

Characteristics of Fishermen Communities in The Coastal of East Balikpapan

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Abstract - This study aims to identify the characteristics of fishermen communities in coastal areas of East Balikpapan. This type of research is descriptive method, with the technique of observation and questionnaire. This study use proportional sampling of Manggar and Manggar Baru village. The results showed that the fishermen community still using simple tools to catch fish, difficulties in obtaining capital, and fishes catches are sold directly to the retainer or to the market, so that fishermen are not getting the added value production. By knowing the characteristics of fishermen communities are expected to give a discourse in the development area so as to improve the welfare of fishermen in the area of research.

Index Terms – characteristics of fishermen, fisheries, East Balikpapan.

INTRODUCTION

Eastern region of Balikpapan city is the one of the largest fish producer in the Balikpapan city, because its position of the waters directly opposite the Makassar Strait (Irawan, 2006). The magnitude of the fisheries sector caused most of the population have a livelihood as a fisherman. However, during this outcome capture fisheries not already have economic added value, because the catch is marketed directly without being processed so that the benefits of the fisheries sector is not the maximum (Suharto, 2012).

Revenue from the sea is the main source of income for fishermen and is only able to meet the needs of everyday life. This study aims to identify the characteristics of fishing communities in coastal areas Balikpapan District of East.

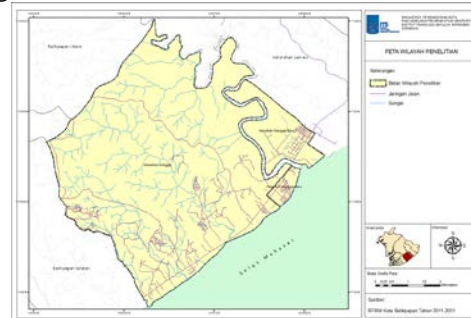
METHODS

This research type is descriptive conducted to determine the factual description of the characteristics of fishermen communities in East Balikpapan. The population in this study is fishermen community in the Village Manggar and Manggar Baru village of East Balikpapan, while the number of samples used were 96 fishermen. Data collection was performed by the method of observation, and questionnaires.

This study use descriptive analysis technique, where the data obtained is described based on conditions seen in the field, so it can be inferred the existence of objects theoretically and produce a recommendation for the development of the research area.

FINDING AND ARGUMENTS

East Balikpapan sub-district has an area of 132,16 km², or approximately 26,25% of the area of the Balikpapan, which consists of 4 (four) villages, are Manggar, Manggar Baru, Teritip, and Lamaru. In this study, the research area is limited to Manggar and Manggar Baru with an area of 39.10 km².



Source: City Planning Documents of Balikpapan 2011-2031
Figure 1. The administrative area of research.

East Balikpapan has a fishing village. Fishing settlement or commonly referred to as a fishing village located around Fish Landing Base (PPI) Manggar. Most of the residents are from Bugis and Madura race. For the pattern of settlement, settlement of fishermen was formed by spreading and irregular. As for the typology of the building is divided into 2 (two), which is building on water (floating), and building on land.



Figure 2. Fishing Settlement

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Supporting facilities of fisheries activities located in the research area is fish landing bases (PPI), and the base station fuel fishermen. For fisheries production, according

to data from the Department of Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Balikpapan, noted that fisheries production in East Balikpapan in 2013 amounted to 3.816,90 tons and reached a value of 55.119.831.000 rupiahs. Fishing tool most used by fishermen East Balikpapan is a type of fishing (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Marine of Balikpapan City, 2015). As for the fishing boats used in 2013, consists of a boat without a motor 8 units, and motor boats <5 GT as many as 543 units, 5-10 GT as many as 256 units, 10-20 GT as many as 23 units, 20-30 GT 3 units, and >30 GT 2 units.

Based on the results of the questionnaire, obtained some description of the actual conditions on the characteristics of fishing communities, namely:

1) Fishermen's income

The majority of fishermen amounted to 81% of the total respondents had an average income ranging from Rp 1.000.000 - Rp 3.000.000 per month. While the remaining 19% have an average income <Rp 1.000.000 per month. Most respondents found the magnitude of such revenues is uncertain, due to the amount of their income is affected by the number of catches produced.

2) Education level

70% of the total number of respondents have primary education level. While those with middle and high school education that is equal to 16% and 14%. The low level of education of fishermen because they were young when generally prefer to work and help their parents, so it is not too concerned with formal education.

3) Fishing skill

59% of the total number of respondents gain knowledge or skills on fishing techniques is from a family that is also a fisherman. While the rest of 41% gain knowledge about the fishing techniques of learning itself is self-taught with the example of fishing techniques that already exist.

Based on the speaker, choose to work as a fisherman because once the parent is also a fisherman. So that knowledge is also derived from techniques handed down by parents.

4) Capital

Based on the number of respondents who did not get funding to mention that they are difficult to obtain capital relief due to lack of guarantee, so that if there is financial aid that comes from retainer loans and debt collectors.

5) Fishermen group

Based on a primary survey, there are some groups of fishermen who are in East Balikpapan, namely the self-help groups of fishermen, partnerships with the private sector and government-owned fishing groups.

6) Marketing

88% of the total respondents stated that the results of fisheries production is sold to middlemen / retainer, while the remaining 12% of the total respondents stated that the results of its own fish catch is sold directly to the market.

CONCLUSION

The result of this research submits that the fishermen community still using simple tools to catch fish, amounted to 81% had an average income Rp 1.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000 per month and that income only for the needs of everyday life, fishermen had difficulties in obtaining capital because lack of guarantee, and most of fishermen sell the fishes directly to the retainer or to the market without first processing.

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