

Profile of Traditional Fishermen on the Barito River

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Abstract

Fishermen are residents who do the work of looking for fish to meet their living needs. The fishing gear used is a simple fishing tool that is still traditional, these fishermen are trying to meet their living needs, in an era that is increasingly advanced. These traditional fishermen look for fish in the Barito River. With traditional fishing gear, these river fishermen are trying to find luck in catching fish. These traditional fishermen gain knowledge in going to sea from the teachings of their previous parents. The purpose of this study is to describe the profile of traditional fishermen and their fish catches in the Barito River. Qualitative methods and descriptive approaches used by researchers. This research is located in Anjir Village, Serapat Muara. The instrument for writing this study is the researcher himself and the data collected by the data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The subject of this study is fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village. The results of the research are that fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara village are traditional fishermen both in terms of tools, materials and transportation used. They go to sea because it is done from generation to generation. The catch of this traditional fisherman is still small. Because by using simple fishing gear, the catch of fish is still minimal. The conclusion of this study is that in Anjir Serapat Muara Village, there are people who work as river fishermen who use fishing gear and simple transportation to sea. Fishermen have the knowledge to go to sea to find fish obtained by fishermen from their parents who have been taught since childhood and have been passed on until now to meet their needs.

Keywords: Profile, Traditional Fisherman, Fish Catch

Abstrak

Nelayan merupakan penduduk yang melakukan pekerjaan mencari ikan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya. Alat tangkap yang digunakan adalah alat penangkap sederhana yang masih tradisional, nelayan ini berusaha untuk mencukupi kebutuhan hidupnya, di era zaman yang semakin maju. Nelayan tradisional ini mencari ikan di Sungai Barito. Dengan bermodalkan alat tangkap tradisional, nelayan sungai ini berusaha mencari peruntungan dalam hasil tangkap ikan. Nelayan tradisional ini mendapatkan pengetahuan dalam melaut dari ajaran turun temurun orang tua terdahulu. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan profil nelayan tradisional dan hasil tangkapan ikannya di Sungai Barito. Metode kualitatif dan pendekatan deskriptif yang digunakan oleh peneliti. Penelitian ini berlokasi di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara. Instrumen penulisan penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri dan data dikumpulkan dengan teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Subjek penelitian ini adalah nelayan di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara. Hasil penelitian adalah nelayan di desa Anjir Serapat Muara adalah nelayan yang tradisional baik secara alat, bahan dan transportasi yang digunakan. Mereka melaut karena dilakukan secara turun temurun. Hasil tangkapan

ikan nelayan tradisional ini pun masih sedikit. Karena dengan menggunakan alat tangkap yang sederhana hasil tangkapan ikan pun masih minim. Simpulan penelitian ini adalah di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara ada masyarakat bekerja sebagai nelayan sungai yang menggunakan alat tangkap serta transportasi melaut yang sederhana. Nelayan memiliki pengetahuan untuk melaut mencari ikan didapat nelayan dari orang tua yang diajarkan sedari kecil dan diteruskan sampai sekarang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan.

Kata Kunci: Profil, Nelayan Tradisional, Hasil Tangkapan Ikan

PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is known as a country whose sea area is wider than the land area. In the seas and rivers of Indonesia, there is a lot of abundant marine wealth. This marine wealth is dominated by the wealth of fishery resources. The wealth of fisheries and marine is a great asset for Indonesia (Handy, 2024; Ilhami, 2024; Jumriani et al., 2024). The sea has great potential and has high value. There are a lot of marine wealth that can be used by people to find and meet their living needs by looking for fish ocean or river using fish search methods that are good and environmentally friendly so that the environment is maintained (Sitorus & Sinaga, 2022)

Fishermen are part of the population who carry out activities to find fish and process fishery products in the ocean to meet their living needs. Fishermen are synonymous with those who live on the coast or river. Every day, fishermen carry out fishing activities in the sea or river (Mutiani et al., 2024; Nurul Hasanah et al., 2024; Rusmaniah et al., 2024). Fishermen depend on fish income obtained from fish catches (Wabula & Tunny, 2021). Fishing in the sea or in rivers by utilizing rivers or seas for generations are those who make a living as traditional fishermen. Traditional fishermen use traditional materials and tools. Fishing carried out by traditional fishermen is an activity carried out by protecting the marine environment without carrying out activities that damage the environment. The tools used by traditional fishermen are still simple tools and are classified as small fishermen (Sitorus & Sinaga, 2022).

Traditional fishermen must compete and survive in fishing activities using traditional tools. With fish catches that are in line with the use of unjun, rengge and fish catching rempa used. Using simple fishing gear, the catch of traditional fishermen is not as much as the catch of fishermen who use modern tools and materials (Rajiani et al., 2023; Syaharuddin et al., 2023). Traditional fishermen are small fishermen who have a minimal and very limited life. Traditional fishermen are trying very hard to meet the growing staples, this need is increasingly increasing with fish catches in line with the simple equipment used (Nugraha, 2021).

Fishermen in Anjir Muara Village are traditional fishermen who look for fish in the Barito River to the Martapura River (Ilmiyanor et al., 2023; Maulana et al., 2023). These fishermen look for fish using tools and transportation that are still very simple. Fishing gear in the form of rengge, unjun and rempa are widely available on the market at relatively low prices.

There are even fishermen who can make their own fishing gear used to go to sea. All this knowledge about the ocean is obtained from experience and hereditary from previous parents.

METHOD

This paper uses qualitative methods and descriptive approaches with a focus on describing the profile of traditional fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan. Data was collected using data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews and documentation. This research is located in Anjir Serapat Muara village, Anjir Muara District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan. This research was conducted on November 10 - December 21, 2022. Then an extension of observations was carried out on January 3, 2023 to collect the necessary data. The research instrument is the author himself who conducts observations, interviews and documentation, writes the results of the data obtained in qualitative form by presenting descriptive, tables and figures. Collecting information by using supporting tools to help such as stationery, voice recorders, image and video recorders.

The subjects of this study are fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village, namely Mr. I, Mr. RH, Mr. A, Mr. A, Mr. A, Mr. S, Mr. K, Mr. A and Mr. S. The data used are sourced from primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources are obtained from the information submitted by the research subjects. Secondary data was obtained from scientific journals that supported the material for writing this research. Data were collected by observation, interview and documentation techniques. In the observation activities, observations were made on fishermen's activities, interviews to obtain the necessary data on research and documentation was taken directly from fishermen's activities and documentation was obtained in the form of fishermen's data from the village hall.

After obtaining the data, it will be analyzed using the Milles and Huberman analysis method, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawn. Data reduction is carried out to select the data needed for research and reduce data that does not fit when obtained in the research process. Then, the data is presented in a descriptive form and uses images and tables to support the results obtained. After reducing the data, the presentation of the data is carried out next, which is to draw conclusions. Conclusions were drawn from the initial data from until the completion of the study. In the data validity test, *member checks*, extended observations and triangulation were carried out. *Member checks* are carried out to check the data obtained. Extended observations were used to supplement the data lacking at the time of the study. Triangulation in this study is the triangulation of sources and time. Source

triangulation is used to obtain correct data from various sources of informants. Triangulation of time is carried out to adjust the research time to fishermen. Because, fishermen also become farmers to meet their daily needs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village are river fishermen who catch fish in the Barito River to the Martapura River. In the village of Anjir Serapat Muara, this is an individual fisherman who has his own fishing gear, not involved with other parties about the tools used to find fish. The fishermen's fish catch is entirely owned by the fishermen without being distributed to other parties. There are 26 people who are fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village. Rt 01 dominates fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village. This is in accordance with the expression of the village head, Mr. JR (58) on November 14, 2022:

"In this village, there are 8 RTs, some of whom are fishermen. So if the fish has been tung gawian in the pahumaan, the fish will go down again to look for fish. Most of them are fishermen in RT. 01 but there are also in other RTs but there are as many as in RT. 01 (There are 8 RTs in this village, some have side jobs as fishermen. So, when they have finished their work in the rice fields, they go down again (to the river) to look for fish. Most of the fishermen are from RT 01 but there are also in other RT)".

The number of fishermen in Anjir Serapat Village is 26 people from several RTs. The following is the profile of fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village as follows:

Table 1 List of Traditional Fishermen

No	Nama
1.	S
2.	A
3.	I
4	A
5.	R
6.	A
7.	K
8.	S
9.	M
10.	A

11. A
 12. J
 13. A
 14. S
 15. H
 16. K
 17. S
 18. S
 19. H
 20. S
 21. A
 22. M
 23. M
 24. R
 25. A
 26. I
-

(Source: Village Office Data)

Based on the table presented, it can be seen that there are 26 fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara village. The majority of fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara village were born in Anjir Serapat Muara. They catch the fish starting from their little ones who were taught by their parents. From experience and knowledge gained from generation to generation and continues to this day. They can meet their livelihood needs from foraging for fish and distributing them. This method taught by fishermen's parents in Anjir Serapat Muara Village is used and can help to meet their daily needs (Nugraha, 2021).

Table 2 Frequency of Fishermen Based on the Distribution of RTs in Anjir Serapat Muara Village

No	RT Location	Frequency
1.	RT. 001	13 Orang
2.	RT. 002	1 Orang
3.	RT. 003	0 Orang

4.	RT. 004	1 Orang
5.	RT. 005	2 Orang
6.	RT. 006	1 Orang
7.	RT. 007	5 Orang
8.	RT. 008	3 Orang
Total		26 Orang

(Source: 2023 personally processed data)

Traditional fishermen in this village are spread from 8 RTs, RTs. 001 there are 13 people, RT. 002 there is 1 person, RT. 003 no one works as a fisherman, RT. 004 there is 1 person, RT. 005 there are 2 people, RT. 006 there is 1 person, RT. 007 there are 5 people and RT. 008 there are 3 people. The majority of residents who are fishermen are in RT. 001 in accordance with the statement delivered by the village head. Fishermen from RT. 001 dominates the number of fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village because of the location of the fishing community from RT. 001 is close to the river.

Table 3 Traditional Profiles by Age Range

No	Usia	Frekuensi
1.	25-35 Tahun	5 Orang
2.	36-45 Tahun	10 Orang
3.	46-55 Tahun	7 Orang
4.	56-65 Tahun	2 Orang
5.	66-75 Tahun	2 Orang
Total		26 Orang

(Sumber: Data diolah pribadi, 2023)

The ages of traditional fishermen vary. From the age range of 25-35 years there are 5 fishermen, 36-45 years old there are 10 fishermen, 46-55 years old there are 7 fishermen, 56-65 years old there are 2 fishermen and 66-75 years old there are 2 fishermen.

The age factor is an important factor for every job done. The productive age is the age that has a range between 15-59 years. At this productive age it is used to do work and become the backbone (Rusila & Edward, 2022) In the age range of fishermen, this can be a factor that can affect fishermen in looking for fish. Fishermen who are between 25-45 years old have a fairly strong body compared to fishermen who are between 45-75 years old. However,

fishermen who have an age range of 45-75 years have more experience and expertise so that they are more skilled in looking for fish.

The fishing equipment used by fishermen in this village is still a simple fishing gear. This traditional fishing gear still survives among fishermen because the tools used in a downward trend are easy to obtain at relatively affordable prices (Aziz and Zhulmaydin, 2021). Fishermen in this village still use traditional tools in catching fish. Each type of tool used affects the type of fish they get. The types of traditional fishing gear for fishermen are as follows:

1. Unjun

This fishing gear in the form of *an unjun* is used to catch fish and shrimp. *Unjun* is mostly used to catch shrimp. Because, fishermen use nets to catch fish. Fishermen use unjun made of bamboo with a length of 2 meters.

Picture 1. Alat Tangkap Unjun



Source: Personal Documentation 2023

2. Rengge

Rengge is a simple fishing equipment used to catch saluang type fish. The most commonly used way for fishermen to catch fish is to use a rengge tool in the form of a smaller net diameter specified specifically for fish that have a smaller size.

Picture 2. Tangkapan Ikan Nelayan Rengge



Source: Personal Documentation 2023

3. Rempa

Rempa is a simple tool used by fishermen to catch fish that are very environmentally friendly. This appliance will not pollute the environment. The price of the rempa is much more expensive.

Picture 3. Alat Tangkap Ikan Rempa



Source: Personal Documentation 2023

The difference between the shape of the rempa and the rengge lies in the shape of the rope and its length. The rempa rope is usually longer than the rengge. Not all fishermen use rempa, this is because the price of rempa is more expensive than the price of fishing gear in the form of rengge and unjun which are relatively cheap.

Fishermen use simple and traditional tools. They use the tools that have been used that have been notified from a long time ago. The use of this simple and traditional tool causes fishermen's income and fish search locations to be limited according to the traditional tools they have (Aziz, 2021).

There are groups of fishermen, namely:

Group Name	: Citra Karya Lestari
Address	: Jl. Taman Sari Bunga RT. 05
Village/Village	: Anjir Serapat Muara
District	: Anjir Muara
Kabupaten	: Barito Kuala
Province	: South Kalimantan
Year of establishment	: 2020

The history of the formation of the Group is that there are similarities in business, the purpose is to fish in Inland Public Waters (PUD), increase business income and always help each member and always consult in solving general problems and improving business.

The Group's vision is the realization of an independent fisherman group in increasing income to achieve the welfare of fishing families.

Group Mission:

1. Building group independence.
2. Facilitate capture activities from group members.
3. Motivate group members to improve group outcomes
4. To be an active, innovative and environmentally friendly fisherman.

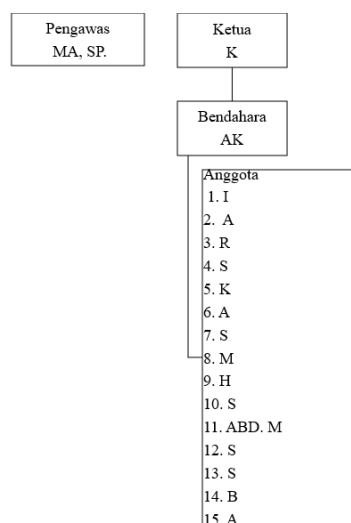
Group objectives:

1. Able and willing to organize.
2. As a means of exchanging opinions and experiences between fellow members.
3. Establish group cooperation with related agencies that can provide motivation and solve the problems faced.

Group Function:

1. A forum for the learning process of fellow group members
2. A forum for cooperation between main actors (members of fishermen groups) and business actors
3. As a provider of facilities and tools to produce fishery products.
4. Producing inland public water fisheries (PUD)

Tabel 4 Struktur Organisasi Nelayan



Although fishermen have fishermen groups, the catch of this fish is taken privately without any members. The tools used are also personal tools. If the fish has been obtained, it will be sold immediately without any distribution.

CONCLUSION

Fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara Village are traditional fishermen who use traditional fishing equipment and fishing transportation. The tools used to catch fish are very simple traditional tools. Fishermen in Anjir Serapat Muara village are individual fishermen who do not depend on anyone. The fishermen's fish catch is not distributed to anyone. The location of the fishermen's fish search is in the Barito River to the Martapura River. The catch can be sold directly and the fishermen's income from the sale of fish is taken by themselves without being distributed. Fishermen use their own fishing gear without using or borrowing other people's fishing gear. Becoming a fisherman is a livelihood for the community to meet their living needs.

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