

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL LIFE OF FISHERMEN COMMUNITY AT DISTRICT OF SOUTH TEUPAH AND TELUK DALAM IN SIMEULUE REGENCY, ACEH PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are to gain information on the social conditions of society and culture of coastal community in simeulueregency, to gain formulation concept of empowerment of coastal communities theoretically and to find models of poor community empowerment in coastal areas and islands and to know the bottom line of the data relating to social community. This research is conducted only in two districts, namely district of south teupah and telukdalam in simeulueregency. This research is conducted in April 2015. The results of analysis of this research are still no policies and application for construction community of fishermen are integrated, enhancing coordination, synchronization and synergy between construction program in internal government work units or at the provincial level and at the regency level, cross sector or among development actors in coastal communities, should be there is the policy construction in community of fishermen in an integrated way that is continuous, the limitations of fishing tools modern, trouble geographical isolation fishermen villages, making it difficult for goods in and out such as infrastructure inadequate road facilities services (transportation), capital, and traditional markets, limitations capital of fishing effort in improving the economics of fisheries, social and economic relations exploitative, low levels of household income of fishermen, impact the difficulty of scaling up efforts because there is no access to the market, to overcome the above problems the author offers solutions in the empowerment of community of fishermen in simeulueregency. There are four approaches and strategies in the completion of fisherman community empowerment program, it does not mean that there is no other approaches. The four approaches are: (1) The market access, (2) The Access to the Technology, (3) The Access to the Asset, (4) The creation of the alternative employment.

Keywords: Social Community of Fishermen, South Teupah, Teluk Dalam, Integrated Access

I. INTRODUCTION

Construction of coastal areas generally associated with poverty alleviation on the fishermen whose livelihood depends to operations of fisheries sector. People in coastal areas largely livelihood by utilizing sea resources such as the fishermen, fish farmers (aquaculture and sea), sand and mangrove wood.

Socioeconomic life of community in coastal areas, especially fishermen are still very dependent on the ability to manage sea resources that exist. the ability to manage these resources can affect the level of welfare and other social life patterns. such as education, health, housing and the ability to maintain the environment. Social economic conditions of

society that are within relatively low level of welfare, it is in the long term pressure on coastal resources will be greater to satisfy basic needs.

Fishermen community is one part of poor people and weak economy. In coastal areas generally are pockets of very chronic structural poverty. ie poverty caused by the economic pressure and exploitation of community, so that the poor fishermen still be "marginal". This condition occurs in Indonesia on the same socioeconomic condition also occurred at Simeulue Regency in Aceh province, the majority of the population in the regency is fishermen with the level of social and economic life is still low. The coast of simeulueRegency in Aceh province a lot of potential natural resources is very large. such as fishery, but the results are so great nature can not be enjoyed by all people.

These problems can be resolved if it is supported by the implementation of effective strategies by all stakeholders. An effective strategy can be achieved through the use of technology, capital, skills and institutional empowerment to improve the welfare of fishermen. Empowerment of coastal and islands community is a program that should be done to improve people's lives in these areas.

1.2. The Purposes

The goals of this research are:

- a. To get information about social conditions and social culture of coastal community in simeulueregency (southteupahdistrict and telukdalamdistrict) and acehsingkil (BanyakIsland).
- b. To get the formulation of empowerment concept of coastal community theoretically and discovered models of poor community empowerment in coastal and islandsareas.
- c. To know the outline of the data relating to the social.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research method used the method of data collection by interviewing and field observations. The approach used in this study was qualitative descriptive approach. The types and sources of data collected were primary data. Then, data were analyzed according to the data obtained. Qualitative data were analyzed descriptively to give a snapshot of the social economic conditions of fisherman community studied.

III. RESEARCH LOCATIONS

This research was conducted only in two districts as the samples. Namely, telukdalamdistrictand southteupahsistrict in Simeulue regency. This research was conducted in April 2015.

IV. RESULTS

4.1. Social Economic Condition

Geographically Simeulue Regency located approximately 150 km off the coast of West Aceh in the Indian Ocean. Simeulue Regency was a division of the district of West Aceh since 1999 with the purpose to accelerate construction of society from economic underdevelopment and social equity in all areas of Simeulue.

The total area of Simeulue Regency was 2125.12 km², with a population of 80 279 people, the number of men were 41 245 people and women were 39 034 people, with population density 38 people per km². Abundantly natural resources and great potential for the development and the economic equality were still lagging behind, such as the fishery and the marine, the plantation, the agriculture, and the forestry. However, after more than ten years since the division Simeulue Regency still needed to do a large scale improvement in the infrastructure sector strategic and the economic infrastructure.

In general, the district of Telukdalam and the district of Southteupah also had fertile soil, so that in addition to becoming fishermen, people also worked as a farmer. From observations result and interviews with fishermen, worked as a fisherman majority (80%) was a job or a source of livelihood main, besides doing side jobs such as farmed on land (rice field) itself with an area of less than 1 ha (19:27%), construction workers (3%), agricultural laborers (2:07%), and no side job as much as 10%.

A second job they did when the weather did not allow it to go to sea, or if there was the remainder time after sailing (15%). The fishermen claimed that the number of fishermen (among them) were still lacking, and they did not feel that his colleagues (each other fishermen) as a competitor (90%), except with fishermen who had the facilities and equipment better.

Fishermen who had their own land / field was an area of less than 1 ha (19:27%), doing side jobs when they did not to sail helped by his wife. Since 2008, they cleared the land and planted rice once a year. Planting could not be done more than once per year because the agricultural area of rice fields did not have irrigation. At the time of observation, they were harvesting rice. Result of agricultural land (rice) increased the income of the household, even able to cover needs until a year.

Besides planting rice, some fishermen also opened plantations, such as cocoa and palm oil. They got seeds and fertilizer from the government every year. Interview with secretary of Latiung village at district of Southteupah, besides people worked as fishermen, also had their own plantations with an average size area of 1 ha. They planted cocoa, banana, palm oil and areca. Usually, they did plantation activity in the morning and helped by his wife. Fishermen community of Latiung village went to sea in the afternoon or in the evening.

To fulfill the daily needs of the fishermen only rely on the facilities stalls and kiosks in the village. Some of the food and clothing needs such as clothing, televisions, motorcycles and spare parts they earned in the city of Sinabang. From field observations were not found traditional market in the district of Telukdalam. While the district of Southteupah there was traditional market building built by the government, but the market has not been used until now, nor there was a market day in the district as in other areas.

Women were just as housewives in the village of labuhanjaya in the district of southteupah and the village of muaraaman in the district of telukdalam. They helped the husband to cover the lack household income by making handicrafts mats.

Based on interviewing discovered that the average women in these two villages had the skills to make mats. Usually they made a handicrafts at night. The handicrafts were sold to the neighbors and the people around Rp. 100,000 per mat. The result of such sales could add to the household income.

4.2. Fish Capture System

For fishermen community in the district of teluk dalam and south teupah in simeulue regency, net system was a primary or general capture system to catch fish in the sea beside the fishing system and charts. There were four types of nets were commonly used for fish catching in the sea, namely:

1. Tamban net
2. Gabue net
3. Gagole net and
4. Flag net

These four types of fishing equipment above until now were survive, widely used by traditional fishermen in the district of southteupah and telukdalam because use of four types of nets were economically cheaper and affordable.

Regarding the type of fishermen boats used in the district of southteupah and telukdalam in Simeulue Regency, was basically divided into three categories. First, a small boat manned by two people, usually the owner of the boat itself, assisted by a subordinate. Some of the boats manned by one person only. Second, a rather large boat, which was usually manned by about six to eight people. Third, was the larger boats manned by about 12 people. However, the most widely used small boats and outboard boats or robin 1-2 GT, were included about 80% of fishermen.

The types of fishes caught by fishermen in the district of southteupah and telukdalam as follows:

1. Grouper (tiger, mud, janang)
2. Snapper
3. Mackerel
4. Cob (sisek, sure)
5. Pompano (rambee)
6. Bananas
7. Spinach (leubim)
8. Pari
9. Squid
10. Bloat (buncilak)

4.3. Pattern of Relations (Patron Client)

Economic cooperation relations between them was bound by patron-client relationship. Socioeconomic relation took place intensively and in the long term. Social economic relations would end up if there were problems that can not be resolved between them, so that the fishermen, the owners and laborers of fishermen had to repay debt to middlemen.

Besides in economic sector, the patron-client relationship also occurred intensively in the fishermen villages where poverty level were high. For example, in a social network based on neighborhood-relationship people who were able (traders, fishermen owner, or other group) and who had economic resources would be more than enough to help his neighbors who lack. Usually, aids were in the form of goods in kind, food, information, clothing and pay services. They who have been helped will repay it with readiness to provide energy services to help patrons.

A bad thing happened to the fishermen workers in system for results, was boat owner or owners of capital (toke/gecho) gained a larger part than the fishermen workers, so that the occurrence of sharp income inequality between fishermen workers and owners. The pattern of this relationship due to relationship patterns that were patron-client, where this relationship has formed the pattern of dependence fishermen workers enormous to the owners, not only in working capital but also the needed of family life fishermen workers. As a result of this dependence, formed a rapport that was more emotional connection between laborer and the boat owner (owners of capital). As well as laborers were obliged to sell the fish to toke, while prices were set arbitrarily by them.

4.4. Fish Sales System

Transactions of fishermen at muaraaman village in the district of Teluk Dalam and Latieng village, Labuhan Bakti village and Labuhan Jaya village in the district of South Teupah generally done on the ground, although there were also conducted in the midst of the sea. The trading activity took place between fishermen, boat owner, fish toke and middlemen.

In trading activities, some laborers fishermen and boats head portion were sold directly or sold to the toke of fish in the sea, but others were brought to the land to be sold or sold to the fish gecho in the land. In many cases in the field, buying and selling fish relationship between the fishermen and the boats head in one side with owner of capital (toke/gecho) often were "bind", on the basis of "voluntary". This happened because the fishermen and the boat heads got a cash advance (down-payment) of the toke of fish routinely and sustainably. Giving money were aimed making the fishermen and the head of the boat was giving or selling fish to toke. It was the "duty" or "must" for the fishermen and the head of the boat as the recipient of money to sell the fish caught to toke accordance with the agreement.

4.5. Gender System

Women had enough time to finish the job responsibility. Most of the economic activity in coastal areas involving women. The division of work system has placed women as "the ruler of the coastal economic activity". The impact of this system of division of work was

women dominated in the affairs of the household economy and important decisions in the household. Thereby, women were not positioned as a "supplement" but were "complement" to maintain the viability of the household.

Women who lived at the district of South Teupah and Teluk Dalam in Simeulue Regency played an important role in supporting household incomes. Lots of activities they did in free time, like to be a farmer wage, farmers, handicraft mats, collect fish to be sold to local villages, and as a trader.

Wives of fishermen who worked were the wives of fishermen and fishermen workers. They had limitations in developing the business and handcraft, such as capital and marketing of their production. During this time women's empowerment of fishermen less got a serious attention. They hoped the government could provide business capital, opened access to markets and also emphasized the empowerment of women in areas other than fishery.

4.6. The Pattern Of Resource Exploitation

In general, the Indonesian fishermen community and fishermen community of district of South Teupah and Teluk Dalam in Simeulue Regency did four behaviors as follows:

1. Exploited fishery resources without understanding its limits continuously.
2. Exploited the fishery resources, accompanied by damaging the marine and coastal ecosystems, such as felling mangrove forest, taking coral reefs and sea sand.
3. Exploited the fishery resources in ways that damage (destructive fishing), like fish bombing, dissolved potassium cyanide and operated nets that destroy the environment, like trawl.
4. Exploited the fishery resources combined with the conservation action, like doing arrests accompanied by a policy of conservation of coral reefs, mangroves forest and operated nets that were friendly environmentally.

Conflicts between fishermen caused by the following factors:

1. Violations of the arrest lines, especially inshore (in shore).
2. Seized the arrest lines (fishing grounds).
3. Seized the location of rumpon and stole fish on the location of rumpon.
4. Operation of the arrest equipment that different quality levels between the two groups of fishermen, (eg, between fishermen fishing rods and fishermen nets). Thus, results obtained were unstable.
5. The operation of the arrest equipment that could damage conservation of fishery resources, such as the mini-trawl and other types
6. The arrests damaging to the environment, such as the with a fish bomb and potassium cyanide.

4.7. Identification Of Social Economic Growth Of Low Fishermen Community

From the results of field observations to some groups of fishermen in several villages in the district of Teluk Dalam and the district of South Teupah. The author tried to identify the causes of the people still in a weak economy, namely:

- a. There were no policies and application development in coastal areas and community of fishermen were integrated among development actors, including government, non-government or other agencies.
- b. Needed to increase coordination, synchronization and synergy between the construction program in internal government work unit or at the provincial level, at regency level, cross-sector and among development actors in coastal communities.
- c. there should be development policy for fishermen communities in an integrated way that is continuous.
- d. Limitations of modern the arrest equipment and the arrest technology. Such as the GPS, the radio communications and a map of potential fish.
- e. Problems geographic isolation fishermen villages, making it difficult goods in and out, such as the inadequate road infrastructure, the facilities services (transportation), capital, and traditional markets had no implications due to the slow dynamics of social, economic and cultural community of fishermen.
- f. Business capital limitation making it difficult for fishermen in enhancing economics fishery.
- g. The existence of exploitative economic social relations with the owner of the boat, the fish token and middlemen in the life of the fishermen community.
- h. Low levels of household income of fishermen had an impact on the difficulty of enhancing of scale business because there was no access to the market.

The strategies in solving the above problems are:

- a. there should be policy and application of construction on fishermen community in an integrated way were made by the construction actors.
- b. Construction of fishermen community and reinforced by continuous monitoring, supervision and evaluation was good.
- c. The support for the facilities and the quality of fishing technology, access to information in the form of a map of the location of potential fish and conservation of sea environment that must be kept with the emphasis on rules and norms / customs sanctions.
- d. Infrastructure construction for facilities and public facilities such as roads, traditional markets, services, and capital.
- e. Developed function of microfinance institutions and cooperation sided with the fishermen and build joint business through ownership of facility of arrest collectively.
- f. Improved the system for results in the arrest on an organization that did not adverse the fishermen and it was the role of the local economy institution such as TPI.
- g. Increased the ownership of more than one type of catching equipment, to be able catch in all season and developed the diversification of business of raw materials based fishery or result of aquaculture such as seaweed, grouper aquaculture, shredded fish, anchovies.
- h. Constructed social facilities for the importance of the public and reduced extravagant lifestyle or made a tradition of saving money, especially for the fishermen in Banyak Island.

- i. Developed a skills training program based fisheries and maritime economic activities for the children of fishermen (17 years upwards), while household mothers are given training handicrafts to develop the existing production to be sold abroad.

5. CONCLUSION

1. The poor fisherman was part of the coastal community who socio-economically were vulnerable, had no savings, less or no education, and often faced strong pressure of poverty due to various limitations and effects of structural factors in the vicinity.
2. The social and economic activity in the coastal community's main district of south teupah and teluk dalam in simeulueregency was kind of a prospective business in order to encourage diversification of business of fishermen family. In general was a combination of fisheries sector agriculture and plantation, traditional trade and small industry.
3. Activity of fishermen as the main economic activity in the coastal community of the district of southteupah and teluk dalam in simeulue were the same as well as other economic activities. Economic activity of society grew and developed reciprocally with the social aspects and local culture. Covering a lot aspects of fishermen activity include fish catching systems used, the organization and the patterns of cooperation among of fishermen, economic relations in the trade of fish between fishermen and middlemen or gecko fish and the involvement of local economic actors in the development of economic structures at the local level.
4. The patterns of relations in fishery economic activity among fishermen in the regency of Simeulue consisted of three sides who played a big role. ie middlemen (gecko fish), the owner of the boat, and fishermen workers. Third sides were bound by relationship of economic cooperation tightly. Middlemen provided assistance and lending money to fishermen, owners and fishermen workers. Fishermen owners provided grants and loans to fishermen workers. Economic cooperation relations between them were bound by patron-client relationship. Socioeconomic relations based patron client took place intensively and long term. Socioeconomic relations would end, if there were problems who can not be resolved between them. so that the owners and fishermen, workers had to repay debt to middlemen. Thus, patronclient relationship underlying economic activity of fishermen, so the researchers called the economic organization fishermen as an organization.
5. Coastal community included community that was still underdeveloped and in a marginal position. A lot of dimensions of life and characteristics of coastal community unknown to outsiders. The coastal community had different ways of aspects of knowledge, beliefs, social roles, and social structures. Besidethat, the coastal communityddi not have many ways to overcome the present problem. Complex problems faced by coastal community were poverty, limited knowledge for resource management and technology. The active role of outsiders with coastal community could turn on the quality, skills and fade cultural characters in coastal community.

6. The coastal community who had firm character, hard, and open in a variety of strategies and activities that were flexible to be changed in accordance with the conditions and their needs. Empowerment of communitybased was one way to overcome poverty and helplessness faced by fishermen community. The programs that have been done by the government, non-government organizations for the empowerment of coastal community has produced many advantages and help to increase incomes. However, there were also programs that did not work because it did not correspond with the expectations of the people and there was no continuity of community.

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