

Local Wisdom Coastal Communities in Rural Bajo Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia

Citra Panigoro

Water Resources Management of the Faculties of Fisheries and Marine Affairs
Gorontalo State University

Abstract:- The Bajo people who live in the coastal areas of Gorontalo Province are in the villages of Bajo Tilamuta, Boalemo Regency and Bajo Torosiaje Village, Pohuwato Regency. Most of the Bajo people depend on the sea for their lives. This research was conducted in June 2017, in the village of Torosiaje, Pohuwato Regency. The purpose of this study was to find out the local wisdom of the Bajo tribal people in Torosiaje village, Pohuwato regency. The research method is by direct observation and in-depth interviews with structured questions. The technique of collecting data is an interview guide or schedule questionnaire, and is described qualitatively descriptively. People who inhabit the coastal area of Bajo village have beliefs or customs in utilizing coastal resources. The Bajo people have local wisdom such as tradition, rules, taboos, culture, which are still valid for generations. As in the case of determining residential areas both in the waters (stilt houses) and those around the coast where the percentage of people who still maintain these customs and traditions is 83%, while Bajo tribal wisdom in maintaining wealth marine and the sustainability of marine ecosystems are 95%, for the tradition of prohibition or abstinence in the sea which still retains the culture is 83%.

Keywords:- Local wisdom, Coastal communities, Bajo tribe, Torosiaje.

I. INTRODUCTION

The coastal area is a potential place in the management of coastal resources potential and attractive. In Gorontalo Province there are two villages where tribal community that settled in the village of bajo Tilamuta Boalemo regency and village bajo Torosiaje Pohuwato regency. Distance to the village of Bajo Tilamuta by car is about 2 hours from the city of Gorontalo. And to the village of Bajo Torosiaje about 5 to 6 hours or about 270 km from the city of Gorontalo. Sea Torosiaje village is a village as a place of research with respondents as many as 100 people (primary data, 2017), is a village located in the gulf of Tomini located in the Popayato sub-district . Since the beginning of the formation of the village Torosiaje in 1901 has been inhabited by a majority of the Bajo. Village name Torosiaje derived from "Toro" which means "Cape" and "Siaje" which means "Sihaji" in Bugis means "Koro Siajeku" meaning There our brothers' But in its development this word experience distortion in pronunciation so that when this is called " Torosiaje ". Since 2013 the village Torosiaje experienced division and

divided into two administrations area namely Torosiaje village located on the mainland or the so-called SeaTorosiaje .

II. METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive method (Kamarga, 2010). Descriptive method used to examine the situation of a group of people, an object, and a fishing conditions. Technique data collecting primary and secondary data, observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation;

- Observation: direct observations conducted at research sites in Pohuwato.
- While interviewing techniques to get the information more clearly and deeply.
- Data were tabulated and then presented as a percentage (%)

The data is the basis of this research are:

- Social data include: demography, social welfare, religious, educational,
- Data of culture: local knowledge of coastal communities in the Bajo tribe village Torosiaje covering,

Local wisdom in determining the construction of houses. Fishing tradition, the tradition of managing and maintaining marine resources,

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Social and cultural conditions in the rural village of Bajo Torosiaje are as follows:

➤ Population

The total area of 200 ha marine, Torosiaje village uncounted vast expanse of sea, which is still in the mapping of the area by the provincial. Location settlements on the water area of 20 ha, 130 ha of mangrove forest location. Torosiaje village consists of 12 tribes namely Bajo, Bugis, Gorontalo, Tomini, Banjar, Kaili, China, Sangihe, Minahasa, and Bone. Total population torosiaje Sea Village is 1405 people.

➤ Social Welfare

Condition general welfare of the population is still dominated by poor households. Where the amount of Head of underprivileged family are 141 heads of families, rich family heads total or afford are 13 heads of families and heads of families being is 244 households.

➤ *Religion*

Entire communities in the Bajo sea Torosiaje is Muslim religion that is 1405 people.

➤ *Education*

Awareness of the importance of education is quite high in the village Torosiaje as follows: Total not completed primary school: 387, primary school 718, junior high school 72 people, high school over 79 people and diplomas to undergraduate are 15 people (source: Office of Rural Torosiaje, 2017) , Coastal Culture Society Bajo Torosiaje.

➤ *Culture*

Native culture tribe “Bajo “village Torosiaje like "Buang Anca" is traditional Bajo local name. This is the name of a tribal rituals Bajo culture, the ancient often performed as ritual offerings that are provided in the form of food and other materials such as, incense, rice and other food under the sea and placed in a place that can float in the sea, with a variety of reading ritual. Now it is not done again by the coastal communities Bajo Torosiaje, one reason is the previous people like their grandparents who had pass away so that the next generation is no longer done. While the traditional musical instrument "funds" and the tradition is still maintained at a funeral.

➤ *Local knowledge of coastal communities Bajo Torosiaje*

Local knowledge is a valuable idea of the local community in the form of: a way of life, values, customs, norms usually tersymbolisasi by myth and ritual. Emile Durkheim said that myth is an emotional response to social existence, the moral code and the system generates historical reasoning.

- Local knowledge of coastal communities in the Bajo Torosiaje determine the residential area is in the beginning before the construction of the house, will do the selection of sites in advance by measuring the high and low limit, because to keep the water does not touch the House on stilts floor. After a review of the terms of the location of the next step is a tradition according ancestor of the Bajo land to be built houses or settlements will be put markers (wood) and will be left for one night and if the pin is still standing then the location is appropriate for the place or the home site. In terms of local wisdom in deciding where and settlements only 85% of respondents still hold the wisdom or tradition about settlements.
- Wisdom Bajo Torosiaje village in exploiting marine resources and the environment preserve In terms of the management of marine resources of coastal communities village of Bajo already largely have a level of awareness in preserving the environment and maintaining the sustainability of marine resources around 90% of respondents recognized the importance of environmental sustainability for example by using gear that is safe and in accordance with applicable regulations, so it is safe to marine life in the area around the village of Torosiaje.

No.	Question	Yes	Not	Percentage %	
				yes	Not
A	The view (Philosophy sea)				
1	Considers the sea as the main source of livelihood	84	26	83.00%	26.00%
2	Building a house in the sea due consideration of tradition	76	24	76.00%	24.00%
3	Is there a tradition of prohibition (pantangan_ held by coastal communities in the Bajo Torosiaje associated with the sea?	83	17	83.00%	17.00%
4	In utilizing the Sea as Shelter / resides, ever want to move?	18	83	18.00%	83.00%
B	Local Wisdom And Wealth keep Ecosystem Sustainability				
1	A principle of the indigenous communities in preserving wealth bajo Sea and Global Sea ecosystem	95	5	95.00%	5.00%
C	Orientation On Building				
1	In building a house Noting the value of ideology / social values coastal communities bajo Torosiaje?	78	22	78.00%	22.00%

Table 1

IV. CONCLUSION

- Local wisdom or Bajo traditional people in Popayato sub-district, Torosiaje Village traditions define and build residential areas are still 73% who still defend the right of that tradition, while tradition in marine resources utilization and preserving the environment is about 90% of coastal communities Bajo in the Pohuwato regency already aware of the importance of protecting the environment.
- Wisdom coastal communities in the Bajo tribe Torosiaje village has experienced a shift that is slowly culture or tradition "mystical belief" has been gradually reduced.

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