

Mane'e Culture in Kakarotan Village Talaud Island

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Abstract—This study aims to describe in full through a sociological review of the Mane'e tradition as a local wisdom of the people of the Kakarotan village, Talaud Islands Regency. As well as analyzing the expectations and challenges faced by the North Sulawesi Provincial Government and the Talaud Islands Regency government in developing tourism potential through the Mane'e festival. Mane'e tradition is a tradition that has been entrenched among the Kakarotan community, in the form of traditional fishing activities carried out by all village communities, carried out together at a predetermined time and place. Judging from its uniqueness, Mane'e is very worthy of being appointed as an activity labeled as tourism. Carrying capacity such as transportation and accommodation to and where it is done is not yet available adequately, even it can be said that accommodation is not yet available. Whereas for transportation from the city district to the location can only use a boat or speed boat. The provincial and district governments have committed to being mane'e as an icon of regional tourism and have held it once in 2014. The festival has not continued in the following years. The Kakarotan community itself, with their traditional elders ready to support the implementation of the mane'e festivals in accordance with their respective capacities,

Keywords- *Mane'e, tourism, culture, Talaud Island*

I. INTRODUCTION

Many countries, attracted by the potential economic benefits, have embarked upon the development of tourism [1]. Mane'e culture in Kakarotan village Talaud Island become a spotlight of many circles in the last few years especially when a Minister of Jokowi Cabinet, Minister of Fishery and Marine named Susi Pudjiastuti in 2016 visited to watching how the processions of Mane'e performed on its implementation day. Actually, Mane'e culture just a hereditary culture that its echo is not spread out from Talaud Island. Mane's itself is a social event, a tradition for catching fish which is performed together by the village community at particular time, once a year, which is marks the expiration of ban (taking sea crop or picking fruits) that the time determined by elder custom and obeyed by each of its community. Look at the ways of catching fish in Mane'e tradition then it can be said very unique. None of ethnic groups in this world who is catching fish like performing on Mane'e tradition. This tradition of catching fish is only performed once a year, with particular time of calculation,

performed rollicking by all villagers, and does not use catch tool such as nets and so on.

For the Government of North Sulawesi Province, Mane'e tradition is a valuable asset to develop tourism potential in North Sulawesi. Nowadays, Mane'e tradition has become a tourism agenda by the Government Regency of Talaud Island and given theme "Mane'e Festival". For develop this tourism potential, many challenges and expectations faced by government such as a transportation and marketing facilitator and even by elders custom as a organizer event in Mane'e tradition. For Kakarotan villagers, there is a festival or there is not, Mane'e will stayed held as it is. But, for a tourism industry, although the attraction is wonderful but if there is no tourist or just a few tourists who are visiting, seen from the economics aspect, this Mane'e Festival event does not give economic value of the Government and the community itself. The geographical location of Talaud Island, especially in Kakarotan village had to be reached through sea trip with boats which are not too large while waves sizable and the lack of lodging facility in Kakarotan village can make tourists interest to visiting to watch the festival become receding. Indeed there has been a flight by plane to Melonguane, but the flight is still limited and the load capacity is not too much. It is still continue the trip to the Kakarotan village by a speed boat.

Sustainable tourism means achieving a particular Sustainable tourism means an attempt to achieve a certain combination of the number and type of visitors, the cumulative effect of its activities in a particular destination, together with the actions of the service business, can continue into the future by not damaging the quality of the environment in which tourism takes place [2]. Tourism planning at all levels from macro to micro and includes approaches can applicable to both the more and less developed countries with case studies from many parts of the world [3].

The first person to politicize the mode of structural evolution in a tourist area was Miossec in 1976. This model determines the structural evolution of tourist areas through time and space, as a starting point for systematic analysis of regional development [4]. The challenges and expectations to development tourism potential of Mane'e tradition are interest to be studied in this research. The problems in this research can be formulated as follows: (1). What is Mane'e

tradition? What is Mane'e tradition worthy to appointed as a mainstay of tourism attraction? (3). What is the support facilities such as transportation and accommodation have been adequate for performed a Mane'e festival? (4). How far the local Government of North Sulawesi province and Regency of Talaud Island are committed to making the Mane'e tradition become an icon of tourism? (5). How is the readiness of custom Elders and the community in welcoming Mane'e Festival performance in the future?

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is basically using qualitative approach which is starting point on phenomenological view that is putting its emphasis on "verstehen" that is meaning understanding of human behavior as intended by the performer itself, for the researcher himself its interpretive nature [5]. In its presentation, research data that is collected will be expressed in the form of words or narrative character, not in numbers form.

This research is conducted in the Kakorotan villagers the Regency of Talaud Island exactly in Inata Island. The respondents who are use as the data source in this research are the members of villagers who are directly related to Mane'e tradition and the elders who are also related to the tourism development in North Sulawesi Province and the Regency of Talaud Island. The research is conducted in three stages, orientation stage, exploration stage, and data analysis stage. The orientation stage means to acquire a complete and distinct picture of the conditioning field. This technique uses observation and documentation. Things which are considered unique and relevant with the research problems are given special concern.

The exploration stage gives an indication of a set of problems that examined, at this stage the tracking started. For that, the observation is more intensified and interview began to be implemented and more structured. In this stage, the observation and interview based on the observation and documentation study in orientation stage. The data which are obtained will be analyzed, interpreted, concluded, and verified immediately.

The stage of checking or testing the data validity. At this stage, the data tested its credibility and consistency, auditing, conducted the confirmation with the informant.

In this research, the main instrument is the researcher itself. Therefore, it is not used questionnaire. However, the researcher guided by main questions were developed according to the needs of field.

This research uses the techniques of data analysis using nine of twelve steps who is suggested by reference [6]: 1) determine the object of research, 2) conducting participatory observation, 3) makes ethnographic notes, 4) conducting region analysis, 5) conducting focused observation, 6) conducting taxonomy analysis, 7) makes componential analysis, 8) find the culture theme, and 9) makes the research reports.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mane'e as a tradition that it has been continuing since a long for the community of Kakorotan village and it is a routine tradition which is a sacred valuable, because there is a belief in the existence of God's gift for the

community by giving such fish for community consumption. Besides that, Mane'e gives joy to the villagers, where is once a year the villagers can gather in one location, together with joyful catching fish with a very unique way. For Kakorotan villagers, this is a regular thing, but for the community outside there, the way to catching fish like this is very exciting to watch, even more exciting if you can participate in the activity to catching fish that might be you never done as long as you live.

For Kakorotan community, Mane'e will always be celebrated either in a festival or not. But, to become a large-scale event that is sold with tourism label, mane'e need to be reviewed from the point of profit and loss. In tourism context, an object is promoted for sale as an event that can bring profit for governments and local community. The attractiveness and thrust from an event need to get attention. From the uniqueness point of Mane'e, it has a huge attractiveness to bring tourists to watching the event, at least once in their lifetime. Any costs that will be incurred, the tourist who are have much money are not worried about it. The proof is someone can spend ten million or even hundred million of dollar just to take vacation to Japan, Jerusalem, Mecca, and other places around the world.

The fees that they take out are comparable with the pleasure that they get. It means that the attractiveness of a tourism object supported by the availability of a comfort and secure transportation, a comfort and secure accommodation, places to eat and drink which are varied according to tourists' appetite.

Tourism development is usually justified on the basis of economic benefit and challenged on the grounds of social, cultural, or environmental destruction. Given the scenario of a rapidly expanding global tourism, it is becoming increasingly important for researchers to provide guidelines for environmental planning of tourism [7]. Mane'e has a strong attractiveness for tourists, especially after performed the first Mane'e Festival in 2014. The news has spread throughout the world through videos that can be watched on you tube. But, the power support that mainly the transportation and accommodation has not been adequate, make people thinking of the pleasure they get is not worthy with the difficulties that will be experienced to reach to the destination. In other words, the attractiveness is smaller than thrust or thrust is bigger than attractiveness. The community of Kakorotan cannot do anything as the organizers. They do not have ability to provide lodging and transportation facilities. Thus, without the government interference such as the regency government and province government, Mane'e culture will only become a local tradition that will remain preserved by its community.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding and discussion that have been presented in the previous chapter, so can be concluded some things as follows : Mane'e tradition is a tradition has been entrenching among Kakorotan community, the event of catching fish together at the particular time and place. Look at its uniqueness, Mane's is very worthy to raised as an event that labeled tourism event. The power of support such as transportation and accomodation to go to Mane'e event's place do not adequately available yet, even could say the accomodation is not available yet. Whereas, the tranportation

from the city to the event location is only by boat or speedboat. The province and regency government have committed to make Mane'e as an icon of tourism area and had performed in 2014. Festival has not continued in subsequent years. The community of Kakorotan and custom elders are ready to supporting the performance of Mane'e Festival accordance the capacity and role of each person. Some things can be suggested as follows : To Kakororatan community is suggested to always preserve Mane'e event although not in a festival event. The information about every Mane'e events that will be performed must to spread out through the news and video that can be accessed via internet. For the regency government of Talaud Island suggested to convince the investors to invest their capital to build accomodation facility either in the city and Kakorotan village.

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