

STUDY ON FRESHWATER FISHERMEN'S POVERTY IN SEBELIMBINGAN VILLAGE, KOTA BANGUN DISTRICT

Waim Husaini¹; Moh. Bahzar²; Edi Rachmad³

^{1,2,3}Pancasila and Citizenship Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mulawarman University

Email: waimhusn@gmail.com

Informasi artikel

Received: 25 Agust 2022;
Revised: 10 Nov 2022 ;
Accepted: 25 Des 2022

Keywords:

Poverty, Socio-Economic
Conditions, Poverty
Factors, Traditional
Fishermen

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the socio-economic conditions of the fishing community and what factors cause poverty in fishermen. This researcher uses a qualitative research type. This research was conducted from May to June 2022. The research data sources used 2 data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, documentation and literature. The analysis technique uses a qualitative data technique using an interactive model from Miles and Huberman. The validity of the data using data triangulation. The results of this study indicate that the description of the socio-economic conditions of the fishing community in Sebelimbingan Village The socio-economic life of fishermen in general, especially those living on the edge of the river still has many shortcomings, because the existence of fishermen is a traditional fisherman. And less able to meet their needs both primary and secondary because income depends on the catch. And the factors that cause poverty in fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village are 2, the first Natural Factors and Non-Natural Factors (Limited technological reach, limited capital, health conditions, lack of alternative jobs and quality of human resources).

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has abundant and diverse marine resources. The area of Indonesian marine waters is estimated at 5.8 million consisting of 2.7 million Nusantara waters and 3.1 million Exclusive Economic Zone waters. The length of the coastline is 95,181 km, and the island group is 17,508. The abundance of potential that exists in the sea around where fishing communities live, should be a great asset for local fishermen in an effort to improve their living standards economically. However, until now the fishermen's lives are still in financial incapacity and not yet prosperous.

Considering that Indonesia is a country with the largest sea area, we have the potential to take advantage of this for the welfare of the fishing community in particular. However, the reality is that the community has not been able to increase their production, even the profession as a fisherman tends to be synonymous with poverty. Dependence on natural resources results in resignation and this results in no improvement in the quality of resources (HR).

Poverty phenomenon social that often occurs. Poverty is generally characterized by suffering from backwardness, backwardness, low productivity, which then increases to low income received. In almost every country, poverty is always concentrated in certain places, namely usually in rural areas or areas that lack natural resources. Poverty is a crucial problem, it is not only related to economic incapacity but has an impact on social life (Mulawarman et al., 2022).

The problem of poverty is very complex and multidimensional, which is related to social, economic, cultural and other aspects. In general, poverty is defined as a condition when a person or group of people is unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. People in coastal areas of Indonesia, most of whom work as fishermen, have been passed down from generation to generation. Poverty experienced by fishing communities is also motivated by the lack of capital and technology owned by the fishermen, low market access and low Community participation in natural resource management. In addition, there are also other causes, namely social factors such as high population growth, low levels of education, to choose and get another job. Low levels of education and lack of information have an impact on people's well-being (Suryaningsi et al., 2021).

Sebelimbingan Village is a village located on the banks of the Belayan river. In general, the people of Sebelimbingan work as farmers and fishermen. With an area of approximately 5000 hectares with a population of 585 people with the head of the family, namely 192 residential areas in Sebelimbingan village, almost entirely on the outskirts of the Belayan

river with 5 RTs. The interaction between fishermen and the river is very high considering that most of the people of Sebelimbingan village are fishermen. This area of water is used by the local community as a business field to find fish for income. In fact, most residents make their own fishing gear, some of which are named prisoners and fish wounds and nets. However, from these results it is still not possible to meet the needs because fish landing sites are usually high (expensive), but when the fishing season arrives, the selling price suddenly drops dramatically, more than that, fishermen generally sell fish to middlemen, and the price of fuel and other means of production for fishing continue to rise, while the selling price of fish is relatively the same every year, even if it does rise, the increase is usually relatively slow. This can affect fishermen's income. And the lack of facilities used.

Lack of fishing facilities and until now still using traditional equipment in catching fish, and lack of more sophisticated equipment so that fishermen are not very developed.

The plight of fishermen becomes even more complicated, when the price of oil for fuel for boats rises, causing them to be unable to fish. Referring to some of the concepts above when connected with data describing the research location, the authors are interested in researching with the title of the thesis "Study of Poverty of Freshwater Fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District"

II. METHOD

This research started in May 2022 and the research started with observation until it was finished. Based on the understanding of the research above, the research used is qualitative descriptive research, which is a study whose purpose is to describe systematically and regularly, facts and accurately about the characteristics, these facts researchers are trying to describe the Study of Poverty of Freshwater Fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, District Kota Bangun. The focus of the research shows how the description of the socio-economic conditions of the fishing community in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District and what factors cause poverty of fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District.

In this section, the researcher describes the results of the research that the researchers obtained directly from the field, namely in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District, which was obtained through observation, interviews and documentation regarding the study of poverty of freshwater fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun Distri

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the discussion section the author will describe the results of research obtained from interviews and observations in accordance with the focus of the author's research in writing this thesis, namely the Study of Poverty of Freshwater Fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village,

Kota Bangun District. Based on the results of extracting information from the informants in depth through observation and interviews a lot of information obtained by the author who can answer the formulation of the problem and the focus of research in writing this thesis.

1. Description of the Socio-Economic Life of Fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District.

Talking about the economy, of course this word is familiar and we often hear in everyday life. The economy itself is often associated with people's lives or the development of a country. The economy has a very important role in people's lives, because it involves how people meet the needs of life in order to improve people's welfare.

The economic life of the traditional fishing communities in the Sebelimbingan Village environment is indeed completely poor, especially in the fishing profession because it depends on the catch. This happens because the majority of the population in Sebelimbingan Village make a living as fishermen. The daily activities of fishermen to find fish in the river usually depart at 06.00 in the morning and then return at 15.00 the catch is sold to fish buyers. The income of the community in Sebelimbingan Village itself is still relatively low because income only depends on the daily catch. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun Subdistrict are very dependent on the daily catch to meet their needs and all depend on the catch. Even though they can fulfill their daily life if they can manage it well. But all that is only to meet primary needs only.

His achievements, and his rights and obligations in relation to resources. There are several factors that can determine the socioeconomic level of parents in the community, including the level of education, type of work, income level, living environment conditions, ownership of wealth, and participation in group activities from the community.

2. What are the factors that cause poverty among fishermen in Sebelimbingan village, Kota Bangun sub-district?

Poverty is not something that is desired, but rather is caused by certain factors that cause people to be trapped in the abyss of poverty, both in the form of structural/man-made factors. itself as well as natural/cultural factors. Compared to agrarian villages, coastal villages are generally pockets of structural poverty that are often more chronic. Most of the fishing communities who live in coastal villages generally have a very low and uncertain standard of living. Based on the results of the research obtained about the factors that cause poverty in fishermen in the Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun District, it can be concluded that the factors causing poverty in fishermen occur due to natural factors and non-natural factors (limited technological reach, limited capital and quality of resources).

Poverty is caused by two things, among others, first, Poverty is caused by nature, the nature that arises from the behavior of the community or a person, namely: a. Limited capital resources Limited human resources (HR) can be interpreted as the quality of human resources such as skills, education, and knowledge. Education as an effort to improve knowledge and skills (Azhari et al., 2022; Farahnaz et al., 2021; Nuarham et al., 2021; Setianoor et al., 2021; Setiawan et al., 2021; Suryaningsi & Asikin, 2020; Suwandi et al., 2021; Warman et al., 2021; Zulfaidhah et al., 2018). Education is implemented to produce a better generation (Suryaningsi & Ramadhan, 2021). Education is carried out to provide good value for students (Sari et al., 2021; Utami et al., 2017). Education is carried out to improve human capacity so that it has quality (Suryaningsi & Asikin, 2020). b. A place or geographical location of an area that is remote and difficult to reach, which makes it difficult to interact with a developed population.

Second, non-natural factors, these factors are related to the limited reach of fishing technology, alternative jobs, health conditions, inequality in institutions for scarcity of human resources will always expose fishing households to a circle of shortages and limited capital.

IV. CONCLUSION

After the author conducted research in the Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun Subdistrict, the Study on Poverty of Freshwater Fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village, Kota Bangun Subdistrict, the authors concluded as follows

The economic life of traditional fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village is completely dependent on the catch and is still categorized as poor, as can be seen from the houses that are less suitable therefore the fishermen have a side job in meeting the needs of their families when not catching fish. Poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village is caused by 2 factors, the first is natural factors where the catch of fishermen depends on weather conditions and fluctuations in fish season. Which causes the income of traditional fishermen in Sebelimbingan Village to be uncertain. Second Non-Natural Factors The low quality of human resources is characterized by low levels of education, health conditions, lack of alternative skills and lack of alternative (side) jobs by fishermen. The fishermen's weak economy is indicated by the lack of production assets such as capital and modern technology by fishermen. By relying solely on traditional boats and simple fishing gear, it is clear that these traditional fishermen will never be able to compete with modern fishermen who are supported by sophisticated equipment and large vessels that have a much wider range.

V. REFERENCE

- Azhari, M., Wingkolatin, W., & Azmi, M. (2022). Pemanfaatan Media Infografis Dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah di SMA Al-Khairiyah Samarinda. *Amarthapura: Historical Studies Journal*, 1(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.30872/amt.v1i1.540>
- Farahnaz, F., Wingkolatin, W., & Marwiah, M. (2021). The Role of Parents in Taking Time for Children's learning Assistance in Biduk Biduk Kampung. *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(1), 40–50. <https://doi.org/10.30872/ucej.v4.i1.1238>
- Mulawarman, W. G., Suryaningsi, S., Pagoray, H., Sulistyowati, E. D., & Rokhmansyah, A. (2022). Management of Poverty Feminization Program of Women Head of Household in East Kalimantan Province. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 8(2), 963. <https://doi.org/10.37905/aksara.8.2.963-976.2022>
- Nuarham, R. R., Wingkolatin, W., & Warman, W. (2021). A Study on The Application of Character Building Education for Shorinji Kempo Athletes in Bontang City. *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(2), 99–109. <https://doi.org/10.30872/ucej.v4i2.1287>
- Sari, R. F., Hardoko, A., & Salamah, A. (2021). The Role of Training of The Country by The TNI at The Discipline Work Employees in The PT. Berau Coal Kabupaten Berau. *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(1), 68–74.
- Setianoor, A. R., Rachmad, E., & Asnar, A. (2021). The IMPLEMENTATION OF CLINICAL SUPERVISION BY THE PRINCIPAL TO IMPROVE TEACHER COMPETENCE (CASE STUDY IN SMA NEGERI 1 MUARA PAHU). *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(1), 21–31.
- Setiawan, H., Marwiah, & Bahzar, M. (2021). The Role of Teachers In Improving Student Discipline at SMA 1 Tenggarong Seberang. *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(1), 83–90. <https://doi.org/10.30872/ucej.v4i1.1278>
- Suryaningsi, S., & Asikin, N. (2020). The Implementation of Independent Empowerment of Fisherwomen in Tanjung Batu Harapan Village of Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. *SALASIKA: Indonesian Journal of Gender, Women, Child, and Social Inclusion's Studies*, 3(1), 49–62. <https://doi.org/10.36625/sj.v3i1.58>
- Suryaningsi, S., & Ramadhan, A. A. (2021). Good Citizen: the Responsibility of Teachers To Shape the Character of Man 1 Samarinda Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic.

- Suryaningsi, S., Warman, W., Komariyah, L., Nurlaili, N., Mulawarman, W. G., Hudiyo, Y., & Thaba, A. (2021). Legal Protection and Rehabilitation of Victims of Child Trafficking With the Purpose of Prostitution in Indonesia. *Journal of Legal and Regulatory Issue*, 24(6), 1–16.
- Suwandi, M. S. D., Asnar, A., & Warman, W. (2021). Implementation Of The Self Organized Learning Environment (Sole) Model In An Effort To Increase Creativity In Learning Outcomes In Class Viii C Civics Learning At Smp Negeri 28 Samarinda. *Unmul Civic Education Journal*, 4(1), 60–67. <https://doi.org/10.30872/ucej.v4.i1.1263>
- Utami, A. D., Asnar, A., & Pardosi, J. (2017). Peranan Guru Sejarah dalam Menanamkan Rasa Nasionalisme Siswa Kelas X di SMA Negeri 14 Samarinda. *Yupa: Historical Studies Journal*, 1(1), 83. <https://doi.org/10.26523/yupa.v1i1.9>
- Warman, W., Lorensius, L., & Rohana, R. (2021). Curriculum of Management in Improving the Quality of Catholic School Education in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(3), 3677–3688.
- Zulfaidhah, Z., Palenewen, E., & Hardoko, A. (2018). Analisis Kebutuhan Perangkat Pembelajaran Model Problem Based Learning (PBL) dan Permasalahan Terkait Hasil Belajar IPA Siswa Kelas VII SMPN 2 Bongan. *Jurnal Biodik*, 4(1), 48–59.