



Empowerment of Fisherman Housewives in Increasing the Welfare of Coastal Communities in North Insana District, TTU-NTT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze: 1) the effect of empowerment, social capital, the role of government on the participation of fishing housewives; 2) the influence of empowerment, social capital, the role of the government and the participation of fisherman housewives on welfare; 3) the influence of empowerment, social capital and the role of the government through the participation of fishing housewives on welfare. The population is housewives who have husbands as fishermen. Using the Slovin formula, 108 respondents were selected, using accidental sampling technique. Interviews and questionnaires were used as data collection methods. Data analysis techniques using SEM-PLS for quantitative data. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant influence between empowerment, social capital and the government's role on the participation of fishing housewives and there is a positive and significant influence between empowerment, social capital, the role of government and the participation of fishermen's IRT on the welfare of fishermen's households.

KEYWORDS: Empowerment, social capital, role of government, participation of fisherman IRT, welfare of coastal communities

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is included in the group of maritime countries with the largest archipelago in the world. The breadth and length of its coastline has placed Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country in the world and is known to have the potential to contribute to the global system of sustainable development (Gusti Ayu Yogi Iswari et al., 2019). The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) handles capture fisheries, aquaculture, fishery product processing industry, aquatic biotechnology industry, development of small islands, salt production, utilization of valuable objects from sunken ships and development of unconventional natural resources in coastal areas and the ocean. One of the targets of the national development program in the marine sector is to increase the income of people in coastal areas and small islands. Attention to coastal areas is not only based on the consideration that the area has considerable natural resource potential but also the social potential of the community to manage these natural resources in a sustainable manner. The social potential of this community is very important because most of the people who live on the coast and live from the management of marine and fishery resources are classified as poor. So far, development policies in the field of fisheries (blue revolution) have not been able to improve the welfare of coastal communities, including

those in the coastal area of the Madura Strait (Laapo et al., 2020). One element of this social potential is coastal women, especially fishermen's wives. The position and role of coastal women or fishermen's wives in coastal communities is very important.

Fishermen are stimulated to be creative in obtaining tactical strategies, overcoming difficulties in their lives, the tendency of fishermen to rely on men to become the main actor in the production structure of coastal communities that are out door, labor intensive, must be balanced with empowering fishermen housewives to increase family income in various fields of natural work. The wider field of work available in the production structure that fishermen housewives can enter along with the modernization and socialization of the gender-equal partnership movement (Acquah & Abunyuwah, 2011). The role of fishing housewives is very important in industrial activities by involving business opportunities in the market and managing production or fish catches. They can also play a role in processing information in making decisions on entrepreneurship opportunities and risks. Low income in meeting household needs, burden on the family and marital status. This affects the decision of housewives to play an active role in meeting the needs and welfare of the family. Not only that, low levels of income and education as well as a lack of skills have limited the access and role of fishing housewives



to obtain information and a low level of mobility (Cahaya, 2015). In fulfilling the daily needs of fishermen, housewives always face various obstacles, but they always try to survive in their lives even in difficult conditions. This situation was driven by a desire from within him to continue to try to meet the needs of his life. This inner drive is in the form of desires, hopes, motivations and values which is called the work ethic. The stability of the dynamics of the coastal economy greatly determines the distribution of income and welfare of coastal communities. Fisherman housewives play an important role in maintaining the viability of their household and the community's economic activity.

North Central Timor district (TTU) is a land area with an area of 2,669.70 km² or around 5.48 percent of the land area of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province. Meanwhile, parts of the TTU area bordering the Sawu Sea or commonly known as the north coast, which has an area of 950 km² with a coastline of 50 km² spread over three sub-districts namely Insana Utara District, Biboki Moenleu District and Biboki Anleu District. North Insana District is one of the sub-districts that has fishery potential because this area is located on the coast. To take advantage of the existing fishery potential, some people choose to work as fishermen, namely 58 main fishermen, 154 main part-time fishermen and 16 additional part-time fishermen, to support their families. In exploiting the fishery potential in north north Insana Districts, fishermen use several tools for going out to sea, namely 11 nets, 9 purse seines, 299 gill nets, 32 non-motorized boats, 2 ketinting, 12 jukung and 42 motorized boats unit (TTU district Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, 2021). There are also fishermen who have not used these tools because they do not have sufficient capital to buy fishing equipment. Fishermen use these fishing gears with the aim of increasing production or catches.

Geographically the north coast is located at 9o 10' 40" South Latitude and 124o 30' East Longitude. Capture fisheries activities in the North Coast sea area are included in the Fisheries Management Area (WPP) IX which includes: the Indian Ocean, the western part of the Timor Sea, the Bali Strait and the Sawu Sea (Marine and Fisheries Service of TTU district). Wini waters is one of the important fishery areas with quite high potential. This is supported by the condition of the waters bordering the Ombai Strait and shown by the various fishing gears and fishing fleets used to catch various types of fish including small pelagic fish. Based on statistical data on fishing gear and fishing fleets during the 2002-2021 period in Wini waters, North Insana District, consisting of 86 payang units, 1,883 gill net units, 171 units of chart and troll line. While the fishing fleet is 2,199 units consisting of 1,081 units of various types without boats, boats without motors (490 units of jukung and 131 units of board boats), 388 types of outboard motors and motor boats with a capacity of 0-5 gross tons (GT), totaling 109 units (Marine and Fisheries Office of TTU district, 2012). The total area of Wini waters

is 3,500 ha, of which only 355 ha have been utilized, or only 10.14 percent (TTU district Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, 2021).

FAMILY WELFARE

Welfare is an order of life and social, material and spiritual livelihood followed by a sense of safety, decency and peace of self, household and society both physically and mentally which enables every citizen to make the best possible effort to fulfill his physical, spiritual and social needs. for oneself, the household, and society by upholding human rights (Pescosolido & Smith, 2021). Albert and Hahnel (2005) divide welfare theory into three parts, namely (1) Classical utilitarian, where this approach emphasizes that one's pleasure or satisfaction can be measured. The principle for the individual is to increase as much as possible the level of his well-being. Meanwhile for the community, increasing the welfare of their group is a principle that is held in their life; (2) Neoclassical welfare theory, where the welfare function is a function of all individual satisfactions; and (3) New contraction approach that promotes maximum freedom in the life of an individual or a person (Ayu & Widaningrum, 2017). The emphasis in this approach is that individuals will maximize their freedom to pursue goods and services without any interference from certain parties.

Todaro (2012) states that regional welfare indicators are measured through poverty rates, illiteracy rates, literacy rates, destruction of nature and the environment, water pollution and the level of gross domestic product (Haryanto, 2013). The welfare of a region is determined by the availability of human, physical and other resources. These resources interact in the development process to achieve economic growth and improve people's welfare. Deaton (2003) also stated that social welfare is measured by the level of income, fulfillment of basic needs for food and health. Mankiw (2007), that welfare is the fulfillment of basic human needs in accordance with standards of quality of human life such as food, clothing, health, education, income, housing and social or spiritual benefits (Kahar Muang, 2021). The goal of achieving welfare is expected to be able to support living standards and reduce inequalities, thereby avoiding cost explosions and preventing behavior that is conducive to moral hazard. All of these goals must be achieved and can minimize administrative costs and abuse of power by those in charge of carrying it out. Welfare goals are formulated through institutional economic concepts within the scope of the country, through breakthroughs and arrangements based on three pillars: a) family allowances, b) comprehensive health services, and c) low-cost education policies (Kahar Muang, 2021).

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

According to Suharto (2005), conceptually empowerment comes from the word power (power or empowerment). Empowerment refers to people's abilities. Particularly

vulnerable and weak groups so that they have the strength or ability to: (a) Fulfilling their basic needs so that they have freedom, in the sense that they are not only free to express opinions, but free from hunger, free from ignorance, free from pain; (b) Reach productive sources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they need.; (c) Participate in development processes and the decisions that affect them (Munawar, 2011).

According to several experts in Edi Suharto's book, using the definition of empowerment is seen from the goals, processes, and methods of empowerment. According to Jim Iffe in building a community empowering the people, empowerment aims to increase the power of people who are weak or disadvantaged (Kurniawati et al., 2013). Still in the book, Person says that empowerment is a process by which people become strong enough to participate in controlling and influencing events and institutions that affect their lives. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about. Meanwhile, according to Swift and Levin in building society, empowering people, empowerment refers to efforts to reallocate power through changing social structures. Community empowerment is a complex process. Sumodiningrat (1999), said that community empowerment can be seen from the point of view of: first, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the community to develop; second, increasing community capacity in building through various financial assistance, training, construction of infrastructure and facilities both physical and social, as well as institutional development in the region; third, protection through partiality to the weak to prevent unequal competition, and create mutually beneficial partnerships (Kahar Muang, 2021).

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

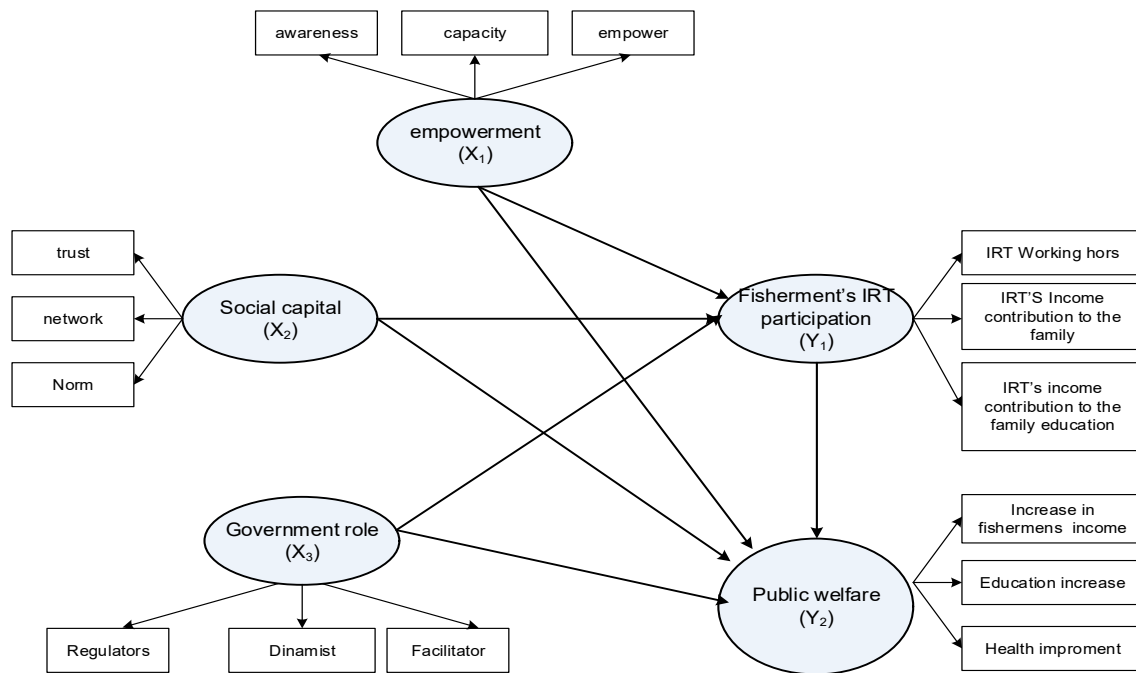
Local human resources (fishermen) must be given some kind of guidance or counseling so that they can participate in managing and utilizing marine resources. However, this model of sea utilization can provide benefits to many people and possibly be more sustainable because the fishermen are aware or made aware (through mentoring and empowerment processes) that their lives and that of their children and grandchildren are very dependent on the sustainability of these marine resources. Community empowerment in utilizing marine resources requires the role of the government to regulate the proportion and role of fishermen (both local and foreign fishermen) involved in the utilization of marine resources (Gusti Ayu Yogi Iswari et al., 2019). Looking at the various possible approaches and utilization models above, if what is desired is not only an increase in the utilization of the sea, but also an equal distribution of utilization benefits that are enjoyed as wide as possible by the community, whatever the approach, it will require the empowerment

of fishing communities. If we consider marine wealth as a resource that must be managed by the state for the benefit of the Indonesian people (according to the soul of the 1945 Constitution). Empowerment of fishing communities is a must for the Government.

The shift in the role of women from the domestic to the public sphere is an important sign of the development of socio-economic and political realities. Women's awareness is increasing towards non-domestic roles. This can be seen from the shift in women's activities not only as implementers of household chores but also women have roles in the economic, social, political and other fields outside the household (Cahaya, 2015). According to its objectives, the role of women can be divided into two: (1) The role of the public, namely all human activities that are usually carried out outside the home and aim to generate income; and (2) Domestic roles, namely activities carried out at home and usually not intended to generate income, but to carry out household activities. Sitorus (2007), concluded that the domination of the bureaucracy in rural development policies through various aid projects is a pendulum for income inequality among fishermen due to technology adoption which is not accompanied by an increase in the quality of human resources (Adnan et al., 2021). In the daily life of fishermen, actually the relationship with nature and the environment is very close. Fishermen are very dependent on the season, on the cycle of birth and extinction of marine resources and the sustainability of their ecosystems, because that experience determines income and catches, due to the density of fishing gear and fishing practices that are exploitative and destructive, resulting in fishermen having to be adaptive and strategic to deal with them, including by involving women in the production structure (Acquah & Abunyuwah, 2011).

FRAMEWORK OF THINKING

The participation of fisherman IRT shows that the personal resources contributed by fisherman IRT in their household are relatively large, namely in the form of skills and energy. Fishermen's IRT does not only play a role in the field of reproduction but also production. Based on the role and personal resources contributed by fisherman IRT in their household, the position of fisherman IRT is relatively large. Susilowati (2006) explains that the role of women is a productive role, a role that is rewarded with money or goods that generate money. For example: selling fish, processing fish, salting fish and selling fish by migrating from one village to another. Marwanti and Astuti (2011) explain the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment as an effective way to eliminate sustainable poverty. In the increasing participation of IRT fishermen as family breadwinners and the fact that they also play a role in increasing family status (family status production) (Gusti Ayu Yogi Iswari et al., 2019).



Picture 1. Framework of think

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in north Insana districts, TTU district with a total population of 232 and the sampling technique used the Slovin formula (Sevilla, 2006). Respondents were 108 fishermen housewives using the accidental sampling technique. While the data collection techniques are observation and interviews using questionnaires. In analyzing research data using descriptive and inferential analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques and Smart-PLS analysis tools (Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, 2017).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the research instrument, it is said to be valid because the validity value is obtained, namely the coefficient of r-count (Corrected Item-Total Correlation) is greater than the value of r-table

Table 1. Validity analysis

construk	Indicator	coreliaoon	Significant	Description
Empowerment (X1)	X1.1	.682**	.000	Valid
	X1.2	.791**	.000	Valid
	X1.3	.821**	.000	Valid
Social capital (X2)	X2.1	.841**	.000	Valid
	X2.2	.726**	.000	Valid
	X2.3	.818**	.000	Valid
Government role (X3)	X3.1	.875**	.000	Valid
	X3.2	.717**	.000	Valid
	X3.3	.869**	.000	Valid
Fishermen's IRT Participation (Y1)	Y1.1	.558**	.001	Valid
	Y1.2	.783**	.000	Valid
	Y1.3	.877**	.000	Valid
Public Welfare (Y2)	Y2.1	.800**	.000	Valid
	Y2.2	.833**	.000	Valid
	Y2.3	.784**	.000	Valid

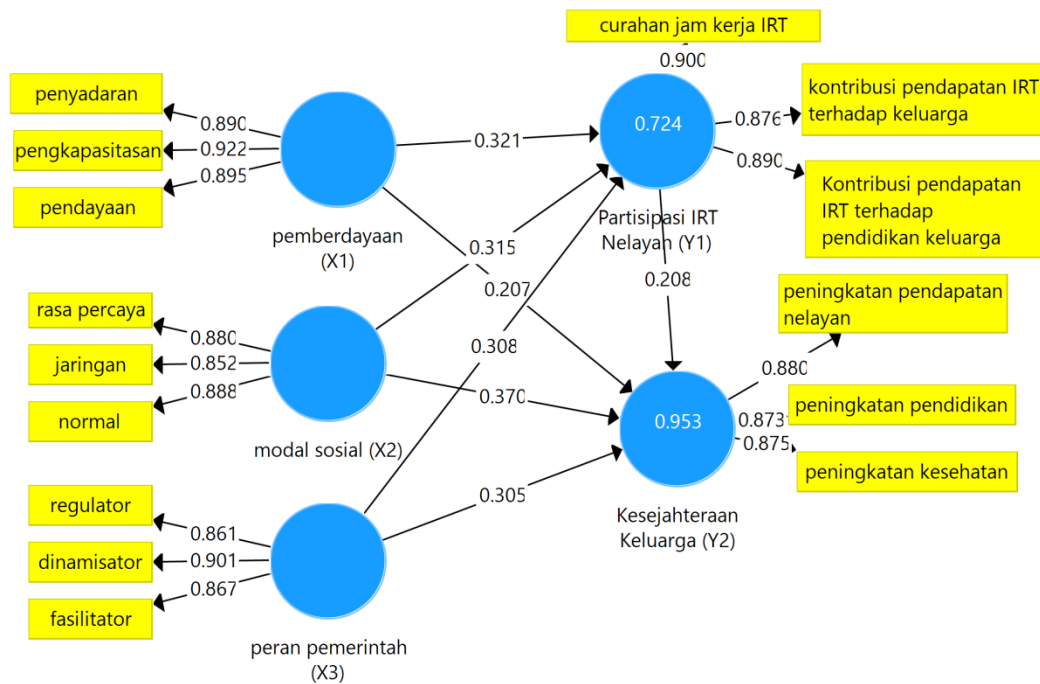
As for the instrument reliability test, it is obtained through a comparison of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient or the alpha count coefficient for all statement items having a value greater than 0.60 so that it is said to be reliable.

Table 2. Reliability analysis

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Critical value	Description
Empowerment (X ₁)	0.619	0.60	Reliable
Social capital (X ₂)	0.700	0.60	Reliable
Government role (X ₃)	0.759	0.60	Reliable
Fisherment's IRT Participation (Y ₁)	0.736	0.60	Reliable
Public welfare (Y ₂)	0.817	0.60	Reliable

STRUCTURAL MODEL EQUATION

From the results of the evaluation of the inner model, a significant value is obtained as shown in the structural model equation.



Picture 2. Structural models equation

Based on the figure, it is explained that the participation of fisherman IRT is more influenced by social capital than empowerment and the role of government with a regression coefficient of 0.308. Furthermore, family welfare is most influenced by social capital with a coefficient of 0.370 compared to empowerment with a coefficient of 0.207, the role of government with a coefficient of 0.305 and the participation of IRT fishermen with a coefficient of 0.208.

STRUCTURAL MODEL TEST

The results of the inner model test can see the relationship between constructs by comparing the significance and r-square values of the research model. The r-square value in Table 4.16 shows that 72.4 percent of the housewife participation variable is explained by the Differentiation, social capital and government role variables, while 27.6 percent is explained by other variables outside the model. The family welfare variable with an r-square value of 0.953 means that 95.3 percent of the variability is explained by the empowerment variable. social capital, the role of government and the participation of fisherman IRT while 4.7 percent is explained by variables outside the model. The r-square value of the fishermen's IRT participation variable which is influenced by empowerment, social capital and the government's role is worth 0.724 which means strong while family welfare is affected by empowerment, social capital, the government's role and the participation of fishermen's IRT which has a value of 0.953 which is classified as very strong.

Table 3. Structural models test

	R Square	R Square Adjusted	Description
Fisherment's IRT participation (Y1)	0.724	0.716	Strong
Welfare public (Y2)	0.953	0.951	Very strong

Based on the R-Square value, the Q2 value can be calculated using the following formula: $Q^2 = 1 - \frac{1 - R_1^2}{1 - R_2^2}$. $Q^2 = 1 - \frac{1 - 0.724}{1 - 0.953}$, $Q^2 = 1 - 0.012$, $Q^2 = 0.988$. The Q2 value of 0.988 indicates that the model is very good because it can explain the effect of empowerment, social capital and the role of the government on the participation of IRT fishermen and family welfare in North Insana District. The Family Welfare value of 98 percent can be explained by the latent variables of empowerment, social capital, the role of government, participation of IRT fishermen and family welfare while the remaining 2 percent is explained by other variables outside the model.

DIRECT EFFECT TEST

The probability significance level can be seen from the p-values which are below 0.05 or $p < 0.05$. The p value which is less than 0.05 indicates that the latent construct is significant both in terms of direct influence. Tests regarding the influence of empowerment variables, social capital, the role of government on the participation of IRT fishermen and family welfare.

Table 4. The value of direct effect test

Variable relationship	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Description
X1 -> Y1	0.321	0.316	0.116	2.774	0.007	Significant
X1 -> Y2	0.207	0.214	0.046	4.543	0.000	Significant
X2 -> Y1	0.315	0.315	0.095	3.305	0.001	Significant
X2 -> Y2	0.370	0.367	0.043	8.527	0.000	Significant
X3 -> Y1	0.308	0.312	0.094	3.293	0.001	Significant
X3 -> Y2	0.305	0.305	0.029	10.592	0.000	Significant
Y1 -> Y2	0.208	0.206	0.045	4.619	0.000	Significant

Thus statistically the research hypothesis is proven as follows.

- 1) Empowerment has a positive effect on fishermen’s IRT participation. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.321, has t-statistics 2.771 and p-values 0.007. This indicates that empowerment has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fishermen IRT. If empowerment is promoted properly, the participation of fisherman IRT will also be better.
- 2) Empowerment has a positive effect on family welfare. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.207, has t-statistics 4.543 and p-values 0.000. It can be assumed that empowerment has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. If the empowerment of fishermen’s families is getting better, it can optimize family welfare
- 3) Social capital has a positive effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.315, has t-statistics 3.305 and p-values 0.001. Based on the results of this analysis it can be stated that social capital has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. If the quality of social capital is getting better, the participation of fisherman IRT is also getting better.
- 4) Social capital has a positive effect on family welfare. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.370, has t-statistics 8.527 and p-values 0.000. It can be indicated that social capital has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fishermen IRT, meaning that if social capital is getting better, it will be able to improve family welfare.
- 5) The government’s role has a positive effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.308, has t-statistics 3.293 and p-values 0.001. It can be assumed that the government’s role has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fisherman IRT, meaning that if the government’s role is getting better and there is an increase, the participation of fisherman IRT will also be better.
- 6) The role of government has a positive effect on family welfare. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.305, has t-statistics of 10.592 and p-values of 0.000. It can be assumed that the role of government has a positive and significant effect on family welfare, meaning that if the government’s role is getting better and there is an increase, family welfare will also be better.
- 7) Fishermen’s IRT participation has a positive effect on family welfare. The results of the analysis show that the regression coefficient is 0.208, has a t-statistics of 4.619 and a p-value of 0.000. It can be assumed that the government’s role has a positive and significant impact on family welfare, meaning that if the participation of IRT fishermen is getting better, the family welfare will be getting better too.

INDIRECT EFFECT TEST

Indirect effect is the result of influence through mediation by several exogenous variables. The value obtained is a standardized direct effect (loading factor) of the variable it passes (Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, 2017). Based on the results of processed data with PLS indirect effect or indirect effect of a variable or research construct.

Table 5. The value of indirect effect test

Variable Relationship	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Description
X1 -> Y2	0.067	0.064	0.026	2.554	0.012	Significant
X2 -> Y2	0.066	0.065	0.024	2.769	0.007	Significant
X3 -> Y2	0.064	0.065	0.026	2.479	0.015	Significant

Based on the results of the statistical analysis, the analysis of the indirect effect is proven in the research that:

- 1) Empowerment indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fisherman IRT. The results of the analysis show a coefficient value of 0.067 with a t-statistic value of 2.554 and a p-value of 0.012, meaning that increasing the participation of IRT fishermen because it is influenced by maximum empowerment will increase family welfare in North Insana District.
- 2) Social capital indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fisherman IRT. The results of the analysis show that the coefficient is 0.066, with t-statistics of 2.769 and p-values of 0.007. On the basis of using the level of significance (level of significance) $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96, which means that it can be stated that by increasing the participation of IRT fishermen who are influenced by social capital, it will increase the welfare of families in the North Insana district.
- 3) The role of the government indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fisherman IRT. The results of the analysis show that the coefficient is 0.064, with t-statistics of 2.479 and p-values of 0.015. On the basis of using the level of significance $\alpha = 5$ percent, it is known that the t-statistics is greater than the critical t-table of 1.96, which means that it can be stated that by increasing the participation of IRT fishermen who are influenced by the role of the government, it will increase the welfare of families in thenorth insana district

CONCLUSION

Empowerment has a positive effect on fishermen's IRT participation. If empowerment is promoted properly, the participation of fisherman IRT will also be better. Empowerment has a positive effect on family welfare. If the empowerment of fishermen's families is getting better, it can optimize family welfare. Social capital has a positive effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. Based on the results of this analysis it can be stated that social capital has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. If the quality of social capital is getting better, the participation of fisherman IRT is also getting better. Social capital has a positive effect on family welfare. It can be indicated that social capital has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fishermen IRT, meaning that if social capital is getting better, it will be able to improve family welfare. The government's role has a positive effect on the participation of fisherman IRT. It can be assumed that the government's role has a positive and significant effect on the participation of fisherman IRT, meaning that if the government's role is getting better and there is an increase, the participation of fisherman IRT will also be better. The role of government has a positive effect on family welfare. It can be assumed that

the role of government has a positive and significant effect on family welfare, meaning that if the government's role is getting better and there is an increase, family welfare will also be better (Gai et al., 2018). The participation of fisherman IRT has a positive effect on family welfare. It can be assumed that the government's role has a positive and significant impact on family welfare, meaning that if the participation of IRT fishermen is getting better, the family welfare will be getting better too. Empowerment indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fishermen IRT, which means that increasing the participation of fishermen IRT because it is influenced by maximum empowerment will increase the welfare of families in North Insana District. Social capital indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fishermen IRT, meaning that it can be stated that increasing the participation of fishermen IRT is influenced by social capital, it will increase family welfare in North Insana District. The role of the government indirectly has a significant effect on family welfare through the participation of fishermen IRT, meaning that it can be stated that increasing the participation of fishermen IRT is influenced by the government's role, it will increase family welfare in North Insana District.

Suggestion

The need for maximum empowerment of fishermen housewives in North Insana District through awareness raising, capacity building so as to improve family welfare. The need to improve relationships or strong relationships between fellow fishermen housewives so that there is mutual trust and have good norms in supporting husbands who work as fishermen. The government needs to increase its role in regulating the selling price of fish and provide facilities to housewives in processing the fish caught by their husbands so that they regulate and further process the catch to become more economically valuable.

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