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## Fishing Tourism of Conflict Area in South Kalimantan

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**Abstract.** Wetland areas are rich with inland fisheries potential. However, the entry of oil palm plantations has threatened the existence of wetland ecosystems. Community rejection of the entry of oil palm plantations has created conflict between the two parties. Even though it is in a conflict area, the fishery potential has encouraged the development of fishing tourism which invites local tourists. The development of fishing tourism in wetlands not only contributes to the rotation of the rural economy and the study of social sciences. This study aims to determine the driving factors for the development of fishing tourism and their contribution to the community's economy. The research method used is qualitative research locations are villages that develop fishing tourism in South Kalimantan Province. Interviews were conducted with fish well owners, anglers, formal and non-formal figures, and community members who have businesses around fishing locations. The informants were 64 people. Observations were made of fishing objects. Document studies and audio-visual recordings were carried out regarding the activities of anglers. Data analysis uses an emic perspective, so an overview of fishing tourism from the point of view of the research subject. The results of the study show that the driving factors for the development of fishing tourism are wetland ecosystems as freshwater fish habitats and open road access, both opened by oil palm plantation companies and local governments. The development of this new type of business has contributed to the owners of fish wells and the informal business sector around fishing grounds. The conclusion is that fishing tourism can still be developed even though it is in a conflict area. The implication is the occurrence of economic cycles in rural areas and the sustainability of natural resources.

**Keywords.** conflict areas, wetlands, fishing, tourism

### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a variety of natural and cultural wealth. This condition is one of the attractions for tourists, both local (archipelago) and foreign (foreign) to travel to Indonesia. Tourism is a source of income for the country. The tourism sector continues to grow along with information technology and social media development. Promotional support from various media has attracted domestic and foreign tourists to visit and enjoy the beauty of tourist

attractions in Indonesia, both including cultural tourism, religious tourism, traditional tourism, natural tourism, artificial tourism, and marine tourism (Roy et al., 2021).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is stated that tourism is a variety of tourist activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government, and local governments. In general, tourism can be interpreted as the totality of production and consumption of goods and services that arise as a result of a person's trip to a place that is not his domicile with the main intention of recreation (Damanik, 2013). Meanwhile, tourism can be interpreted as travel activities carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or studying the unique tourist attractions visited in a temporary period (UU No. 10/2009). Tourists who carry out recreational tourism activities have caused economic and non-economic consequences for residents around tourist sites.

In Indonesia, there are six tourism types: cultural tourism, maritime or maritime tourism, nature reserve tourism, convention tourism, agricultural tourism, and hunting tourism. In addition, tourism can be classified according to geographical location, its effect on the balance of payments, the reason or purpose of the trip, the time or time of visit, according to the object, according to the number of people who travel, according to the means of transportation used, and according to price and social level. (Lararenjana, 2021) Tourism itself has three basic components, namely (a) the movement of tourists, (b) community activities that facilitate the movement of tourists, and (3) the implications of the two for people's lives in general (Damanik, 2013).

As a tourist destination country, the number of foreign tourist arrivals since 2016 has shown an increase. However, the number of foreign tourist visits in 2020 decreased significantly when the Covid-19 virus spread throughout the world, forcing many countries to close, and resulting in very limited human mobility. Data on the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia and the number of domestic tourist trips can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1.** Number of Visits by International Tourists and Domestic Tourists for the 2016-2020 Period

No.	Year	Foreign Tourist		Domestic Tourist	
		Total (Person)	Increase/decrease (%)	Total (Person)	Increase/decrease (%)
1	2016	11,519,275	-	264,337,518	-
2	2017	14,039,799	21.88	270,822,003	2.45
3	2018	15,810,305	12.61	303,403,888	12.03
4	2019	16,106,954	1.88	722,158,733	138.01
5	2020	4,052,923	-74.84	518,588,962	-28.19

Source: (BPS, 2022).

From the data above it can be seen that from 2016 to 2019 the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia tended to increase by an average of 12.12%, while the number of trips by domestic tourists increased by an average of 50.83%. From foreign tourist visits in the 2019 period, Indonesia was able to earn foreign exchange reaching 280 trillion, contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reaching 4.8%, and being able to absorb up to 13 million workers or 10.28% of the total national workforce. (Kemenparekref, 2021). However, with the

spread of the Covid-19 virus to various parts of the world, foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2020 decreased by -74.84%. The decline in the number of foreign tourists was very significant. Likewise, the number of trips by domestic tourists also decreased by -28.19%. The decline in the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia and the reduced number of domestic tourist trips had a very significant impact on the tourism industry. Business actors in the tourism sector and various related sectors were greatly affected.

In addition to visits by foreign tourists, visits by domestic tourists or local tourists in the 2016 to 2019 period to various tourist objects in Indonesia also show an increasing trend. Likewise, the visits of domestic tourists to various regions in South Kalimantan are showing an increasing trend. Domestic tourist travel data in South Kalimantan can be seen in the following table 2.

**Table 2.** Number of Trips by Domestic Tourists in South Kalimantan for the 2016-2020 Period

No.	Year	South Kalimantan	
		Total (Person)	Increase/decrease (%)
1	2016	4,271,433	-
2	2017	4,300,487	0.68
3	2018	4,520,927	5.12
4	2019	14,600,304	222.95
5	2020	4,350,200	-70.20

Source: (BPS, 2022).

The data above shows that from 2016 to 2019 there has been an increase in the number of domestic tourists traveling to the South Kalimantan region. The increase in the number of visits by domestic tourists reached an average rate of 76.25%. However, when the Covid-19 virus began to spread and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia imposed Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) intending to limit human movement and reduce the spread of the virus, the number of domestic tourist trips in 2020 decreased as shown in the data above. The number of trips by domestic tourists in South Kalimantan has decreased significantly. The decline reached -70.20%.

Barito Kuala Regency is one of the tourist destinations in South Kalimantan. In this area, various tourist objects can be sold to visitors, including Pulau Kembang which is the habitat of long-tailed monkeys, Kaget Island as a nature reserve to protect the habitat of proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) which are endemic to the island of Kalimantan which are scattered in the forest. mangroves and swamps, Bakut Island which is also the habitat of proboscis monkeys, Barito Bridge, etc. The number of tourist visits in Barito Kuala Regency during the 2018-2021 period can be seen in the following table.

**Table 3.** Number of Tourist Visits in Barito Kuala Regency for the 2018-2021 Period

No.	Year	Total (Person)	Increase/decrease (%)
1	2018	131,883	-
2	2019	53,636	-59.33
3	2020	53,550	-0.16
4	2021	50,985	-4.79

Source: (Pariwisata, 2022).

If we look closely at the data above, it can be seen that tourists visiting the Barito Kuala Regency area have continued to decline. From 2018 to 2021 the number of trips by domestic tourists to Barito Kuala Regency has continued to decrease by an average of 21.43%. However, this data shows that when the Covid-19 virus spread in 2020, the number of tourist visits to Barito Kuala Regency did not decrease significantly. Of course, this is very interesting because the number of tourist visits is relatively stable, so it is necessary to explore what are the causal factors.

The development of the tourism sector is not only carried out at established tourism objects but also at the village level. Many villages have reformed themselves to become tourist villages, create jobs, increase economic growth, and improve the welfare of rural communities. A tourist village is a village that is used as a tourist spot because of its attractiveness of the village. At the 2022 Indonesian Tourism Village Award, there were 3,419 tourist villages from 34 provinces in Indonesia registered as participants. From this number, 50 tourist villages were selected which were named the best tourist villages in various categories (Sekretariat, 2022). For the Province of South Kalimantan, out of a total of 1,864 new villages, there are 4 tourism villages (Maudhody, 2021). Referring to the policies of the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of Republic Indonesia, a village can be recognized as a tourist village if it is managed by a village-owned enterprise.

The trend of village tourism is also found in the Barito Kuala Regency area, especially in the Kuripan Subdistrict. Following the wetland ecosystem, a growing tourism trend is fishing tourism. This is related to the number of fish wells owned by residents. However, fishing tourism is developing in villages that are involved in conflicts with oil palm plantation companies. (Hadi & Yuwono, 2021; Rochgiyanti, 2022) has explained that conflicts over natural resources involving local communities and oil palm plantations have not been resolved to date, even though the legislature has been involved as a mediator. What is done by the owner of the fish well is a rational choice. To analyze the development of fishing tourism in conflict areas, researchers use rational choice theory, where this theory focuses on actors who have specific goals or purposes. Actors have goals, and their actions aim to achieve those goals. In other words, individual actions lead to a goal and that goal is determined by value or choice. have developed a rational choice theory framework model. Actors' actions are determined by two main forces, namely, first, limited resources and access that are different for each actor. Second, social institutions encourage actors to take certain actions and avoid other actions. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of social science.

## **2. Method**

This study uses qualitative methods to explore data related to the development of fishing tourism in conflict areas. To find out the factors that cause the development of fishing tourism in conflict areas, it is more suitable to study using qualitative methods. With qualitative research, the results can be explained in more detail.

This research was conducted in fishing center villages in Kuripan Subdistrict, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. In all of these villages, you can find fishing grounds because residents make fish wells as a source of income. In addition, in this area, there are oil palm plantations whose concessions include fish wells. As a result, there is an overlap in land use which has led to conflicts between the owners of the fish wells and the oil palm plantations. Kuripan Subdistrict is one of the inland aquaculture centers in South Kalimantan Province. Therefore, it is very appropriate if this research is conducted in the Kuripan subdistrict, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province.

For qualitative data collection, 34 informants were obtained from fish well owners. In addition, the informants came from anglers, and community members who opened informal businesses around fishing locations. The number of informants other than fish well owners was 30 people. The total number of informants was 64 people. To collect research data used interview guidelines, observation guidelines, document data, and audiovisual data.

The process of qualitative data analysis was carried out after the researchers collected field data. Data analysis was carried out through three stages, namely organizing, summarizing, and interpreting, following data analysis from (Ary et al., 2018). Organizing is done by coding the data, namely, the researcher classifies the data to look for patterns. Data was collected from interviews with informants. By doing data coding, several categories can be obtained as material for the reconstruction of events, namely the driving factors for the development of fishing tourism and their contribution to the rural economy. In this coding process, the researcher used the constant comparative method strategy, in which the researcher examined each meaningful unit to determine the characteristics that distinguished it from other units. After that, the researcher compared and grouped the same units. If the researcher does not find the same meaningful unit then the researcher will create a new category. However, if the researcher finds a meaningful unit that is repeated, the researcher will stop the analysis. The next strategy is in the form of a negative case analysis carried out by researchers to see data that contradicts the categories or patterns that have been collected. The last strategy is discrepant data analysis, the aim is to find out if there is data that has a different perspective from the categories or patterns that have been found by researchers.

The second stage is summarizing, in which the researcher begins to see objective information from the data that has been classified. Researchers examine data that has been included in the same category, then combined it into one pattern by understanding the relationship between categories or patterns. Next, the researcher makes a statement about the themes and relationships that occur in the data that has been classified. Thus, researchers can obtain systematic information and can synthesize the information contained in the entire data. The third stage is interpreting when the researcher must draw meaning and understanding from the data that has been classified. At this stage, the researcher reflects and abstracts the important meanings of the data patterns and categories that have been carried out in the previous steps. This step leads to the data interpretation stage which includes the researcher's ideas, the relationship between patterns and categories, and the theory's position on previous theories and findings. In this case, the researcher carries out an inductive process by drawing meaning from the relationships and general aspects that are reflected in the categories and patterns that emerge from the data. The interpretation of this data is intended by researchers to provide confirmation of what is known with the support of data and clarify new insights found in the field.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

Fishing tourism has developed in the Kuripan Subdistrict, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. This area is located on the banks of the Barito River, the longest river in South Kalimantan Province. The Barito River is the main route to get to this area, as well as a source of life for the people who live along the river. Kuripan Subdistrict consists of 9 villages and has an area of 343.50 km<sup>2</sup>. The population of the Kuripan Subdistrict is 5,994 people, consisting of 2,987 men and 3,007 women (BPS, 2020). The number of household heads was 2,064, the sex ratio was 99.33, and the average population distribution was 17.45 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Based on the research results, several things can be found as follows:

### *3.1 Factors that determine the development of fishing tourism*

#### *3.1.1 Wetland Environmental Ecosystem as Fresh Fish Habitat*

As an area located in the Barito Watershed, the condition of this area is almost always submerged in water throughout the year. The condition of the water's surface is also determined by the tides that occur in the river. Apart from the Barito River being the largest and longest river, this area is also traversed by tributaries which all empty into the Barito River. Such natural conditions have affected the lives of the people who live on the banks of the Barito River and its tributaries. The Barito River and its tributaries are the source of life for the community.

Wetland environmental ecosystems store biological wealth as a source of livelihood and the local wisdom of the surrounding community. One of this biological wealth is in the form of various types of freshwater fish that live in swamps. Apart from being a source of protein, various types of fish are a source of livelihood for the community. (Rukmini, 2015) has identified various types of freshwater fish that live in swamp habitats, including *haruan* fish (*chana striata* Blkr), *betok/papuyu* fish (*anabas testudineus tricopterus*), *sepat siam* fish (*trichogaster pectoralis*), *lais* fish (*cryptoterus sp.*), etc.

Communities in Kuripan Subdistrict have taken advantage of these natural conditions to raise fish. They have developed three types of freshwater fish farming. First, fish are kept in fish wells. The people call it a *beje* or a well for keeping fish, which is a kind of pond made in various sizes, depending on the area of land owned. The size of fish ponds is up to 50 m long and 20 m wide, but most of the ponds are smaller. The location of these fish wells is usually far from residential areas. To fill the fish pond water, the owners make a kind of small ditch that connects the pond with the nearest creek. When the Barito River is high, the water will enter the tributaries and then pass through the ditch and into the pond. Along with the entry of water into the pond, various types of river fish will be carried along. When the river water recedes, the fish remain trapped in the well and continue to breed naturally. In the dry season when the river water recedes, the owners can harvest fish in their well.

Second, the fish-rearing system in ponds is built next to or near the house. The size of these ponds is smaller than a well, adjusted to the area of each owner's yard. Water to fill this well is obtained at high tide. Fish seeds can be obtained from local fish breeders or buy fish seeds. In contrast to wells, this fish pond is fenced with wood on the inside of the pond to prevent the loss of fish due to entering the soil wall in the pond. In addition to wooden fences, some owners use plastic or wiring to make ponds. In contrast to the fish in the well which grows naturally, the fish in this pond can be fed from leftovers from the owner of the pond or given fish feed.

Third, the maintenance of fish with a cage system. Using the cage system, fish are kept in cages placed on the banks of the Barito River or its tributaries. Most owners make cages on the Barito River so that they do not interfere with the flow of tributaries for transportation activities and the daily activities of the people who use river water as their main water source. The cages are in the form of wooden boxes of various sizes, and the smallest size reaches 2 x 3 m. These wooden cages can float with the ebb and flow of the Barito River. The fish that are kept are usually tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) whose seeds are purchased, not fish from local rivers. The maintenance of fish in these cages requires special treatment because fish must be routinely given special fish food. The advantage of the cage system is that water circulation is maintained. Even though the Barito River water is receding, the river water can still soak the cages.

Of the three types of freshwater fish-rearing systems, the local community prefers the *beje* system or fish wells. By using a well, the owner does not need to maintain fish intensively,

because the fish will grow and reproduce naturally. Therefore, in the Kuripan Subdistrict, thousands of *beje* or fish wells belonging to the community can be found. The number of cages, ponds, and wells can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.** Types of Aquaculture in Kuripan Subdistrict

No.	Cultivation Type	Amount
1	Cage	108
2	Fish Pond	76
3	<i>Beje</i> (well)	1,337

Source: (Rochgiyanti, 2022).

From these data, it can be seen that the community prefers the type of fish farming in the form of wells. The community's choice of this type of cultivation is a very rational choice based on natural conditions in the form of swamps that are influenced by river tides. Individual action leads to a goal that is determined by value or choice. The community's choice to make wells is following the local wisdom values of the people who live in wetlands. Environmental exploration activities are carried out without damaging the environment, instead, they are environmentally friendly so that the environment can be preserved and sustainable. Actors' actions are determined by two main forces, namely first, limited resources and different access for each actor. Communities that own fish wells have limited access to natural resources. They make wells in forest lands that have been managed for generations. There is even a fish well that has been owned for generations. Second, social institutions encourage actors to take certain actions and avoid other actions. Familial ties among community members are very strong because among them they still have kinship relations. The Kuripan Subdistrict area is inhabited by the majority of the *Bakumpai Dayak* tribe. This is shown by the joint fish harvesting activities among relatives. In turn, they will help harvest fish in other wells.

### 3.1.2 Open Road Access

Before the opening of road access, the Barito River was the main transportation route from Kuripan Subdistrict to the regency city or vice versa. The mode of water transportation used is in the form of a *klotok*, a small motorized boat, with a distance of between 4-5 hours from the regency capital to the sub-district town. If reached by speedboat, the distance is only about 2 hours. These boats only serve trips once a day with a predetermined schedule. If someone from the regency city visits the sub-district city, they have to stay overnight, then return to the regency city tomorrow. If they want to go back and forth in a day, they have to especially rent a speedboat.

This condition began to change when investment in oil palm plantations began to enter the Kuripan Subdistrict area in 2008. The entry of oil palm plantations was not immediately welcomed by the community. Some communities accept the presence of oil palm plantations which are expected to increase employment opportunities, but some others reject their presence because it will eliminate a source of livelihood that has been occupied for generations. Many studies show that the presence of oil palm plantation companies has created conflicts between large plantations and local communities. Issues regarding conflicts in plantations can be found in almost all parts of Indonesia. Studies conducted by (Andrianto et al., 2019; Harahap et al., 2019; Mustari et al., 2019; Rokhim et al., 2020; Utari et al., 2021) found that the emergence of conflict was caused by many factors. Structural factors, differences in interests, land acquisition processes, and company management are some of the causes of conflict. These conflicts harmed

local communities. Loss of land as a source of livelihood is the most felt impact by local communities. However, because the oil palm plantation company has obtained a permit from the district government, the activity continues. Cultivation rights/*Hak Guna Usaha (HGU)* obtained by oil palm plantation companies in this area cover all villages in the area.

Oil palm plantations require adequate infrastructure to expedite the production process. Even at the beginning of the activity in the form of land clearing, the land road infrastructure had already been built. Although the initial goal of opening the road the company was to facilitate the transportation and distribution of capital goods throughout the concession area, in the end, the general public took advantage of the infrastructure facilities built by the oil palm plantation company. The land road infrastructure only connects the entire concession area with the company office at the plantation site, it has not yet been connected to the villages around the plantation. In the end, the district government took part in building road infrastructure for connectivity between villages and district cities. At the time the research was conducted, the land road infrastructure was still in the form of pavement, not yet paved roads. During the dry season, the road can be passed by 2-wheeled or 4-wheeled vehicles, but during the rainy season, the road is very slippery and muddy, making it difficult for motorized vehicles to pass. It must be admitted that the existence of land routes has been able to shorten travel distances, save on fuel costs, and is no longer dependent on traveling time according to river transportation schedules.

### *3.2. Fishing Tourism in Conflict Areas*

Fishing tourism began to develop when road infrastructure was opened, both by oil palm plantation companies and by the district government. With the opening of the land route, access from and to the Kuripan Subdistrict area is relatively easier to reach and smoother. By using ground transportation, anglers can get to the fishing spot in the morning and return home in the afternoon. The Kuripan Subdistrict area is indeed a paradise for anglers. They came to hunt freshwater swamp fish. The swamp area has become a habitat for swamp fish such as *papuyu (anabas testudineus tricopterus)*, *haruan (chana striata Blkr)*, and *sepat (trichogaster pectoralis)* (Rukmini, 2015). Almost every day anglers visit fishing villages. Anglers usually come in groups and spend all day feeling the sensation of fishing in the area. On weekends, more and more anglers come so the fishing spots become more crowded than on normal days.

During the dry season, this fishing tourist spot is increasingly crowded with anglers. During the dry season, vehicles can easily traverse the land route, so the travel time is also faster. According to information from one angler, fishing tourism spots are increasingly being visited because now they can be visited by motorcycle or car, whereas previously anglers had to use the river route by water transportation in the form of boats or speedboats. In other words, access to the place is easier and more comfortable to pass (Tabri, 2022). The anglers come from the Barito Kuala Regency area as well as from various areas in South Kalimantan.

Even though it has not been officially designated as a fishing tour, Kuripan Subdistrict has become a destination for many anglers. The designation of a tourist village must go through a long process. A tourist village according to the 2018 Village Potential/*Potensi Desa (Podes)* data collection is a rural area that has several special characteristics to become a tourist destination. The existence of a tourist village is regulated or stipulated in a Regional Regulation/*Peraturan Daerah (Perda)* (Putra, 2018). One of the superior potentials of the village can be sold through the tourism sector. It is recorded from the 2018 Village Potential/*Potensi Desa (Podes)* that there are 1,734 tourist villages throughout Indonesia. Based on BPS records, the 1,734 tourist villages are spread across the islands of Java and Bali totaling

857 villages, Sumatra 355 villages, Nusa Tenggara 189 villages, Kalimantan 117 villages, Sulawesi 119 villages, Papua 74 villages, and Maluku 23 villages (Putra, 2018).

Anglers who come to fishing spots can carry out their activities comfortably. They are not worried about getting interference from various parties. According to one angler, they did not know that the fishing area was an area disputed by the community and oil palm plantations. They felt comfortable fishing in the area because there were lots of fish, and they didn't feel any animosity. According to anglers, the situation should be kept conducive so that many parties can take advantage of the fishing grounds.

### *3.3 Impact of the Existence of Fishing Tourism*

The large number of anglers who carry out fishing activities in the Kuripan Subdistrict area has had a positive impact, both for fish well owners and residents who live around fishing locations. Along with the high interest of anglers coming to the Kuripan Subdistrict area, the community is maximizing this natural potential. The local community, both owners and non-owners of fish wells, maintains wells or natural fish ponds which are common in their area. Treatment of these fish wells is easy but brings encouraging results. The natural condition of the area is in the form of swamps which are almost always watery throughout the year and are a habitat for swamp fish which are easy to grow and develop.

Locations or fishing spots in the form of fish wells are widely available at the location. According to the owner of the fish wells, there are two types of wells, namely wells owned by residents who are fished for a fee, and wells that are not maintained so that anglers are free to fish in a number of these unkempt locations. The wells maintained by residents are indeed a source of income that is used as paid fishing areas. In addition, these wells can also be harvested during the dry season. Information to an angler who is a member of the Batola Fishing Community, the fee for fishing in a well is between IDR 50,000-IDR 100,000 per person. The price difference depends on the condition of the fish well. In wells with abundant fish potential, the price is higher than in wells with fewer fish. By paying this amount of money, anglers can fish to their heart's content, and the fishing rods can be brought home. To fish in paid wells, anglers only need to contact the fish well owner who has posted a contact number around the well. As for fishing equipment and fittings brought by the anglers themselves. The existence of social media to promote this fishing spot and the owner's contact number is very effective. The results of (Ikhtiyorovna, 2022) research found that social media marketing was very effective in promoting products, goods, and services, on social networks. Especially in the current global era, social media marketing plays a very important role.

According to the owner of the fish well, anglers come to fishing spots in Kuripan Subdistrict to feel the sensation of pulling various freshwater swamp fish. Almost every day some anglers come to several *pilawa* or fishing spots in Kuripan Subdistrict. The Kuripan District area has been known as a freshwater swamp fish producer for a long time. The swamp habitat is well known as a producer of various types of freshwater swamp fish. With this fishing tour, the owner of the well will greatly benefit. According to the owner of the well, 20-30 people can visit his well a week. If each person pays Rp. 100,000, - then within a week he can pocket 2-3 million rupiahs. The income is much higher than working as a laborer on an oil palm plantation. He hopes that his village can become a fishing tourism village so that there will be far more anglers who come. In addition, he hopes that the road will soon be paved so that traveling by motorized vehicle will be more comfortable and not depend on the season.

The act of the good owner to open his well for paid fishing is a rational action. Individual action leads to a goal that is determined by value or choice. Villagers choose to maintain

traditional sources of livelihood. For them, natural resources have a very high value because they have provided livelihoods for the people who live around them. In addition, hunting for fish by fishing is an environmentally friendly way so that the sustainability of the ecosystem is maintained. Finding fish by fishing is also part of the local wisdom that has long been developed by the *Bakumpai Dayak* tribe. Apart from fishing, they also developed various methods and various equipment for traditional fishing.

The wish of the owner of the well to have his village designated as a tourist village still requires a long process struggle. The designation of a tourist village makes it possible for the village to develop various potentials owned by the village so that economic growth occurs in the countryside. The designation of a tourist village can be submitted by a Tourism Awareness Group/*Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis)* which is formed from various elements of the village community. From the results of the study by (Rahayu et al., 2021), it can be seen that the people in Kota Kapur Village have a high awareness of preserving ancient objects and traditional values. They realized that besides having historical value, these historical remains also had a very promising tourism value for the village's economic growth. Therefore, they formed a community organization that is engaged in the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Kota Kapur site. The Kota Kapur Village community formed *Pokdarwis* as a forum for developing their village so that it becomes a historical tourism village. The formation of *Pokdarwis* aims to promote the history of the Kota Kapur site as a historical tourist destination. However, the problem faced by *Pokdarwis* Kota Kapur is that they cannot get grants or financial assistance because they are not yet in the form of a legal entity.

In line with the goals of tourism development, the government is developing tourism villages that aim to increase economic growth, and people's welfare, eradicate poverty, overcome unemployment, preserve nature, the environment, and resources, and promote culture. The development of tourist villages is also a form of accelerating village development in an integrated manner to encourage the social, cultural, and economic transformation of villages (Kemenko Perekonomian, 2021). Therefore, each region and village need to pay close attention to the potential it has to be appointed and developed to provide added value benefits and generate high productivity to improve the welfare of the local community.

Besides being rich in various types of freshwater fish in swamp water which attracts anglers, Kuripan Subdistrict has a swamp buffalo conservation area. Swamp buffalo in the local language is known as *hadangan*. As the name implies, this swamp buffalo is unique because it lives in swamp areas so it is good at swimming. Wetland ecosystems have provided feed in the form of various types of grass for swamp buffalo (Rochgiyanti, 2021). In the conservation area, visitors can witness swamp buffalo being allowed to live freely in grazing fields, as well as the unique attractions of swamp buffalo owners who herd the buffalo on a small boat. This unique attraction above the swamps will be even more beautiful if witnessed before sunset. So, fishing tourism can be synergized with seeing the life of swamp buffalo in conservation areas.

Research on tourist villages in conservation areas conducted by (Roy et al., 2021) in Merabu Village shows that the village is a conversion forest area as a result of cooperation between the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) from India and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) from the US. Conservation areas which are mostly still forests are intended to preserve the diversity of plants, animals, and their ecosystems, as well as to provide opportunities for local communities to be prioritized in improving social, cultural, and economic aspects. Furthermore, the government gave the status of Merabu Village as a Village Forest with the aim of synergizing sustainable development goals toward village empowerment. In the village, there is economic potential besides tourism potential.

In addition to developing tourism villages, village communities can explore various potentials around the village which can be synergized with fishing tourism. Synergy and exploration of potential resources as carried out by *Pokdarwis* Bekawan in Kota Kapur Village, Mendo Barat District, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Province, Indonesia. Initially, the *Pokdarwis* have formed the encouragement of youth awareness about the importance of a forum in developing the village as a historical tourist destination. The Bekawan *Pokdarwis* has formed with promoting the history of the Kota Kapur site as a historical tourist destination. The development of historical tourism is synergized with the potential resources found around the site. In addition to historical sites, Kota Kapur also has agro-tourism, because in the area of this cultural heritage site there are hundreds of fruit trees in the form of *durian*, *duku*, and other unique fruits. In addition, not far from the Kota Kapur site area, there are small islands that can be developed as marine tourism objects. One of the concrete steps taken by *Pokdarwis* Bekawan is holding the Kota Kapur Festival which is quite attractive for tourist visits (Aditya, 2020).

Based on the analysis of fishing tourism, based on its geographical location, fishing tourism in this conflict area can be classified as local tourism because its scope is narrower and limited to the Kuripan Subdistrict, Barito Kuala Regency. Based on the reason or purpose of the trip as cited by (Lararenjana, 2021) this fishing tour includes hunting tourism, namely hunting or fishing in areas permitted by local authorities. Hunting or fishing is not carried out haphazardly but uses environmentally friendly equipment so that the swamp ecosystem is preserved. In this way, the sustainability of fishing tourism spots can be maintained.

In addition to the impact on good owners, the development of fishing tourism has also had a positive impact on the growth of the informal sector. Before the opening of the land route and the development of fishing tourism, in general, residents' houses were built facing the river. After the land route was built, the residents' houses turned their backs on the river (Rochgiyanti, 2021). After opening the land route which facilitated connectivity between villages, many residents began to build houses on the edge of the route. With the increasing number of anglers, women began to open grocery stalls and food stalls in their yards. The men opened a tire patch business to serve the needs of anglers. In addition, anglers can leave their motorized vehicles at the stall, because vehicles cannot be parked near fish wells. With the development of fishing tourism, the economy in rural areas is moving more dynamically. The fishing tourism sector has stimulated job creation and created a multiplier effect. In addition, the development of fishing tourism has played an important role in community welfare, encouraging environmental sustainability, and empowering women and other community groups.

#### **4. Conclusion**

From the analysis of fishing tourism in conflict areas above, a conclusion can be drawn that even in conflict areas an interesting type of tourist spot can be developed. The development of fishing tourism is supported by the environmental conditions of the wetland ecosystem as a habitat for freshwater fish and the availability of road infrastructure. The development of fishing tourism not only contributes to the owners of fishing grounds but also contributes to economic development in rural areas and sustainable environmental management.

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