

Marine Catch Analysis For The Economy Of Coastal Communities

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Abstrak.

Analysis of marine catches for the economy of coastal communities is an important thing to do. This is because marine catches are one of the main sources of livelihood for coastal communities. Marine catches can make a significant contribution to the economy of coastal communities, either directly or indirectly. Directly, marine catches can provide income for fishermen and other coastal communities involved in fishing activities. This income can be used to meet daily living needs, such as for food, clothing, health, education, and so on. Indirectly, marine catches can contribute to the economy of coastal communities through various other economic activities, such as trade, processing, and tourism. These activities can absorb labor and increase the income of coastal communities. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that marine catches have an important role in the economy of coastal communities. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase marine catches, both in quantity and quality. These efforts can be done through various means, such as improving fishing technology, sustainable fish resource management, and improving fishermen's skills.

Keywords: Marine catch, Coastal community economy, Fishermen

Abstract

Analisis hasil tangkapan laut bagi perekonomian masyarakat pesisir merupakan hal yang penting untuk dilakukan. Hal ini dikarenakan hasil tangkapan laut merupakan salah satu sumber mata pencaharian utama masyarakat pesisir. Hasil tangkapan laut dapat memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap perekonomian masyarakat pesisir, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Secara langsung, hasil tangkapan laut dapat memberikan pendapatan bagi nelayan dan masyarakat pesisir lainnya yang terlibat dalam kegiatan penangkapan ikan. Pendapatan ini dapat digunakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup sehari-hari, seperti untuk makan, pakaian, kesehatan, pendidikan, dan sebagainya. Secara tidak langsung, hasil tangkapan laut dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap perekonomian masyarakat pesisir melalui berbagai kegiatan ekonomi lainnya, seperti perdagangan, pengolahan, dan pariwisata. Kegiatan-kegiatan ini dapat menyerap tenaga kerja dan meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat pesisir. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, diketahui bahwa hasil tangkapan laut memiliki peran penting dalam perekonomian masyarakat pesisir. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan upaya-upaya untuk meningkatkan hasil tangkapan laut, baik secara kuantitas maupun kualitas. Upaya-upaya tersebut dapat dilakukan melalui berbagai cara, seperti peningkatan teknologi penangkapan ikan, pengelolaan sumber daya ikan yang berkelanjutan, dan peningkatan keterampilan nelayan.

Kata kunci: Hasil tangkapan laut, Perekonomian masyarakat pesisir, Nelayan

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has the fourth longest coastline in the world with a length of 95,181 km. This geographical condition makes Indonesia rich in potential marine resources to be utilized by coastal communities. These abundant marine resources have long been the lifeline for most coastal communities that depend on marine products. Marine catches such as fish, shrimp, crabs, shellfish, and seaweed are the main commodities caught by fishermen to meet food needs and support the household economy. According to data from the

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in 2018, the capture fisheries sector is able to contribute GDP of Rp. 252 trillion and absorb labor up to 2.7 million people.

However, in recent years the volume of marine catches has reportedly decreased. This is caused by various factors such as overfishing, marine pollution, coastal abrasion, and damage to other marine ecosystems. This condition certainly has a negative impact on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen and coastal communities. Therefore, this research is important to analyze the role of marine catches on the economy of coastal communities. This research is expected to provide information for policy makers regarding efforts that can be made to preserve marine resources while improving the welfare of coastal communities.

Analysis of marine catches for the economy of coastal communities is an important thing to do. This is because marine catches are one of the main sources of livelihood for coastal communities. Marine catches can make a significant contribution to the economy of coastal communities, either directly or indirectly. Directly, marine catches can provide income for fishermen and other coastal communities involved in fishing activities. This income can be used to meet daily living needs, such as for food, clothing, health, education, and. Indirectly, marine catches can contribute to the economy of coastal communities through various other economic activities, such as trade, processing, and tourism. These activities can absorb labor and increase the income of coastal communities. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that marine catches have an important role in the economy of coastal communities. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase marine catches, both in quantity and quality. These efforts can be done through various means, such as improving fishing technology, sustainable fish resource management, and improving fishermen's skills.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The data collected includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from respondents related to the number and type of catch, income from fishing, household expenses, to the problems faced. Secondary data are obtained from relevant agencies such as the local marine and fisheries services related to capture fisheries production. Data analysis was conducted in a quantitative descriptive manner to analyze the contribution of marine catches to the total household income of fishermen. Analysis was also conducted to see the development of marine catch production from year to year based on secondary data obtained. In addition, qualitative analysis was also conducted on the results of in-depth interviews to obtain information related to fishermen's problems and expectations related to marine resource management. The results

of the analysis are presented in the form of narratives, tables, graphs, and diagrams to facilitate data interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To overcome various problems and issues that arise in the management of coastal and marine resources, a collaborative management model is needed that combines elements of user communities (fishermen groups, fishery entrepreneurs, etc.) and the government known as Co-management that avoids the excessive dominant role of one party in the management of coastal and marine resources so as to habituate aspirations to one Parties can be eliminated. Through this model, coastal and marine resource management is carried out by uniting related institutions, especially the community and government as well as other stakeholders in every resource management process, starting from planning, implementation, utilization and supervision. The division of responsibility and authority between stakeholders can occur in various patterns, depending on the ability and readiness of human resources and institutions in each region. Susuna in this management model is not a static legal structure of rights and rules, but a dynamic process in creating a new institutional structure. In the long run, the implementation of Co-management is believed to provide changes for the better, namely: Increase public awareness of the importance of coastal and marine resources in supporting life. Improve the ability of the community, so that they are able to participate in every stage of integrated management. Increase community income with forms of sustainable and sustainable use and environmentally friendly.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF MARINE CATCHES TO THE ECONOMY OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Marine catches have a significant contribution to the economy of coastal communities, both directly and indirectly. Directly, marine catches can provide income for fishermen and other coastal communities involved in fishing activities. This income can be used to meet daily living needs, such as for food, clothing, health, education, and so on. Based on the results of the study, the average income of fishermen per month in the village/kelurahan that became the location of the study was Rp. 5,000,000. This income is obtained from the sale of the fish they catch. Indirectly, marine catches can contribute to the economy of coastal communities through various other economic activities, such as trade, processing, and tourism. These activities can absorb labor and increase the income of coastal communities. The catch can be sold in local markets, regional markets, or national markets. This trading activity can create jobs for fish

traders, fish collectors, and so on. and can be processed into various products, such as salted fish, smoked fish, fish crackers, and so on. This processing activity can create jobs for fish processing plant employees, fish processed product traders, and so on. The catch of the sea can be a tourist attraction. Marine tourism is one of the tourism potentials that can be developed in coastal areas. This tourism activity can create jobs for tourism business actors, such as homestay owners, travel agents, and so on.

FACTORS AFFECTING MARINE CATCHES

There are several factors that affect marine catches, namely:

1. Availability of fish resources

The availability of fish resources is the most important factor in determining marine catches. Fish resources can be affected by various factors, such as environmental conditions, fishing activities, and so on.

2. Fishing technology

The fishing technology used can also affect marine catches. Modern fishing technology can improve fishing efficiency and reduce negative impacts on the environment.

3. Fisherman's skills

Fishermen's skills in catching fish can also affect marine catches. Fishermen who have good skills will be better able to catch fish with larger quantities.

There are several efforts that can be made to increase marine catches, namely:

4. Sustainable management of fish resources

Sustainable management of fish resources can maintain the availability of fish resources and prevent overfishing. Sustainable management of fish resources can be done through various means, such as setting fishing quotas, law enforcement, and so on.

1. Improved fishing technology

Improved fishing technology can improve fishing efficiency and reduce negative impacts on the environment. Fishing technologies that can be developed, including environmentally friendly fishing technology, targeted fishing technology, and so on.

2. Improvement of fishermen's skills

Improving fishermen's skills can be done through various means, such as fishing training, boat management training, and so on.

Marine catches have an important role in the economy of coastal communities. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase marine catches, both in quantity and quality. These efforts

can be done through various means, such as sustainable management of fish resources, improvement of fishing technology, and improvement of fishermen's skills.

ECONOMIC MARINE CATCH DESTINATIONS FOR COASTAL COMMUNITIES

To increase the income and welfare of coastal communities. Marine catches can make a significant contribution to the economy of coastal communities, either directly or indirectly. Directly, marine catches can provide income for fishermen and other coastal communities involved in fishing activities. This income can be used to meet daily living needs, such as for food, clothing, health, education, and so on. Indirectly, marine catches can contribute to the economy of coastal communities through various other economic activities, such as trade, processing, and tourism. These activities can absorb labor and increase the income of coastal communities.

Here are some of the objectives of fishing activities at sea by coastal communities in relation to the economy:

1. As the main source of income for the family

Sea fishing is a major occupation and source of income for most coastal fishing families. The catch of fish is sold to meet the economic needs of the family.

2. Improving the lives of coastal communities

Income from marine catches is used by coastal communities to improve their standard of living and welfare, for example repairing houses, children's education costs, and meeting daily needs.

3. Harnessing the potential of the ocean to the fullest

The sea is a huge natural resource potential for Indonesia. Fishing is intended to make optimal use of marine wealth for the welfare of coastal communities.

4. Obtaining animal protein and nutrients from the sea

Fish catches are an important source of animal protein and nutrition for coastal communities as well as a trade commodity with high economic value.

5. Creating jobs in the fisheries sector

Fishing activities at sea can open up jobs and business opportunities in the fisheries and marine sectors for coastal communities.

6. To meet the food needs of coastal communities

Marine catches are an important source of food for coastal communities. Fish is a good source of protein and can meet the protein needs of coastal communities.

7. To increase the income of coastal communities

Marine catches are a major source of income for coastal communities. Income from marine catches can be used to meet daily living needs and improve the welfare of coastal communities.

Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase marine catches, both in quantity and quality. These efforts can be done through various means, such as sustainable management of fish resources, improvement of fishing technology, and improvement of fishermen's skills.

TYPES OF MARINE CATCH PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ON THE COAST

A coastal fishing program is a series of planned and structured activities carried out to catch various types of fish in coastal or coastal waters by fishermen. This program can be carried out by various parties, such as the government, private sector, and community. Types of marine catch program activities on the coast can be grouped into three, namely:

1. Fishing activities

Fishing activities are the main activities in coastal marine catch programs. This activity can be done both traditionally and modernly.

Traditional fishing activities are generally carried out using simple fishing gear, such as nets, fishing rods, and bubu. Modern fishing activities are generally carried out using more sophisticated fishing gear, such as fishing vessels, purse seine, and trawl.

2. Catch processing activities

Catch processing activities aim to increase the added value of catches. This activity can be done by preserving the catch, such as making salted fish, smoked fish, and fish crackers.

3. Catch marketing activities

Catch marketing activities aim to market the catch to consumers. This activity can be done directly, such as selling the catch at the local market, or indirectly, such as selling the catch through collectors or exporters.

In addition to these three types of activities, coastal marine catch programs can also include other activities such as, Fish resource management is important to preserve fish resources. Fish resource management activities can be carried out through various means, such as setting fishing quotas, law enforcement, and developing environmentally friendly fishing technology. Improving fishermen's skills is important to increase marine catches. Fishermen's skill improvement activities can be carried out through various means, such as fishing training, boat management training, and catch marketing training. Improving the welfare of fishermen is the ultimate goal of the coastal catch program. Fishermen's welfare improvement activities can

be carried out through various means, such as providing business capital assistance, developing fishermen cooperatives, and providing public and social facilities.

CONCLUSION

Marine catches have an important role in the economy of coastal communities, both directly and indirectly. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase marine catches, both in quantity and quality, improving fishing technology can increase fishing efficiency and reduce negative impacts on the environment. Fishing technologies that can be developed, including environmentally friendly fishing technology, targeted fishing technology, and so on. Sustainable management of fish resources can maintain the availability of fish resources and prevent overfishing. Sustainable management of fish resources can be done through various means, such as setting fishing quotas, law enforcement, and so on.

Coastal catch programs face a variety of challenges, including:

1. Fisherman capacity

Fishermen's capacity, such as skills, knowledge, and capital, still needs to be improved.

2. Fish resource management

Sustainable management of fish resources still needs to be improved to preserve fish resources.

3. Catch market

The catch market still needs to be developed to increase the added value of the catch.

To overcome these challenges, good cooperation between the government, the private sector, and the community is needed. The government needs to provide support in terms of infrastructure provision, training, and law enforcement. The private sector can play a role in providing technology and financing. The community can play a role in preserving fish resources. With good cooperation, it is hoped that the coastal catch program can run smoothly and achieve its goals, namely increasing marine catches, increasing fishermen's income and welfare, creating jobs, and preserving fish resources.

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