

The Crisis of Fisherman Regeneration in Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency

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Abstract—The reduced interest of young people to become fishermen is partly due to the reality of the lives of fishermen who are vulnerable to poverty, marginalization, and low education. In Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency, Central Java, the fishermen's regeneration crisis was perceived by the community as a serious problem because it would deprive them of their maritime livelihoods and culture. This study aims to explain the phenomenon of fishermen regeneration crisis in Banyutowo. This study uses qualitative research methods with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, participation observations, and document studies. Data validity is done using source and method triangulation techniques. The results showed that (1) the factors causing the fisherman regeneration crisis in Banyutowo were seen from the large number of parents who did not want their children to work as fishermen (this made the process of internalizing the maritime culture to the younger generation stunted), advanced education and changes in livelihood orientation the community. (2) The large number of fishermen from outside the village entering Banyutowo Village and the erosion of local knowledge of the younger generation about the maritime culture are the implications of the crisis of the phenomenon of fisherman regeneration in Banyutowo. (3) A new perspective has emerged for a small part of the community to access maritime education opportunities as an effort to build awareness of the crisis of fisherman regeneration.

Keywords—*crisis, fishermen, maritime culture, regeneration*

I. INTRODUCTION

The availability of marine resources in Indonesia makes many people depend on maritime activities. Fishermen are one of the livelihoods of coastal communities that are currently still in demand. This is because to become a fisherman, it does not require an education level diploma, and special expertise. As a group of people whose lives depend on marine products, either by catching or cultivating [1], fishermen often experience vulnerable living conditions, either because of weather, equipment, distribution of catches, or because of household economic management.

High dependence on marine resources causes fishermen to move around to get maximum results by taking high risks. Risky resource conditions cause fishermen to have a hard, firm, open character [2]. In addition, they also have a very strong relationship structure, high work ethic, utilizing self-ability and optimal adaptation, competitive and achievement-oriented, appreciative of expertise, wealth and life success, open and expressive, high social solidarity, sex-based labor division system (the sea into the realm of men

and land is the realm of women), and consumptive behavior [3].

The availability of marine resources and the catch of many fishermen has not been able to make the lives of fishermen better and guarantee welfare for fishermen. Internal factors in the form of lazy culture, capital limitations and technology, and management limitations are one aspect that influences the living conditions of fishermen. In addition, external factors in the form of natural resource conditions and low political support for the development of maritime and fisheries have increasingly deteriorated the position of fishermen [2].

Portraits of a limited life are also experienced by fishermen in Pati Regency with 3 fishing areas namely Tayu, Banyutowo, and Juwana. These three regions are a bustling fishing settlement center. Even though they are in a government administrative area, there are differences in the level of welfare of fishermen. Small fishermen in Juwana have an income of once at sea ranging from Rp. 100,000.00 once on the sea. On average each sea [4].

Meanwhile, large fishermen in Juwana generate IDR 25 million to IDR 100 million. Within a year the ships in Juwana went to sea between 6 and 7 times. In order to achieve success and support its efforts, all its citizens are partners with banks. With effort and hard work finally Desa Bendar is known as the richest fishing village in Pati District [5].

Fishermen in Banyutowo are small fishermen or daily fishermen. There are two times that are usually used by the Banyutowo fishing community in the sea, that is in the morning or at night or early morning. This condition makes fishermen in Banyutowo still able to maintain their lives. But various problems began to emerge among the Banyutowo fishing community. Along with the development of the times, not many indigenous people of Banyutowo want to continue their profession as fishermen. The younger generation who were born among the Banyutowo community have chosen a profession other than as a fisherman. Instead they leave their hometowns to get a livelihood and work that is considered better than being a fisherman. This condition will threaten the existence of the fishing profession in the Banyutowo village.

Although there has been little awareness of the public about the threat of a fishermen regeneration crisis in his village, this awareness has not been realized in the form of more concrete actions and does not originate purely from the views of the community itself. The new view that began to emerge in a small part of the fishing community was to send their children to maritime schools. However, the action was carried out not on the basis of the emergence of awareness of the threat of a fishermen regeneration crisis in the Banyutowo community, but rather the problem of school access and opportunities offered by the government through educational scholarships. The opportunity was very small.

Government efforts to improve the quality and educational capacity of fishermen communities on the one hand are one indicator of the success of human resource development. But on the other hand it actually keeps people away from the roots of their local life, namely being fishermen. This paper will elaborate on the problems that arise in the crisis of regeneration of young fishermen in the village of Banyutowo and the efforts made to respond to it.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative research methods. Research location in Banyutowo Village, Dukuh Seti District, Pati Regency. The research subjects were fishermen's parents who have school-age children in high school to PT. The main informant is the parents of fishermen who have school-age children in high school to PT. While the supporting informants were fishermen's children aged from high school to PT, the chairman of the association, and the village head. Research data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used include: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The validity of the data used in this study is the evaluation of source data and methods.

III. DISCUSSION

A. *The Reality of Live of Banyutowo Fisherman*

Banyutowo is one of the villages on the north coast of Java where the largest livelihoods of its people rely on marine products. Community background makes fishermen as their profession because of environmental factors and socialization factors from the family. This makes the majority of the Banyutowo people's livelihoods still related to the world of fisheries. Knowledge possessed by Banyutowo fishermen is local knowledge, namely knowledge that has become the property of a community because it has been developed by them for generations [6].

The large number of people who work as fishermen due to limited knowledge, skills and traditional characteristics that are still inherent, so they work in other formal economic sectors. In the aspect of education, fishing communities are generally only limited to elementary and junior high school education. Based on data sourced from BPS in 2008-2013 shows that most of the educational background of the community is elementary school and Islamic elementary

school graduates, which is not enough to provide knowledge to the next generation of children [7].

Nevertheless, the availability of facilities and infrastructure as the main support in the implementation of an activity process in Banyutowo Village can be found in good conditions[8]. Infrastructure facilities and infrastructure in Banyutowo are village offices, Village Health Polyclinics (PKD), posyandu and polindes, village libraries, mosques, churches, and sports buildings. In addition there is a dock and Fish Auction Place (TPI) owned by the Marine and Fisheries Office which was built in Banyutowo Village.

Village facilities and infrastructure that are often accessed and important for the community are TPI. Fish Auction Place is a place to bring together sellers and buyers so there is bargaining for the price of fish they agree on together with increased offers [9]. Fishermen's activities are supported by a Fish Auction Place (TPI). The use of TPI is as a channeling tool between fishermen and traders in the sale and purchase of fish obtained by fishermen by conducting an auction.

Banyutowo fishermen are fishermen consisting of two categories, namely traditional fishermen (fishermen nets) and *cantrang* fishermen. The number of Banyutowo fishermen is calculated based on the number of ownership of the boat, namely fishermen netting with 200 boats and *cantrang* fishermen with 20 vessels. The fishing activity of net fishermen who use boats requires 2 to 3 crew members (ABK) while *cantrang* fishermen in one ship need 8 to 10 ABK. With this number, the majority of Banyutowo people are net fishermen. ABK on fishing boats in Banyutowo is not only a local community but there are also those from the next village.

The catching area of *cantrang* fishing fish is farther from the mainland because the *cantrang* is large so it requires deep sea depth. The difference in location is due to the different types of fish caught which have different areas. Differences in fishing gear and location of fishing cause differences in income for fishermen will give effect to the family's economic condition. The economic level of the people of Banyutowo Village is included in the intermediate criteria. According to the village monograph data, there are 124 poor families based on the standard size of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The daily activities of fishermen after fishing activities are to make improvements to the fishing gear used. Checks are carried out every day and immediate repairs are possible so that they can be reused. Although fishermen only have elementary education, they have the knowledge to become fishermen by learning directly from nature. However, currently natural conditions cannot be predicted by Banyutowo fishermen. Recent climate change makes it difficult for fishermen to go to sea. Climate change is a phenomenon of rising temperatures on the earth's surface due to human activities which have an impact on changing climate patterns to be extreme [10].

According to Sulistiyono, the understanding and knowledge of fishermen about direction so as not to get lost is to use natural guidance [11]. Traditional fishermen use natural phenomena and events to find out their position and the direction in which they will go. Symptoms of nature include mountain peaks that can be seen from the sea and the location of stars in the sky. If the mountain peak can only be used during the day and with limited visibility, the location of the star can be used at night when the weather is not cloudy or rainy.

Revenue is the amount of money received by the head of the household within a period of one month for family use to fulfill needs [12]. The income they get is used for their pleasure. The life that fishermen live is felt to require a change and the lives of fishermen are always overshadowed by poverty.

The low level of education of fishermen's parents at that time also had an influence on the welfare of fishermen. The level of education can be used as an indicator to determine the welfare of a population where a high level of education can form skilled and productive people so as to accelerate the improvement of the welfare of the population [13]. Income is obtained through routine sea fishing activities. The condition of the fishermen's family who lived modestly with the fulfillment of daily needs that experienced difficulties caused their children to work to help ease the burden on parents, especially their parents who work as fishermen. Economic and political structures that are not in favor of groups of people, in particular, create barriers to access to economic resources, employment and participation in development and include education [14]. The low level of welfare of fishermen in Bengkulu makes fishermen begin to change their lives. Changes made in line with the times, fishing communities change the way of looking at education.

B. Factors Causing Fishermen Regeneration Crisis in Banyutowo Village

The fishermen regeneration crisis in Banyutowo village occurred because of several things including the number of fishermen's parents who did not want their children to work as fishermen. This makes the process of internalizing the maritime culture to the younger generation become hampered. In addition, the level of education is increasingly advanced and there are changes in the orientation of people's livelihoods.

There are still many fishermen's parents who do not want their children to work as fishermen

The initial awareness that is built when people get to know education is a change of fate. The community began to think that the profession as a fisherman who had been practiced was not an interesting profession to be inherited by his children and grandchildren. A new understanding emerged that the success of life for their future children was when they did not undergo the same profession as their parents had pursued. There is more hope that is accumulated in the next generation to become successful people who

work in smooth jobs and have a guarantee for their future lives.

To realize these expectations parents try to fight for the change in the fate of their grandchildren, one of which is through education. The education that is more chosen is formal education. This happens because the intervention of the government in looking at the development index merely looks at the success of development using a measure of access to formal education. The importance of education for parents is also balanced with the enthusiastic attitude of fishermen's children. Entrance to the university through the SNMPTN (National Selection to Enter State Universities), SBMPTN (Join Selection to Enter State Universities) and even the Independent Examination from each state university is no problem for them. Like Mela, who is currently undergoing a study in Diponegoro University, fisheries product technology which is taking the SBMPTN path to enter. The confusion he felt when choosing a department made his parents direct him to take the department he currently chooses. There is no other reason for him to refuse even more, most of the fishermen's children do not know the desired interests and ideals. Fishermen's children tend not to care about their chosen department because of their ignorance of the departments in the University.

The level of education is increasingly advanced.

In the 1990s the Banyutowo community began to realize the importance of education. This is supported by more and more children of Banyutowo fishermen who are accessing education. The follow-up of the importance of education for the community is that in Banyutowo village is provided formal education facilities that can accommodate fishermen's children in the village of Banyutowo. Facilities are learning equipment that can be moved, while infrastructure is a basic facility for carrying out school functions [15]. The formal education facilities and infrastructure found in the Banyutowo Village are RA / TK, there are 2 (two) schools, elementary schools have 2 (two) schools, and MI there are 1 (one) school. Besides formal education, informal education such as TPQ is also found in the Banyutowo village. Facilities and infrastructure that support education which belongs to the village are village libraries that can be accessed by the Banyutowo community.

Access to education that is not available in Banyutowo at the advanced level is obtained in schools around Dukuhseti and Pati Regency. Secondary schools are usually accessed by Banyutowo children, namely SMPN 1 Tayu, SMPN 2 Tayu, SMP Dukuhseti, SMP Alasdowo, MTs Kembang Madarijul Huda, Manahijul Huda Ngagel, SMANN 1 Tayu, SMAN 1 Juwana N 1, and Tunas Harapan Vocational High School. In addition to the education levels that can be accessed in the Dukuhseti and Pati areas, some fishermen's children also access education in several universities. at the Tegal SUPM. For higher education levels, the majority of fishermen access high schools or universities based on fisheries.

Parent's strategy in child education efforts is done by searching for information related to the level of education. The limited knowledge that fishermen have for education makes fishermen do not understand various levels of education. For this reason, information obtained by fishermen through various ways, including co-workers, friends and neighbors of fishermen. This method is a strategy for fishermen to provide the best education for children. For fishermen today they need education as a provision for life. In Indonesia, many people think that education has turned into a means of obtaining economic benefits. education is used as a tool to find work, education is only a means [16].

Feelings buried in the fishermen are now beginning to surface. For them education is very important, parents cannot give many things especially money but they will provide provisions in the form of education that will be more useful for the lives of their children. The condition of the school that still lacks compliance and care because school funds are still used for school operational activities. There is no assistance from the village because the funds obtained for the village are used to build infrastructure and allowance payments for village officials whereas education facilities and infrastructure are not yet available. This is because development programs still focus on the physical sector of the village.

The education facilities and infrastructure in Banyutowo are not currently programs that will be carried out. Since about 10 years ago the educational development program was carried out, namely the establishment of the Early Childhood Education (Paud) building, Paud Nurul Falah and the village library. The development fund for education is actually not derived from village fund allocations but rural PNPM Mandiri funds. By not being a priority, development related to educational facilities and infrastructure shows that education is not an important issue for the community. The community is satisfied with the existing educational facilities and infrastructure. Though the mindset of the community began to change in view of education, it was not balanced with an awareness of the importance of utilizing the existing educational infrastructure. For the community, education is only obtained through formal education, while informal education and things that support village education for the community are not important.

Change in community livelihood orientation

People are beginning to realize that the challenges facing the children and grandchildren will be heavier than when they become fishermen. The fishermen begin to realize that it is impossible to just depend on one basic livelihood, but in the future the child must be equipped with knowledge to be able to access various jobs. It is undeniable that all "good" jobs that use more muscle definitely require higher requirements, at least having a diploma as proof of legal recognition of one's ability. Jobs in the community need a school diploma. This is what encourages fishermen to provide education for their children. The world of work currently follows the development of science and

technology that makes the fishing community have to think more forward. It's not like being a fisherman who doesn't need an education diploma. Other work is considered more promising and can provide certainty in a better income than if you only become a fisherman.

C. Implication of Fishermen Regeneration Crisis

The consequences of the phenomenon of the crisis of fishermen regeneration that occurred in Banyutowo resulted in many fishermen from outside the village entering Banyutowo Village and fading young generation's local knowledge about maritime culture and local wisdom in the community.

The phenomenon of import of fishermen from outside the village to Banyutowo village

The limitation of fishermen's labor force occurs because the community in Banyutowo is rarely willing to work as fishermen, especially as crew members. Banyutowo people prefer to work other than as fishermen. Their work can be available in the Banyutowo village or outside the village.

Fishermen who were brought to Banyutowo village were from the next village, even from other regions. The consequences that must be borne by fishermen by bringing in fisherman workers from outside the area make the operational costs to be incurred even greater. Especially to pay salaries for workers both crew and ship helms. Another mechanism adopted by fishermen in Banyutowo village is to lease the ship to fishermen in other areas who want to carry out their activities in the village of Banyutowo.

The erosion of young generation's local knowledge of maritime culture

One indication that is very pronounced due to the crisis of fisherman regeneration in the village of Banyutowo is the beginning of the erosion of local knowledge in the younger generation about their maritime culture. In this case, fishermen who are a hereditary livelihood have been inherited by their ancestors, slowly being abandoned. Fishermen are considered behind and cannot provide certainty and guarantee for life in the future. Such a view makes the fishing profession not sexy in the eyes of the younger generation. Because fishermen are identical with poverty, rough work, uncertain, heavy and traditional work. Thus it is not surprising that the younger generation is more interested in work that is identical to modern work, fine work and certainty and assurance for its future.

D. Efforts to build awareness of the phenomenon of fishermen regeneration crisis

The crisis phenomenon of fisherman regeneration that occurred in the village of Banyutowo is more or less a concern and thought for a small part of the community. People began to realize that to run activities as fishermen it was not as simple as fishermen at that time. There are a number of difficulties including the limited number of people who help fishermen activities (which come from within the region) and the high operational costs, especially to pay salaries of workers from outside the region. Plus the

income earned from the results of being a fisherman is not necessarily enough to meet the needs, especially to finance the cost of children's education. This is also the reason fishermen are slowly turning professions to livelihoods other than fishermen.

A new view of some people directs children's education in maritime majors

In a small part of the community, awareness emerges the importance of maintaining the existence of the fishing profession. Concrete actions taken have not yet been fully carried out on the initiative's own awareness, but outside parties have intervened. Awareness that arises is more prevalent among village elites, namely by providing access to higher education in their children and grandchildren, but in the maritime (fisheries, maritime, and shipping engineering) majors taken in several universities that have maritime majors in both state and tertiary institutions private. By sending their children to higher education and maritime majors, parents can realize two dreams. The first dream is the concern about the future of the child can be fulfilled with the guarantee of a diploma from higher education. While the second dream is to maintain the existence of the fishing profession and maritime culture, of course in more modern ways but not eliminate the value of its local wisdom.

The strategy carried out by fishermen's parents in choosing a school that is seeking information about the level of education that will later be accessed by their children is obtained through colleagues, friends and fishermen's neighbors. The business of oneself carried out by the fishermen's parents is wander, establish a UMKM, trade, manage the pond land, TPI gas station workers, collecting used goods, mangrove tours and others. Whereas business from outside parties by borrowing from banks, KUB and programs from the church.

Opportunities and access to maritime education scholarships provided by the government In order to maintain the existence of the livelihoods of fishing communities. The government does not remain silent, but has done several things including providing access and opportunities for educational scholarships for fishermen children to attend maritime majors.

The first step taken by the government is in addition to providing access to elementary school education up to public universities, the government also advises the community to send their children to departments that are not too far from the life where children come from. That is by choosing in maritime departments. In addition to suggesting, the next step the government also provides an opportunity to offer scholarships for fishermen's children who excel in order to be able to attend maritime schools. Through DKP (Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) provides the opportunity for scholarships to attend SUPM.

IV. CONCLUSION

Initially for some fishing communities, education was considered unimportant. It is the survival of the community that is the main parameter. Poverty and uncertainty of the results obtained from fishing activities make people begin to think and look for other ways to change these conditions. In the 1990s the community began to see that the way that could be used to change things was through education. The higher public awareness of the importance of education correlates with parents' perspectives to make efforts to save the future of children by educating their children in the highest possible education. As a result of this view children become distant from their fishing culture and the crisis of fishermen's regeneration begins to be felt by the community. The high level of children's education in the village of Banyutowo has become a boomerang and threatens the existence of the fishing profession itself. There has been little effort that has been made to maintain the existence of the fishing profession that arises both from the village elite and from the government. By realizing a dream of a better child's future but still rooted in the local vulnerability of maritime culture by undergoing a profession that relates to the maritime world in more modern ways.

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