

PORTRAIT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF FISHERMEN IN PANTAI LABU SUB-DISTRICT, NORTH SUMATRA

Atha Rifqi Wahyudi Silitonga¹, Muhammad Farhan Pulungan², Muhammad Ihsan Al Kahfi³,
Habib Aulia⁴, Rasia Azima Putra Haganta Purba⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} SMAS Al-Azhar Medan, Indonesia.

Corresponding Email: Atharifqiwahyudisilitonga04@gmail.com.

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Abstract

This research discusses the socio-economy of fishing communities in Pantai Labu District, North Sumatra. The problems studied in the research focused on how to find out the socio-economic life of the delayan community in Pantai Labu District both from the social, social organization, economic organization, social and economic aspects. In the review methodology, they provide a detailed description of the quality, with applied technical data, technical observations and different structures. The results of this study show the socio-economic life of the community ranging from work, income, livelihoods and community environment.

Keywords: *Portrait Socio-Economic, Life Of Fishermen*

INTRODUCTION

Most of the coastal population in Indonesia works as fishermen, a profession passed down from their families and ancestors. The characteristics of fishing communities change due to the dynamic nature of the resources they manage, requiring fishermen to move in order to achieve the maximum catch. Additionally, the high business risks mean that fishing communities live in harsh natural environments and face constant uncertainty in running their businesses (Sebenan, 2017). Fishing families are encouraged to utilize coastal and marine areas (common property) as production factors and adjust their working hours to sea conditions (fishermen work only about 20 days a month, with the rest being relatively inactive). Furthermore, fishing is a dangerous occupation and is generally performed by men. This means that other family members, especially those living in coastal areas, cannot be fully involved. According to Wijaya (2008), fishermen are a group of people whose livelihoods depend heavily on marine resources, either through fishing or aquaculture. The issues faced by fishing communities are diverse, and to address them, comprehensive solutions are required, not partial measures (Husen, 2014).

A fishing village can also be considered as the living environment of an individual or a fishing family. In other words, a fishing village consists of multiple fishing households, each of which serves as a habitat for other fishing households. The livelihood of the fishing community is shaped by the activities they engage in, which are influenced by the fishing season, unfavorable natural conditions, limited capital, and low educational levels, resulting in poor socio-economic conditions (Yatim, 2015). As a community living in coastal areas, fishing communities have social characteristics that differ from those living in inland areas. The social and cultural characteristics of fishing communities include a strong patron-client relationship structure, a high work ethic, optimal utilization of individual skills, adaptability, competitiveness, success orientation, and a respect for skills, wealth, and life success. Additionally, there is openness and expressiveness, high social solidarity, gender-based division of labor (the sea is the domain of men, the land is the domain of women), and excessive behavior.

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RESEARCH METHODS

The research based on the survey method is descriptive in nature to obtain a factual and concrete picture of the socio-economic situation of fishermen in Pantai Labu village in Pantai Labu sub-district, Deli Serdang Regency. Data collection was carried out using the simple random sampling method on the number of people who work as fishermen as a population, of which 30% were sampled. Data were obtained through direct observation techniques through observations and interviews accompanied by recording the state or behavior of the target object. The data collected were primary data and secondary data. The data were then processed and analyzed descriptively qualitatively and descriptively quantitatively. Qualitative descriptive analysis is data processing carried out through logical considerations using sentences from systematic authors based on observed behavior. while quantitative analysis is data processing using mathematical calculations such as sums, percentages, and average numbers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Administratively, Pantai Labu is located in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. Pantai Labu is one of the sub-districts which is a coastal area. Based on data obtained from interviews with 30 respondents, it was found that the people of Labu Beach have homogeneous livelihoods or work as fishermen. The large number of people who work as fishermen is due to supporting factors where the location is located on the coast. The potential of fish in fishermen is also still relatively large with a catch area that is not too far from the edge of the sea, so that with simple equipment it can get adequate catches. In addition, the average fisherman still uses very simple fishing gear, the existing fishing equipment and utilized today is still traditional equipment, for example some of the fishermen still utilize canoes that rely on human power (paddles), as well as fishing rods or trawls that are still simple. Thus, it can certainly be imagined with the equipment owned how the fishing community can optimize and increase catches. The boat's range reaches a radius of 2-3 nautical miles at most, even if the weather is sunny. The results of the research that the author has conducted through interviews with informants recognize and provide information that as a society, no exception as a fishing community always establishes social relationships with other individuals or other people around them, not only with fellow fishermen but also with other people who are not fishermen.

The social relationships that take place are very diverse in meaning and purpose, it could be that what is discussed is related to the issue of his work as a fisherman, it could also be with family issues or other possible matters. Cooperation in the form of gotong royong among the fishermen community is still running every week. In addition, the relationship between each individual in the Fishermen is very close such as visiting each other, borrowing equipment, helping each other and participating in social activities. One of the social activities made such as recitation and arisan made by mothers in Pantai Labu Sub-district. The community of Labu Beach Fishermen usually conducts mutual cooperation at least once a week to clean the canal or renew the infrastructure around their neighborhood. The economic life of the Labu Beach community is arguably sufficient or fulfilled in terms of income which ranges from Rp. 3,000,000-Rp. 4,000,000 per month. It's just that they get it per day so they can't sort out or manage their finances properly due to the knowledge factor in managing their finances. Most of the fishermen have been able to fulfill their primary needs maximally with the income as described. The most fortunate parties are the large-scale fish traders or intermediary traders. They are the ones who actually control the market in this case in Pantai Labu Sub-district.

From the results of the research conducted, it was found that the community's social relations are still very strong where their social life is very close. This occurs when one of the villagers suffers a disaster, so without orders the community will come voluntarily to provide assistance both in the form of material and other forms. The economic development of fishermen in Pantai Labu sub-district has developed quite rapidly, which can be seen from the existence of economic businesses even though they are based on households and other MSMEs, besides that there are several jobs besides fishermen such as laborers. As a fisherman, he takes a lot of marine ecosystems, in the form of various kinds of fish and shrimp. The results of interviews researched from several fishermen informants related to the capture and income obtained, Mr. Eko said:

We waiters if we go to the sea, of course, catch fish, besides catching shrimp considering the very high price of shrimp sold compared to fish. For the price of shrimp itself can be seen from the size obtained such as small shrimp market price Rp.20,000 / kg, medium Rp 40,000 / kg and large Rp 90,000 / kg. Income cannot be determined due to the situation of the catch, but generally get at most Rp.150,000 – Rp. 200,000 / day from all catches.

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The fishing community in general, if they catch fish, they take the catch to the toke/distributor, then after being in the hands of the distributor, the distributor sells to traders and then marketed in Traditional markets in the community. Fishermen's income

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, the author concludes that the social life of the community in Fishermen Village has a very close social relationship such as visiting each other, borrowing equipment, helping each other and participating in social activities. Some of the social activities carried out by the Nelayan Indah community include mutual cooperation which is carried out every week, recitation and arisan made by mothers in Nelayan Indah Village. Along with the condition of the residence on the coast, the majority of the livelihoods of the Fishermen community work as fishermen. On the other hand, Fishermen themselves already have economic organizations that are sufficient to support social and economic improvements such as processing fruit waste, processing herbal medicines and household-based businesses.

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