratic delays and limited transparency. Some fishermen reported not being included in the beneficiary list despite meeting the eligibility criteria. This highlights the importance of **good governance principles**—particularly accountability and inclusiveness—in program implementation.

2. Community Empowerment through Training and Capacity Building

The government organized periodic training on fish processing, entrepreneurship, and cooperative management. These programs aimed to diversify fishermen's income sources beyond capture fisheries, such as processing salted fish or engaging in small-scale aquaculture. Although these initiatives have improved knowledge and self-confidence among participants, sustainability remains limited due to lack of follow-up mentoring and capital linkage. This is consistent with **Chambers' (1997)** theory of participatory development, which stresses that empowerment must move beyond training to actual control over economic resources.

3. Institutional Strengthening and Networking

The establishment of a *Fishermen's Group (Kelompok Nelayan)* in Corawali has improved coordination and collective bargaining power. The village government also initiated partnerships with cooperatives and microfinance institutions. Nonetheless, institutional performance remains weak, primarily due to insufficient managerial skills and overlapping authority among local agencies.

These findings reinforce **Agrawal and Ribot's (1999)** decentralization theory, which argues that local governance effectiveness depends not only on authority transfer but also on local institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms.

4.3 Challenges in Improving Fishermen's Welfare

Despite positive initiatives, several structural and contextual challenges hinder optimal outcomes:

1. Weather and Environmental Uncertainty

Seasonal changes, unpredictable weather patterns, and declining fish stocks have directly affected fishermen's productivity. The absence of a marine forecasting system and inadequate coastal infrastructure (such as storage facilities and ice plants) further limit fishermen's resilience.

2. Limited Access to Finance and Technology

Many fishermen are excluded from formal credit systems due to lack of collateral and financial literacy. Consequently, they often rely on informal lenders (*tengkulak*) who impose exploitative interest rates. Moreover, the adoption of digital technology—such as mobile-based fish price information systems or online marketing—is still minimal, reflecting the digital divide between rural and urban coastal communities.

3. Weak Governance Coordination

The research found overlapping roles between the village government and higher-level agencies, leading to fragmented policy implementation. Program duplication and unclear accountability mechanisms reduce overall effectiveness and community trust. This issue echoes **World Bank (2020)** findings that local governance in rural Indonesia often struggles with coordination and data-driven planning.

4.4 Positive Outcomes of Village Government Initiatives

Despite constraints, the research identified several significant positive impacts from local government interventions:

• Increased Income and Productivity

Fishermen who received capital assistance and boat engine upgrades reported income increases of **15–25%** compared to the previous year. The empowerment programs

also encouraged household savings behavior and reduced dependence on middlemen.

- **Improved Awareness and Collective Solidarity**

Training programs enhanced fishermen's awareness of sustainable fishing practices and cooperative management. This led to stronger social cohesion and the revival of traditional values such as *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation) in daily economic activities.

- **Women's Involvement and Household Empowerment**

Women's groups engaged in fish processing and marketing activities experienced a higher level of participation in decision-making within their households. This finding aligns with **Kabeer's (1999)** empowerment framework, emphasizing that economic participation enhances women's agency in community development.

4.5 Theoretical Implications: Governance and Sustainable Welfare

The findings suggest that **village government plays a transformative role** as a governance actor bridging macro-level policy and micro-level community needs. The results validate the **Good Governance Theory**, particularly the principles of participation, transparency, and responsiveness, as essential determinants of successful community-based development.

However, this study also highlights the need to strengthen **institutional capacity and governance literacy** at the village level. Effective welfare improvement requires not only financial support but also managerial competence, data-driven planning, and participatory monitoring systems.

From a theoretical standpoint, these findings support the **Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA)** proposed by **DFID (1999)**, which emphasizes five key capitals—human, social, natural, physical, and financial—as the foundation for resilient livelihoods. In Corawali, progress in financial and human capital remains constrained, despite some improvement in

social and physical assets through government programs.

4.6 Discussion: Pathways Toward Sustainable Fishermen's Welfare

The study's findings indicate that welfare improvement for fishermen cannot rely solely on direct aid but must adopt an integrated approach combining **economic empowerment, environmental resilience, and institutional strengthening**. Future policy directions should consider:

1. **Strengthening Participatory Governance:** Fishermen should be actively involved in all stages of program planning and evaluation to ensure relevance and ownership.
2. **Enhancing Digital Inclusion:** Introducing mobile-based platforms for weather information, market access, and financial literacy can significantly increase fishermen's competitiveness.
3. **Integrating Education and Training:** Collaboration with universities and vocational institutions could sustain capacity-building efforts.
4. **Developing Blue Economy Initiatives:** Promoting sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and marine conservation can diversify income sources and ensure long-term welfare.

The village government must thus evolve from a *service provider* to a **development enabler** — one that fosters innovation, community collaboration, and adaptive governance to face global economic and environmental changes.

4.7 Summary of Findings

Dimension	Findings	Implications
Governance Role	Facilitator, coordinator, and empowerment agent	Need for transparency and accountability mechanisms
Economic Empowerment	Increased income	Requires continuous

nt	through capital assistance and training	mentoring and digital integration
Institutional Development	Formation of fishermen groups and cooperatives	Weak managerial skills hinder sustainability
Gender and Social Impact	Women's increased participation in fish processing and marketing	Enhances household welfare and social inclusion
Challenges	Weather uncertainty, financial exclusion, weak coordination	Calls for systemic reform and technological support

4.8 Concluding Remarks

In summary, the results affirm that the **village government of Corawali** has initiated meaningful yet partial progress toward improving fishermen's welfare. The interventions have strengthened local institutions and fostered self-reliance, though sustainability remains a challenge due to limited resources and institutional capacity. Future development strategies must adopt a **collaborative and evidence-based governance model**—integrating social, economic, and environmental dimensions—to achieve inclusive and sustainable welfare for fishing communities.

4. Closing

4.1 Conclusion

This study examined the role of the **village government** in improving the welfare of the fishing community in **Corawali Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency**. Through a qualitative descriptive approach involving observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, the research revealed that the village government plays a pivotal role as

both a **facilitator and an enabler** of local economic empowerment.

The findings indicate that government-led programs—such as capital assistance, equipment support, and training initiatives—have contributed to modest improvements in fishermen's income, skills, and collective organization. However, the outcomes have not yet reached an optimal level due to persistent challenges, including limited access to finance and technology, weather dependency, weak institutional management, and insufficient coordination among stakeholders.

The research underscores that improving fishermen's welfare is not solely an economic endeavor but also an **institutional and governance transformation** process. The principles of **good governance**, particularly participation, transparency, and accountability, are fundamental to ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of welfare programs. Moreover, the study highlights that genuine empowerment occurs when fishermen actively participate in decision-making and gain control over productive assets, in line with participatory and sustainable development theories.

From a theoretical standpoint, the study contributes to the discourse on **local governance and community welfare** by demonstrating how decentralized authority can serve as a driver of inclusive development when supported by institutional capacity and community participation. The results also reinforce the relevance of the **Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA)**, showing that human, financial, and social capital development must be integrated to achieve long-term resilience in coastal communities.

4.2 Practical Implications

The findings of this study have several implications for policymakers, practitioners, and local governments:

- Strengthening Institutional Capacity:** The village government needs continuous capacity-building in planning, monitoring, and program evaluation to ensure that

welfare initiatives are data-driven, inclusive, and transparent.

2. Encouraging Digital and Financial Inclusion:

Expanding fishermen's access to digital technologies and microfinance services can reduce dependency on informal credit networks and enhance market competitiveness.

3. Promoting Collaborative Governance:

Coordination between the village government, district authorities, NGOs, and private actors should be improved to minimize program overlap and ensure synergy in welfare-oriented interventions.

4. Empowering Women and Youth:

Enhancing the participation of women and young people in fisheries-related entrepreneurship can diversify household income and strengthen community resilience.

5. Integrating Environmental Sustainability:

Future policies must link welfare programs with coastal conservation and climate adaptation strategies to secure long-term livelihood stability for fishing communities.

4.3 Theoretical and Academic Contributions

Academically, this research enriches the understanding of **grassroots governance** and its role in sustainable rural development within coastal contexts. It provides empirical evidence supporting the argument that local governments can act as **agents of transformation** when governance is participatory and community-centered. The study also highlights the necessity of integrating **governance theory**, **empowerment frameworks**, and **sustainable livelihood perspectives** to capture the multidimensional nature of welfare in small-scale fisheries.

Additionally, this research contributes to comparative studies in developing countries where decentralization and community empowerment are central policy frameworks. The results can serve as a reference for future studies on local governance performance, policy

evaluation, and social innovation in rural economic systems.

4.4 Limitations and Future Research Directions

Although the study offers valuable insights, several limitations must be acknowledged. First, the research was limited to one village, which restricts the generalizability of findings. Second, the qualitative approach, while rich in context, did not quantify welfare improvements using measurable economic indicators. Third, the study did not include perspectives from higher-level policymakers, which could have provided a broader institutional understanding.

Future research could address these limitations by employing **mixed-method approaches**, incorporating **quantitative welfare indicators** such as income stability, productivity levels, and access to social protection. Comparative studies across different coastal regions would also be beneficial to identify variations in governance practices and their impact on fishermen's welfare. Moreover, exploring the role of **digital transformation**, **climate adaptation policies**, and **blue economy models** in rural coastal development could provide valuable new dimensions for advancing the sustainability of fishing communities.

4.5 Closing Remarks

In conclusion, the experience of Corawali Village illustrates that the **village government's proactive and participatory role** is essential for enhancing fishermen's welfare. Yet, empowerment must go beyond financial assistance — it must involve capacity building, institutional reform, and community participation rooted in transparency and collaboration. Strengthening local governance through innovation, partnership, and evidence-based policymaking will be key to realizing inclusive and sustainable prosperity for fishing communities in Indonesia and beyond.

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