

## Bajo Taka Bonerate: Island People Around Selayar Marine Tourism

Muh. Yamin Sani<sup>1</sup> & H. Muhadjir Suni<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

---

Selayar Islands is a regency well known for the last few years with its Taka Bonerate National Park as destination of marine tourism in South Sulawesi Province. The aim of the study was to identify the object of marine tourism and prepare the local community to participate in the development of marine tourism. The study used dialogic multilingual method or in-depth discourse in which the interviewer and the informant as an interviewee were in equal position. This made rapport possible. Observation was also used to observe the life of the community. The result of the study indicates that islands in the Taka Bonerate National Park are exotic islands marked by white sand and clear blue sea. Almost all islands in the Taka Bonerate National Park have diving spots with its wonderful and beautiful sea under water. . Several islands are inhabited by local community such as Bajonese known as people of the sea. This ethnic fully supports the marine tourism development.

---

**Key words:** Taka Bonerate tourism, ethnic Bajo, selayar people, marine tourism,

### 1. Introduction

According to The World Tourism Organization (WTO), the future of tourism industry as travel industry has a great prospect due to this sector has become one of the prime movers in economic development. The same optimism is pointed out by the World Tourism Council (WTC) that the world tourism has become mega industry and it was predicted to be one of the prime movers of the 21st century economy. The WTC has predicted that tourism industry will move tourist mobility world wide at the future decade (Sani, 2014: 2).Indonesia's position at the East Asia and Pacific economic constellation with its high economic growth must be able to make use of the tourism opportunity by preparing each region to become Tourism Destination Area (TDA). This is possible due to regional autonomy which gives authority to the regional government to make planning, development, and tourism management, so that tourism development process becomes simple and quick. There is tendency for the improvement of tourism flow especially foreign tourists which must be response seriously at the beginning by the regional government of Selayar Islands to make it as one of the interesting tourism destination areas. Tourism destination area which is managed well and optimally will attract tourists significantly so that the region gains economic benefit and will accelerate the development of the area and improve the welfare of the community.

When the sources of regional revenue from agriculture, forestry, and plantation are relatively stagnant, tourism industry needs to be developed as one of the alternatives of economic diversification and in the frame of integrated development area to support sustainable development. In line with that, there is a tourism market shift today in which motive, interest, and taste, the tourism demand will change continuously and this needs a response by developing the tourism object according to the potential of the tourism area. Through tourism development, it is hoped that tourism projects will be a priority to improve regional real income.

Selayar regency is located at the southern part of Sulawesi Island. It has 120islands stretching from north to south which make it as the main island having a fast water area. It is estimated that 80 percent of the area is water and this has made it to be marine tourism charm in Indonesia.

---

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Science , Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: [yamin.sani@yahoo.com](mailto:yamin.sani@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup> Polytechnic of Tourism, Makassar, Indonesia. E-mail: [muhadjirsuni@yahoo.com](mailto:muhadjirsuni@yahoo.com)

Selayar Islands has Taka Bonerate National Park in which there are 797 types of marine biota, 237 types of coral reef, 10 types of sea grass, and 47 types of algae (Coremap II, 1999). Therefore Taka Bonerate Marine National Park has potential to be destination of marine tourism. Taka Bonerate National Park also has the third largest atoll reef in the world after Kwajivein in Marshall Islands and Suvadiva in Maldives Islands. Taka Bonerate atoll reef is one of the most beautiful in the world. There are 21 islands in this area in which only seven of them are inhabited. The most interesting thing for the inhabited islands is they have main tourism potential where beautiful coral reef and birds and ornamental aquarium fish are found. Most of the people in the islands at Taka Bonerate National Park are Bajonese and Buginese who have tradition and custom with their unique culture which can be managed and promoted as interesting tourism attraction.

People in the island especially Bajonese are poor fishermen. It is hoped that the development of community based marine tourism by involving them will be a momentum for local community to improve their welfare. Marine tourism is related to sailing attraction, canoeing, diving, snorkeling and fishing become daily activities of Bajonese to support the attraction of marine tourism. So as their cultural attraction: local astronomy and other knowledge to learn have its own attraction for scholar tourists to do research.

## 2. Literature Review

As maritime country, Indonesia's water consists of sea territory and islands water. This causes Indonesia has strategic and important sea territory. In tourism sector, Indonesia has various potential marine tourism. Many remote islands in the eastern part can be developed as marine tourism object. (Ambo Tuwo, 2011). The development of tourism sector should be shown to improve the quality of life and welfare and bring benefit to the fulfillment of the people needs. In supporting tourism, marine tourism must have special attention to be developed. Marine tourism is a kind of tourism makes use of the potential of coastal area and sea directly and indirectly. Marine tourism is one of the types of tourism which has been known largely today by traveling with the purpose of aquatic sports in lake, gulf or beach such as fishing, diving while taking pictures. Surfing competition, rowing around to see the marine water park with its beautiful scene in the surface of water and various types of recreation are interesting activities (Pendit, 1999: 31).

Marine tourism can bring social and economic benefit as a positive contribution to regional economic improvement and to local community by the availability of direct and indirect employment. The strategy for tourism development basically aims to develop product and quality services, balance and step by step (Suwanto, 2014: 55). In short term, the focus is on optimization, especially to establish the tourism image, to improve employee's quality, to improve management quality, to make use of available product, and to increase shares from available tourism. In middle term, the focus is on consolidation, especially determining the tourism of Indonesia especially at the Taka Bonerate National Park, to be able to manage, to develop and to make product diversification, and to increase the number and quality of employees in the long term.

## 3. Taka Bonerate National Park: Potential and Prospect in Marine Tourism

Taka Bonerate is an atoll coral reef area as large as 220 Ha and it is the largest in South East Asia and the third of the world after Kwajifein atoll in Marshall Islands and Suvadiva atoll in Maldives. This area is located in the south of Sulawesi Island in Flores Sea and geographically at the position 120°55' – 121°25' East Longitude and 6°20' – 7°10' South Latitude. Administratively, this area is a part of Kecamatan Taka Bonerate, Selayar Islands Regency with its borders: in the north borders with south peninsula of Sulawesi Island, in the south with Java Sea and in the east with Banda Sea. As the largest atoll coral reef area in Indonesia with its highest biodiversity and the place of rare and protected various marine biota habitats causes Taka Bonerate was established as marine reserve in 1989 and based on the Decree of Minister of Forestry No.100/Kpts-II/1989 it was established as Marine National Park in 1992 through the Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 280/Kpts-II/1992 of February 26, 1992. Based on the Decree of Minister of Forestry No.92/Kpts-II/2001 of March 15, 2001 it was established as National Park with the area of 530.765 Ha (Ningsih, Talkah, 2015). This area consists of islands and lagoons in the form of sedimentation of sand and bioerosion (fragment of coral reef and shells) which have undergone rounding, decaying in the form of young soil. This area also consists of tens of taka and sand dunes and there are 21 islands as well.

Islands in Taka Bonerate area are mostly of moisture equator tropical climate with 4 months of wet season and 5 months of dry season which is influenced by west monsoon, east monsoon, and transition monsoon with the average temperature 36°C. Type of tide in Taka Bonerate is mixed tide prevailing semidiurnal or there are two tides and low tides in one day and night. With the value of average water surface at the interval of 200 cm – 250 cm and time frame of ebb tide is around 2 meters. The dissemination pattern of surface flow is fully affected by the season in which during the west monsoon it flows to the east, and at the east monsoon it flows to the west. Like wise the wave condition is also affected by the blow of wind monsoon in which at the east monsoon, the rolling of waves tends to be weak and generally is not more than 1 meter and at the west monsoon tends to be strong and generally it reaches 2 meters. The temperature of sea surface in Taka Bonerate area is about 26.7 – 29°C and the salinity is affected by season flow in which the salinity is about 31.9 ‰. The oceanographic chemical condition of Taka Bonerate area is also in the condition which makes it possible for the development of coral reef and other biota optimally in which the dissolved oxygen content is about 1.44 – 2.76 ppm. The BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) content is about 0.16 – 1.48 ppm, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) content is about 28 – 88 ppm, TSS (Total Suspended Solid) content is about 0.54 – 2.45 ppm, carbonate concentration is about 288 – 576 ppm, nitrate content is about 0.0768 – 1,2865 ppm, phosphate content is about 0.08028 – 0.33450 ppm, and the degree of acidity (pH content) is high enough between 8.4 – 8.7 (Ningsih, Talkah, 2015).

There are 3 (three) categories of coral reef: coral barrier reef, coral fringing reef, and atoll. The diversity of biota of the three categories is high enough. There are several profile locations of drop-off reef and tropical sea grass ecosystem is extensive in nature in all part of Taka Bonerate National Park. There are 68 genera and 242 species of coral, 526 species of coral fish (155 genera), 112 species of macro algae (46 genera), 11 species of sea grass (7 genera), 70 species of land plants, 34 species of birds (comprising land bird, coastal bird and sea bird) and several marine and land biota such as turtles, dolphins, whales, rats etc (PSTK Unhas, 2000; TNYBR, 2005, 2012). Whereas the habitat area: living coral 10.029 Ha, dead coral 8.559 Ha, sea grass and algae 19.748 Ha, sand 20.381 Ha, island/land 437 Ha and bungin/sand dunes 76 Ha. Taka Bonerate is drowned mountain with coral reef growing around to form a circle consists of 21 islands. The islands are located at the sea side borders with very deep sea and the one at the middle emerged from the depth about 20 -40 meters. Most of the coral reef is patch reef emerged to the surface during the low tide. Taka Bonerate consists of 21 islands but only 7 islands are inhabited permanently: Rajuni Besar, Rajuni Kecil, Tarupa Kecil, Latondu, Jinato, Pasitalu Tengah, and Pasitalu Timur. The people who live at the islands are generally of ethnic Bajo and Buginese.

Besides the attraction that comes from a stretch of potential coastal landscape in the form of white sand and also the charm of under sea in the form of diversity of marine biota such as coral reef, fish and other scarce biota makes Taka Bonerate National Park a heaven for the divers. There are several diving spots which have each own superiority and uniqueness. In the book “Taka Bonerate National Park” written by Marwa Ningsih and Imam Talkah (2015), there are several diving locations mentioned, among others are:

#### **a. Wall Reef**

The Wall Reef diving location is in Latondu with the depth is more than 20 meters. The coral reef condition in this area is very good with the coverage about 50 – 89 percent is dominated by soft coral and hard coral. The existing biota in this area is various kinds of fish such as butterfly fish, cardinal fish, angelfish, grouper, surgeon fish, damselfish, batfish trevalies, snapper, fusiliers, sweet lips, wrasse, parrot fish, tiger fish, bump head fish, scorpion fish, lobster, eagle rays, nudibrand, and crocodile fish.

#### **b. Spot Pinky Fish**

Spot Pinky Fish is in Tarupa Kecil Island with the depth 5 – 8 meters. The location was grown with dense coral with the balanced combination of soft coral and hard coral. This combination gives interesting color degradation for coral reef around. The existing biota is in the form of group small fish and is dominated by pink color fish. This fish is the mascot at the dive pinky fish location. Besides that, there are a lot of colorful ornamental aquarium fish. There are also echinodermata types such as linckia laevigata sea star, yellow and black sea lily, sea cucumber, and several types of sea urchin.

### c. Spot Kaldera

Spot Kaldera is located in Tarupa Kecil with the depth 5 – 20 meters. The topographic condition is in the form of coral stretch which is relatively flat like a pond in the middle so that it looks like a caldera or mountain crater. This spot is very suitable for advanced divers or A2 and becomes diving tourism focusing on education where visitors will be asked to see the effect of the use of plosive/bomb material. The visitors can also compare healthy coral and damaged coral due to bomb and their location. At the depth of 5 – 8 meters is the location of safety stop with the density of coral and the visitors will not get bored because they are waiting until the safety stop limit is over. They also can take pictures or enjoy the panorama around.

### d. Spot Haemulidae

This spot is located in Tarupa Kecil Island at the depth of 5 – 32 meters. The coral condition is healthy enough with the density about 60%. The types of coral found are hard coral of Acrofora species. The slope of the location is 85 degrees until the depth 31 meters, under sea contour is rather flat with the slope 10 meters. Along the coral break there are coral types of foliose, encrusting, and acropora. The existing biota is nudibranch of *Phylidiella pustulosa*. If you are lucky, you can see hawksbill turtle having a rest in the area. Haemulidae is the mascot of the location because there are a lot fish of Haemulidae species of *Plectrohinchussp* with yellow tails and fins found. The body has several horizontal lines with combination of several colors. It might be possible that it is the location of SPAG's (Spawning Aggregation Site) for the fish.

### e. Spot Tebing Gantarang

This diving spot is in Gantarang water with the depth 10 -30 meters. The coral reef condition: the stretch of coral reef is dominated by Acrofora coral with the branches tend to grow along the side and form like a table. Among the Acrofora coral, there are also several soft corals seen which give color to this spot. This massive type can also be seen in several locations. The coral condition beside the cliff or the depth over 10 meters is also very interesting, grow and wave following the flow direction showing that the coral growth in the location is optimal and the wall topography is terraced so that the diving is not boring. The other biota is colorful fish, scarce sea cucumber of *Thelenota rubranilata* species, star fish/*Lickia laevigata*, mollusk, etc.

### f. Spot Lembaran Daun

This spot is in Taka Gantarang. The coral reef condition: at the depth of 5 – 8 meters, the coral reef is dominated by Acrofora coral with the branches tend to grow along the side in the form of table. When the diver enters into the depth of over 8 meters, he will see the stretch of fertile growing foliose and dominates the sand dunes. The type of growing foliose is of *Adaricidae* family. This foliose grows and forms a pile with diversity species, but for a certain species it is dominated by a colony along 50 meters. In this location, it also found Acrofora coral with the branches along the side forming a table of 2 x 3 meters and grows on poritessp. The existing biota is groupers, *katamba* (grey fish), octopus and other marine biota which makes the coral reef a place to spawn and live for the sustainability of each species.

### g. Spot Bulu Ayam

This diving spot is in Taka Gantarang with the depth 5 – 10 meters. The coral reef condition is the combination of balanced hard coral and soft coral each about 50% with very high living percentage, the density of coral is over 90% and balanced percentage of hard coral and soft coral makes this spot rich in color and looks like a beautiful well managed park. The hard coral is dominated by Acrofora sp and the soft coral is dominated by *Agalophenia cupressina*. As the result of high domination, this spot is called spot *bulu ayam* (*Agalophenia cupressina*).

### h. Spot Jinato Wall Paradise

This spot is in Jinato water at the depth of 5 – 20 meters. The coral reef condition is very good with the coral coverage about 57 – 83% dominated by hard coral and soft coral. The existing biota is various types of coral fish such as butterfly fish, angelfish, surgeon fish, damselfish, batfish, trevalliesa, snapper, fusiliers, sweetlips, wrasse, parrot fish, tiger fish, bump head fish, scorpion fish, lobster, eagle rays, nudibranchs, crocodile fish, moray and giant clam.

### **i. Spot Fujiama**

This diving spot is in Taka Bajang Pago with the depth 5 – 15 meters. The coral condition is the water base substrad consists of hard coral, soft coral, algae, sand and is dominated by soft coral. The coverage living coral percentage is 84.38%. The name given to this location “Fujiyama” is based on the character and specific characteristic of the location because there is a pile of soft coral which looks like Mount Fujiyama in Japan.

The existing biota is various types of fish of family Chaetodontidae, Pomacentridae, Pomacantidae, Lutjanidae, Serrinidae, Apogonidae, Balistidae, Ostrasidae, Scorpionidae, Apogonidae and some other kinds of fish.

### **3.1. Attractive Power of Taka Bonerate National Park**

The tendency of domestic and foreign tourists to visit marine tourism in islands is higher and higher. This is due to cluster of islands in the fast blue ocean which integrate many kinds of charm: a stretch of coast in an island which is white and clean, richness of flora and fauna and the most important one is beautiful panorama integrated with peaceful condition of the island makes the tourists free from the hectic of daily life in town. The cluster of islands in Taka Bonerate National Park has an attractive power needed by tourists. Four islands in Taka Bonerate National Park are as follows: (Saleh Rahman, 2017: 57 – 87).

#### **a. Rajuni Island**

Rajuni is a village consists of two islands: Rajuni Kecil as a center of village administration and Rajuni Besar which is inhabited by ethnic Bajo and Buginese with their means of living is fishing. Rajuni Island with the area of 503.765 Ha is in the latitude of 2 – 4 meters stretching from north to south. Both Rajuni Kecil and Rajuni Besar have geophysical structure comes from the shallowness of sea and therefore the island was formed from layered coral with clay loam sand texture. This causes the population in the two islands suffer from drinking water. Besides the availability of clean water, the existing tourism facilities are accommodation, restaurants, snorkeling/diving and public transportation. Infrastructures such as roads, solar power and cellular phone network are also available in this island. In relation to marine tourism, Rajuni Island is sufficient enough as tourism destination. The beautiful landscape in the island is recognized by tourists. White sand beach is an extraordinary attraction. The intact of coral at diving spot apartment of fish and acrofora snorkeling spot is very good. There is a diversity of marine biota. According to Saleh Rahman (2016), the diversity is 4 – 5 categories: variation of ornamental aquarium fish is more than 15 kinds, soft coral and hard variation is more than 40 kinds, sea grass in all coastal line, sea mammalian such as dugong, sea reptile such as green turtle and hawksbill turtle are at the outer part of the reef, variety of mollusks and some of them is under protection, for example, *tridacna derata* and *tridacna gigos*.

#### **b. Latondu Island**

Latondu Island, both the big one and the small one, is in the north of Taka Bonerate National Park. Latondu Besar Island belongs to specific zone whereas Latondu Kecil belongs to the core zone. Island which has the village status is an administrative area as a part of Kecamatan Taka Bonerate. The population is mostly Bajonese and Buginese whose means of living is fishing. This island as a part of Taka Bonerate National Park has been developed for a long time as tourist destination by utilizing environmental service. The beautiful panorama of this island has been known by tourists especially those who come to admire the under sea beauty. There are two diving spots in Latondu: Wall Reef 1 and Wall Reef 2. According to Saleh Rahman (2016), diving spot in Latondu is supported by coral intact besides snorkeling spot of Nemo is well preserved. Nemo area for local community is known as *nambo-nambo*, a deeper place of the reef. The superiority of diving spot in Latondu area is its high visibility with large fauna in general such as shark, manta ray, and turtle. Tourist facility and infrastructure in Latondu Island is still limited but public transportation, restaurant and marine tourism facility are available. The availability of path ways, telephone net work and pier make the tourists ease their mobility. Tourists' attraction in the island is not just a diving spot but also white sand, clear blue sea, and turtle conservation. The baby turtles are put in the pond and bred until they are ready to be released into the sea.

#### **c. Tinabo Island**

Tinabo Island is a cluster of small islands of 500 meters wide and 2 km in length is an exotic island. Tinabo Island is named a hidden heaven at the south end of Sulawesi Island.

This island is only inhabited by 8 people as staff of Taka Bonerate National Park which make this island free from environmental pollution. In this way Tinabo Island is developed as marine tourism destination which has extraordinary beautiful panorama. The island is covered by white sand, clear blue sea and sea wind breeze during the day which makes us cool. At the part of the land, Tinabo Island is full of shady evergreen trees (*asuarina equisetifolia*) as a place to have a rest and protection from the sunstroke. As a center for the development of tourism, Tinabo Island has a unique tourist attraction, namely a cluster of baby sharks of Black Tip swimming along the beach in front of the guest house. The baby sharks are so free to chase small fish around it. Surprisingly, the grown up baby sharks will immigrate to deep sea and therefore there are no large sharks in Tinabo beach. Tinabo Island as a favorite tourist destination in Taka Bonerate National Park, also provides accommodation, restaurant (food stall), marine tourism facility, and souvenir shop. Besides that there is path ways, gazebo, changing room, public latrine, electricity, waste disposal, pier and helipad.

#### **d. Tarupa Island**

Tarupa Island as tourist destination is interesting enough due to its coral intact at diving spot/snorkeling of Gantarang, pond, leaves, pinky fish and other diving spots. Tarupa Island is known to have the most diving spots among the other islands in Taka Bonerate National Park. Tarupa Island is also known to have white sand, clear and clean sea with the diversity of flora and fauna. This makes the tourists come to Tarupa Island just to enjoy the under sea charm, tempting white sand and blue sea. Limited facilities are available in Tarupa Island such as accommodation and food stall. The supporting facilities such as roads, electricity and pier are available besides limited availability of clean water. Clean water in this island is just ground water available during the rainy season. The availability of water at the rainy season only lasts for 2 to 5 days after rain with moderate intensity to high intensity. Usually the people collect the rain water in the tank. Tarupa Island is administrative area with the number of population more than 5000 people. The people education level is very low causing the use of Indonesian language is still limited due to its far distance from Pattumbukan Selayar Port.

### **3.2. Bajo Taka Bonerate: Exoticism of Local Population and Marine Tourism**

Bajonese in Kecamatan Taka Bonerate including those who live in Taka Bonerate National Park area is not the real population in real sense as population who have ancient history legacy of pre literacy period. However, Bajonese as ethnic nomad have inhabited the existing islands for a long time in Kecamatan Taka Bonerate. Bajonese who inhabit several islands in Kecamatan Taka Bonerate were then assimilated with Buginese who hadmigrated for a long time to this region. The migration might be due to safety factor, but economic reason was the main factor. This then was strengthened by nomadic culture causing Bajonese inhabit Kecamatan Taka Bonerate which several islands are in Taka Bonerate National Park area. It was informed that a proselytizer of Islamic teaching who came from Maros in the 19<sup>th</sup> century arrived in Rajuni Island, an island in Taka Bonerate National Park, met Tau Rije'ne, namely Bajonese in the island. Most Bajonese in Taka Bonerate are fishermen. As fishermen, they catch fish by using small fishing net but they use large fishing net when go fishing in the deep sea.

The other way to catch fish is using fishing hook with colorful lines with ballast thrown to the sea bed and drawn slowly when the hook got fish. The other way is *nonombe*, fishing by tying the nylon string to a float and then released and drawn when the bait has been eaten by the fish. *Nyunyumbalah* is the way of fishing on the boat which moves slowly then the nylon string is paid out to the back with the distance about 50 meters. Fishing for shark, grouper, and ray is called *rawe* by Bajonese and *ngengendo* is fishing by using bait made of wood or fiber in the form of shrimp to catch squids. Bajo people catch fish by shooting an arrow at the fish while they are diving to the seabed freely or by using an instrument called compressor. They also catch fish by using petromax lamp (*nyuli*) in front of the boat as lighting. Fish, shrimp, crab are speared as soon as they see them. The other usual way used by Bajonese to catch fish is by poisoning the fish (*mobo*) using the seed of *mobo* fruit found in forest and mix them with crab and small fish (winnow) pounded smoothly and spread it to places assumed to have a lot of fish.

As fishermen, Bajonese have a system of local knowledge about the sea related to safety, security, and fortune. In her research in Mola Wakatobi, Alia (2012: 85) describes that the sea has a guard. The sea and its guard in it make Bajonese in Mola have to do some rituals or adat ceremony as an honor to the sea guards. This makes their attitude and deed controlled and do not treat the marine biota arbitrarily. Besides that, Bajonese in Mola believe about prohibitions and taboo which is called *pamali* in local language.

In the context of knowledge about maritime, Abdul Manan (2015: 5) states that the adventure of Bajonese in the orientation of nature has given a lot of experience or knowledge benefit to their daily life as fishermen such as the revolution of moon, sun or season and tide including astronomy traditionally. This knowledge leads them not to lose their way on their sailing and know exactly when to go fishing.

Local knowledge of Bajonese about maritime is to detect the existence of island by means of waves and also the knowledge of wind. It is realized that the wind sometimes threatens their safety in sailing at the sea causing them to study from experience to make them safe and secure at the sea. Knowledge about wind is related to the moon and star position makes them be able to detect the wind velocity, stiff or not. Bajonese also have local knowledge of coral as a place to grow and development of marine biota such as fish, lobster, and octopus. They are aware that the sea and its waves often change causing the marine biota especially fish hard to survive without the coral. This local knowledge is in line with scientific knowledge as stated by Nontji (2002 : 114) that biodiversity of coral yields various products of economic value such as coral fish, lobster, algae and even pearl.

The uniqueness of Bajonese as fishermen compared to other ethnics is their ability to dive and stay in water for a long time. It was assumed that Bajo people can stay 13 minutes in water with the depth of 70 meters. At the time of diving, someone must hold his breath causing the heart beat slow, and blood vessel becomes narrow and construction of lymph occurs. These reactions help the body to save energy when someone is diving, the diver will loss of oxygen. Many people can only hold their breath in second. But this does not occur for the Bajonese. The reason might be is the size of their lymph is bigger compared to people on land. Lymph is one of the most important organs in diving activity. That is because the lymph will release more oxygen to the blood when the body is depressed or hold the breath in water.

Bajonese in Taka Bonerate according to Arsand (2017: 70) are diving by using simple tools such as wood masker and *ladob* as ballast of size 10 -20 kg with the handle made of wood since 1990. In line with the time (around 2000s) Bajonese turned to use compressor regulator, fins and masker as a support to their mobility in fishing at seabed. However in 2014, they stopped wearing fins since it disturbed their diving walking on coral rock. Besides that, they did not use regulator anymore to breathe but they only put the hose into their mouth to breathe which is called *polos* by them. The latest most interesting development needs to notice is in 2017 Bajo divers modified the compressor by changing the compressor tube with Freon tube often used at air conditioner repair shop to refill the air cooling. The instrument used by Bajo divers makes them suffer from occupational accident. This is due to the result of there is no other way to shift to modern instrument due to the lack of fund, skill and no people will teach them to use instrument that can free them from occupational accident.

#### **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

##### **4.1. Conclusions**

Islands in Taka Bonerate National Park area are exotic ones since they have white sand and blue sea, clear and free from environmental pollution. Almost all islands in Taka Bonerate National Park area have fascinating diving spots. The diversity of ornamental aquarium fish and marine biota make the divers feel comfortable to dive for a long time. The development of Taka Bonerate National Park as tourist maritime destination needs to be done as an effort to make Selayar Regency to be an integral part of national and international tourism. Of course attractive tourist destination will be the concern of both domestic and foreign tourists.

##### **4.2. Recommendations**

There are several things recommended, among other things:

1. Strategic suggestion: applying the development concept of sustainable maritime tourism with the support of stakeholders, namely Taka Bonerate National Park Agency, Kabupaten Selayar Regency, private, NGO and local community.
2. Establishing tourism board from all components of stakeholders for program implementation of development of maritime tourism through public consultation mechanism to make the program possible to improve human resources, environmental preservation, and improvement of the welfare of the local community.

3. Developing a design or model to warrantee that the tourism development projects do not disturb local culture from its natural environmental condition. Therefore standard and regulation of tourism development supports the preservation of environment and culture integrally to support sustainable tourism development.
4. Commitment to develop facility and infrastructure such as public facility, electricity and clean water. Also to ease accessibility from Selayar to Taka Bonerate by means of rapid transportation, safe and comfortable service.
5. Commitment to involve local community in each tourism development planning, executing and monitoring of the projects. The aim is to have the community sense of belonging and to participate in its maintenance.

The identity of Bajonese is always related to the sea which has given them space in maintaining their life since long time ago. They believe that Bajonese as the owner of the sea and make them as people of the sea. Actually, the other ethnic groups live in Taka Bonerate National Park are Buginese, Flores, Butonese and people from Selayar. These ethnic groups also support the maritime tourism development in Taka Bonerate National Park. Nevertheless, ethnic Bajo as people of the sea have been known since a long time. In relation to the strategy of maritime tourism development, Bajonese as local ethnic has its own attraction and need to be introduced.

## 5. References

- Ahimsa S. Heddy. 2001. *Strukturalisme Levi Strauss Mitos dan Karya Sastra* (Levi Strauss Structuralism of Myth and Literary Work). Galang Press: Yogyakarta.
- Alias, 2012. *Kearifan Lokal Orang Bajo dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Laut* (Studi pada Komunitas Bajo di Mola Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan Kabupaten Wakatobi). (Local Wisdom of Bajonese in the Management of Sea Resource: A Study of Bajonese Community in Mola Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan Kabupaten Wakatobi).
- Arsand Muhammad, 2018. *Etnografi Lino Patuong" Kecelakaan Kerja pada Penyelam Bajo di Desa Kayu Adi Kecamatan Taka Bonerate Kabupaten Kepulauan Selayar* (Ethnography of Lino Patuong: Occupational Accident of Bajonese Divers in Kayu Adi Village Kecamatan Bonerate Kabupaten Kepulauan Selayar. Thesis. Pascasarjana FISIP UNHAS.
- Ambo Tuwo, 2011. *Pengelolaan Ekowisata Pesisir dan Laut* (The Management of Coast and Sea Ecosystem). Brillian International. Surabaya.
- Bappeda Provinsi Sulsel. Yayasan Samudra Indonesia 1998/1999. *RencanaStrategis Pengelolaan Program COREMAP di Sulawesi Selatan* (Strategic Planning of Management of COREMAP program in South Sulawesi).
- Manan, Abdul. 2015. *Isu Sosial Ekonomi yang Dihadapi Oleh Nelayan Traditional Bajo* (Socioeconomic Issue of Bajo Traditional Fishermen). Paper in Seminar on Bajo – Sea Nomad in Asia-Oacific: Martime culture and Best Practices in the Management of Fisheries Resources.
- Ningsih, M. and Talkah Imam, 2015. *Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate* (Taka Bonerate National Park). The New Biosphere Reserve. Balai Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate Benteng- Selayar.
- Nontji, A. 1987. *Laut Nusantara*. (The Indonesia Archipelago Sea). Jakarta: Djambatan.
- Nyoman, S. Pendit. 1999. *Ilmu Parwisata: Sebuah Pengantar Perdana* (Science of Tourism: An Introduction). Jakarta: Pradya Paramita.
- Saleh Rahman, 2017. *Strategi Pengembangan Ekowisata Bahari di Seksi Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Wilayah I Tarupa, Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate*. (Development Strategy of Marine Ecotourism). The Management Section of National Park Region I Tarupa, Taka Bonerate National Park.
- Sani, Muh. Yamin et al. 2014. *Diversifikasi Atraksi Guna Menunjang Pembangunan Parwisata Kabupaten Pinrang*. (Diversification of Attraction to Support Tourism Development in Pinrang Regency). Masagena Press : Makassar.
- Sani, Muh. Yamin et al. 2016. *Eksotisme Etnik Lokal Panggung Wisata Budaya Wakatobi*. (Exoticism of Local Ethnic of Wakatobi Cultural Stage). Masagena Press: Makassar.