

Fishermen's Strategies in Dealing with Globalization

Sartika Khairani Siregar¹ Rudiyanto² Bayu Asih Yulianto³ Pujo Widodo⁴ Herlina Juni Risma Saragih⁵

Maritime Security Study Program, Faculty of National Security, University of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Bogor City, West Java Province, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4,5}

Email: sartikakhairanis@gmail.com¹

Abstract

The era of globalization has a positive and negative impact on human life, including fishermen. The positive impact that people can obtain consumptive goods more easily, the number of jobs, the development of skills and skills, and advanced technology. This can also be seen in the maritime sector and encourages the acceleration of the pace of the economy. The negative impact of globalization is many business competitors, low education which is the cause of low welfare, especially on the lives of coastal communities. For this reason, this research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The result of this study is that it is necessary to use asset improvement in fishermen by utilizing stakeholders from the government such as the implementation of HDI (Human Development Index) and modernization of fishing gear.

Keywords: Modernization, Fishermanship, Globalization



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INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a term that emerged 20 years ago and became popular as an ideology a few years ago. Globalization is very easily accepted by people all over the world. As a process of occurrence of a special phenomenon in human civilization that moves continuously in the life of a global society and is part of that global human process, globalization began to develop in the 19th and early 20th centuries when new communication, information, and transportation technologies began to be discovered. (Waba, n.d) A human civilization is formed through changes in development activities that become a factor in improving the quality of human life, the formation of the value system of quality of life. Human civilization is developing more and more rapidly and reaching conditions with the characteristics of an increasingly intensive interaction known as the era of globalization.

In the 21st century Globalization that occurs is a special phenomenon that is significant to human life, including fishermen. Globalization has a positive and negative impact, including people being able to obtain consumptive goods more easily, the number of jobs opened along with good skills, increasingly sophisticated technology including in the maritime sector and encouraging the acceleration of the rapid pace of the economy. While the negative factor is the number of business competitors, unemployment is increasing because many workers have not been able to keep up with the era of globalization who require calculated skills and so on.

This is a challenge for Indonesian fishermen whose lives in reality are still said to be backward people, both in education, health, and welfare. This kind of life is felt by the majority of Indonesian fishermen whose welfare does not improve Because there are some fishermen who live more, concurrently become top-level fishmongers because they have large fishing gear and even have the potential to be exploitative with large catches.

Small-scale fishermen have a large contribution to capture fisheries where they carry out their activities in coastal waters with the production of capture fisheries that are still inefficient. This can happen because of arrest attempts that exceed the availability of existing power supply.

Furthermore, small-scale fishermen are still synonymous with poor fishermen because they have not received their welfare. Fishermen's poverty comes from two factors, including natural factors where this factor is related to fluctuations in fishing seasons and the natural structure of village economic resources, the second is a non-natural factor which is a connecting invoice with the limitations of fishermen in the range of fishing technology, inequality of profit sharing system and uncertainty of labor social security, low marketing network and suboptimal functioning of fishing cooperatives (Triyanti, 2016).

Forming prosperous fishermen must be done by improving the economy of fishermen, especially small fishermen who make fishermen as a means of providing their livelihoods. Because fishermen are maritime resources that can support the formation of Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. If fishermen are still in poverty, the fishery products produced will also not be optimal because of the presence of wealthy fishermen who are a factor inhibiting the welfare of small fishermen because they only make small fishermen as fishermen.

Limited welfare belonging to small fishermen due to limited assets both from limited land assets, short fishermen's education assets, minimal facility assets, asset financial and social life assets. For this reason, it is necessary to use asset improvements in small fishermen so that they can provide improved welfare for Indonesian fishermen so that this writing will raise the theme of the influence of globalization on the social life of Indonesian small fishermen.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is a research term to explore and the meaning that a person or group considers to be a problem based on social problems. (Kusumastuti, 2019). In this paper, the approach taken is a descriptive approach. The data obtained from this study comes from books and journals related to the subject matter. The results of the study are presented in the form of a narrative to explain fishermen's strategies in dealing with globalization.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Fishing Society

Fishing communities is a nickname that is often expressed to coastal communities because the majority of fishermen live in coastal areas. According to the Director General of Fisheries quoted by Ayu Mentari and Sufi stated that fishermen are people who are active in carrying out work in the fishing of aquatic animals or plants with part or all of the proceeds to be traded (Mentari, 2019). Fishing communities are those that live on the coast and depend on the sea to survive.

According to Law No. 9 of 1985, fishermen or groups of fishermen are individuals or legal entities that carry out fisheries business including catching, cultivating, cooling or preserving fish for commercial purposes. Furthermore, the definition of small fishermen according to Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning small fishermen that small fishermen are fishermen who do fishing to meet the needs of daily life, eik who do not use fishing boats or who use fishing boats measuring at most 10 gros tons (GT). Meanwhile, traditional fishermen are fishermen who fish in waters which are traditional fishery rights that have been used for generations with local culture and wisdom.

Hearing the term fisherman from the past to the present, what is affected is a shabby environment, dirty areas and high poverty rates. Even though Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has a huge marine wealth, but Indonesia's marine wealth does not have a good influence on the lives of fishing communities and coastal communities. Most fishermen in Indonesia are fishermen because they do not have fishing gear and only become pafa workers who own tools who work not as fishermen. (Saisa, 2017)

Strategies to Deal with Globalization for Fishermen

In this time of globalization, there is a need for efforts and strategies faced by fishermen by utilizing relevant stakeholders and local governments. Including:

1. Implementing HDI (Human Development Index) which focuses on human existence in utilizing human abilities to the fullest. This concept is supported by the existence of productivity, equity, sustainability, and empowerment. HDI has a function in measuring life expectancy, education rate, and standard of living in an area with a feasibility of living that is in line with the predetermined standard (www.bps.go.id). In its implementation in fishing communities, it is necessary to empower communities that pay attention to natural, structural and cultural aspects. Natural deception of fishing communities is carried out by improving the environment, the use of technology. Empowerment of fishing communities with structural aspects must use modern tools, group formation and labor relations. And in terms of cultural life, fishermen need improvement through increasing education, and reducing consumptive lifestyles.
2. Fishermen must be more advanced in the face of simultaneous economic globalization with modernization of fish product management, fishing models and others. With the modernization of fishermen's needs, it will make it easier for fishermen to enter the free market to export their products abroad at competitive prices and quality (Suib, 2019). If the government and stakeholders can manage this strategy well, the welfare of fishermen in Indonesia will increase and provide justice between small-scale fishermen and capital owners and minimize neoliberalism in the lives of fishing communities.

CONCLUSION

The era of globalization is an opportunity as well as a challenge for fishing communities in Indonesia. Globalization, which is a special phenomenon and continues to increase, must be followed by small-scale fishermen to change the lives of fishermen who are seen as poor into fishing societies that are smart, developed and can compete in the market. This will be achieved with strategies built by the government and stakeholders, such as implementing HDI, modernizing fishing gear and management, so that the theory of neoliberalism can be eliminated in the lives of fishermen.

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