

## **SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHANGES OF FISHERMEN IN SUNGAI PISANG, TELUK KABUNG SELATAN SUB-DISTRICT, BUNGUS TELUK KABUNG DISTRICT, PADANG CITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article described how the kind of the socio-economics changed in Sungai Pisang Fishermen society, Teluk Kabung Selatan Sub-district, Bungus Teluk Kabung District. Padang city. This research used a qualitative approach with the type of case study. Informant selection technique was purposive sampling. Data were obtained by in-depth interviews, non-participation observation and documentation. Data were analyzed by Miles and Huberman models (reduction, display, and conclusion drawing / verification). The results of this research revealed that the society of Sungai Pisang fishermen has undergone a change in socio-culture, which has been used by the society as traditional fishermen with traditional boats to catch fish now able to modify the boat to become a boat providing marine tourism services in the Sungai Pisang area that is rooted in social conditions. The economy and changes in the behavior of the local society as passengers living right after the entry of marine tourism in Sungai Pisang.

**Keywords: Socio-Economics Changes, Fisherman Society**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with a total area of 3,273,810 km<sup>2</sup>. If the total number of oceans and land is totaled, then the area of Indonesia is 5,187,742 km<sup>2</sup>. From these islands, there are several islands that do not have the names yet (with a total of 9,634) and have been named as many as (7,870). The number of coastlines along the island, both small islands and large islands, in Indonesia is 81,000 km (Hermon, 2010; Hermon, 2012; Amanah, 2007). Indonesian coastal areas contribute 76% to national folk fisheries (Hermon, 2015; Amanah, 2007). Damsar *et al.*

(2005); Hermon (2016); Hermon (2017) revealed that 80% of sub-districts and villages in coastal areas were classified as poor sub-districts and villages. Although national development has been running with empowerment programs in the society. The fish catches achieved to improve the welfare of fishing communities are still far from expectations.

The fishermen society is the largest social group in the population of Indonesia. Poverty and the low degree of social welfare afflict most of them. This problem is not only interferes with the national development process in the marine sector, but also will cause social insecurity and hinder the development of quality human resources to support future nation-building (Kusnadi, 2002; Oktorie, 2018; Hermon *et al.*, 2019).

The characteristics of the fishermen society are formed by following the dynamic nature of the resources they work on, so that in order to obtain maximum results, fishermen must move around. In addition, the high business risk causes fishermen society to live in a harsh natural atmosphere. Poverty and socio-economic pressures faced by fishermen families are rooted in complex factors, which are interrelated. These factors can be classified into natural factors. Like fluctuations in fish expression seasons. The natural structure of the village's economic resources and natural factors are limited to the reach of fish-charging technology (Kusnadi, 2002; Oktorie, 2017; Kristian and Oktorie, 2018; Hermon, 2019). The fishermen society have their own social characteristics that are different from the people living in the mainland. The social characteristics that are the socio-cultural characteristics of the fishermen society are having a very strong patron-client relationship structure, high work ethic, utilizing self-abilities and optimal, competitive and achievement-oriented adaptation, appreciative of expertise, wealth and life success, openness and expression, high social solidarity, sex-based division of labor systems (the sea becomes the realm of male and the land is women), and consumptive behavior (Kusnadi, 2009).

Sungai Pisang is one of the coastal areas where the majority of the population works as fishermen. Looking from the availability of jobs in the Teluk Kabung Selatan Sub-District, the fisheries sector is the main focus of the society economy, followed by employment as a farmer during the fishing season. Although the Sungai Pisang has a geographical condition that is difficult to reach far from the center of the sub-district, it

turns out that the Sungai Pisang offers the potential for marine tourism with abundant natural wealth with the charm of small islands such as Sirandah Island, Pasumpahan, Pagang Island, and Swarnadwipa with the beautiful underwater ecosystem are still maintained. It is one of the reasons that make the tourists are interested to come to this area. The tourist have been begun to visit this area in 2012 when Swardawipa Island was managed by foreign investors.

The Sungai Pisang is one of the regions that is currently undergoing a fairly rapid change, because this area was once an area that was left behind and isolated. This was proven by the making of the Sungai Pisang as one of the lagging Inpres villages in Padang City in 1993 (Nedi, 2011). But now the Sungai Pisang has become a fairly developed area because of the inclusion of maritime tourism, with the opening of seven islands with amazing maritime tourism. This was also supported by the opening of the road from Mandeh marine tourism which became an area with a marine tourism area with the Sungai Pisang. Along with the current entry of tourism in Teluk Kabung Selatan Village researchers assume that there has been a change in the society in Sungai Pisang village, so researchers are interested in conducting research on how socio-economic changes in the Sungai Pisang society in Bungus Teluk Kabung District, Padang City.

## METHOD

This research was conducted in the Sungai Pisang, Bungus Teluk Kabung Subdistrict, Padang City from November 2018 to January 2019. This research was a qualitative study with case study type. The selection of informants in this study was carried out by purposive sampling with 15 informants. It consisted of fishermen who switched to become island boat carriers, village heads, traditional leaders, society leaders who lived on the Sungai Pisang. Data were obtained from in-depth interviews, observation and documentation studies. Test the validity of the data used Triangulation of data which was a technique of checking data that uses something else outside of the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of the data (Moleong, 2007). The technical analysis of data in this study was a data analysis model of Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2008) activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out

interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data were saturated. Activities in data analysis were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Increasing tourism in the Sungai Pisang has also changed the mindset of the society, which initially the society worked as fishermen with a closed mindset and walked with a mindset that had been previously changed and developed leading to an open mindset and accepting new knowledge.

As a society living side by side with coastal areas and living dependent on marine ecosystems, strong attitudes tend to be rude, high morale, relying on their own abilities and tolerance among others are characteristic of fishermen society in Sungai Pisang. The development of tourism slowly brings good changes in reducing the behavior of fishermen. Violent and coarse-tending behavior changes to be softer by saying words following the words of tourists, conflicts that occur between citizens turn into mutual need and tolerance between people becomes stronger.

Communication is the main factor in the formation of interaction in the social life of the society, the development of tourism in the Sungai Pisang brings changes in terms of society interaction. The way the society communicates, the coast which is known to be hard with high language tones changes to a more controlled language style following the language style of tourists visiting the Sungai Pisang region. With the development of tourism, they are forced to put aside loud speech in order to provide comfort for tourists.

The development of tourism in the Sungai Pisang also changes the value system caused by the number of tourists visiting marine tourism destinations in the region, changes in the value system can be seen in several ways, as follows; First, there is a process of imitation that occurs in the society. The imitation process is carried out in stages, which takes place between tourists and the society, a form of imitation in the form of dress, language and manners, starting to eat and drink which is usually intended for tourists.

For coastal society and fishermen in Sungai Pisang, there are several hereditary traditions that are still held and operated by fishermen society, such as the belief in two seasons, namely the bright season and the dark season, hereditary beliefs about *maubek lauik* rituals when fishermen catches decline led by a handler. This hereditary tradition seems to have faded and been abandoned by the people on the Sungai Pisang, there are several factors that have resulted in people starting to leave this tradition. First, the activity as a provider of transportation services does not rely on duo season periods, secondly, fishermen begin to abandon fishing activities in the sea and switch activities in the tourism sector.

The destinations of the islands in the Sungai Pisang region are the main destinations for tourists visiting tourism. Communities as providers of inter-island transportation services obtain income through the use of transportation used by tourists. The job as a tour guide is very helpful in encouraging the economy of the people in the Sungai Pisang, in addition to the not so tiring work, but also because tourist guide activities are considered as activities that they have done everyday when they are fishermen.

The business of food stalls is also a driving factor in increasing the family economy after tourism began to develop on the Sungai Pisang. The tourists visiting the Sungai Pisang area were greatly helped by this business. Rice stalls usually visit during lunch or dinner hours, whether it's coming to a rice stall or ordered then delivered to tourists on the island.

Lodging services in the form of homestays or lodgings, homestays include two types of lodging, including simple accommodation that is managed directly by the family and lodging managed by the manager of the island for visitor needs. The price of simple accommodation managed by local residents varies from 200,000 - 400,000 IDR seen from the complete lodging and services provided. The equipment for rent is in the form of snorkels, buoys, banana boats. Snorkel equipment and buoys are rented at a price of Rp. 15,000, while water rides in the form of banana boats are rented at a price of Rp. 35,000 with a duration of 15 minutes. With rental swimming equipment this brings economic change to the society.

## CONCLUSION

This research showed how the changes occurred in society, especially socio-economic changes in Teluk Kabung Selatan Village. How the development of tourism was an important factor in the social and economic changes of fishermen, starting from social aspects such as interaction, ways of speaking, mindset, values and attitudes to modernization. While changes in economic terms such as the creation of new jobs for local communities, the society only worked as fishermen to catch fish in the sea, shifting jobs to providing services for tourists visiting the region. These jobs include; as boat driver (tour), tour guide (guide), lodging rental, food stall business, & swimming equipment rental.

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