

Analysis of the Role of Youth Fishermen Catching the Marine and Fishery Sector in Regional Development in Langkat District

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the role of youth, the problems faced by youth and youth strategies in developing marine fisheries resources in Langkat Regency. The research method used is quantitative research, using research populations from three sub-districts in Langkat Regency, namely Tanjung Pura, Pangkalan Brandan, and Secanggang, with a total sample of forty people. Furthermore, the data obtained is then analyzed with a single diagram analysis and also using a SWOT analysis. The factors that influence the problems of youth in the fisheries sector in Langkat Regency based on research are the problem of low education, lack of education in fisheries training, less advanced fishing gear, damage to coral reefs, still rampant fishing with fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly. The role of youth as agents of change, agent of development and agent of modernization simultaneously has a significant positive effect on the development of the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency. The strategy of the marine and fisheries sector youth in Langkat Regency is to manage marine fisheries resources as tourism objects, carry out management based on an ecosystem approach, manage marine fisheries resources based on environmentally friendly technology, and increase productivity based on environmentally friendly knowledge and technology.

Keywords

The role of youth; capture fisheries; Langkat Regency.



I. Introduction

The fishing business is considered a business that is dangerous, dirty, and desperate, so young people stop being fishermen or don't want to go to work in this business, it is called dangerous because catching fish is full of dangers that threaten safety, it is called dirty because this business has dirty nuances. , smells fishy, is exposed to the sun, and is not like working in an office, is called desperate because running this business has a reckless and strange meaning because only those who want to stay for days at sea. In the national scope, the interest of the younger generation to work in fishery businesses tends to decrease, at least judging by the lack of interest of young people who enter fishery service (vocational) schools. When viewed from the alumni of the fisheries vocational school, only a few really want to go down to the sea as fishermen. One of the population problems that arise is related to population movement or migration. There are many types of migration, one of which is the movement of people from villages to cities or better known as urbanization. According to Satria (2002), urbanization and the availability of employment and business opportunities in other sectors are the reasons why young people have decreased interest in work as fishermen. The high level of urbanization, especially youth urbanization, will of course cause various problems because youth are a group that plays an important role in society. In the hands of

youth the future of a society is determined. Youth have three main roles, namely as agents of change, moral force and iron stock.

The condition of marine capture fisheries business in Langkat Regency is mostly still a household fishery business, which has the characteristics of a relatively small business scale, carried out as a family business, and using technology that is still manual so that its productivity is relatively low. Another problem faced today is the limited number of fishermen and the number of facilities and infrastructure for capture fisheries. Based on data, the number of capture fisheries fishermen in Langkat Regency is 25,409 people, with details of fishermen using 0-5 GT boats as many as 4,127 people, 5-10 GT boats as many as 2,662 people. In addition, the strategic position of Langkat Regency which is directly adjacent to the Malacca Strait indicates that Langkat has extraordinary maritime potential to continue to be developed. In addition, the role of the Fisheries Extension Officer who is directly related to the main fishery actors in Langkat Regency is considered very large as the spearhead of the success of the marine and fisheries sector program. Fishery Extension Officers in Langkat Regency are always ready to oversee the optimization and management of potential marine and fishery resources to improve and drive the economy of the main fishery players, be it fishermen, fish cultivators and fishery product processors and marketers (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 12 November 2014).

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Understanding the Role and Youth

Role is a complex of human expectations for the way individuals must behave and act in certain situations based on their social status and function (Abu Ahmadi, 1982:43). Role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role (Soerjono Soekanto, 2002: 243). Youth is an individual who when viewed physically is experiencing development and psychologically is experiencing emotional development, so that youth are human resources for development both now and in the future. As a candidate for the next generation who will replace the previous generation. Internationally, they are referred to as "young people" with an age limit of ten years, while the age of nineteen is called "adolesceneia" or teenagers. The second definition, youth are individuals with dynamic characters, even turbulent and optimistic but do not yet have stable emotional control (Mulyana, 2011:12).

2.2 Definition of the Sea

The sea is a vast collection of salty water connected to the ocean. The sea is a collection of salt water that is very large and wide on the earth's surface that separates or connects one continent to another and one island to another. The sea is a collection of salt water in large and wide quantities that inundate and divide the land over continents or islands. The ocean which is an area of water can basically be divided into three parts, namely the surface of the ocean, in the ocean, and the bottom of the ocean. The sea has many functions, roles, and benefits for human life and other living creatures because in and above the sea there is a wealth of biological natural resources that we can use, including the following: 1. Places of recreation and entertainment. 2. The place where our food source lives. 3. Wave, tidal, wind power generation. 4. Places to cultivate fish, pearl shells, seaweed. 5. Where the mining goods are located. 6. One source of drinking water (desalination). 7. As a water transportation route. 8. As a place for the earth's water reserves, 9. Hazardous waste disposal (poor function). 10. As the object of research research and education.

2.3 Fishery Management

Fisheries agribusiness management in principle is the application of management in the fisheries agribusiness system, in which prospective entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs in the field of fisheries agribusiness need to understand management concepts to facilitate the achievement of their business goals, namely to earn profits by satisfying consumers and heeding business ethics. The management concepts in question include the notion of management, management functions, management principles, and management fields.

a. Planning

Planning is thinking and determining what will be achieved with the resources you have, which then provides guidelines, outlines of what to aim for. Planning can also be interpreted as preparations for the implementation of a goal, in the form of formulations of "what" and "how" a job can be carried out. These preparations can be in the form of administrative actions for further actions.

b. Organizing

Organizing is dividing a large activity into smaller activities. The division of the large activities of the organization or company by determining the structure of roles through determining activities, grouping activities, assigning activity groups, delegation of authority, coordinating relations between authorities and information both vertically and horizontally, which are needed by the organization to achieve goals organization.

c. Actuating

Mobilization is a function of guiding and giving leadership and mobilizing people so that these people are willing and like to work. Based on this understanding, it is clear that the role of actuating is very important, because the actuating function is to move other management functions, such as planning, organizing, monitoring. Motivating people in the organization to want and like to work means how to make employees aware of their duties and obligations and take responsibility for the tasks assigned to them without waiting for instructions.

d. Supervision (Controlling)

Supervision is a process where the leader wants to know whether the results of the work carried out by subordinates are in accordance with the plans, orders, goals or policies that have been determined. Supervision is intended to prevent or correct errors, irregularities, discrepancies and others that are not in accordance with the assigned duties and authorities. So supervision is not finding fault with the person, but looking for the truth about the results of the work.

2.4. Catch Fishing

Capture fisheries is an economic activity that includes the capture/collection of aquatic animals and plants that live in seawater/public waters freely. Capture fisheries is a system consisting of several elements or sub-systems that are interrelated and affect one another. Elements that are interrelated and influence one another are called capture fisheries components. The capture fisheries components consist of (Monintja 2001): production facilities, fishing businesses, infrastructure (ports), processing units, marketing units, and coaching units.

2.5. Capture Fisheries System

Charles (2001), "The capture fisheries system is composed of three main components, namely the natural subsystem (biology and aquatic environment), the human subsystem and the management subsystem, among the three main components having various forms of complex interactions".

a. Fisherman

Fishermen are people who live from marine products (Sujarno, 2008). In Indonesia, fishermen usually live in coastal or coastal areas. The fishing community is a group of people who make a living from marine products and live in coastal or coastal villages (Sastrawidjaya 2002 in Sujarno 2008). Characteristics of fishing communities can be seen from various aspects, as follows: In terms of livelihood, In terms of way of life, and In terms of skills.

b. Income

The income in question is the amount of catch obtained by fishermen expressed in rupiah for one month. To increase fishermen's income (number of catches) quite a lot of requirements are needed, in addition to knowledge/level of education and skills as well as various types of capital such as the availability of production equipment and facilities. (Smith, Rahmawati 1990:21) (Zubair, Yasin 2011:12).

Income is the work of business and so on, finding a discovery about something that did not exist before, according to the KBBI, income is defined as the result of work or business in the form of money or goods as a form of income is wages or salaries, which means money paid in retaliation services or as labor payers that have been issued to do something (Ministry of Education and Culture RI, 1995). Income is the amount received usually within a certain period of time is usually one year, community income is thus all receipts received in a particular year either from industry, trade and other sectors. The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score. Economic conditions are assessed through three variables: livelihoods, income, and ownership of valuables. (Shah, M et al. 2020)

2.6. Regional Planning

The definition of planning is intervention in a series of social events with a view to improving the existing series of events and activities with the aim of: 1) Increase efficiency and rationality. 2) Increasing the role of institutions and professionalism. 3) Changing or expanding choices towards a higher level of welfare for all citizens (Sirojuzilam, Mahalli, 2010:23).

III. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative method. This research was conducted in Pangkalan Brandan District, Tanjung Pura District and Secanggang District. The population in this study is youth in three sub-districts in Langkat Regency, namely Secanggang District, Tanjung Pura District, and Pangkalan Brandan District, where members of the population have the same opportunity to become respondents in this study. Respondent samples were taken proportionally in each sub-district (Marguerite G. Lodico, 2006:141). Data collection techniques that will be used in this study, namely observation, and questionnaires.

IV. Result and Discussion

Langkat Regency is one of the regencies at the western end of North Sumatra Province which is directly adjacent to Aceh Province in the north and west, and is bordered by the Malacca Strait in the north, while in the south it is bordered by Karo Regency, Binjai City and Deli Serdang Regency in the east. There are 9 (nine) potential capture fisheries sub-districts from 23 (twenty three) sub-districts in Langkat Regency, with a beach length of 110 Km² and a marine management area of 792 Km², so the fishing sector provides significant income for the Langkat Regency Government. Fishery production in Langkat Regency in 2015 was recorded at 22,753.23 tons, which came from 22,738.03 tons of capture fisheries and 7,548.31 tons of aquaculture. There are 337 boats used for fishing without motors and 7,922 boats with motors (motorboats).

4.1. Analysis of Internal and External Factors in the Capture Fisheries Sector in Langkat Regency with the SWOT Method

Analysis of internal and external factors in the capture fisheries sector in Langkat Regency with the SWOT method is carried out by comparing internal and external strategic factors to obtain a strategy for each of these factors, then scoring is done, based on the results obtained and then determining the focus of recommendations Strategies.

a.Strength

- 1) The area of marine waters with a coastal length of 110 Km² and a marine management area of 792 Km². Potential and diversity of fishery resources have good fishery potential where fishery production in Langkat Regency in 2015 was recorded at 22,753.23 tons, from 22,738.03 tons. capture fisheries and 7,548.31 tons of aquaculture. There are 337 boats used for fishing without motors and 7,922 boats with motors (motorboats).
- 2) The existence of protected and conservation areas, where in an ecosystem, each species has its own role in a food web, so that one type of species that is disturbed will disrupt the entire food network.
- 3) The existence of formal supporting institutions, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) of Langkat Regency through various management and conservation programs is expected to assist the process of sustainable fisheries management.
- 4) There are several islands that are directly adjacent to big cities, so that they become one of the capital or facilities to facilitate the marketing process of fishery products from Langkat Regency to these big cities.

b. Weaknesses

- 1) Inadequate and supporting facilities and infrastructure, Langkat Regency with an area surrounded by fishing waters with various islands spread widely should be able to provide various facilities and infrastructure in the form of adequate fishing facilities.
- 2) The low quality of human resources is caused by the absence of supporting educational facilities and infrastructure.
- 3) Low supervision and law enforcement, where there is a lack of supervision and law enforcement against individuals who commit violations
- 4) Environmental degradation. This condition is also exacerbated by the rise of illegal fishing actions carried out by several parties. The damage caused by unplanned and environmentally friendly utilization practices triggers various problems and a domino effect.

- 5) Low marketing and market access. Fishery products in the form of processed generally still encounter difficulties in terms of marketing. This causes people to be reluctant to start a business in this field.

c. Opportunity

- 1) The existence of a central fisheries activity program,
- 2) The development of national and international paradigms on conservation,
- 3) There is an increase in public education, where for a nation that wants to progress, education must be seen as a necessity because education both formally and informally will produce quality human resources.
- 4) The existence of technological developments in the field of fisheries, the technology that is commonly used is GPS for navigation, GIS for marine exploration, marine instrumentation, marine acoustics, digital computers.
- 5) The high potential of national and international markets, where the high potential of the fishery market is a strategic step aimed at helping business actors

d. Threats

- 1) Illegal fishing and unreported fishing,
- 2) The problem of oil pollution at sea often occurs in national waters because of the geographical location of Indonesia which is an international shipping lane.
- 3) Climate change that spurs global warming (global warming) has a very dangerous impact on the survival of marine life.
- 4) Increasing competition for fishery products, where when entering the era of globalization, it certainly requires a country to be able to compete in the international trade arena, there is no alternative fish feed other than fish meal imports.

4.2. Analysis of Internal and External Strategy Factors in the Capture Fisheries Sector in Langkat Regency with the SWOT Method

a. Strength Opportunities(SO)

Managing marine resources as a marine tourism object, conducting management based on an ecosystem approach, strengthening institutions and human resources in an integrated manner, strengthening institutions and human resources in an integrated manner, expanding domestic and international market flows.

b. Weaknesses Opportunities (WO)

Provision of more productive and environmentally friendly facilities and infrastructure, managing marine and fishery resources based on environmentally friendly technology, increasing supervision and law enforcement with a regional solidarity approach is a concept that combines cooperation between sectors, between state and inter-state intuitions, development of education guarantees and free health care for fishermen who carry out conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems independently, community empowerment with a subject-based approach.

c. Strengths Threats (ST)

Increased supervision through additional monitoring spots, developing dual economics to deal with climate change, implementing progressive taxes for those who pollute the environment. increase productivity based on knowledge and environmentally friendly technologies.

d. Weaknesses Threats(WT)

Increased supervision of water areas, development and improvement of diversification and quality of fishery products, implementation of counseling related to sustainable environmental management whose implementation is controlled by local village regulations. general fishery development (lakes, ponds and rivers) that are organic.

e. Preparation of Strategic Programs in the Capture Fisheries Sector in Langkat Regency

In order to formulate a strategic program that prioritizes among other programs in the context of improving and developing the Langkat Regency area, the Langkat Regency strategic capture fisheries management program is determined, namely as follows: 1. Managing marine and fishery resources as tourism objects. 2. Carry out management based on an ecosystem approach. 3. Strengthening integrated institutions and human resources. 4. Expanding domestic and international market channels. 5. Provision of more productive and environmentally friendly facilities and infrastructure. 6. Managing marine and fishery resources based on environmentally friendly technology. 7. Increased supervision and law enforcement with a regional solidarity approach. 8. Development of free education and health insurance for fishermen who carry out conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems independently. 9. Community empowerment with a subject-based approach. 10. Increased supervision through the addition of surveillance spots, additional days of operation as well as the number of security officers and supervisory vessels in collaboration with the local community and central supervisors. 11. Development of dual economics to deal with future climate change. 12. Implementing a progressive tax for those who pollute the environment. 13. Increase productivity based on knowledge and environmentally friendly technology. 14. Increased supervision of territorial waters. 15. Development and improvement of diversification and quality of fishery products. 16. Implementation of counseling related to sustainable environmental management whose implementation is controlled and supervised by local village regulations. 17. Development of general organic fishery.

f. Langkat Regency Fisheries and Marine Sector Development Statistics

Based on the graph of the growth of the fisheries and marine sector in Langkat Regency in percent, it can be seen that the growth rate of the fisheries and marine sector each year has increased slowly, starting from 2012 it has increased by 0.5%, then in 2013 it has developed quite rapidly with a growth rate of 5.34%, then in 2014 there was a significant decline with a decrease in the growth rate of 2.86%, and finally in 2015 it decreased again by 0.19%.

This decline in the growth rate is supported by facts and data obtained in the field, where young fishing fishermen state that the catches of fishermen change every year, sometimes experiencing a significant increase and also experiencing a significant decline, if the average growth rate of the sector is fisheries and marine affairs experienced a growth rate of 2.79%. The ups and downs of the growth rate of the fisheries and marine sector should be a special concern for the district government, so that later the growth rate of the fisheries and marine sector continues to increase every year.

V. Conclusion

- 1) Based on the results of research in the field, specifically there are obstacles and problems faced by young fishermen in Langkat Regency in developing marine fishery resources. The factors that influence the problems of youth in the fisheries sector in Langkat Regency based on the results of research in the field are the problem of education which is still low and which is considered an inhibiting factor, the lack of education in fisheries training from the government, especially the marine and fisheries service, the lack of advanced fishing gear and machinery. boats, illegal fishing, damage to coral reefs and environmental pollution, as well as the prevalence of fishing with non-environmentally friendly fishing gear such as tiger trawls and helay trawls that damage marine ecosystems.
- 2) The role of youth in the fisheries sector in regional development in Langkat Regency is as an agent of change, agent of development and agent of modernization which simultaneously has a significant positive effect on the development of the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency. Partially, the role of youth as agents of change, and agents of development, has a significant effect, while the role of youth as agents of modernization has no significant effect on development, especially in the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency.
- 3) Youth strategy in regional development in Langkat Regency. Especially in the development of the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency, it has a positive value, which means that the increasing growth rate of fish income by capture fishermen has a significant effect on the development of the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency. The strategic plans for youth in the marine and fisheries sector in Langkat Regency are to manage marine and fishery resources as tourism objects, carry out management based on an ecosystem approach, manage marine and fishery resources based on environmentally friendly technology, increase productivity based on knowledge and environmentally friendly technology, develop and increasing the diversification and quality of fishery products, developing general organic fisheries, and providing counseling related to sustainable environmental management whose implementation is controlled and supervised by local village regulations.

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