

Poverty Alleviation Model of “Laut” Tribe and Structure of Economy in Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province

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Abstract

The life of fisherman is always synonymous with poverty. There are many causes of poverty in the life of fisherman, such as, the lack of access to capital sources, access to technology, access to market and low participation of the community in the management of natural resources. Social stratification and capital penetration among fishermen also cause poverty and conflict potential among them becomes more complicated. This study analyses interrelation pattern among fishermen in the context of social stratification and identifies adaptation strategies of traditional fishermen in dealing with problem of fish catching and surviving in the middle of environmental change in their region. The objective of this study is to formulate the right pattern to eliminate conflict potential among level of fishermen and to recommend the right poverty alleviation model to develop in their region. This study uses mixing method approach by combining descriptive quantitative approach and qualitative approach as well as participatory approach. The target of this study is “laut” tribe fishermen in Panglima Raja village (Concong luar), community figures, village government officer and sub district government officer in Indragiri Hilir regency. Collected data will be analyzed with interactive analysis model. Research result shows that the low selling value and catching result of fishermen are caused by the limit of technology and high cost fare that make traditional fishermen are still struggling with poverty. The low human resources quality of traditional fishermen has implication to all sides of fishermen’s life especially adaptation ability to the changes in aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, the efforts of community empowerment through education actualization, allignments on marginal fishermen communities and government commitment need to get attention.

Keywords : Fishermen, Poverty, Traditional

Introduction

Riau province is known as one of provinces which has good and complete natural resources. Riau province also has wide forest and plantation areas as well as sea area which absorb many people to work as fishermen. Therefore, each natural resources in this province has similarity and has different problem. Between the similarity is that Riau people who work in forestry, plantation and fishery still struggling with poverty.

Sea area in Riau is included into area of Malacca strait which is known as place which has many problems. One of the sea areas is located in Indragiri Hilir regency. This regency is located in the east coast of Sumatera island. Because of the position,

one side of sea area in Indragiri Hilir is potential to be developed, however on the other side there are many problems on it.

Problem that arise from fishery condition in this regency is the low quality of human resources who works in marine sector, especially caused by poverty and very contrast social gap among modern fishermen, traditional fishermen and fishermen laborer. Stratification pattern among fishermen absolutely affected good social relationship in form of cooperation and competition among them.

Furthermore, if it seen from the classification of fishing communities, basically, social classification can be seen from several point of view:

1. From authorization side of production tools or fishing tools (boat, nets and other tools), fishermen community structure is divided into fishermen who own production tools category and fishermen laborers. Fishermen laborers do not have production tools. In one production activity, fishermen laborer only donate their services and get very limited rights. In farming community, fishermen laborers are similar to farming laborers.
2. From business capital investment scale side, fishermen community structure is divided into big fishermen and small fishermen categories. It is called big fishermen because the number of invested capital in fishery business is a relatively large amount, while small fishermen are the opposite.
3. From technology level of fishing tools that are used side, fishermen community is divided into modern fishermen and traditional fishermen categories. Modern fishermen use more sophisticated tools technology compared to traditional fishermen who only use simple tools.

The number of modern fishermen is less than traditional fishermen. These traditional fishermen especially in Congcong sub district, generally are from "laut" tribe. Those differences bring implications in their income level and their social economy ability as small and or traditional fishermen, usually each of them included into the same social economy category, with different business orientation and attitude.

Nevertheless, in fact each categorization of those fishermen in using sea resources has the same point of view. They still adhere to the old paradigm. Sea is still considered as common property, that is why everyone can use it (open access). This paradigm in the community makes many fishermen exploit resources uncontrolled so there are theft and conflict among them. This conflict enables the

existence of exploitation between them, especially strong fishermen to weak fishermen.

That is why fishermen's lives are always identical with poverty. There are many causes of poverty in fishermen community, such as lack of access to capital resources, access to technology, access to market and low participation of community in managing natural resources. Because of low quality of human resources, generally fishermen cannot sell their fishing product in form of thing that has economic value. They generally sell fishing product in form of raw material which has low economic value. Consequently, they have very low margin.

Besides factors that have been mentioned above, there is also social stratification among fishermen who also cause poverty and conflict potential among them become more complicated. In other word, there are structural poverty pattern and exploitative from big fishermen to small fishermen. To reveal that, this study is important to be done.

This study frames fishermen poverty problem in frame of social stratification by taking the setting in Indragiri Hilir regency. Indragiri Hilir regency as fishermen area, has characteristic which is not much different from the fishermen condition in other region. But so far, it has not been revealed much about social stratification phenomenon that cause their poverty. To fulfill the emptiness above, this research is done to reveal the pattern of stratification, penetration and conflict among them. It is expected that this study can give benefit in form of development and improvement of marine fisheries sector to realize Riau people who are prosperous and to eliminate inherent conflict potential between social level of fishermen for future anticipation as concrete way to know problem potential that exist.

Methods

This research uses mixing method approach by combining descriptive quantitative and qualitative also participatory approach. Descriptive quantitative approach is based on field study by using frequency table and cross table which describe the condition of existing area and existing fishermen life. This approach is used to analyze theoretical aspects that support the searching and finding of fishermen poverty alleviation model. Except that, this approach is also used to analyze the structure of village people and regulation concerning with it. Qualitative approach is to understand their urgency in environmental changes and penetration in their areas.

The next is, participatory approach or can be called Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA method is operated by involving people to participate in assessing, recognizing and understanding something that is needed fast and together in making assesment and finding solution for encountered problems.

PRA method is meant to improve mutual learning in understanding the condition of community itself so there is same and synergies perspective. The design of fishermen empowerment and poverty alleviation program in using this approach is more based on joint findings by the research subjects in the field about potential, support and obstaacle that they meet in actualizing their own condition. This approach is considered more empirical because it is based on potential of social political, economy and culture of concerned community. Those four principles are participation, openness, direct involvement and joint evaluation.

This research is done in Indragiri hilir regency on Concong sub district. The location determination is based on the fact that in this sub district there is problem complication of fishermen poverty and there is origin people, "laut" tribe. The target of this research is "laut" tribe

fishermen in panglima raja village (Concong Luar), community figures, village government officer and sub district government officer in Indragiri Hilir regency. Technique of analyzing data that is used in this research is by using interactive analysis model. In this analysis model, there are three components, they are data reduction, data representation, and conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 1992).

Results

There is a tale about the fate of fishermen is not proportional with their hardworks. The powerlessness of fishermen has been clasic phenomenon during the history of Indonesia. From old orde period, new orde period until reformation era, the existence of fishermen is still marginalized. The fishermen are unceratin in poverty syndrome. Even in many areas, a big number of fishermen are in debt because difficulties in flfilling their life needs. The persistence of fishermen that struggle for their families makes them strong personal figure. The spirit of their persistence is not comparable with their life that is until now is still in situation and condition of concern. If there are some of them who life in prosperous conditon, the number is very less than the number of fishermen who lives under poverty line.

Social Economy Structure of "Laut" Tribe

In every community there will be something that is appreciated, something that is appreciated is an embrio for the existence of social stratification in the community. Systematic definition about social stratification is stated by Pitirim A. Sorokin. He stated that social stratification is differentiator of people or society into classes hierarchically. The manifestation is the existence of stratification in the society, there is high stratification and stratifications below it. Each stratification is called social stratification., P. J. Bouman

used term of kevel or in dutch is called stand, it is human faction that is marked with a way of life in awareness of some certain special rights and according to social prestige. The term of stand is also used by Max weber.

Likewise with “laut” tribe in Panglima raja village which can be divided according to stratification based on the ownership of fishing transportation, where people of “laut” tribe who are in the high stratification is for those who have popmpong boat (small troll), middle stratification is for fishermen who have motor boats and low stratification is for fishermen who do not have fishing transportation (fishermen laborers).

Table 1.
The Number of “Laut” Tribe Households Based on Social Economy Stratification in Panglima Raja Village

No	Level/stratification	Number of Household	Percentage	Note
1	High	3	0,81	Has small troll
2	Middle	185	49,05	Has motor boat
3	Low	181	50,14	Laborers
	Total	369	100,00	

Source : 2017 Panglima Raja Village Secretary

Based on social stratification indicator and data in the table, then most of the households of “laut” tribe are in the middle stratification with the indicator is the ownership of fishing transportation, motor boats. The price of motor boats in “laut” tribe according to the explanation of Panglima Raja village head is about 9-10 million rupiah. Then from 185 households which have motorboats can be divided as in the table below.

Table 2. The Purchasing Source of Motorboats Owner

No	Purchasing source	Number	Percentage
1	Government aid	6	3,24
2	Own fund	31	16,76
3	Owe it from “tauke”	148	80,00
	Total	185	100,00

Source: Village office, 2017

From the fact in the table, it can be seen that most purchasing source to get fishing transportation for “laut” tribe fishermen is from owing to “tauke” (broker) in the Panglima Raja village especially in Concong Luar village. In the debts relationship between “laut” tribe people and “tauke”, “laut” tribe people have some obligations:

1. They have to sell the fishing catch to “tauke”, and if they do not sell it to “tauke” and sell it to another broker usually they are considered “DISHONEST” by the member of the community and it is considered act that violating norm. They believe that people who violate the norm will get punishment from God. That is why very rarely people who sell fishing catch to other people.
2. For “laut” tribe people who owe to “tauke” will get cheaper price than “laut” tribe people who do not have debt. For example, price gab for grade A shrimp is between Rp. 4000,- to rp. 5000,- per shrimp and price gab for scallop is between Rp. 500,- to Rp. 1000,- per kilograms.
3. Besides selling fishing catch with different price from non-debt fishermen, they have to pay their debts to “tauke”

Most of “laut” tribe people who have debt to “tauke” do not have record of their debts and how much money that they have paid. They really trust “tauke” about the rest of the debts and the amount of installment. They also considered that

getting debt from “tauke” is a help and it is a generosity from “tauke”.

Most of “laut” tribe people who live under the poverty line live in very modest houses and even far from feasible. Most of their houses are made from wood or board and the condition of their houses are very concerning because their houses are very old.

The fishermen condition are closer to poverty because their fishing catches are decrease, fish resources are decrease, the number of fishermen are increase and the climate change also weather disturbance. “laut” tribe people in Panglima Raja village are group of people who most of their incomes are from fishing. Poverty in “laut” tribe people is shown from the income level, education access, health and food endurance. It can be seen from the table below.

Table 3. Income of Five Fishermen Families of “laut” Tribe in Panglima Raja Village in 2017

No.	Respondend number	Number of household member	Number of income			total	note	Income average per capita
			husband	wife	children			
1	R1	3	0	12.000	0	12.000	3 kgs scallop	4.000
2	R2	6	97.500	10.000	0	107.500	Shrimp and fish	17.916
3	R3	5	0	0	0	0	Not going to sea	0
4	R4	7	52.000	0	Helping in the sea	52.000	2 shrimp	7.428
5	R5	4	52.000	0	0	52.000	Shrimp and fish	13.000
		25	201.000	22.000		223.500		9.312

From above information, it can be seen that average income number of “laut” tribe people in Panglima Raja village in a day is less than \$1 per day. Fishermen poverty problem is a multidimension problem, so to solve it, we need comprehensive solution, not partial solution (Suharto, 2005). That is why, we need to know that what the root problem is that become the cause of poverty. There

are two main factors that cause people become poor, they are cultural cause and structural cause. Culturally, poverty is triggered by the weak of work ethic, fatalist way of life, false way in understanding the meaning of fortune, lazy sought including lazy to improve self ability and also trap into poverty culture itself. Structurally, poverty is triggered by individualistic social setting. It is the condition where rich people with their ego are ignorant to the poverty around them. It includes there is no awareness that there are many people around them who need help. These kinds of people are busy with themselves, they are too busy to fulfill all what their unlimited desires, while people around them are having difficulties to feed themselves. However, the main point is that poverty is product of capitalistic economic system that create unfair wealth distribution. What makes the distribution is very bad? Because of the system and the policy maker who make this condition happen.

While, wealthy people with the capital they have can add their wealth easily, in Concon village which is located across from Panglima Raja village, there is shrimp processing industry. The workers there are young people from “laut” tribe. They have to work 9 hours a day and their fees are Rp. 900.000,- per month, and the worst thing is that they can not enter to control local government.

That is why there are several aspects that can make poverty still exist in “laut” tribe fishermen as coastal community, they are:

1. Many top down policies concerning with poverty alleviation of “laut” tribe. One of them is in 2011 government gives 10 “pompong” aid (6 for “laut” tribe) which is given for 6 groups. This condition create struggling in using the aid. Then the condition makes them sell “pompong”. There is also fiber stick aid as transportation tool for scallop catching, while the condition is that

although the number of scallop is increase but the welfare of “laut” tribe is not increasing because scallop price fluctuation is too high (in harvest season price of scallop is Rp. 1.500,- to Rp. 2.000,- and in non harvest season price of scallop is Rp. 4.500,- to Rp. 6.000,-). Therefore what is needed by “laut” tribe is to keep the price stability of their catching.

2. The condition that is depend on the season is very affects on the welfare level of fishermen. Sometimes, fishermen do not go to the sea for some weeks because unstabil season.

Based on the interview with some fishermen from “laut” tribe in Panglima Raja village, there are several seasons of sea catching as shown in the table below.

Table 4. Several Seasons of Sea Catching in Panglima Raja Village

No	Kind of catching	Season		
		Harvest season	Transition season	Famine season
1	Shrimp	November Desember January February March	April October	May June July August September
2	Scallop	April May June July August september	March October	November December January February

Source: interview with Mr. Amri in 2017

Above table shows that fish catching season that is done by “laut” tribe in Panglima Raja village. From 2 kinds of main catching for harvest season there are 5 months in a year, November, December, january, february, March, while for scallop is in April, may, june, july, august, September, and October is famine period, where March and april are transition period. Therefore in transition period, most of “laut” tribe people do not go to sea. However they fulfill their household needs by borrowing money from “tauke”

Low quality of human resources and tools that are used by fishermen affect on the way in catcing fish. Limited

understanding of technology makes the quality and the quantity of catching do not improve. It is rarely found in Panglima Raja village fishermen that catch cra because they only stuck to catch scallop and shrimp. The habbit to find crab in Panglima Raja village is only done by malay community with tool called “pento”. This tool is not owned and mastered by “laut” tribe.

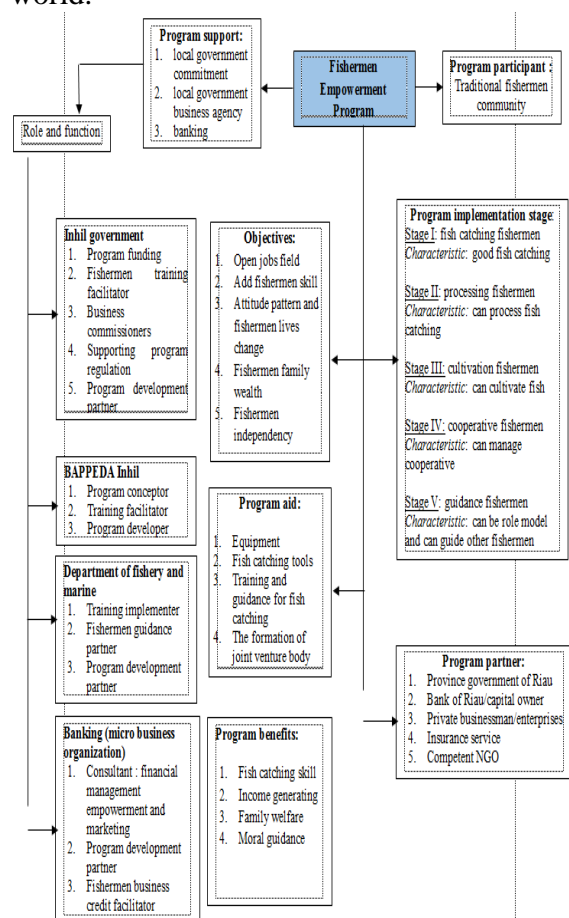
Besides those aspects, there are also 2 complex and mutual factors, they are:

- a. Limited quality of human resources
“laut” tribe people in Indragiri Hilir regency is about 6.000 household (Riau Pos on january 9th, 2012). Average number of each household is 4 people. So it is estimated there are 24.000 people of “laut” tribe. From that number according to Mr. Asmawi (community figure of “laut” tribe in Tembilahan) there are only 10 people who have bachelor degree, as well as in panglima raja village, there are only 4 “laut” tribe people who can finish senior high school. Most of “laut” tribe children stop study at school on the third grade of elementary school. For parents of “laut” tribe, children asre economic asset, therefore when their children have not able to help them to go to sea, they prefer to put their children at school so as if school is a day care.
- b. Limited Business capital and catching technology
As described in the discussion about social economy structure of “laut” tribe in Panglima Raja village where most of “laut” tribe people only have motor boats and they get those motor boats by owing from “tauke” (broker) in Concong luar village. It can be concluded that most of “laut” tribe people in this village have limited capital. This limited capital makes them always be the aggrieved party in relation with “tauke”. This limited

capital problem become the cause of their difficulties to get out of poverty.

Development and Empowerment Model of Traditional Fishermen

Based on the finding and existing data of above condition, this study tries to offer development strategy forms of traditional fishermen by using economic aspect as an entry point. The strategy is by developing fishermen cluster based on each qualifications, along with encouraging the development of local business and the emergence of new business which is sought to encourage the emergence of investment climate improvement for lokal business, to encourage investment on infrastructure and this becomes important part of local economic development and fishermen capacity development. Ideally, fishermen development needs synergy between related stakeholders to develop fishery world.



From above scheme can be seen that fisherman community empowerment program is not as simple as imagined. Community empowerment process by only giving money cannot solve everything. Many president instruction projects that focus on giving material aid to village people will be shut up community self help, even otherwise it will make community relies on aid. Empowerment pattern by only giving aid in form of money or project to village people will not stimulate community participation to involve in he development.

In certain case, in the community development concept, material aid is needed, but the more important is community self help development to develop community itself. The characteristic of self help activity is large amount of donation which is taken from resources that are owned by individual or group in the community. Therefore, empowerment approach considerably done with participative emanticipatorist by referring to amny relevant components. The empowerment needs to pioneered with shared vision such as the realization of resource management of coastal areas with environmental conception and sustainable which is supported by the improvement of human resources quality, law management and law establishment and also space management for the realization of people's welfare improvement. Referring to that vision then the strategy for coastal area integrated and sustainable management must concern about human resources aspect, law, layout and welfare as well as described above.

Next, there are some fishery business alternative in Riau Province that may be developed based on field finding by still referring to schematic flow of empowerment above are:

1. Sea cultivation business by using floating net and stick net. Commodities that can be cultivated in floating net are many species of seafish, while rafting system is for

seaweed cultivation. Things that need to be considered in this sea cultivation are the availability of seeds to support the cultivation. The simplest cultivation technology and that can be done by most fishermen is seaweed cultivation.

2. Development constraints; in many cases this kind of pattern is quite succeed but somehow there are some constraints especially the difficulty in securing captivity and cultivation location because the position is in the middle of the sea. This condition makes people are difficult to guard it by making security post and hire guard. Then the consequence is that the cost becomes very expensive, however the result is very good. This has been tested and it is proven that the result is satisfying.
3. Muddy water condition makes the sea cultivation pattern must be done in the middle of the sea, but for sea farming
4. Other constraint: shrimp and scallop cultivation case have been tested and succeeded. However the cultivation also need high cost because the area making are using some tools and technology.
5. Post fishery harvest business. Fish processing includes frozen service and cold storage, canning, fish flour making and other fish processing is important because considering that fish commodities are seasonal and fast decaying. Post fishery harvest business is upstream activity that is directed to processing products which can give extra value, widespread marketing range and competitiveness in marketing.
Some of important activity in fish processing business are product development, diversification, quality improvement and product durability. Seasonal characteristic of fish will make the price is low in the peak season of fish catching. Abundance of fish catching will make its selling

price very low, while fish is a rapid commodity quality decline.

Simple fish processing such as salted fish making, fish curing, shredded fish making, boiled fish making, etc are some alternatives that can be done by small fishermen and they do not need high cost. Fish catching that is done by most fishermen by using floating chart will result in the variety of fish type and size.

Drying and salted fish making are expected to give extra value to the fish catching. Socialization and counselling about simple technology for post fish harvest must be done by related agency in order to increase fishermen income and women role.

6. Partnership pattern in the management of fishermen sea resource which generally have low living standard. Limited capital in fishery sector business is constraint in management of fish and sea resources. Alternative solution is the implementation of partnership pattern between businessman and small fisherman in the management of fish and sea resources. Partnership pattern between businessman and fisherman must be truly designed so it can be mutual for both sides.
7. Government of Riau and local government of Indragiri Hilir have to find investor who is interested in fishery business a main side because partnership pattern in order to empowerment and improvement of fishermen income need to be developed. Besides that, one of important thing is banking supporting infrastructure because until now in the study location there is no bank at all.
This condition makes them difficult to save, apply credit etc. They have to use traditional way to save their money, even they have to go outside their village to go to the bank. Difficult access to credit agency, cooperation and high price of gasoline because there is no gas station

and also ban for the use of formalin for preservation make production cost of fishermen is high and it is not equal with the result. Therefore the formation of banking agency or community-based savings and loan agency (LSPBM) is needed. The formation can be done with below pattern:

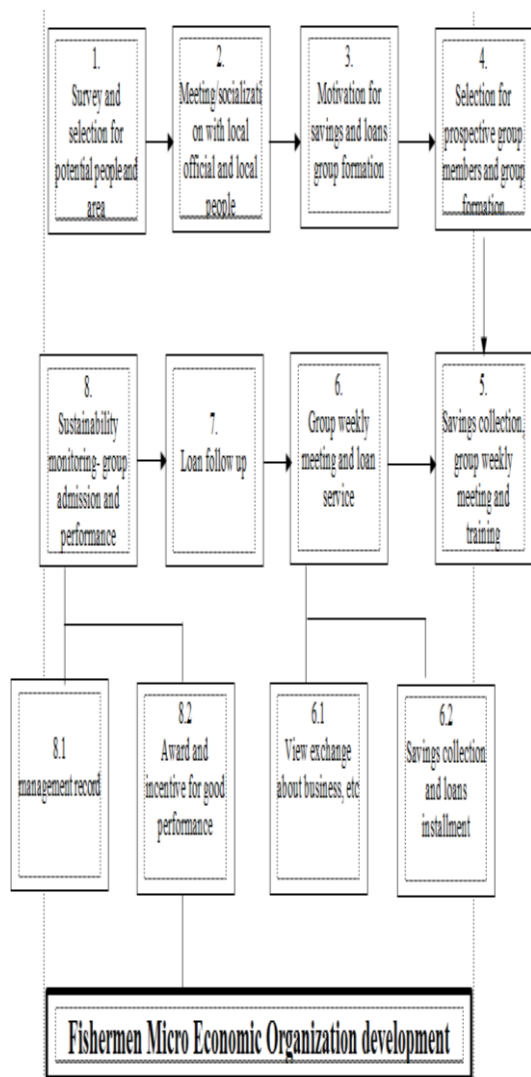
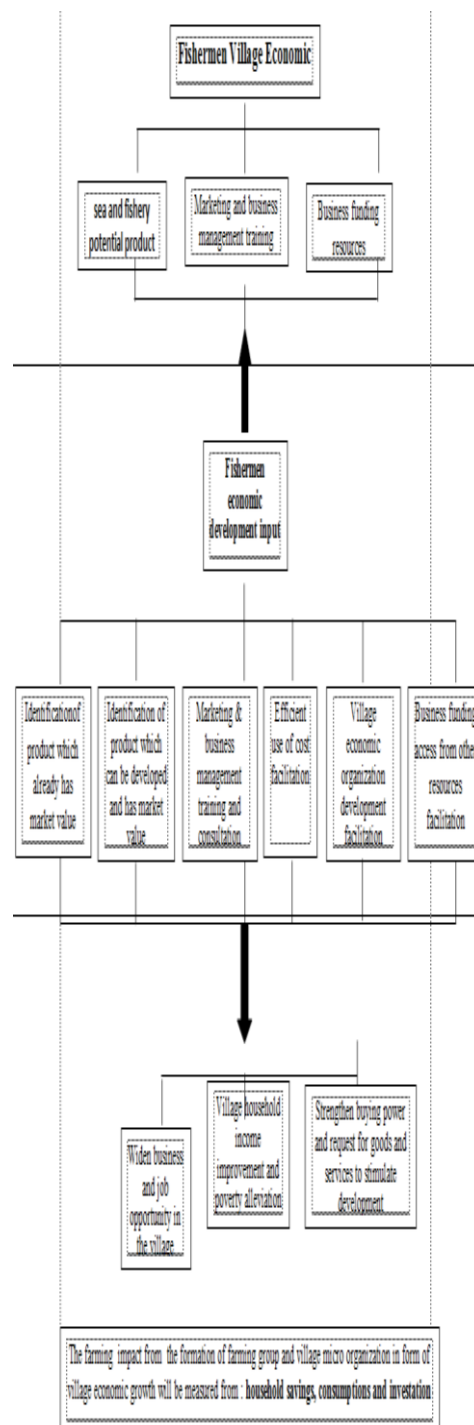


Figure 2.

Methodology Design-Financial Service (Savings And Loan) With Fishermen Approach System

Framework Diagram Instrument for Stimulating Fishermen Rural Economic Growth



Conclusion

Based on the explanation/discussion about fishermen empowerment pattern then can be drawn some conclusions as follow:

1. Sea and fishery development in Riau province include development of human resources, technology, infrastructure, organizational regulation, laws, partnership and the

need of monitoring in every sectors that related with sea resources so that in the future will give solutions for the problems.

2. Low selling value and fish catching of fishermen because limited technology and high cost make fishermen still have to deal with poverty.
3. Low quality of human resource of traditional fishermen has implications to all sides of fishermen lives especially the ability to adapt with aquatic ecosystem change. Therefore, community empowerment through education actualization, alignments on marginal fishermen community and government commitment need to get attention.
4. Development of business management and local economic organizational among fishermen in Riau does not run as expected and banking agency has not been available well yet.
5. Participative approach in fishermen organizational development is expected can encourage local economic development which aimed to fishermen poverty alleviation. This pattern is needed for poverty alleviation program for these reasons: (1) many economic planning that is made centralistically, for example regional budget (APBD) is established by the elites not by sides who related with the regional budget (APBD), especially for fishermen interests. (2) lack of local government attention in developing fishery infrastructure in fish center area in Riau Province.

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