

Water Conflict Between Fishermen And The Shrimp Farm Industry (Case Study Of Nglebeng Village, Panggul District, Trenggalek Regency)

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Abstract.

This research aims to determine the conflict between fishermen and shrimp farming entrepreneurs in Nglebeng Village, Trenggalek Regency and the conflict resolution used. This qualitative research uses a case study approach carried out in Nglebeng Village. Using purposive sampling, the author collected data through observation and in-depth interviews with informants with specific criteria. In terms of validity testing, the author uses the triangulation technique, which is done by collecting similar data and comparing the data to obtain a picture of the information. Data analysis was carried out using interactive analysis techniques. The research results concluded that differences in interests between groups of fishermen and shrimp farming entrepreneurs caused the conflict between fishermen in the waters of Konang Nglebeng Beach. In this case, it is related to environmental pollution. Conflicts are caused by differences in interests held by each group, where shrimp farmers want to develop their business and fishermen want the sea not to be polluted by waste because it can disrupt the ecosystem of marine creatures. Conflict resolution in dealing with the problem of shrimp farms and fishermen is solved using Dahrendorf theory, namely Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration.

Keywords: Fishermen, Conflict, Interests and Conflict resolution.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Java Sea is one of the popular areas among fishermen, and this is because large Indonesian islands flank the Java Sea, so its depth is more profound than in waters that face directly towards the ocean. Therefore, many fishermen with small boats are developing in the Java Sea (Ni Nengah, 2021). According to BPS data, the number of fishermen in East Java in 2020 was 212,379 million, and the province in Indonesia has the most significant number of fishermen. Apart from the number of fishermen, the number of marine animal farmers in East Java is also among the highest. One form of cultivation that is quite popular is shrimp cultivation. Shrimp cultivation can be said to be a business opportunity that is very popular because it promises large profits both for capital owners and for people who work in shrimp companies. In East Java, there are two shrimp farms: Prigi Beach, the center of farming in Trenggalek, and the second at Konang Beach. Konang Beach is a beach controlled by traditional fishermen, and part of the area has been turned into shrimp farms. As is known, the environmental impact of shrimp ponds needs to be given serious attention, especially the disposal of used shrimp feed waste, which is thought to harm the aquatic environment. Cornelia's (2019) research entitled Impact of Shrimp Fish Pond in Yogyakarta, shows that the negative impact of the existence of shrimp ponds in Kulon Progo causes mass deaths of tilapia found floating in the waters; this causes the smell of fish carcasses to be smelled up to 500 kilometers away in residential areas. The restless residents finally netted the fish and buried it. Apart from that, Mohamed R Hasan's (2017) research, An assessment of impacts from shrimp aquaculture in Bangladesh and prospects for improvement, shows that there are protests from Japanese shrimp consumers who want the shrimp they consume to be free from chemical substances.

They hope that shrimp feed can be made more environmentally friendly, such as rice straw, which can grow plankton in ponds for shrimp feed, so that the shrimp consumed and the resulting waste will not pollute the aquatic environment. According to Supono (2019), shrimp pond waste is hazardous for marine ecosystems because shrimp feed, shrimp waste, and shrimp medicines are thrown into the sea and mixed into

one. Shrimp pond waste generally contains organic elements: 92% nitrogen, 51% phosphorus, and 40% other organic materials. Shrimp growing larger will also increase the amount of feed distributed in the pond. As a matter of fact, only around 20-30% of the feed is used by the shrimp, 57% is thrown into the environment and 14% is sedimented in ponds. Increasing amounts of feed will decompose and give rise to ammonia. This ammonia content is dangerous because it can trigger eutrophication. Eutrophication will cause blooming algae, which will cause water quality to decrease so that oxygen levels in the water become very low, which can result in fish poisoning and even mass death. Without good facilities to handle this waste, it will undoubtedly cause damage to the sustainability of marine life, which will impact human life. If the sea is polluted, the fish in the ecosystem will not be able to survive. Even if they can survive, the remaining fish are not suitable for consumption by other living creatures, so the existence of these shrimp ponds will significantly harm many traditional fishermen. Fishery products in the world of fishermen are a complex problem because, in the world of fisheries, there are groups with different interests in exploiting the fisheries sector.

Many parties carry out actions to pollute the sea, such as using explosives, environmentally unfriendly fishing equipment, and carrying out massive significant fishing actions to the point of destroying coral reefs; this activity is very detrimental to traditional fishermen who generally often suffer from poverty. According to Andi (2019), the empowerment of coastal communities, inferior fishermen groups, shows that there has not been a significant increase in fishermen's welfare due to many obstacles such as damage to the aquatic environment, lack of accommodation, limited marketing and problems between groups who have different opinions about the use of marine products. The emergence of industrialization of shrimp farming on Konang Beach, Nglebeng Village, has given rise to new problems among traditional fishermen. It is because each party has different interests regarding the use of marine fisheries. Traditional fishermen on the Konang coast claim that the conflict occurred because it was triggered by waste from aquaculture activities being thrown directly into the sea without going through an optimal filtering process. As a result, waste from shrimp feed and shrimp fertilizer medicines immediately dissolved into the sea, raising concerns for fishermen, mainly traditional fishermen from Konang Beach, considering that shrimp pond feed and medicines are a type of instant feed that is not necessarily suitable for consumption by sea fish. As a result, traditional fishermen from Konang Beach feel disadvantaged by the industrialization of shrimp ponds. Meanwhile, shrimp farmers feel the sea can be used as a final disposal site for shrimp pond waste, so they spend only a little capital. They feel that shrimp pond waste does not pollute the ocean and that the presence of shrimp ponds has increased income for Nglebeng Village.

II. METHODS

The research method in this research is qualitative with a case study approach. The research location taken in this research was the Konang Panti, Nglebeng Village, Panggul District, Trenggalek. The data collection technique in this research is using field observation and interview techniques. The researcher used a purposive sampling technique to determine the informants in this research. The informant criteria are as follows:

1. Key Informant: The critical informant for this research is the head of the fishing group, the fishermen's leader, from fishing workers to fishermen.
2. Primary Informants: The main informants for this research are fishermen and shrimp farmers in Nglebeng Village who are involved in the conflict and are divided into groups with their interests, experiencing the impact of waste disposal at sea. For the specific criteria, the researcher will choose the first informant, namely fishermen who have approximately 8 to 10 years of experience, have their own boat, have workers, and are at least 30 years old with a maximum education of junior high school. Meanwhile, the criteria for shrimp farms are the head and permanent shrimp farm workers involved in the conflict.
3. Supporting Informants: Supporting informants in this research are the Nglebeng Village Head/Lurah, the Industry Service and Fisheries Service who handle conflicts in Nglebeng village, as well as the local community who witnessed and were involved in the conflict between fishermen and shrimp farms.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Conflict between fishermen and shrimp farms

Conflicts between fishermen in Indonesia have quite complicated roots. Many fundamental issues cause conflict between fishermen. However, the conflict between fishermen in the waters of Konang Nglebeng Beach is caused by differences in interests between groups of fishermen and shrimp farming entrepreneurs. In this case, it is related to environmental pollution. Environmental conflict is a social conflict caused by injustice regarding access to natural resources and a condition where there is inequality in bearing the negative impacts of pollution. The parties involved in this kind of conflict range from affected local communities, a country's government, companies, and investors to environmental movement organizations (Martinez, 2020). The emergence of shrimp pond cultivation on Konang Beach in Nglebeng Village has had a massive impact on the lives of fishermen. Initially, the relationship between fishermen and shrimp pond cultivation entrepreneurs was amicable because the shrimp pond cultivation entrepreneur was a former head of fishermen in Nglebeng village. However, now that the waters of Konang Beach are polluted by waste from shrimp ponds, good relations between the two parties began to deteriorate, and conflict arose. Shrimp farms that pay large amounts of business taxes to the village government are considered to have contributed to the welfare of the village, so traditional fishermen feel that the government is more on the side of shrimp farms that pay business taxes orderly, which results in the emergence of new conflict problems between fishermen and the government. This is because fishermen feel that the government is no longer neutral and pro towards fishermen, resulting in fishermen gradually starting to feel marginalized by the harshness of shrimp farming.

As a result of the government's weakness in handling the conflicts, fishermen's trust in the government decreased. The emergence of conflict will foster and strengthen solidarity and integration of group members (in-group) due to the emergence of disputes or conflicts with outside groups (out-group). Strengthening integration and solidarity within fishing groups occurred due to losses resulting from shrimp ponds. Traditional fishing groups strengthen their in-group members to fight against shrimp farming. Dahrendorf divides groups involved in conflict into two types: quasi-groups, which are groups that have power and have the same interests and are then formed because of interest groups that emerge. Next are interest groups, organized groups with programs, members, and definite goals. Interest groups are usually the cause of conflict in society. In this conflict between fishermen and shrimp farms, fishermen, realizing the interests they want to achieve and fight for, namely saving the marine environment and being able to fish without being overshadowed by pollution and getting the profits they should get, they finally joined the Mina Agung Fishermen's Organization namely an organization that is a forum for fishermen in Panggul District, to be able to defend the rights of fishermen. It can be concluded that fishermen were previously included in pseudo-groups. However, with the emergence of interest groups, namely shrimp ponds, fishermen who were previously pseudo-groups turned into interest groups through the joining of Nglebeng fishermen with the Mina Agung organization, so two interest groups met, namely groups that have power and groups those under it, they are united by the same interests so that these groups then turn into conflict groups, two groups that have the same interests conflict with each other.

B. Causes of Conflict between Fishermen and Shrimp Farms

Conflict begins with authority and power from ownership of positions and roles in the social structure in the maritime area. The highest position in the marine social structure is held by marine stakeholders, namely the Trenggalek Regency fisheries and marine service. As a maritime stakeholder, this gives the stakeholder authority and power over lower positions. Marine stakeholders certainly have the authority to hand over marine areas to the relevant village government, and the village government will collaborate with the community and fishermen to manage marine life for mutual prosperity. In Nglebeng Village, of course, the village government also collaborates with fishermen and the community to manage marine products. However, the position of fishermen is replaced by shrimp ponds, which now hold a superordinate position because they can cooperate with the village government better because it is considered to provide additional income for the village of Nglebeng and fishermen down into a subordinate position. After all, it is considered less influential for the marine industry in the Nglebeng Village. In the

discussion above, it was stated that the power of domination and pressure characterizes power. The domination and pressure shrimp farms exert on the fishing community of Nglebeng village harms the lives of the fishing community. It is because the fishing community feels that the presence of shrimp ponds in Nglebeng village significantly disadvantages them. The fishing community feels disadvantaged from an economic perspective, and there is a compulsion among the fishing community to accept shrimp ponds in their area. Fishermen still sail to fish even though they know shrimp pond waste has killed the fish. Fishermen are aware of the oppression they are experiencing.

Theoretically, fishermen only have latent interests. In this research, the latent interest of fishermen is the desire to earn sufficient income to meet their living needs. These latent interests then give rise to pseudo-groups. A pseudo-group is an unorganized group with latent interests or interests not visible on the surface. Starting from a latent interest by fishermen, it turns into a manifest interest when fishermen realize their interests as a group of fishermen. In this research, fishermen realize themselves as a group being oppressed; they then enter the awareness stage, where the new fishermen group leader takes the initiative to raise awareness and invite fishermen to fight against the dominance of shrimp farming. This resistance was carried out by protesting the village government, culminating in a demonstration to disband the shrimp ponds to get their rights back. According to Dahrendorf, the unification of the fishermen group of Nglebeng village into the Mina Agung group can be categorized as an interest group that will fight against other interest groups whose position is a superordinate group, namely shrimp ponds. In this research, conflict emerged because of differences in interests held by each group. The shrimp farming group is interested in making a profit in the marine industry, where developing a pond cultivation business is also not an accessible business. If you make a profit, then the profits will be abundant; conversely, if you fail, this industry will experience significant losses. Meanwhile, the Nglebeng village fishermen group is interested in escaping the oppression they experience in their area, and fishermen are trying to regain their rights to control the sea, which they have used for generations without worrying about waste affecting marine life and their consumers.

C. Conflict Resolution between Fishermen and the Shrimp Farming Industry

Conflict resolution in dealing with the problem of shrimp ponds and fishing communities can be resolved using sociological conflict resolution methods using Dahrendorf's theory, which states three forms of conflict resolution arrangements, namely:

1. Conciliation: Here, the village government, fishermen, shrimp pond owners, and the community should meet each other to discuss and debate the problems that have been bothering them openly to reach a mutual agreement without any party monopolizing the discussion or imposing the will of each party.
2. Mediation: If an agreement is difficult to obtain because one party does not feel that their actions are deviant or detrimental, a third party is needed who is deemed capable of providing a solution, revealing whether the cause of fish deaths on Konang Beach is purely due to shrimp pond waste or due to other factors. In this case, the role of the health service and the fisheries service is essential in resolving waste conflicts in seawater.
3. Arbitration: When the root of the problem is known, both parties are asked to be held responsible for making amends legally. Suppose it is proven that shrimp pond waste is causing fish to die, and there is a lack of plankton on the seashore. In that case, a legal agreement must be witnessed by parties such as the government village, district government, and related agencies regarding the appropriate resolution to the problem. The party at fault must be held accountable for carrying out the results of the agency, village government, and district government decisions.

IV. CONCLUSION

Differences in interests between groups of fishermen and shrimp farming entrepreneurs cause conflict between fishermen in the waters of Konang Nglebeng Beach. In this case, it is related to environmental pollution. Initially, the relationship between the fishermen and the shrimp farming businessman was very harmonious because the fisherman was a former head of fishermen in Nglebeng village. However, after the waters of Konang Beach was polluted, the relationship between the two parties began to strain, and conflict arose. The parties involved in the conflict are fishermen and shrimp farming

entrepreneurs. Fishermen who previously belonged to the pseudo-group but with the emergence of interest groups, namely shrimp ponds, fishermen who previously were pseudo-groups turned into interest groups through the joining of Nglebeng fishermen with the Mina Agung organization, so two interest groups met, namely groups that have power and groups that are under it, they are united by the same interests, so that these groups then turn into conflict groups, two groups that have the same interests conflict with each other. Conflict is caused by differences in interests held by each group.

The shrimp farming group has an interest in making a profit in the world of the marine industry, where developing a fish farming business is not an accessible business. If you make a profit, then the profits will be abundant, and conversely, if you fail, this industry will experience significant losses. Meanwhile, the Nglebeng village fishermen group is interested in escaping the oppression they experience in their area, and fishermen are trying to regain their rights to control the sea they have used for generations without worrying about waste affecting marine life and their consumers. Conflict resolution in dealing with the problems of shrimp ponds and fishing communities can be resolved using sociological conflict resolution methods using Dahrendorf's theory namely: Conciliation, both the village government, fishermen, and shrimp pond owners should meet each other to discuss and debate the problems that have been bothering them. Mediation, if an agreement is difficult to obtain because one party does not feel that their actions are deviant or detrimental, a third party who is deemed capable of providing a solution is needed. And Arbitrage. When the root of the problem is known, both parties are held responsible for making amends legally if it is proven that shrimp pond waste is causing fish to die.

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