

Structure Strategy Living Fisherman Suburbs: Dynamics Fisherman on Class Intermediate Down In the village Pasie Nan Tigo, Padang city

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Abstract. Fishermen in the lower middle-class suburbs experience uncertain conditions, low income, low education levels, marketing of their catches that are still declining, and erratic weather that causes disruption to the economic life of the fishing community. The purpose of this research is to analyze the livelihood structure strategy of peripheral fishermen towards the dynamics of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Village, Padang City. The type of research used is descriptive using a qualitative approach. Data collection methods are carried out in several ways, namely observation, interviews, and data collection or documentation. This research uses analysis from the Milis and Hubermen model which divides several stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results of this study show that the livelihood structure of the fishing community is very diverse, namely dual livelihood strategies and diversification of fishing gear. The level of technology used is still modern and traditional technology. In the upper middle class fishing community using modern technology tools, while the lower middle class only uses traditional tools and there is a wage sharing system that is carried out every day afterwards. The conclusion of this study is that the structure of livelihood determines the actions and layers of society.

Keywords: Dynamics; Fishermen; Livelihood Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Based on results Law of the Sea Convention International or "United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea" (UNCLOS) Indonesia is a maritime country with has a very wide sea area that reaches 3,257,357 km², the total island as many as 17,506 and has a coastline along 81,000 km, residents of Indonesia who live live on the coast beach more less than 60% who have eye search as fisherman. Fishery have important

role in development Indonesian maritime has potency source great fishing power in activity mostly fishing done by society fisherman small. Fisherman small have position in economy macro nor micro can provide eye search and endurance in food and use of resources power fishery.

Coastal and mainland areas Becomes part important in activity development Indonesian economy, because have richness and diversity source power nature can _ seen

(renewable resources), no could recovered (unrenewable resources). kindly potential source exploited fish power for increase level life Public local, however fact still many fishermen have not could increase results catch so that fishermens income could said not yet stable. People living on the edge one of the beaches in the village area pasie nan tigo consider source power sea is very important for life Public (M. Syaiful, 2020).

Based on BPS data, kelurahaPasie Nan Tigo is area coast which is in the district of Koto Tangah, Padang City with amount population 9,444, eyes search main population is as fisherman with 30 people each part fishermen, 15 fishermen as owner boat or canoe, 5 fishermen as owner ships and 10 people as laborer fisherman or fishery. community fisherman consists on community heterogeneous and homogeneous. Heterogeneous society that is people who live in easy villages accessible by transportation land, meanwhile Public homogeneous that is communities in remote fishing areas with use tool simple catch so that productivity small and cause low price results catch you get (Clif Marthin, 2018); (Irwan, 2015a). Before 2000 society fishermen in the village Pasie Nan Tigo already get to know and get started effort in caught fish about 70 %, judging by from breadth beach certainly very achieve in level needs house steps and activities fisherman already Becomes profession people every day .Based on from facet education still many

Public who haven't know about education so that make life Public no prosperous (Irwan et al., 2019); (Irwan, Siska, Zuzmelia, et al., 2022); (Irwan, Zuzmelia, Siska, Elvawati, et al., 2022).

Fisherman community in the middle down still is at in level life social simple economy because the people still depend on tool traditional fishing. Like tool fishing rods, nets, seines, nets and rely boat paddle with use tool pedal for move and control boat although part Public fisherman already use boat with intermediary machine paste (Irwan Irwan Kolopaking et al., n.d.); (Arista et al., 2016); (Elvawati, Elvawati, 2022); (Riris Marito Siagian, 2020). As well as with limitations educations, kills or ability and usage technology make Public not enough capable in face challenge nature. Problems fisherman about economy seen from coding nature which is not erratic, level education low so that make fishermens children break school because factor the economy does n't capable sufficient in pay school fees and are forced to follow parents in working at sea (Gusnaldi, 2008); (Irwan, 2015b); (Irwan irwan, 2018); (irwan irwan Kolopaking et al., n.d.); (Irwan, Mesra, Hamsah, et al., 2022); (Irwan, Zuzmelia, Siska, Mazya, Elvawati, et al., 2022).

Fishing communities that have high social status and have equipment tool catch so that make results catch overflow because with exists tool sophisticated catch. Owner fisherman (boss chart) that has more abilities

tall in Fulfill needs his life both primary and secondary. Needs life society is largely determined by level income basically level income Public still relatively low. Based on the data obtained income fishermen below the UMR in the amount of Rp. 810,000. to Rp. 1,500,000. per month with depends from profession fisherman or their respective expertise, with income still fishermen said low however must sufficient needs life in daily although no until income with expenses. Situations and conditions are always no erratic especially in season fishing in the village pasie nan tigo who doesn't going on throughout year because constrained by season wind strong and waves big, with effective time in produce production catch for 4 months (october - january) when it 's fishermen obtain very good income. on time season famine (season waves and wind fast) income fisherman reduce for 8 months, caused because distance do not go too far because limitations tool catch owned so that more many time on land cause income earned no can cover cost issued operations. Pobleman fisherman about economy seen from coding nature which is not erratic level education low. Besides factor no weather certain, there is pollution environment area catch fishermen who can damage ecosystem sea so that make results income fisherman the less. Problem fuel price hike that resulted part needs tree rises and adds day for go go to sea so that make life Public fisherman the more worsened.

There is a number of frequent problems faced by society fisherman especially Conditions nature which is not erratic, level education resulting low Public not yet can adhere to modern technology. Life patterns Public still fishermen consumptive when results income a lot and not saved for preparation clicker however used for buy other (Muhammad Afandi A. Ahmad, 2019); (Irwan Irwan, afrizal, maihasni, 2018); (Irwan, Zusmelia, & Siska, 2022); (Irwan, Zusmelia, Siska, Elvawati, et al., 2022). marketing on results no fish catch so many the place fish auctions in the region so that make fishermen forced sell results catch to middlemen and government programs that do not take sides to society fisherman especially Public medium to down. because that study this aim for analyze structural strategy living fishermen fringe city on dynamics fishermen in the village Pasie Nan Tigo.

RESEARCH METHODS

Study this use approach qualitative with type study descriptive. study qualitative analyze and describe corresponding phenomenon with tree destination study that is about structural strategy living Public rural with case fisherman. Method data collection is carried out with a number of method that is characteristic observation participants, observations made that is form observations made by both party (Irwan, 2018). Interview deep, if researcher has knowing about

information what will obtained then in To do Interview has prepare instruments that question written. Document data collection, constituting notes events that have passed usually written or pictures and researchers usually use related photos with situation. How to get informant in study this with set so called criteria with proposive sampling (Istiqlal Hadi, 2020). analysis unit study this is individuals in fishermen who are in the community class lower for acquire and analyze data, research this using the (Milis and Hubermen, 1992) model. Mailing Lists and Hubermen share stages analysis started from data collection, data reduction, data presentation and withdrawal conclusion.

DISCUSSION

Community in the village Pasie Nan Tigo, Koto Tangah sub -district, Padang City has different characteristics with society in general has problem the economy of this region Becomes the place management product fishing in the city paddock and have source power potential sea for manage innovative product. Fisherman community could said as unity living collective in area coast with eye search main that is fisherman (Nafsul Mutmainnah, 2021); (Irwan irwan, 2018). There is pattern behavior bound by the system score culture have identity together and boundaries unity soci, structure social good and society shaped by history same social. Becomes a identity social Public fishermen

who have system different culture with people living in the area mainland.

Structure subsistence in society fishermen are very diverse Public fishermen who have boat will get income direct from results catch whereas Public fishermen who don't have boat will get results wages. based on results for society class lower as results for wages and society in class on as fish seller so they capable sufficient needs his life. The income earned is very far away different Among Public class fisherman up and down (Mariska Putri Nur Hidayah, 2020). System distribution wages made _ every day after sell results catch you get Among owner ship and child fruit ship.

Livelihood strategy for fishermen has influence life Public in social status, opportunity work and strive, fulfillment needs food and resources power natural (Yuliana, 2016); (Irwan, Zusmelia, & Siska, 2022); (Irwan, Zusmelia, Siska, Elvawati, et al., 2022); (Irwan, 2019); (Irwan, 2022); (Irwan, Mesra, Hamsah, et al., 2022). At the moment catch fish have two season that is season famine and seasons harvest. Famine is level income and fish income is very little whereas season harvest is abundant fish production at sea and society fisherman feel difficulty so that must strategy. As for the strategy carried out Public class fisherman medium down in the village Pasie Nan Tigo that is First, a livelihood strategy dual and second, diversification in tools catch (Wilda Magfiroh,

2020); (Irwan, Pitri, & Vitriani, 2022); (Irwan, Zusmelia, Siska, Mazya, William, et al., 2022); (Irwan et al., 2019); (Oktaviani et al., 2021).

No	Tool Type	1	2	3	4	Working Time
1	Payang And Trawl Edge	18	10	50,000	1,500,000	Morning-Afternoon
2	Gill Net	14	8	42,000	1,260,000	Morning-Afternoon- Night
3	Fishing Rod Check	5	5	40,000	1,200,000	Morning-Afternoon- Night
4	Fishing Rod Hold Out	4	4	40,000	1,200,000	Morning-Afternoon- Night
5	Trammer Net	3	3	27,000	810,000	Morning-Night
Amount		44	30	199,000	5,970,000	

1: Units (amount goods)

2: Amount Fisherman Working

3: Average Income (Rp/ day)

4: Amount Income (Rp/ month)

Source Data: Asked Direct to Working Society as Fishermen, 2022

Based on table show the number of people working as fisherman detailed from income a fisherman. First, on the earning strategy double class society medium down could To do with add type profession or To do effort more from one except as fisherman in maintain life (Taib Malik, 2018) ; (Osi Oktaviani , Irwan, Irwan, 2021); (Irwan. Rahayu et al., 2022); (S. Rahayu et al., 2018); (Siska et al., 2022); (Zusmelia al., 2021). Secon, verified on the tool catch and work that can help Public in maximize and improve results income Public fisherman like work as on -site employees fish auction and drying or drying the resulting fish catch below hot sun

then for sale to the place fish auction. In a livelihood strategy in the sector fishery usually Public extend time in fishing for obtain results catch that a lot, as for some of the fishermen who departed more beginning ie at time dawn and back again in the afternoon. The obstacles that must be faced when go go to sea that is cost big expenses for buy ingredient burn in the form of diesel. Beside that Public fisherman To do savings ingredient burn with mix diesel with oil ground. This conducted since diesel prices increased with price before, the people fisherman must ready accept all risks faced at the time sea in the middle trip.

Income Public fishermen in the village Pasié Nan Tigo is the youngest ranging from IDR 810,000 to IDR 1,260,000 and income the largest community is IDR 1,500,000. small income make fisherman the more difficult in get profit from results obtained. There is factor no weather support and waves big waves at the time fishing and tools less catch adequate like boat with have 9 meters long and 1.5 meters wide. Next factor environment caused by existing waste pollute ocean because lack of understanding Public in good fish farming increasing limitations difficult make Public must utilise source power natural in a manner limited and diminishing results catch. Earned income from results go to sea not yet enough for needs a day day need exists profession side in sufficient needs life (Thahira Kemala Dewi, 2019); (Zusmelia, Irwan, et al., 2022); (Zusmelia, Ansofino, et al., 2022); (Sulkaisi et

al., 2021); (Siska & Supriatna, 2021); (Siska et al., 2022); (Irwan et al., 2019); (Irwan, Zusmelia, Siska, Mazya, William, et al., 2022); (Irwan, Pitri, & Vitriani, 2022).

The fishing community in class medium lower and middle over those who have limitations resulted happening complex problem (Suadi, 2015). Changes that occur only followed by society medium to on with have temporary capital Public medium down only have limited capital so that resulted level income economy the more difficult (Lovelly Dwindah Dahen, 2016). Loss experienced by fisherman, expenses of IDR 500,000 to IDR 1,000,000 are affected from fisherman every week if day the circumstances bright up to the middle ocean it turns out happening rain that cause loss big on fishermen income far more reduce from before. Problem from Public fisherman this depends to condition weather and waves wave big automatic fisherman no can go for go to sea so that income decrease (Yanfika, 2021). at the moment go to sea condition climate matters a lot to Public fisherman exists a number of season you are facing Public moment go to sea that is west season (September-December), season north (December-March), monsoon east (March-June) and season south (June-September) (Nina Siti Salmaniah Siregar, 2016). When it's west monsoon people fisherman no can for go to sea because wave too many waves big.

Problems Public fisherman about economy seen from conditions nature which

is not fixed and level education low. Education plays a big role in life for needs life economy. Becomes more adequate good with method think and act. The low education part community in the Village Pasie Nan Tigo in class medium down make Public difficult in To do activity income fisherman no take effect to education however effect on mastery and usage tool catch or advanced technology (Abd. Rahim, 2016). According to Public tool catch us with in a manner traditional already conducted since down down and not can removed so just exists the development of the times so bring up sophisticated technology and manufacture part Public must know him. Next problem experience in influential sea to income Public Public long-time fisherman as and wives fishermen too in To do profession side so obtain high income from During go to sea however results obtained no in accordance with what you want (Sulthan Zainuddin, 2020); (Irwan, Mesra, Hamsah, et al., 2022); (Irwan, 2022); (Irwan, 2019); (Irwan, Zusmelia, Siska, Elvawati, et al., 2022); (Irwan, Zusmelia, & Siska, 2022).

Dynamics Public fisherman in the village pasie nan tigo something always running, growing and can adapt self to the situation experienced. There is society that has pattern live and act in demand certain. Grouping social Public fisherman seen from mastery tool catch and way produce it and exist Public owners and workers fisherman it means that is society that doesn't have tools in

go to sea however use service power in Fulfill needs his life. Business capital investment Public fisherman big and fisherman small is very different fisherman big invest capital with high level whereas fisherman small no can hit the target. The level of technology that is still divided that is in a manner modern and traditional, society fisherman medium to the top use tool modern technology and society in class medium down only use tool seal simply just (Sudiyono, 2015). Fisherman community always attempted in maximizing income in look for a bite of rice for his family however no easy for fishermen for got it because exists very influential factor of capital income fisherman. Another problem encountered Public fisherman namely the common area the area for catch fish that don't owned by who-who so that causing fishermen race contest in look for results its catch in the region and it says as first come first own meaning that is he 's the fastest come so he will get results big catch. Impact on society in class medium below using tool catch that traditional.

As for the system for no results community 's balance fisherman that is with the fish yields then sold and cost reduced operation more results obtained shared two Among laborer fisherman and tradesman fisherman (Fitri Indahyani, 2016). Gap technology Public class fisherman medium down want to increase tool catch it but with condition the economy in society is very concerned so that no able for buy tool catch

what you want only capable buy tool simple catch only and resulted position fisherman the as laborer fisherman with have tool limited catch. Life Public fisherman small said as the ebb and flow, when the tide of fish income is carried out fisherman full with results catch but if income fisherman no produce results sign Public experience recede so that income fisherman depending on conditions weather (Dede Ayu Andika Putri, 2021); (Irwan Irwan, afrizal, maihasni, 2018); (irwan irwan Kolopaking et al., n.d.); (Irwan, 2015b); (Irwan, Mesra, Hamsah, et al., 2022); (Irwan, Pitri, & Vitriani, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on results research and discussion could concluded that community in the Village Pasie Nan Tigo, Koto Tengah District, Padang City has Structure livelihood is very diverse that is sector on fishing economy and off-fishing economy in the division wages made every day after sell results catch you get Among owner ship and child fruit ship. Livelihood strategy carried out namely a livelihood strategy multiple and diversified in tools catch. The level of technology that is still divided that is in a manner modern and traditional, society fisherman medium to the top use tool modern technology and society in class medium down only use tool in a manner traditional so that resulted income Public low. Condition nature matters a lot to income Public fisherman if condition weather good so income

Public will increase but if condition weather bad like wave big waves and gusts strong wind so that Public no can go sail and result income Public low. Could said with term sustenance hariwanif lucky luck then the catch of fish is satisfactory while fate is unlucky so to speakunsatisfactory catch. The suburban fishing community, especially in the community class medium down so no only do a job as fisherman but on the eyes other pursuits such as farming, growing crops as profession by side. Child education the fishermen more improved in the quality of learning. Society still use tool in a manner traditional so could hold on to that tool advanced so that income more increase.

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