

# TYPES OF OFF-FISHING BOJONGSALawe FISHERS BUSINESS, PANGANDARAN REGENCY

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Nowadays, the application of co-management in resource management has become an alternative developed to improve the condition of fish resources. The development of co-management involving stakeholders and main actors from fisheries is one of the management alternatives developed in the hope of synergizing related figures to jointly make agreements in resource management. This study aims to identify the social and cultural profile of the fishermen of Bojongsalawe in the hope of providing a map of the fishing community that can assist in the completeness and availability of information and can be used in decision making by stakeholders or the local government. This research was carried out in the Pangandaran district for 2 (two) months from December 2021 to January 2022. The target of this research is the Fisheries Household (RTP) of small-scale fishermen. The research location is focused on the fishing community in Bojongsalawe. This study uses a survey method by conducting a case study on small-scale fishing households at the research location and 30 RTPs are taken as a simple random sample (purposive random sampling). Broadly speaking, the types of off-fishing businesses carried out by small-scale fishing households in Bojongsalawe can be grouped into four types, namely: (a) construction workers; (b) Sale and purchase of motorcycles; (c) KUD workers; (d) Farmers.

**Keywords:** Small-Scale Fishermen, Fisheries Resources, Off-Fishing, Small-Scale Fisheries

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the application of co-management in resource management has become an alternative developed to improve the condition of fish resources. The development of co-management involving stakeholders and main actors from fisheries is one of the management alternatives developed in the hope of synergizing related figures to jointly make agreements in resource management. Regarding the types of fisheries in Indonesia, more than 80% are small-scale fisheries. Of course, the management of the required resources differs from that of fisheries on a larger scale. Indonesia, which consists of islands and many diverse cultures, makes the social behavior of its people different from one region to another. Perceptions of fishermen and stakeholders in each region affect the mindset of the community. So that a study of the social and cultural profile of each region is important to do in order to support the implementation of policies. This study aims to identify the social and cultural profile of the fishermen of Bojongsalawe in the hope of providing a map of the fishing community that can assist in the completeness and availability of information and can be used in decision making by stakeholders or the local government.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was carried out in the Pangandaran district for 2 (two) months from December 2021 to January 2022. The target of this research is the Fisheries Household (RTP) of small-scale fishermen. The research location is focused on the fishing community in Bojongsalawe. This study uses a survey method by conducting a case study on

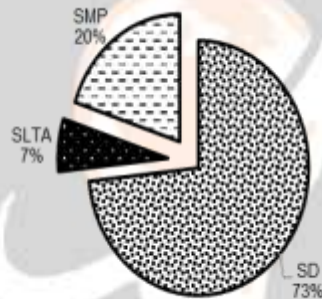
small-scale fishing households at the research location and 30 RTPs are taken as a simple random sample (purposive random sampling).

Samples (informants) were taken with the criteria proposed by Spardley 3 (three) elements, namely: place (place), actors (actors), and activity (activity). So the criteria for the sample (informants) involved are as follows: 1) Coastal fisherman households who can provide information about the questions asked. 2) Coastal fishermen represent several other fishermen both from geographical representation and existing factual problems. 3) The sample can represent the number of coastal fishing households. 4) The sample is still actively involved in economic activities as fishermen. This type of research data is primary data and secondary data. Primary data was conducted by direct observation and interviews with small-scale fisherman households in Bojongsalawe, Pangandaran. While the data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive technique utilizing data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Profile of Small-Scale Fishermen in Bojongsalawe

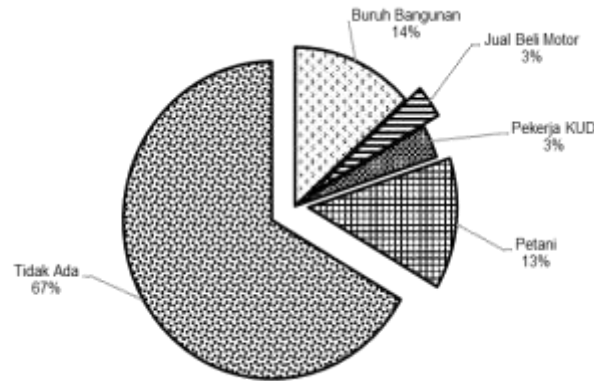
Small-scale fishermen in Bojongsalawe with an education of up to elementary school are 73%, 20% of those who have completed their education up to junior high school and 7% of those with high school education.



**Fig -1:** Distribution of Education Levels of Fishermen's Households in Bojongsalawe

#### 3.2 Type of fisherman (Full fisherman, main sideline, additional sideline)

Fishery households have their own efforts in carrying out their daily activities. In the fishing community of Bojongsalawe, there are one hundred percent who spend their time as fishermen and others who have several other types of work to do. The ratio of the percentage of full-fledged fishermen to fishermen who have odd jobs is 67% and 33%, respectively. As many as 33% of fishermen in Bojongsalawe spread in several jobs such as construction workers, buying and selling motorbikes, working on rice fields, and also being workers at the Minasari Bojongsalawe KUD. Meanwhile, 67% of the total number of fishermen in Bojongsalawe depend entirely on fish resources. Starting from the need for food, daily family needs, to the need for education, etc. This provides information that the existence of fish resources is the main thing that affects the economic condition and survival of 67% of fishing households in Bojongsalawe.



**Fig-3** Distribution of Part-time Jobs for Fishermen's Households in Bojongsalawe

If we look more closely, in fact, small-scale fishing households still have free time that has not been utilized for economic activities, both the fishermen themselves outside of fishing operations at sea and their wives and children who do not have permanent jobs. The type of business that is considered in accordance with the conditions of the coastal area and the capacity of its human resources is off-fishing employment and more specifically in the form of post-fishing activities in the form of processing fishery products. The reasons why off-fishing is a type of fishery product processing that is suitable for development are: a. In accordance with the socio-cultural conditions of the people in the coastal area due to the limited availability of land for business outside the fisheries sector. b. The off-fishing business, especially the processing of fishery products, has begun to develop which is carried out by fishermen's households so that in its development it does not start from scratch. c. Off-fishing business has the opportunity to be developed because it can utilize local mutants, so that production costs can be relatively low, besides that it can also increase the added value of fishery products by creating product differentiation. d. Small-scale fishermen and their families still have free time to develop off-fishing businesses as a complementary (additional) income from fishing businesses carried out by fishermen.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Broadly speaking, the types of off-fishing businesses carried out by small-scale fishing households in Bojongsalawe can be grouped into four types, namely: (a) construction workers; (b) Sale and purchase of motorcycles; (c) KUD workers; (d) Farmers.

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