The Role of Sibaliparri Harmonization in Promoting Blue Economy Practices among Fisherman in West Sulawesi

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Abstract

Main Purpose – This study aims to examine the role of Sibaliparri harmonization in promoting blue economy practices in the financial management of fishing households in West Sulawesi.

Method - This study is a mixed-method study witn an embedded model to analyze quantitatively and qualitatively.

Main Findings - The results of this study indicate that attitudes and internalization of Sibaliparriq cultural values are the main determinants of fishermen's intentions to adopt blue economy practices in household financial management. The empirical findings are in line with the theory of planned behavior, which places attitudes and subjective cultural norms as the main sources of intention to behave positively, even though government policies have not yet shown an influence on fishermen's intentions to implement blue economy practices.

Theory and Practical Implications - The findings of this study serve as a reference for the government in formulating policies to raise awareness of blue economy practices among fishermen. Future research could focus on identifying government obstacles in implementing policies related to blue economy practices.

Novelty - his study integrates economic, social, and environmental perspectives that focus on the behavior of local communities, in this case fishermen.

Keywords: Extreme Poverty, Financial Management, Blue Economy, Fishermen, Sibaliparri.

Abstrak

Tujuan Utama - *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji peranan harmonisasi Sibaliparri dalam mendorong praktik blue economy pada manajemen keuangan rumah tangga nelayan di Sulawesi Barat.*

Metode - *Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian mix method dengan model embedded untuk menganalisis secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif.*

Temuan Utama - *Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sikap dan internalisasi nilai-nilai budaya Sibaliparriq merupakan penentu utama terbentuknya niat nelayan untuk mengadopsi praktik blue economy pada manajemen keuangan rumah tangga nelayan. Temuan empiris sejalan dengan theory of planned behavior yang menempatkan sikap dan norma subyektif budaya sebagai sumber utama niat dalam berperilaku positif meskipun kebijakan pemerintah belum menunjukkan pengaruh terhadap niat nelayan untuk melakukan praktik blue economy.*

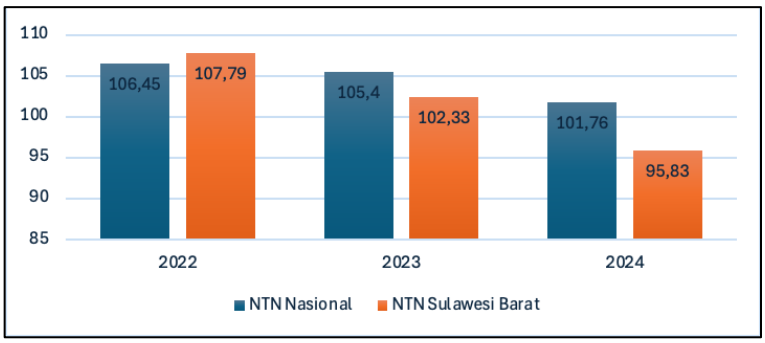
Implikasi Teori dan Kebijakan - *Temuan dalam penelitan ini menjadi rujukan bagi pemerintah dalam perumusan kebijakan peningkatan kesadaran praktik blue economy bagi nelayan. Penelitian di masa yang akan datang dapat berfokus pada identifikasi hambatan pemerintah dalam penerapan kebijakan terkait praktik blue economy.*

Kebaruan Penelitian – *Penelitian ini mengintegrasikan perspektif ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan yang berfokus pada perilaku komunitas lokal dalam hal ini nelayan.*

Kata Kunci: *Kemiskinan Ekstrem, Manajemen Keuangan, Ekonomi Biru, Nelayan, Sibaliparri.*

INTRODUCTION

Fisheries are one of the important sectors in the country's progress and a pillar of people's welfare. Indonesia is a country with abundant fishery potential because it is an archipelago and the largest maritime country in the world with 17,504 islands, 108,000 km of coastline, 6.4 million km2 of waters, and is located on the world's main shipping lanes (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2025). As a sector that supports the welfare of the community, fisheries need attention in their development into a sustainable priority economy, given that many people depend on this sector for their livelihoods. The fisheries sector is capable of absorbing a large number of workers. In 2023, the number of fishermen in the capture fisheries sector reached 3.2 million, and one of the provinces with a large number of fishermen is West Sulawesi, where the number of fishermen reached 28,945 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). The large number of people who depend on fishing for their livelihoods are very vulnerable to the risk of uncertainty, which will have an impact on the welfare of fishermen and could lead to extreme poverty (Villalobos et al., 2025).



Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (2025)

Figure 1. Graph of National NTN Performance Achievements & West Sulawesi

The indicator that describes the welfare of fishermen is the Fishermen's Exchange Rate (FER), which reflects the ratio between the price index received by fishermen for their production and the price index paid for goods and services needed in production activities. The national FER performance in 2022 was 106.45, in 2023 it was 105.40, which was a decline, and in 2024 it was 101.76, which was also a decline. The same condition was observed in West Sulawesi, where in 2023 the FER was 102.33, which did not meet the target of 107.50. In fact, this achievement was lower than the previous year's figure of 107.79, and in 2024 it also decreased to 95.83 (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2025). The main problems and obstacles faced by the marine and fisheries sector in West Sulawesi Province in improving people's welfare, employment, and economic growth are poverty, which still affects most of the population in coastal areas, especially fish farmers and small-scale fishermen (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2025). Issues in coastal areas need serious attention to prevent fishermen from falling into extreme poverty. A serious threat to local coastal communities (fishermen) is the sustainability of marine ecosystems, which are affected by excessive exploitation, overfishing, environmentally unfriendly practices, and pollution. Blue economy practices are needed to maintain a balance between economic activity and environmental conservation. The blue economy, as a new breakthrough in the marine sector, is a serious concern for stakeholders in preserving the marine ecosystem (Chowdhury et al., 2025).

The Blue Economy is a sustainable marine economy that generates economic and social benefits while ensuring the long-term sustainability of the environment from which these benefits are derived. Blue economy practices are important in maintaining the balance of marine ecosystems and

preventing damage that could harm marine life and humans now and in the future (Yin et al., 2025). Blue economy practices are expected to be a solution for fishermen to avoid extreme poverty.
Extreme poverty among coastal communities is multidimensional and caused by the failure to fulfill basic community rights such as food, health, education, employment, and infrastructure (Jamilah & Mawardati, 2019). Internal factors causing extreme poverty among fishermen include low quality education, low creativity, and poor financial management. External factors are caused by limited economic resources, whereby communities are fully dependent on the sea as a source of income, as well as being trapped by middlemen and capital owners, making it difficult to escape poverty (Faletehan et al., 2022).

Fishermen, as key actors in maintaining the sustainability of marine ecosystems, need to be aware of the importance of the blue economy concept in their activities so that they can avoid extreme poverty (Mwanyoka et al., 2025). The issue of household financial management for fishermen is a new issue that needs serious attention from stakeholders. Good financial management skills will help fishermen in planning, allocating, and controlling household finances. A new direction in research on the sustainability of the fisheries sector emphasizes the need for fishermen to play a role in supporting good practices in the fisheries sector. Awareness of good financial management will influence fishermen's behavior to maintain the sustainability of marine ecosystems. Although the issue of financial management is new in solving fishermen's problems, existing studies have revealed this issue but are still limited in that they only focus on the economic perspective (Pomeroy, 2025; Liu, 2024) while other studies also focus solely on conservation climate change, exploitation, and pollution (Akhtar et al., 2025; Graziano et al., 2025; Kyriazi et al., 2023; Vizureanu et al., 2024). The complexity of fishermen's problems makes it important to integrate economic, social, and environmental perspectives in raising fishermen's awareness of sustainable practices.

Increasing awareness of sustainable practices among fishermen cannot be separated from the role of fishermen themselves as key actors. One approach to behavior is explained by Ajzen through the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), which seeks to explain that planned intentions determine the behavior exhibited by individuals (Ajzen, 1991). This study develops TPB variables by including attitude determinants (internal factors), culture (external factors), and government policies as perceived behavioral controls. This study reveals the harmonization of one of West Sulawesi's local wisdoms, Sibaliparri, as a cultural determinant. The cultural approach as an external factor for individuals has a strong influence in shaping the attitudes of fishermen in building awareness of blue economy practices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) explains that behavioral intention is the main predictor of action, and that intention itself is shaped by three main constructs: attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 1991). Attitude: individual beliefs and evaluations of the consequences of Blue Economy practices (e.g., economic benefits, resource sustainability, costs/risks). Measured through items that assess positive/negative attitudes toward the implementation of sustainable practices. Subjective norms: perceptions of social pressure or the expectations of important others (family, fellow fishermen, traditional leaders) to implement or not implement Blue Economy practices. Measured by indicators of perceived social support and community norms. Perceived behavioral control: individual beliefs about the ability and ease of implementing practices (access to capital, technology, training, policy support). In this study, government policy components were included as an important part of shaping perceptions of control (availability of incentives, regulations, technical services).

In the context of this study on the adoption of Blue Economy practices by fishermen, TPB provides a systematic conceptual framework for linking individual beliefs about economic, social, and environmental consequences with the tendency to intend to engage in these practices. This study proposes substituting the classic subjective norm construct with a cultural construct that includes the internalization of traditional values, customary norms, collective practices, and community socialization mechanisms. In fishing communities, normative influence often manifests as an internalized value system rather than merely a perception of short-term social pressure. Culture functions not only as a set of social expectations, but also as a pillar of collective identity, an interpretive framework for behavioral consequences, and a stable source of moral motivation. Culture influences normative belief statements that underlie individual intentions with different intensity and durability compared to subjective norms, which are usually measured as perceptions of pressure from important people. Recent literature shows a tendency for TPB research to adjust or expand normative constructs in order to increase contextual validity in specific community and cultural settings (Bosnjak et al., 2020; Galib et al., 2024), so this substitution is retained as an adequate theoretical adaptation to capture the unique sociocultural dynamics among fishermen.

Within the framework of TPB, perceived behavioral control reflects not only individuals' beliefs about their personal abilities, but also environmental conditions that facilitate or hinder the implementation of behavior. The positioning of government policy as the main determinant of PBC reflects the view that public policy through access to capital, economic incentives, provision of technology and infrastructure, technical training, and supportive regulations directly changes the objective barriers and resources available to fishermen. Proactive policies can increase operational capabilities, reduce transaction costs, and minimize the risks of adopting new technologies or practices, thereby not only strengthening the perception of control but also increasing the likelihood of behavioral intention and realization. This approach maintains the core logic of TPB but enriches the model with structural and cultural dimensions that are critical to understanding interventions at the policy and community levels.

According to TPB, attitudes toward a behavior are formed from beliefs about the consequences and evaluations of the value of those consequences; more positive attitudes increase the tendency to form intentions to engage in the related behavior (Ajzen, 1991). In the context of the Blue Economy, fishermen's attitudes reflect their assessment of the short-term/long-term economic benefits, livelihood security, and ecological impacts of sustainable practices. Thus, it is hypothesized that attitudes have effect on fishermen's intentions to engage in Blue Economy practices (Hypothesis 1).

Within the modified TPB framework, culture replaces subjective norm constructs by emphasizing the internalization of local values and norms that serve as sources of long-term normative pressure. Culture influences normative belief statements, modulating moral and affective motivations that contribute to shaping individual intentions. Thus, it is hypothesized that culture influences fishermen's intentions to engage in Blue Economy practices (Hypothesis 2).

Perceived behavioral control (PBC) influences intention through individuals' perceptions of their ability and ease of performing a behavior. Facilitating government policies (e.g., subsidies, training, access to credit, infrastructure, and supportive regulations) increase resources and reduce tangible barriers, thereby strengthening PBC and, in turn, the intention to adopt Blue Economy practices. Thus, it is hypothesized that government policies influence fishermen's intention to engage in Blue Economy practices (Hypothesis 3).

In TPB, perceived behavioral control can have a direct influence on a person's behavior. TPB acknowledges that real situational control factors can have a direct influence on actual behavior, regardless of or in conjunction with intention, especially when policies change objective conditions

(e.g., access to technology, subsidies, enforcement) that enable implementation without significant changes in intention. Thus, it is hypothesized that government policies have a direct influence on the implementation of Blue Economy practices by fishermen (Hypothesis 4).

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is a mixed method with an embedded model to analyze quantitatively and qualitatively. In this study, the quantitative method is used as the main method and the qualitative method as a supplementary method to reinforce the findings of the theory testing. The quantitative method with the Partial Least Square (PLS) approach was used to test the Theory of Planned Behavior in blue economy practices. The behavioral approach was described by Ajzen in 1991 through the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), which originated from social psychology studies and has been expanded into various fields of research, where the behavior displayed by individuals to perform actions is considered a social contract (Ajzen, 1991). This study developed a model from the TPB by including attitude variables as internal determinants, culture as external determinants, and government policy as perceived behavioral control determinants. The variables used in this study were attitude, culture, government policy, intention, and blue economy practices.

Qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach were used to explore the understanding and meaning of Sibaliparri among fishing families, using epoche to reinforce the findings of theory testing. Epoche is a process whereby researchers suspend judgment regarding the personal biases of informants in order to obtain a pure understanding of the informants (Micali, 2018). Sibaliparri is a form of cooperation in all matters, both material and spiritual, between husband, wife, and other family members in household life (Musdalifa & Mulawarman, 2019). Sibaliparri is the local wisdom of the Mandar people in the form of cultural values that signify concern among family members in maintaining the integrity of the household. Building awareness of the blue economy among fishermen needs to involve all members of fishing families who care about the sustainability of the marine ecosystem. The qualitative method with a phenomenological approach was analyzed by describing the phenomena from the results of interviews and observations, then identifying the descriptions of the phenomena, followed by the development of noema and noesis, and the final stage of analysis with eidetic reduction (Reynolds, 2017).

Combined analysis was conducted to draw conclusions by linking the results of quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Through combined analysis, it is possible to identify which data are the same, which are different, which expand, which deepen, or which invalidate (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Combined analysis will provide more accurate and comprehensive answers to research questions.

This research was conducted in West Sulawesi Province. The population in this study consisted of 28,945 fishermen in West Sulawesi Province. Based on calculations using the Slovin formula, 100 respondents were selected as the sample in this study. Ten key informants were identified for this study, consisting of fishermen, employees of the West Sulawesi Province Marine and Fisheries Service, and the West Sulawesi Province Social Service. Data collection was carried out in several stages, consisting of: initial observation, literature collection or policy review, data collection using questionnaires and interviews, analysis and testing of research data, and combined data analysis.

RESULTS

The results of data testing using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) based on Partial Least Square (PLS). The test results show the Convergent Validity of the measurement model with reflective indicators assessed based on the correlation between item scores/component scores estimated using PLS Software. The results of processing using SmartPLS can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. *Outer Loading (Measurement Model)*

Variable	Construct	Early Model	Modification	Variable	Construct	Early Model	Modification
Attitude	AT1	0,829	0,845	Govern-ment Policy	GP1	0,760	0,760
	AT2	0,728	0,733		GP2	0,737	0,737
	AT3	0,745	0,759		GP3	0,804	0,804
	AT4	0,808	0,822		GP4	0,778	0,778
	AT5	0,632	0,624	Intention	IN1	0,866	0,866
	AT6	0,538			IN2	0,903	0,903
Culture	CU1	0,897	0,897		IN3	0,933	0,933
	CU2	0,937	0,937		IN4	0,931	0,931
	CU3	0,862	0,862	Blue Economy	BE1	0,858	0,858
	CU4	0,928	0,928		BE2	0,855	0,855
	CU5	0,753	0,753		BE3	0,877	0,877
	CU6	0,906	0,906		BE4	0,895	0,895

Source: Processed data (2025)

The test results show that the outer loading values in the initial test still indicate that some constructs do not meet convergent validity because there are still constructs with factor loading values below 0.60. The model was modified by removing indicators with factor loading values below 0.60. The outer loading evaluation results show that five of the six Attitude (AT) construct indicators meet the minimum contribution criteria for the construct. The outer loading values were AT1 = 0.845; AT2 = 0.733; AT3 = 0.759; AT4 = 0.822; AT5 = 0.624; and AT6 = 0.558. Because the AT6 construct did not meet convergent validity, it was removed from the measurement model by modifying the model. Model modification was only performed for the Attitude variable because the constructs for the other variables already met convergent validity.

Tabel 2. Results of Construct Reliability Testing

Variable	Composite Relibility	Cronbach Alpa	Average
Attitude (AT)	0,872	0,814	0,579
Culture (CU)	0,927	0,895	0,760
Government Policy (GP)	0,955	0,942	0,779
Intention (IN)	0,853	0,780	0,593
Blue Economy (BE)	0,950	0,929	0,825

Source: Processed data (2025)

Validity and reliability criteria can also be seen from the reliability value of a construct and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value of each construct. A construct is said to have high reliability if its composite reliability value is 0.70 and its AVE is above 0.50. The reliability evaluation results show

that all models meet the criteria recommended for PLS-SEM (Hair et al., 2019). Table 2. presents the Composite Reliability, Cronbach's Alpha, and AVE values for all variables.

To evaluate the structural model of the PLS model, the values of the coefficient of determination (R2), predictive relevance (Q2), and goodness of fit index (GoF) were examined. The coefficient of determination can be seen from the R-square value for the dependent construct. The R-square of the Blue Economy practice variable is 0.69, indicating that the independent variables explain 69% of the dependent variable, with the remainder explained by other variables not examined in this study. From the manual calculation results, the Q-square value is 0.796, while the lowest GoF value is 0.727, which is at a high level. Thus, the test results show that R2, Q2, and GoF values indicate that the model formed is robust, meaning that the model is appropriate for the data. Therefore, further testing can be carried out, namely hypothesis testing. The basis used in testing the hypothesis is the value found in the output result for inner weight. Table 3. provides the estimated output for testing the structural model.

Table 3. Results for Weight Under Direct Influence

Variable	Original Sample Estimate	Mean of Subsamples	Standar Deviation	T-Statistics	P-Values
IN → BE	0,806	0,805	0,054	14,992	0,000
CU → IN	0,556	0,551	0,125	4,435	0,000
GP → IN	-0,084	0,085	0,052	1,611	0,108
GP → BE	0,053	0,054	0,079	0,667	0,505
AT → IN	0,413	0,423	0,124	3,338	0,001

Source: Processed data (2025)

Tabel 4. Result for Inner Weight Indirect Effect

Variable	Original Sample Estimate	Mean of Subsamples	Standar Deviation	T-Statistics	P-Values
AT → IN → BE	0,333	0,341	0,104	3,203	0,001
CU → IN → BE	0,448	0,442	0,102	4,415	0,000
GP → IN → BE	-0,068	-0,068	0,041	1,639	0,102

Source: Processed data (2025)

The first hypothesis testing for the indirect effect of attitude variables on fishermen's intentions to practice the blue economy was conducted by first determining the results of testing the effect of intentions on blue economy practices and testing the mediating effect by looking at the results of the Indirect Effects test from the model. The results of testing the effect of intentions on blue economy practices showed a path coefficient value of 0.806. The t-value obtained was 14.992, which is greater than the t-table value (1.960). This result means that intention has a significant positive effect on blue economy practices. Indirect effects show a path coefficient value of 0.333 and a t-value of 3.203, which is greater than 1.96, meaning that the mediation parameter is significant. Thus, the indirect influence model of the attitude variable on blue economy practices through intention can be accepted. Table 5. shows the results of testing the direct influence of intention on blue economy practices and attitude on intention, as well as the indirect influence of attitude on blue economy practices with the mediation of the intention variable.

Tabel 5. Results of the Attitude Test on The Intention to Practice The Blue Economy

Variable Relationships	Coefficient	P-value	Effect
IN → BE	0,806	0,000	Effect
AT → IN	0,413	0,001	Effect
A → IN → BE	0,333	0,000	Effect

Source: Processed data (2025)

The second hypothesis tested the indirect effect of cultural variables on fishermen's intentions to engage in blue economy practices. The results of testing the effect of intentions on blue economy practices showed a path coefficient value of 0.806. The t value obtained was 14.992, which was greater than the t table value (1.960). These results indicate that intentions have a significant positive effect on blue economy practices. Indirect effects show a path coefficient of 0.448 and a t value of 4.415, which is greater than 1.96, meaning that the mediation parameter is significant. Thus, the indirect influence model of cultural variables on blue economy practices through intention can be accepted. Table 6. shows the results of testing the direct effect of culture on blue economy practices and the indirect effect of culture on blue economy practices with the mediation of the intention variable.

Tabel 6. Results of Cultural Testing of Intentions to Engage in Blue Economy Practices

Variable Relationships	Coefficient	P-value	Effect
IN →BE	0,806	0,000	Effect
CU →IN	0,556	0,000	Effect
CU →IN → BE	0,448	0,000	Effect

Source: Processed data (2025)

The results of the third hypothesis test show that the relationship between the intention variable as an intervening variable and blue economy practices shows a path coefficient value of -0.068 with a t value of 1.639, which is smaller than the t table value (1.960). This result means that the indirect effect of government policy variables on blue economy practices through intention cannot be accepted. The fourth hypothesis tested the direct effect of government policy variables on fishermen's intentions to engage in blue economy practices. The results of testing the direct effect of government policy on blue economy practices show a path coefficient value of 0.053 and a t-value of 0.667. This value is smaller than the t-table value (1.960). These results indicate that government policy on fishermen's blue economy practices does not have a significant effect.

Tabel 7. Results of Testing Government Policies on the Intention to Omplement Blue Economy Practices

Variable Relationships	Coefficient	P-value	Effect
IN → BE	0,806	0,000	Effect
GP → IN	-0,084	0,108	Effect
GP →BE	0,053	0,505	Effect
G → IN →BE	-0,068	0,102	No Effect

Source: Processed data (2025)

DISCUSSION

This discussion presents the results of statistical testing of the model using a quantitative SEM-PLS approach, which will be reinforced with qualitative interpretation to obtain more in-depth answers to the research questions.

The Influence of Attitudes on the Intention to Practice the Blue Economy

This study found that attitude is a strong determinant in increasing the intention to practice the blue economy among fishermen. This is in line with the theory of planned behavior, which states that intention serves as the main mediator between attitude and behavior (Ajzen, 1991). Empirical support for the results of this study is in line with that conducted by (Ngoc et al., 2024) and (Vallejos B et al., 2023), who found that the attitudes of fishermen encourage pro-environmental behavioral intentions.

Empirical analysis shows that fishermen's attitudes play a central role in shaping their intention to implement Blue Economy practices. This is in line with the Theory of Planned Behavior, which places affective and cognitive evaluations of behavior as the main sources of intention formation. Significant path coefficients indicate that perceptions of long-term economic benefits, assessments of environmental consequences, and beliefs in the social value of sustainable practices collectively drive fishermen's intentions to care for the environment and sustainability. However, several previous studies have pointed out that strong intentions do not always translate into practical actions without supporting conditions (Naparin, 2025; Sharma et al., 2025). This condition occurs among fishermen in West Sulawesi, as seen from the results of interviews with informants, who found that they consciously have a strong attitude to apply blue economy practices in their household financial management to maintain the existence and sustainability of their profession, but their lack of understanding of good household financial management prevents them from applying good household financial management practices. The following are the results of the interview with informant Mr. Rahman.

> "Most of us fishermen use fishing gear recommended by the government because if we don't, it will affect our future. If we use chemicals or explosives, it can kill small fish, and then we won't be able to harvest in the future."

In line with Mr. Rahman's understanding, Mr. Akbar expressed a similar view, saying that:

> "Now that there are regulations from the government, I don't want to use trawl nets to catch fish. If I use them, we can catch a lot, but with trawl nets, even small fish get caught, so in the future we won't be able to harvest anything because the small fish will be gone."

Noema from noesis, Mr. Rahman and Mr. Akbar's statements indicate that they are aware of the importance of environmentally friendly fishing to preserve the marine ecosystem in the future.

Awareness of the importance of sustainability in preserving marine ecosystems needs to be supported by stakeholders in order to maintain the good intentions of fishermen to preserve marine ecosystems by providing them with an understanding of good household financial management. This is not simply a matter of chasing after money, but rather it is far more important to think about the sustainability of marine ecosystems for a better future.

The Influence of Culture on the Intention to Practice the Blue Economy

Empirical analysis shows that fishing culture has a significant influence on the intention to engage in blue economy practices. This finding is in line with the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) framework, in which normative constructs shape intentions. In this study, normative constructs

include cultural variables that capture collective norms, traditional values, and more contextual community practices. Several studies also emphasize that fishing culture plays a role in enhancing blue economy practices, as demonstrated by (Elston et al., 2024) and (Navarro et al., 2025).

In this study, cultural determinants are used considering that West Sulawesi is a region with a majority of Mandar people who are devout and uphold cultural values in community life (Safa'at et al., 2023). Cultural internalization in this study is the Sibaliparriq culture, which is a concept and system of Mandar cultural values that signify caring, both for family members and for the community in various social activities, especially community development within the community (Muh. Idham Khalid Bodi, 2005). The values contained in Sibaliparriq consist of brotherhood, compassion, care, mutual assistance, and sincerity (Muh. Idham Khalid Bodi, 2005). In the context of blue economy practices, the values contained in Sibaliparriq encourage West Sulawesi fishermen to protect the marine ecosystem. In the practice of the blue economy, one of the values of Sibaliparriq that can increase fishermen's awareness is the value of caring, where Mandar fishermen have a high level of caring for both their fellow fishermen and their environment. This can be seen in the lives of fishermen as expressed by Pak Rahman.

> "While fishing, I never use chemical fishing gear or fish bombs because they can be destructive and dangerous to humans."

Noema from Mr. Rahman's statement indicates that fishermen care about society and the environment. The use of fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly will have a negative impact on the environment. In the practice of household financial management among fishermen in West Sulawesi, the values of Sibaliparriq are always upheld, especially in terms of cooperation between family members in meeting household needs. In practice, in the lives of Mandar fishermen, the husband plays a role in earning a living at sea, while the wife plays a role in managing household finances. The central role of wives in managing the finances of Mandar fishing households is key to the success of Blue Economy practices. The findings of this study provide an opportunity for stakeholders to involve wives in the success of Blue Economy practices so that the focus of intervention is not only on fishermen but more broadly on fishing families. In the Sibaliparriq concept that they uphold, it is clear that cooperation between husband and wife is important in meeting the needs of fishing households. This is as expressed by Mr. Rahman in the following interview excerpt.

> "It has become a habit for us when we return from fishing, we hand over our catch to our wives, and they take care of everything."

Mr. Basri expressed a similar sentiment in the following interview excerpt.

> "My job is to go fishing at sea. When I return home, my wife sells the catch, so I can rest first."

Noema from noesis conveyed by Mr. Rahman and Mr. Basri that the role of wives in household financial management is quite dominant. The financial management of Mandar fishermen's households is regulated to meet household needs such as basic needs, children's education, fishing needs, and savings. To support the practice of the blue economy, the role of wives here is to allocate spending for fishing needs or fishing equipment, taking into account that these allocations are used by husbands to purchase environmentally friendly fishing equipment that does not disturb the marine ecosystem.

The Impact of Government Policy on the Intention to Engage in Blue Economy Practices

Empirical analysis shows that government policies do not influence fishermen's intentions to adopt blue economy practices. This indicates that existing policies do not explain changes in blue economy practices through intentions. Although fishermen have expressed their intention to adopt blue economy practices, these intentions are not realized into measurable actions if they are not

supported by adequate external factors such as government policies that promote awareness of blue economy practices among fishermen. This phenomenon is consistent with TPB, where perceived behavioral control is influenced by control beliefs, namely beliefs about things that can support or hinder the behavior that individuals want to exhibit. These findings are in line with the findings of research conducted by (Pham et al., 2024).

The Impact of Government Policy on Blue Economy Practices

The test results show that the direct impact of government policy on fishermen's intention to adopt blue economy practices is insignificant. This finding indicates that the existence of policy alone does not automatically shape behavior to implement blue economy practices. In TPB, if behavioral control does not have a direct effect on behavior, it indicates that actual control in the field is still low. This is reinforced by the fact that in the field, the weak monitoring system for fishermen's activities in the waters remains the biggest challenge for stakeholders, so that existing policies have not been maximized as actual control. This finding is reinforced by the results of an interview with one of the informants at the West Sulawesi Province Marine and Fisheries Service, as follows.

> "There are already regulations regarding environmental pollution, such as prohibiting littering in the sea and prohibiting overhauls at sea, but one problem is that there is no CCTV at sea to monitor their activities one by one."

Noema from noesis on the informant's statement above that government regulations and policies already exist but are still weak and the existing monitoring system is inadequate, so that these policies have not been optimal in raising fishermen's awareness of blue economy practices.

In addition, the government, in this case the relevant agency, namely the Marine and Fisheries Service, has not focused on programs to raise awareness among fishermen about blue economy practices. Current interventions are more focused on providing fishing equipment and capital assistance. This is confirmed by the results of an interview with one of the informants at the Marine and Fisheries Service of Mamuju Regency, as follows.

> "Currently, the government is focusing its efforts on providing fishermen with fishing equipment and training them in diversifying their catch."

Noema from noesis states that the government's focus is more on empowering fishermen by providing assistance in the form of equipment and processing of fishermen's catches. It is important for the government to encourage the community to raise awareness of blue economy practices because the success of government policy interventions depends on the support and involvement of local actors, in this case fishermen (Wang et al., 2021).

In general, the results of this study confirm the theory of planned behavior and the Sibaliparriq cultural approach has the potential to increase fishermen's awareness and intention to adopt blue economy practices in household financial management. The Sibaliparriq local wisdom approach facilitates a shift in household economic preferences that balances short-term welfare and long-term conservation to preserve the ecosystem and marine sustainability.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that attitudes and internalization of Sibaliparriq cultural values are the main determinants of fishermen's intentions to adopt blue economy practices in household financial management. The empirical findings are in line with the theory of planned behavior, which places attitudes and subjective cultural norms as the main sources of intention to behave positively. Although intention is influenced by attitudes and culture, path analysis shows that current government policies have not been effective in translating these intentions into actual practices, indicating that there are obstacles to the implementation of existing policies. Cultural

variables still need to be studied in depth, considering that in this study, qualitative analysis was only used to reinforce quantitative findings, making it possible to obtain a broader perspective on the role of cultural internalization in improving sustainability practices among fishermen.

SUGGESTION

The suggestions are divided into two:

1. Practical recommendations based on the findings of this study highlight the importance of the West Sulawesi Provincial Government developing appropriate strategies to raise awareness among fishermen about blue economy practices, such as community-based approaches like the Sibaliparriq cultural approach, and improving fishermen's capacity in governance and household financial management.
2. Theoretical suggestions from this study indicate that future research should focus on in-depth qualitative analysis of cultural determinants and the role of governemnet in improving sustainability practices for fishermen.

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