

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS MALIND BOB OF PAPUA IN THE MARIANA STRAIT COAST OF KAMPUNG KALILAM DISTRICT KIMAAM, MERAUKE, PAPUA PROVINCE

Antonius Nggewaka, Pawennari Hijjang, Muhammad Basir & Ansar Arifin

Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Hasanuddin

Correspondence e-mail: antoningcambu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this study aims to reveal the socio-economic situation in the indigenous people of Papua indigenous peoples Malind Bob on the coast of the Mariana Strait of Kampung Kalilam District Kimaam, Merauke Province, Papua. This research is a qualitative study using ethnographic approaches utilizing data collection techniques through interview, observation and documentation methods. The results showed that post-expansion of the village and did not significantly alter the social economic life of the Papua native tribe Malind Bob Kimaam Kampung Kalilam District Kimaam Regency of Merauke. The indicators can be seen in the very low human resources due to the low education of the fishing community, low income levels due to lack of capital to buy fishing gear that will affect productivity, low health awareness. The pattern of life of fishermen that looks consumptive, government policies that are not yet on target, socio-economic conditions in the indigenous fishing communities of the Malind Anim tribe on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kampung Kalilam Kimaam district Merauke Regency Papua Province, thereby resulting in the disruption of work stability and regional development after the division village causing poverty.

Keywords: Socio-economic condition, community of fishermen at the coast of the Mariana Strait of Kampung Kalilam, resulting in the poverty crisis.

INTRODUCTION

Fishermen are people actively carrying out fishing activities, either directly (such as the diffuser and the net wearer) or indirectly (such as sailboat gatekeeper, motorized fish skipper, ship engine expert, fishing vessel cook), mentioning fishermen, people will always relate it to the hard life, living with a low economy. So that people living in coastal areas are commonly identified with the poor. (Wasak, 2012:1).

In reality, indeed the life condition of the average fisherman is indeed poor. This seems to be very contradicting with Indonesia's enormous coastal potential and sea. The Indonesian sea is among the most widespread in the world. The expanse which includes the territory of the exclusive economic Zone (ZEE) is estimated to be approximately 5.8 million kilometers with a total length of 80.790 kilometers of coastline or 14% length of coastline in the world. (Mubyarto, 1984: 16).

The people of the village of Kalilam on the coast of Mariaya Strait is a community that mostly have a profession as fishermen, and also as a community as workers in the garden/fields. For the profession of this fisherman always depend on natural conditions. And friendly seas. In these conditions it will greatly affect the income and welfare of the fishing community in Kalilam village. Sometimes fishermen are not at sea due to uncertain seasons.

Based on data obtained from the monograph of the village Kalilam Kimaam District of Merauke in 2016 can be obtained information that the number of people who are fishermen as a fisherman as many as 272 KK. Each family has a total of 2-4 people with a monthly average income of at least Rp. 700,000 every month. Thus, by looking at the data per family, the fishermen community in the coastal area of Mariana Strait coupled with the fulfillment of the needs of other minimum staples, such as clothing, health, education, and transportation is very heavy.

Because of the low human Resources (SDM) and equipment used by fishermen influence on the way in catching fish, limitations in understanding the technology, making the quality and quantity of catches do not experience improvement. Various efforts have been done by the fishing community of the village of Kalilam district Kimaam on the coast of Mariana Strait Kimaam to improve their welfare condition.

One of the efforts that can be done to increase the income of fishermen is by increasing the production of the catch. Like These fishermen are not just as limited as fishing fishermen, but they also take other marine biota such as octopus, squid, carp, sea shrimp, lobe crocodile skin bias on sale, clams and so on. The catch is also very limited, and sometimes the results are not entirely sold, but for their own consumption because they have dependents in the family. Therefore, another thing that contributes to exacerbate the level of fishermen's welfare is about everyday habits or patterns of life. Then it is not appropriate if we mention fishermen lazy, because if viewed from the life of fishermen who always work hard. But the reward is the consumptive lifestyle, which, during many income, is not saved for the preparation of the Pakeklik, but rather the opportunity to buy secondary needs.

The poverty of fishermen is a multidimensional problem so that to solve it is required a thorough solution, and not a partial solution (Hamdani, 2013:2). There are several aspects that led to the poverty of fishermen on the coast of Labuhan Jukung, among them; Government policies that have not been targeted, many policies related to poverty alleviation are top down and always make the community an object, not a subject. (Tarumingkeng. 2002:15).

Based on the description of this research, the purpose of this research is to describe how the socio-economic situation of indigenous Papuan fishermen on the coast of the Mariana Strait of Kampung Kalilam District Kimaam in Merauke Papua province.

Coastal communities are communities that reside in the coastal areas that are mostly fishermen have different characteristics with other communities. This difference is due to the close relation with the economic characteristics of the region, cultural background and the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Generally, coastal communities have a culture oriented in harmony with nature so that technology utilizes natural resources is adaptive technology with coastal conditions. According to research conducted by Faizal (2002) people in coastal areas have low education, productivity that is highly dependent on the season, limited business capital, lack of supporting facilities, poor market mechanisms and difficult technology and communication transfers that cause coastal community income to be uncertain.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the method of collecting data in qualitative research with ethnographic approach is in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation. The reason for choosing this

method in this research is because in this research, the information needed is in the form of meaning of the material being studied, so that it can clearly describe the feelings of the research subject and represent the information needs in research on the coast of the Strait of Mariana, Kalilam village, Kimaam district, District Merauke, Papua Province.

Data is collected by selecting informants from the community in the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kampung Kalilam Kimaam district who have a profession as a fisherman, and also there are also some Kalilam people who have a profession as workers in the fields. Data collected in the form of primary data and secondary data. Data that has been obtained from the field is then processed and analyzed descriptively qualitatively. Descriptive analysis is data processing which is done through logical considerations using sentences from systematic writers based on observations on the behavior of the people studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Conditions

Coast of the Mariana Strait is located on the coast of the Mariana Strait in Kalilam Village, Kimaam District, Merauke Regency. The majority of the population are indigenous Papuans as farmers who work in the fields and most fishermen who are on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kimaam District Merauke Regency is the outermost area of Eastern Indonesia with a total area of around 4,677,938.47 hectares and has a fairly long coastal area with a coastline of $\pm 1,030$ km. Mariana Strait Beach is one of the tourist areas such as Pombo Island, located in Merauke Regency. This beach is located in an area that has been developed and densely populated and its condition is increasingly being damaged by natural factors and also the presence of human factors.

Based on the population data of Kampung Waninggap Nanggo, it consists of 272 families with 144 male and 126 female residents. From the total population of productive age for men 144 and 126 for women. For the most dominant livelihood data are fishermen followed by farmers, civil servants, traders, breeders etc. The majority of indigenous Papuans from the Malind Bob tribe on the coast of the Mariana Strait in Kampung Kalilam are 100% Catholic.

B. In the Social Aspect Level

1. In the Level of Education of Fishermen Communities.

The education level of the fishing communities in Pantai Satu or the Buti village is mostly elementary and some are not even finished elementary, junior and senior high. Being able to read, write and count for them is enough. With this level of education this is certainly a problem because they will miss the technology that can support their profession as fishermen. Fishermen who are poor in education level generally have not been touched by modern technology, the education level of fishermen is directly proportional to the technology that can be produced by fishermen, so that the productivity level of their catch is also very low. For fishermen, education does not have a meaningful role for their profession. In their activities they only need experience in their sea activities. They are only required to understand the place and weather conditions that support their activities.

2. Development of Community Lifestyle and Human Resources

In the development and lifestyle of fishing communities on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kimaam are not as good as urban communities, this is a result of low levels of education so that the impact is low human resources as well. The low level of education of fishermen is inseparable from their family background and community conditions. According to the community of fishermen, education does not yet have an important role because at present

their means and means of looking for a living are not yet supportive. So that the community prefers to work, in addition, fishermen families are forced to use their children's labor to work and help the economy in the family or at least reduce the burden on the family, if not assisted by their children then their children's school needs can be an obstacle.

In their work as a community, fishermen generally only use muscle or energy, so education is not the main thing in their work. Education will be problematic when they want to switch professions with more promising results to meet their daily needs for survival.

For the level of education this is one indicator of quality in human resources. In this indicator that gives the status of someone rich or poor. Where those who have low education will have an impact on catch productivity and of course productivity will also have an impact on income. Low income is one of the characteristics of the poor.

This fact is certainly concerning, considering that this area has marine biological resources. But apparently the potential of fisheries and marine potential has not been able to prosper the fishing community on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kimaam district of Merauke Regency.

3. In Health Access Aspects

For fishing communities on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kimaam to have a BPJS in order to get ease and relief when seeking treatment at the health center or hospital, but BPJS for the fishing community is quite heavy because because of monthly fees ranging between Rp. 25,000, what they have to pay may be for others with sufficient economic conditions the nominal value looks small, but for them the value looks big. So that makes fishermen lazy to go to the health center, the nearest clinic/RSUD.

For fishing communities on the coast of the Strait of Mariana Kimaam, Kalilam village, if they are sick they still consider it mild enough to overcome traditional medicines and use alternative labor, but if they are pressed and the two treatments do not produce results, then they go to the puskesmas or hospitals. Funds when they go to the puskesmas are also sometimes the result of donations from relatives or borrowed from relatives who have savings capacity.

Some data shows that disturbance and health problems in fishermen are more prevalent such as interference with malaria, headaches, digestion, intestinal worms, nutritional problems, accidents, drowning, and there are also bad habits such as alcohol, smoking, and not maintaining good hygiene.

4. Merauke Regency Government's Policy Regarding Fishermen Life

Guided by the vision and mission set by the government of Merauke Regency to realize the marine and fisheries sector in Merauke district as a center for growth and economic development of integrated fisheries with an insight into the management of marine and fisheries resources in a sustainable manner', then the priority of community fisheries development is expected to improve welfare of the fishing community.

However, in reality the vision and mission are just sounds, there are no real activities carried out by the local government in trying to make the vision and mission can be realized for the welfare of fishermen. Because of this, poverty is still prevailing in fishing communities on

the coast of Onggaya, Lampu Satu Beach, Buti Beach, Nasai Wendu Beach, Kumbe Beach, Ndomande Beach, Okaba Beach and Selata Mariana Kimaam Beach.

With this mission, there is actually a plan from the government to elevate the lives of fishermen to have abundant production, but there is no government program that directly touches the lives of fishermen. Based on this information, the lives of our local fishermen, especially fishermen on the Strait of Mariana Kampung Kalilam in Kimaam District, have a decent life. But in reality everything is very inversely proportional. Their economic life is very far from what is said to be very sufficient.

In this case it can be justified if the poverty that occurs among the fishermen is said to be structural. Structural poverty that occurs in fishing communities in Kalilam village, Kimaam district includes lack of housing facilities, lack of education, lack of communication, lack of facilities to develop businesses and get employment opportunities and lack legal protection.

Poverty to fishermen in the Kalilam village of Kimaam district, where fishermen are not because of the inability to work (lazy), but because of the inability of social systems and structures to provide opportunities for opportunities to be able to work. Merurut (Muriel.1982: 55) The social structure was apparently not able to connect the community with the available resources, both those provided by nature, the government and the surrounding communities. Those belonging to this group are farm laborers, scavengers, sand diggers and those who are not educated and are not trained. (Soekanto, 2010: 211) Poverty of fishermen is often very technical in fisheries, namely how efforts to increase the production of catches, while poverty must be viewed holistically because the problems faced are actually far more complex than that. Therefore, it is necessary to issue a social policy that contains integration of fishermen poverty handling as they need.

The policy must also be supported by policies issued by the regency or city government where there are poor people especially those who work as fishermen. The aim is to eliminate the selfishness of each stakeholder.

Based on the phrase Soekanto (2007: 34) Parties who play a major role in the creation of structural poverty is the government, because the government has power and policies, tends to leave the community in poor conditions, does not issue policies that are pro poor, the programs that the fishermen community hopes are lacking Of note, even if there is more oriented to the project rather than welfare development. So that there are no poor people who 'move up', meaning that if at the beginning workers, scavengers are forever fishermen and scavenger workers, because there is no effort to raise their degrees and abilities either in education or training opportunities.

C. In Economic Aspects

1. Fishermen Community Capital

The capital of the fishing communities on the coast of the Strait of Mariana in Kalilam village based on the types of traditional fishermen and modern fishermen is not too significant the difference. The capital they have for the production process is in the form of fishing gear and fuel. For capital is also used in production costs and operating costs, the provision of production inputs, such as to have a boat, fishing gear used as well as fuel for. Whereas in supporting infrastructure, nekayan is used to buy ice baskets, fish baskets and food supplies while at sea.

To increase production yields, fishermen still find it difficult to find additional capital. The access they have to make loans large enough to financial institutions is hindered by the collateral that they must provide. As a result, the capital they borrow is also still around their families and capital owners.

Even to borrow from the capital owner, the fisherman must be willing to guarantee the results of fishing at a low price while the installments on the loan will continue in accordance with the agreement of the fishermen with the capital owner.

2. Fishing Community Fishing Gear Technology

Communities on the coast of the Strait of the Mariana village of Kalilam in the area of Kimaam Merauke Regency are the majority of indigenous Papuans Malind Anim Bob tribe mostly 85% with daily income from sea products, 5% with gardening income, they are mostly community fishermen, fishermen residing in the area has its own type of fishermen classification namely; Punggawa fishermen (Juragan), Pengapap fishermen and individual fishermen. Based on the different types of fishermen, the fishermen are further divided based on their fishing technologies, namely; Traditional fishermen and modern fishermen.

For traditional fishermen, they use fishing gear nets, round net, bow, jubi, eye stocking net 8 and fishing line and modern fishermen with Jukung equipment using pokpok machines, 40vk 15vk marine motors, and nets to catch fish.

3. Fishermen Community Income

In the income of fishermen, the classification of the types of fishermen will have an impact on their income. Fishermen with types of workers (laborers) are fishermen who work with fishermen retainer (skipper) with the provision that the division of income is between 25% 30% of the income that will be owned by laborers, while 30% 35% belongs to skipper.

In sharing the results of fishing, the income they get from the existing system at a glance seems fair, but in reality their lives are far from justice. (Kuswarno. 2008: 35) For example, labor fishermen with skipper fishermen have income in the range of the rupiah which is quite far, ie 60% of skipper fishermen and 40% for capturers, not yet shared with the members of the sea and if there is damage to the ship and equipment then it is the responsibility of the fishermen pengapap.

When the damage is borne by the fisherman. As a result, the need for penghap fishermen to be very minimal and far from feasible, it's just that they should be grateful that they still have income to meet the basic needs of their families.

The catches of fishermen on the coast of the Strait of Mariana, Kalilam village, Kimaam district, Merauke Regency, the most famous are the moon fish, kuru fish, shrimp, thigh fish, kombong fish, gulama fish, thorns and other catches such as snapper and others.

When fishermen have landed on the land, their catches are immediately marketed and usually fishermen make transactions after the boat pulls aside with consumers who have been waiting alongside Kimam port (including middlemen), and those who have not sold are usually brought home and then sold to fish storage vessels or to the market in the center of the Kimaam district or also they love for the consumption of the closest family or neighbor.

4. In the Life of Fishermen Communities

In the income of fishermen the results of going to sea will always be exhausted and have nothing left due to routine expenses made in the fishermen's household. The need for daily food is certainly not something trivial, the need for food is the main thing that must be met which is then followed by the needs of school children and other social needs by fishermen.

Most of the fishermen on the coast of Selayt Mariana, Kampung Kalilam, Kimaam District, Merauke Regency, Papua have their own homes or live with large families. This family who lives together causes all members to take responsibility for a bite of the rice they eat. The average fishing community has a wooden-walled house with soil as a floor, there is also a fishing community that has a half-concrete house assisted by the Merauke Regency government.

With an average number of household members about 2 to 3 people. Therefore, there are about 2-3 family members whose lives depend on the head of the household who works as a fisherman, so that they have to work hard to survive.

Even though they have worked hard, sometimes the needs cannot be covered, especially the immediate needs of children such as food and school needs. Other factors that make fishermen unable to meet their needs when big waves, strong winds, rain, sickness, equipment or support to sea is damaged, if they stay at sea, then it will threaten their own safety at sea.

Therefore, sometimes social activities in the community also cannot be abandoned such as a family party or someone affected by the disaster will make fishermen unable to go to sea, so that their income is automatically not available on that day. Sometimes, the people of Kampung Kalilam are also defeated by holding a bow-using lobe, jubi or a fishlight and also a deer lobe for sale. But most fishermen or sea.

Fishermen also spend their expenses in a non-immediate manner and are not counted as food from housing expenses such as areca nut, tobacco, electricity, firewood/stoves with modil in debt, washing soap, toothpaste, bath soap, shampoo, TV, transportation and others.

Once the life of fishermen, sometimes fishermen also strive to be able to buy other items that are considered to be a defense during the wave season or dry season. Sometimes the items they buy are in the form of electronic equipment. They buy valuable items as well as the purpose of savings when needed during the dry season.

Goods such as 40V_k marine motors, 14V_k, nets and others when pressed can they can resell. Merauke Regency still faces problems in overcoming poverty and socio-economic pressures so that it disrupts their work mobility and the stability of their income levels.

Therefore, to tackle the needs that have not been fulfilled, the steps taken by fishermen are to find sources of loans, namely, neighbors, relatives, stall/kiosk owners, social gathering/cooperative managers and other entrepreneurs, until finally the hardest choice is to borrow from PNS brothers.

For these middlemen, sometimes they put a high tariff according to the fishermen. the good of the middlemen is not without interests, other than the high loan interest, the borrowing fishermen must deposit their catch with the middlemen. The fishing communities are basically aware, this is making a loss for them, because the results of the sale can not follow

the market price, but unilaterally determined by the entrepreneur or seller of basic needs. But they have no other choice.

5. Empower Coastal Communities

Empowering coastal communities, currently there are many empowerment programs that claim to be programs that are based on the wants and needs of the community (bottom up), but ironically the community still does not feel they will have such programs, so it is not strange that many programs are only for the duration of the project and end without meaningful impact on people's lives.

The question then arises whether the concept of empowerment is wrong or empowerment is used as a tool to achieve certain goals of a group of people. Empowering coastal communities means creating opportunities for coastal communities to determine their needs, plan and carry out their activities, which in turn creates permanent independence in the life of the community itself.

CONCLUSION

The population in the village of Kalilam amounts to 272 families, and there are 357 inhabitants of which the majority of the population are fishermen, followed by the profession of garden farmers, and others while 100% of the population is Catholic. The average level of education of fishermen is only elementary, junior and senior high school graduates, so that they are familiar with technology, capital and the distribution of catches. They have become accustomed to the circle of life which daily revolves around the place.

In the life of the fishermen, the economic aspect is still far from the expected feasibility. This is because the factor of the profit-sharing system of the types of fishermen they entail. At first glance this division seems fair, but in reality there are many imbalances surrounding their income, so that the results of one day's catch are also just one day. Moreover, coupled with the number of dependents ranges 2-4 people with their income is far more than enough.

Seen from all the problems that exist in the fishing community on the coast of the Strait of the Mariana village of Kalilam, so that there should be a solution from the Merauke Regency Regional Fisheries Service with programs that can overcome and provide a hope of progress and prosperity for indigenous Papuan fishing communities. But in reality after the formation of the coastal community empowerment program is expected but does not exist. So that the life of fishermen is considered as poverty.

So that in general, the poverty of fishing communities is caused by not fulfilling the basic rights of the community, including the need for food, health, education, employment, and infrastructure. The life of fishermen can live decent and prosperous, but this does not happen with a lack of opportunities to keep on trying, lack of access to information, technology and capital for fishermen, culture and lifestyle that tends to be wasteful, causing the position of the fishing community increasingly weak. At the same time, the Government's policy has so far not been in favor of the fishing community as a stakeholder in the Mariana Strait coastal area in Kampung Kalilam, Kimaam District, Merauke Regency, Papua Province.

REFERENCES

1. Hamdani, Haris. 2013. Faktor Penyebab Kemiskinan Nelayan Tradisional. Jember : Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial, UNEJ.
2. FaIza A. dan S Anna. 2005. Pemodelan sumber daya perikanan dan kelautan untuk analisis kebijakan. Penerbit PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta. p.343
3. Kuswarno, 2015. Pembangunan Wilayah Pesisir. Jakarta : Graha Ilmu
4. Mubyarto. 2007. Pendidikan Tinggi dalam Perspektif Sejarah dan Perkembangannya di Indonesia. Jakarta : UI Press.
5. Muriel, Saville-Troike. 1982, *The Ethnography Of Communication : An Introduction*. Southampton : Basil Blackwell Publisher Limited.
6. Terumingkeng. 2002. Dampak Motorisasi dan Komersialisasi Perikanan Terhadap Perubahan Tingkat Pendapatan, Pola Bagi Hasil dan Munculnya Polarisasi Sosial Ekonomi di Kalangan Nelayan Tradisional dan Modern. Bandung : Pustaka Setia.
7. Suharto, Edi. 2005. *Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat, Kajian Strategis Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial*. Bandung: Refika Aditama. 2005.
8. Soekanto, Soerjono.2010. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta : Rajagrafindo Persada.
9. Wasak, Martha. 2012. Keadaan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Nelayan di Desa Kinabuhutan Kecamatan Likupang Barat, Kabupaten Minahasa Utara, Sulawesi Utara. *Pasific Journal*