

A Partnership Model For The Sustainability Of Traditional Fishers In Southwest Aceh

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Abstract. The research was conducted to explore traditional fishermen who experience challenges due to technological developments, especially the use of modern and environmentally unfriendly fishing gear by large and medium-sized fishermen in the southwest Aceh region. This research focuses on partnership models for the sustainability of traditional fishermen in the south west region of Aceh, and the comparison of welfare levels between traditional fishermen who establish partnerships with traditional fishermen and those who do not establish partnerships with other fishermen. Data analysis is carried out through a structural theory approach that sees social action from the structure of social classes and agents (actors) involved in the partnership model. The results showed that the partnership model between social structures and actors on the sustainability of traditional fishermen in south west Aceh has differences between one district and another, In South west Aceh, the average fisherman is prosperous because the partners system is effective between traditional fishermen and large fishermen, in the form of traditional fishermen becoming partners of large fishing boats to launch fish from large ships to the Fish Landing Base (PPI). This is not the case in South Aceh District, where traditional fishermen do not establish partnerships with large fishermen so that many traditional fishermen are not prosperous. In addition, no partnership was also caused by extreme weather conditions.

Keywords: Model; Partnership; Traditional Fishermen.

1 Introduction

The South West region of Aceh (Barsela) is a coastal area directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean. The livelihood of coastal communities in general is fishermen. The social class of fishermen consists of large, medium fishermen, small fishermen, traditional fishermen, fishermen and children who work as fishermen washing boats. The social structure of fishermen in Indonesia has its own structural characteristics, for example behind the board, the structure of fishermen is divided into four social classes, namely large fishermen (capitalists) employ more than 10 workers, medium fishermen employ 4-10 [1]

[1] This can be seen in the social capital of the Duano Tribe community in the Regency Indragiri Hilir, Riau explained that the tribe has three social capitals for the survival of small and traditional fishermen, namely trust, cooperation, and participation, because the three forms of social capital owned by the tribe have an impact on the income and scale of capture fisheries business [2]. Cooperation at the level of small fishermen with large fishermen who have different types of boats and fishing gear can increase resilience for small fishermen, thus realizing an increase in their welfare. In line with the results of previous research, it is clear that access gaps and differences in the management of good livelihood assets can get out of the poverty trap. The role of institutions and the use of information and communication technology can support the livelihood strategies of small fishermen [3]. The livelihood strategy of small fishermen to improve their welfare between social classes is through the availability of access to small or traditional fishermen with large fishermen's social classes.

The social class hierarchy of fishermen supports the traditional fishermen's livelihood system which still has limited fishing technology, one form of support is not using fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly, and maintaining zones that are usually traversed by traditional fishermen. The current dilemma in traditional fishermen is that fish are reduced because there are damaged coral reefs, fish cannot breed and have a direct impact on traditional fishermen because there are still boats that use fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly [4]. Socio-economic polemics faced with the condition of no cooperation between social classes of fishermen, traditional fishermen are vulnerable to extreme economic conditions. The same is the case in South West Aceh, where the condition of traditional fishermen is still economically helpless, because there is no partnership between traditional fishermen and large fishermen.

This research focuses on examining the cooperation model for the sustainability of traditional fishermen in the South West region of Aceh. The purpose of the study is to explain the conditions of the traditional fishermen's cooperation model with large fishermen, or with various parties in improving the welfare of these fishermen. The theoretical benefits of this research are to be a reference on the cooperation of small or traditional fishermen with large fishermen in the Sociology Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Teuku Umar University or parties in need. While the practical benefits of being able to become an academic draft as a policy reference guideline Local government to build cooperation between small or traditional fishermen with large fishermen and other stakeholders.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Fishermen's Poverty

Basically, fishermen's poverty is caused by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are limited quality of human resources, limited business capital and captivity technology, unprofitable working relationships, difficulty diversifying fishing businesses, high dependence on occupation and extravagant lifestyles so that they are less future-oriented. External factors are fisheries sector development policies to support national and partial economic growth, fishery product marketing systems, which are more profitable for intermediary traders, damage to marine coastal ecosystems, and mangrove conservation in coastal areas [5]. Based on these two factors, traditional fishermen are vulnerable to being trapped in conditions of poverty caused by a culture of poverty and structural poverty. Cultural poverty is a poverty caused by cultural factors, due to the influence of

behavior patterns, values, norms, social conditions and psychology [6]. Structural poverty is poverty caused by significant economic inequality due to limited access to resources and government policies [7]. The description explains various forms of factors that influence the poverty of traditional fishermen, namely structural factors and cultural factors.

2.2 Fisherman Partnership Model

The economic sustainability of traditional fishermen needs to be considered, through a model of cooperation in social structures and between actors, so that traditional fishermen remain active in operating in predetermined zones to improve household economies. The cooperation model that has been carried out on traditional fishermen in Kendung Village Malang is divided into three types, namely based on knowledge inherited from generation to generation, knowledge based on marine knowledge, and knowledge created in interactions between individual fishermen and fellow fishermen, as well as external interactions with the Fisheries Office. In addition, the development of *externalization knowledge transfer models* in the form of innovations in making environmentally friendly fishing gear [8]. Another phenomenon that occurs in the results of research in Kampung Bulang Riau Islands, women's *self-agency* models face patriarchal social structures, they seek to get additional economic income for their families and innovate to market catches, and are also active in social and political activities [9]. From existing research sources, the model for Increase economics Traditional fishing households must remain active in operating with various technological innovations and empowerment programs, in order to improve the household economy.

2.3 Theory of Agency Structure

The theory used to analyze the results of this study is the theory of agency structure. According to Giddens, social structure has an important role in shaping individual social action, and it is this agency of individuals that is able to change the social structure of society, because individuals are not passive beings, but are active in shaping social structure [10]. According to Kinseng [11], suggests that agency structure is a study of structure and agency and their role in actors' actions. So the theory of structure explains the relationship between structure and actors, actors are producers of structure, meaning that structures are deliberately created. So it is these actors who maintain or reproduce and change the social structure. The link with this study is to analyze the cooperation model for the sustainability of traditional fishermen in Barsela who still survive in the modern era that has been transformed by technological innovation. This analyst deals with the current social structures and actors that still support the activities of these traditional fishermen.

3 Method

This research uses a constructivism paradigm approach with qualitative research methodology. Epistemology, constructivism is an analytical transaction or subjectivity of understanding of a social reality based on findings from research conducted through the process of interaction between researchers and those studied, and methodologically constructivism emphasizes dialectical interaction between researchers and informants to reconstruct the reality under study through qualitative methodology [12]. The research approach using qualitative methodology is an interpretive approach, or naturalistic approach because this research is carried out in natural situations and conditions, the reality is plural, knows no end so as to give birth to research construction

and understanding [13]. The subjects in this study are social structures and actors who support the sustainability of traditional fishermen in the West of Aceh Strait today.

3.1 Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in coastal fishing residential areas of Southwest Aceh and South Aceh Districts, namely in traditional fishermen of Susoh District or TPI Ujong Seurangga and traditional fishermen of Samadua District, South Aceh Regency. The research will be held from April 1, 2023 to July 30, 2023.

3.2 Data Types and Sources

The data source type consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected from communities working as traditional fishermen, *Panglima Laot* (one of the fishermen organizations in Aceh) and *related stakeholders*. Secondary data is data obtained from other sources such as the internet, village profiles, and related agencies related to research on traditional fishermen.

3.3 Informant Determination Method

The method of determining informants in this study is using *stratified – accidental sampling* techniques. *Stratified accidental sampling* is a system of determining informants based on social strata in certain actors who meet easily so that interviews are conducted related to research data related to cooperation and sustainability of traditional fishing communities in the study area. According to Kinseng, Sjafs, and Sihaloho [14] *Accidental sampling* is taking samples or determining informants who can be met for interview. This means that in this study the determination of informants is only on traditional fishermen informants and other actors who are easily found to be interviewed and have an influence on the model of cooperation and sustainability of traditional fishermen.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is carried out by qualitative descriptive analysis, generally divided into three activities carried out simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing [15]. Reduction is done by selecting, simplifying, sharpening, directing, discarding the unnecessary, and organizing them. The presentation of data is carried out in the form of narrative text and charts.

4 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Identify Small or Traditional Fishermen's Problems

Small fishermen are vulnerable to being trapped in poverty because it is caused by various complex problems. In addition to the problem of not establishing partnerships between small fishermen and large fishermen, there are other very crucial problems that have an impact on the economic system of fishermen's households. The identification of these problems does not originate from one problem alone, but the problems faced vary, namely problems caused by natural conditions in the form of climate change and global warming, structural problems such as government policies, institutions, and large fishermen who are not in favor of small fishermen, and care about priority programs in improving the welfare of small fishermen. In addition, cultural issues that are problems caused by internal factors due to the actions of small

fishermen themselves, such as low work ethic, not wanting to find alternative jobs, consumptive lifestyles and other social conditions. Identification of problems faced by small or traditional fishermen is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Identify Problems in Small or Traditional Fishermen

No	Types of Issues	Identify the Problem	Regency Southwest Aceh	Regency South Aceh
1	Natural Problems	Climate change	x	√
		Extreme weather	x	√
		storm	x	√
		El nino	x	X
		Damage to coral reefs	√	√
2	Structural Problems	collaborate	√	X
		Client patrons	√	X
		Access to capital lending	√	X
		Market access	√	X
		Price fluctuations	x	√
		Poverty	x	√
		Use of pull trawl	x	X
		Fish bombing	x	√
3	Cultural Problems	Patterns of consumptive behavior	√	√
		Work ethic	√	X
		Use of single fishing equipment	x	√
		Not looking for alternative work	x	√
		Poverty	x	√
		Use of traditional fishing gear	√	√

Data Source: Primary data from research results, 2023. Information : √ = (There is, influence, use)

x = (None, never, unsued)

Table 1 describes the identification of problems faced by small or traditional fishermen from two districts in the Barsela area, namely in Southwest Aceh Regency and South Aceh Regency. Based on the results of the identification, it shows that small or traditional fishermen in the area of Southwest Aceh Regency do not have problems, both naturally, structurally, and culturally because all access is available, except only in patterns behavior Consumptive, because it is easy to get income by fishermen, it is also easy for fishermen to spend budget for consumptive needs, but it does not have much effect, because it is caused by the balance between income and needs so that small fishermen remain economically prosperous.

Unlike the case with the condition of small or traditional fishermen in South Aceh Regency,

where many problems are still faced by small fishermen such as when climate change or seasonal changes sometimes fishermen cannot go to sea due to high waves, rain, storms, and the absence of fish catches, besides that damage to coral reefs due to fish bombing also affects fluctuations in fish catches by small fishermen. Structurally, small fishermen do not establish partnerships with large fishermen, there is no access to capital loans and market access because small fishermen determine their own markets and do not establish client patron relationships, so they are vulnerable to price fluctuations because fish are marketed to local communities, so small fishermen in South Aceh Regency are vulnerable to structural poverty.

Cultural perspective illustrates that small fishermen in South Aceh District only use single fishing gear, low work ethic due to many problems that must be faced naturally that are difficult to predict, and do not have skills for other jobs outside the work of being fishermen, so they do not have the desire to find alternative work and are trapped in poverty.

4.2. Fishermen Cooperation Model in South West Aceh

Research findings obtained on the strategy of cooperation between small fishermen and large fishermen in two study locations, namely Southwest Aceh and South Aceh, show different things. The cooperation between small fishermen and large fishermen occurs among fishing communities in Southwest Aceh Regency. This condition is far different from the phenomenon that occurs in fishermen in South Aceh, because they are still trapped in poverty, this is caused by the formation of a model of cooperation between social structures and actors towards the sustainability of traditional fishermen in the south west of Aceh. To identify the model of fishermen cooperation in South West Aceh is presented in the table 2.

Table 2. Identification of Fishermen Cooperation Model in South West Aceh

No	Form of Partnership	
	Southwest Aceh	South Aceh
1	Small or traditional fishermen establish partnerships with large fishermen in marine activities	Small or traditional fishermen do not establish partnerships with large fishermen
2	Small or traditional fishermen act as fishermen who launch the catch of large fishermen who use rumpon.	Small or traditional fishermen go to sea independently

Source: Primary data from research results, 2023.

Table 2 above describes the form of cooperation between small or traditional fishermen and with large fishermen which is an activity to maintain economic harmony between the two when climatic conditions do not support small fishermen to go to sea. So that small fishermen do not experience unemployment and household resilience remains economically stable. Cooperation between small fishermen and large fishermen is only found in fishermen's activities in Southwest Aceh Regency, so that small fishermen in Southwest Aceh Regency can realize household welfare economically. Unlike the case with the condition of fishermen in South Aceh Regency, where small or traditional fishermen in the district are still unable to realize their welfare because there is no partnership between small or traditional fishermen and

large fishermen, so that the condition of fishermen's households is still included in the category of pre-prosperous households.

Partnerships between small or traditional fishermen and large fishermen are a reality that occurs in small fishermen in Southwest Aceh Regency, partnerships are needed in improving the economy of small fishermen's households, because with the partnership small fishermen do not become unemployed during times of unfriendly sea climate and partnerships are able to improve the economy of small fishermen's households into homes without prosperous fishermen.

Referring to the theory of agency structure from Giddens that social structure has an important role in shaping individual social action, and it is this agency of individuals that is able to change the social structure of society, because individuals are not passive beings, but are active in shaping social structure

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

The results showed that the partnership model between social structures and actors towards the sustainability of small or traditional fishermen in West Aceh Daya has differences with South Aceh Regency. If fishermen in Southwest Aceh on average have a prosperous family life due to adequate income from effective partnership patterns between small or traditional fishermen and large fishermen. Small fishermen who are traditional fishermen become partners of large fishing boats to facilitate fish from large vessels to Fish Landing Bases (PPI). Meanwhile, traditional fishermen in South Aceh Regency do not establish partnerships with large fishermen, so many traditional fishermen depend on their income from their catches independently. This condition makes the average income of traditional fishermen very dependent on their catches independently, making it less supportive of their welfare. In addition, the absence of partnerships is also caused by natural conditions and the lack of supporting facilities for fishermen in Samadua, South Aceh.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the description above, the partnership between traditional fishermen and large fishermen is a strategy to ensure the sustainability of fishermen, especially traditional fishermen. Recommendations that can be submitted consist of: 1. *Panglima Laot* can collaborate with various stakeholders to ensure partnerships between traditional fishermen and large fishermen. 2. District governments through the Marine and Fisheries Office can support the existence of traditional fishermen through policies and programs for the construction of fish landing sites or fish landing bases. 3. Traditional fishermen and large fishermen can seek mutually beneficial cooperation to increase the income and welfare of fishermen according to their area.

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