

Culture Analysis Of Poverty In Fisherman Families Case Study Of Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, Pasaman Barat.

Rizka Hafizah¹, Erianjoni²

¹ Social Science Education, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

Email: riskahafizah309@gmail.com

² Sociology Education, Universitas Negeri Padang Indonesia

Email: erianjonisososiologi@gmail.com



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Abstract. *The concept of family roles involves a collection of interpersonal behaviors and activities associated with specific positions and situations within the family. The personality roles within a family are shaped by expectations and behavioral patterns established by the family, groups, and society at large. Men and Women are an important element in human life. Same thing in the household, husband and wife the wife has a very important role important. Like a husband who is a leader, a good leader within family and leaders for himself and his wife played a part as a husband's helper, helping when the husband is coping difficulties in carrying out their duties, because a wife is strong support for a husband in the family. Economic life for the Bahowo community is nothing new when husband and wife are together feel responsible for home economics the stairs. This study uses the cultural theory of poverty by Oscar Lewis. This research includes the type of qualitative descriptive research. The informants of this research are fishing communities, fishermen's wives, and community leaders. Selection of informants using purposive sampling technique with a number of informants. The types of data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Data collection methods used are non-participant observation, unstructured interviews and document studies. The techniques used in data analysis are collecting data, processing data, and analyzing data descriptively with the aim of obtaining in-depth information about what is being researched. The results of this study indicate that, the poor culture of fishing families 1) searches periodically to obtain data about the poor culture of fishing families. 2) an analysis of the poor culture of fishermen's families is caused by several factors such as limited employment, isolated areas, limited information and level of education 3) the strategy of fishermen's families, with the involvement of the wife as a fish seller (manjua lauk), the involvement of the fishermen's wife as a fish manager (self-employment), the involvement of children in helping the family's economy by working as fishermen.*

Keywords: *Culture of Poor Fishermen's Families, Nagari Ranah Panantian, West Pasaman Regenc*

INTRODUCTION:

Poverty basically covers a situation where an individual's annual income in an area cannot meet the minimum spending standards needed by individuals to be able to live decently in that area, individuals who live below these minimum spending standards are classified as poor. A person can be said to be poor if his income or access to goods and services is relatively low compared to the average other people in the regional economy. The poor have a relatively good ability to obtain resources through available opportunities,

although external assistance is sometimes used, but this cannot be guaranteed so that the community depends on external support. Kotze (in Wisdom, 2004:6)

Poverty with limited situations that occur not at the will of the person concerned. A population is said to be poor if it is characterized by low levels of education, work productivity, income, health and nutrition as well as living welfare, which indicates a circle of powerlessness. Poverty can be caused by limited human resources, both through formal and non-formal education, which in turn has consequences for low informal education. (Supriatna. 1997:90)

Poverty that occurs in fishing families can not be separated from. weak capital, playing on the selling price of fish, and the limited absorption capacity of the fish processing industry, as well as fishing gear for foreign fishermen who catch fish illegally. With this, the community has limited employment opportunities that make the community focus on their livelihood as fishermen. Sometimes the catch of fish obtained while at sea does not exist at all, therefore the tendency of fishing communities to be indebted to ship captains. This counterproductive habit is indicated by the fishermen's relatively low level of education and not many who receive access to higher education. (Supriatna. 1997:80)

Not many traditional fishermen and their families have special skills other than fishing. When fishermen do not go to sea due to uncertain seasons or other reasons, their time is wasted and they produce no economic results. They do not have technology and business diversification. They often fail to adapt to variations in fishing seasons due to limited types of fishing gear, the types of fishing gear that are often used, such as ring nets and fishing rods. Capital limitations make traditional fishermen only have two fishing gears, even worse they do not have assets (fishing gear) so they are classified as labor fishermen. Facing (2016). Naturally the sea is difficult to predict, high waves, strong winds or storms, as well as damage to nature make the catch less and less (Gunanto. 2011: 5058).

Basically, this is also related to the analysis of the Culture of Poverty in Fisherman Families, a Case Study of Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency. The image of poverty among fishermen is indeed ironic, considering that Indonesia has a vast maritime area, larger than its land area. Within this maritime area, there are various high-potential economic resources that should be utilized to ensure the welfare of fishermen and their families. The condition experienced by fishermen is undoubtedly concerning, as they play a crucial role in fisheries management in Indonesia. Considering the continuous growth of the population, with land becoming increasingly limited, the livelihood as fishermen is expected to be a cornerstone of hope in the future. Therefore, in the future, it is gradually hoped that the community will be encouraged to shift their economic activities towards the sea. (Supriatna. 1997:50)

METHOD

Using a case study research approach that intends to describe the results of the research, and try to find a comprehensive picture of a situation. The choice of this method is because the phenomenon under study is a case that requires an in-depth descriptive study, namely to find out the factors that cause poverty among fishing families in Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency. Qualitative research is research whose results are not obtained through data analysis.

Moleong (2006) as cited in Prastowo (2011) defines qualitative research as a form of research that places emphasis on the excellence of a study rather than its quantity. In qualitative studies, particularly those employing case studies, a detailed examination is conducted to explore individual interpretations of experiences. The goal is to comprehend the significance of these experiences from the perspective of the participants (Ezmir, 2010). This research is used to examine the analysis of poverty in fishermen's families in Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency.

The location of this research was conducted in Nagari Ranah Panantian, District, Sungai Beremas, West Pasaman Regency. The choice of this location is because the community is still at the poverty level. So with all these considerations, the researchers determined Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency as the right research location to focus on the problem.

Research Informants

Tabel 1 Number of research informants

No	Name	Age Religi on	Occupation
1	Alam	Islam	Fisherman
2	Edi	Islam	Fisherman
3	Elin	Islam	Fisherman
4	Farina	Islam	housewife
5	Yasni	Islam	housewife
6	Iin	Islam	housewife
7	Celok	Islam	housewife
8	Jannah	Islam	housewife
9	Fera	Islam	housewife
10	Fardhan	Islam	student
11	Livia	Islam	teacher
12	Sondang	Islam	housewife
13	Sofyan	Islam	Fisherman
14	Wita	Islam	housewife
15	Nurhayani	Islam	housewife
16	Fitria	Islam	housewife
17	Nurmalis	Islam	housewife
18	Mely	Islam	housewife
19	Diky	Islam	Fisherman
20	Midar	Islam	housewife
21	Mardiah	Islam	housewife
22	Suhfi	Islam	Fisherman
23	Andra	Islam	Fisherman
24	Alfan	Islam	Fisherman

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Specific Research Findings

a. Limited Field of Work

Limited employment opportunities make the people of Nagari Ranah Panantian only focus on their livelihood as fishermen, but on the other hand there are people who work as farmers, but this does not rule out the possibility that some people work as farmers, but the majority of people's livelihood as fishermen, limited field or employment opportunities make people only expect economic resources from the profession as fishermen. Meanwhile, there is limited education which results in low labor productivity and becomes an obstacle for the unemployed to enter the world of work. Such a situation creates economic pressure that affects society and household life so that it will reduce people's welfare.

b. Isolated Area

The main problem is geographical conditions as an archipelagic country with an uneven population distribution, causing several isolated areas with a relatively small population compared to other regions. With this difference in population numbers, isolated areas or called remote areas arise. This is very concerning with the condition of the Nagari Ranah Panantian area which borders on the other side of North Sumatra, has socio-economic conditions that are different from other communities.

c. Limited Access to Information

The development of information and communication technology actually continues to increase along with the increasing human needs. It is undeniable that the rapid advancement of technology has increasingly spoiled humans, for example in terms of communicating. The interactions that occur with the help of technology are becoming easier and more diverse. But another thing is different from the Nagari Ranah Panantian area, basically this Nagari is far from the city center and has limited access to the information obtained. This Nagari only has one tower that can be accessed by using the internet network, with limited access to information this makes the community completely limited in being able to access the information obtained.

d. Level of education

Education is a process by which a nation prepares its young generation to carry out life and fulfill life goals effectively and efficiently. Education is more than just teaching, because in reality. The level of education is a continuous stage that is determined based on the level of development of the students, the breadth of teaching materials, and the educational goals stated in the curriculum. Education is very much needed by the community, but the poverty inherent in fishermen results in them being unable to provide sufficient education for children, especially formal education (Erizal 1994) in Yuniarti 2000).

According to Suryani (2004), parental involvement in education can be used as an indicator of their perceptions of education because perceptions will encourage parental behavior to send their children to a higher level of education. Formal education in Nagari Ranah Panantian consists of basic education, secondary education, while non-formal education functions more as a substitute, addition and/or complement to formal education in order to support education. For example, parents ask their children to follow tutoring. It aims to support children's achievement in school.

2. Fishermen Family Strategy

a. Involvement of the wife as a fish seller (Manjua Lauk)

Work carried out by fishing families with the majority working as fishermen, with the catch of fish obtained at sea. This does not rule out the involvement of fishermen's wives who work to help the economy. The involvement of a fisherman's wife who works as a seller of side dishes (Manjua Lauk) obtained from fish catches from husbands who return to sea. The fisherman's wife works manjua side dishes which are sold at the market at a predetermined price before selling the fish to the market. With the cooperation between husband and wife to improve the economy of fishing families. Observations made by researchers in the field where fishermen's wives work to help their husbands sell fish in the market, the fish caught by the husband are then sold to the market by the fishermen's wives, so indirectly there is cooperation between husband and wife to help each other's economy to survive.

b. Involvement of the wife as a fish processor (home business)

Home business for some people is an option because the field is very narrow nowadays. However, for some people a home business is an easy, fun and profitable job for many reasons. For example, with a family it's easy to control because in a small scope, no one scolds us if we ourselves are the owners of the home business, and of course we can provide our own jobs for those around us who are in need so that we can reduce the number of unemployed a little. The fish processing industry is an activity of making products or "managing" raw materials to be made something that can be consumed.

c. The role of fishermen's children in helping the economy

Family roles describe a set of interpersonal behaviors, traits and activities related to individuals in certain positions and situations. Personal roles in the family are based on the expectations and behavior patterns of the family, group and society. Men and women are important elements in human life, as well as in the household, husband and wife have a very important role such as the husband who is a leader, both the leader in the family and the leader for himself and the wife who acts as a helper for the husband, helps when the husband is facing difficulties in carrying out his duties, because a wife is a strong support for a husband in the family. On the other hand, the role of fishermen's children in helping the family economy occurs in Nagari Ranah Panantian, Sungai Beremas District, West Pasaman Regency.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The factors that cause poverty in Nagari Ranah Panatian are caused by limited employment opportunities, the people of Ranah Panatian only focus on livelihoods as fishermen and they only expect economic resources from their husbands who work as fishermen.

An area that is still isolated is one of the factors causing poverty, then limited access to information that is difficult to obtain, difficulty obtaining information is one of the factors causing poverty, people have to go outside the Nagari to find information, then the level of education is low, the low level of education becomes one of the causes of poverty among fishing families.

The strategy of the fishermen's family, the involvement of the fishermen's wife as a fish seller (Manjua Lauk), the fishermen's wife works to help her husband to increase the income of the economy by opening an independent business, then the wife's involvement as fish management (hospital business), this business is carried out by the fisherman's wife in fish management which is obtained from the fish caught by the husband from the sea.

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