



The Impact of Enforcement Community Activities Restrictions on Productivity of Traditional Fishermen

Budiana^{1*}, Tardjono², Abdul Rokim³, Meggy Sukma Prelina⁴, Muhammad Syarif G⁵ and Patihha⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Institut Agama Islam Bunga Bangsa Cirebon

*budiana@bungabangsacirebon.ac.id

Abstract

This study contains the curiosity of researchers about the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (ECAR) in Cirebon Regency in general and Bungko Village, Kapetakan District in particular. The Enforcement of the Community Activity Restriction (ECAR) has an impact on the productivity of fishermen in Bungko Village, Kapetakan District. The researcher considers this interesting because almost all sectors of work are prohibited from carrying out activities except for the essential sectors which are allowed to operate. The village Bungko is the village that the majority of the people earn a livelihood as a fisherman. In this study to find answers to the problem questions uses a qualitative approach by interviewing and directly observing the village. The results obtained are Bungko villagers during the ECAR period are not affected by their fishing productivity. This can be seen from the results of interviews that they continue to fish both before the ECAR period and during the ECAR period. The results from sailing for fish on average are 2 million to 6 million per one sail. The factors that make them sail or not are not PPKM but rather the climate, motivation, and funds to buy ship fuel.

Key words: productivity, fishermen, traditional

Introduction

This study contains the curiosity of researchers about the implementation of ECAR carried out by the Cirebon Regency government from July to August 2021. In addition to the implementation of ECAR that is running, researchers also want to know about the daily activities of Bungko villagers both before ECAR and after ECAR and the impact of implementing ECAR on fishermen's productivity in Bungko village, Cirebon district.[1], [2]

The whole world is shocked by Covid-19 which is increasingly widespread and spreading rapidly so that it becomes a global problem that will affect all sectors of life. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified this virus as a global pandemic. After the statement of the WHO, then it will become a serious problem for the government and society around the world, especially in Cirebon Regency, precisely in the Village Bungko. Corona Virus has indeed become a problem for everyone, either directly affected by the virus and the general public, because it affects all sectors of life ranging from education, economy, tourism and other. In overcoming this problem, the government made a policy regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) which was carried out to prevent the spread of the corona virus (Covid-19) in several areas.[3] Public policy is interpreted in various ways by experts, Thomas R. Dye

argues that public policy is whatever the government does and does not do (1). The application of LSSR is regulated in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 On the Large-Scale Social Restrictions In Order to expedite the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19 After the LSSR policy was evaluated and optimized, a new policy emerged to follow up on the explanation of government policies in the context of controlling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) which aims for the safety of the people, including through the consistency of the compliance protocol health Covid-19 and setting the imposition of restrictions on the activities of the community, Finally, the government issued a new policy that stated in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 01 2021 About the Implementation of Restrictions on the Activities of the Public To Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).[7]–[9] Cirebon regency is one of the districts that have already implemented ECAR. In severing the spread, the government requires the participation of the community. The village Bungko join and participate in break the chain of spread of this virus. The village Bungko is a village in the district of Kapetakan Cirebon regency that the majority of livelihoods of its people were Fishermen. In this case what is interesting is how the activity of the fishermen after the enactment of ECAR carried out by the Regional Government of Cirebon Regency, This study aims to determine the effect of ECAR on fishing activities in Bungko village.

Fishermen in Bungko village are small fishermen whose activities are individual and do not involve many people, fishermen in the village Bungko start the activity at 06.00–16.00 and tools that is used for sailing is a boat that is not too big by utilizing the power of the engine as the driving force. The fishing gear commonly used by fishermen in Bungko is a large net/net. The net / net is dropped to the bottom of the sea, the boat then moves, and the net / net will trap everything in its path. The types of catches obtained by fishermen are of various types, namely shrimp, crabs, small pelagic fish, and small demersal fish. Fishermen are divided into: owner fishermen, share fishermen (labor/workers) and small fishermen, traditional fishermen, carrying fishermen (transport fishermen), and fishing companies/industry.[10]

As we know that ECAR is an abbreviation of the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions. ECAR this is done to limit the interaction, the meeting between people and groups, which is expected to reduce the transmission of COVID-19. The emergency ECAR regulations emerged due to the increasing number of Covid-19 cases every day Emergency ECAR is a limitation with a wider area coverage that still allows the community to have limited activities outside the room. The implementation of public policies in the context of dealing with Covid-19 can be in the form of various policy instruments aimed at tackling both directly and indirectly the spread of Covid-19. Direct implementation of Covid-19 prevention policies, such as the implementation of the Health protocol policy, namely wearing masks, maintaining distance and avoiding crowds.[11],[12]

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia implemented Emergency ECAR from 3–20 July 2021 in the Java and Bali regions to suppress the Covid-19 surge that occurred. 1. Sectors of the principal (the capacity of workers to 100%), Including the energy sector, health, security, transportation, food and beverage industry, national vital object, construction, and industry basic needs of daily life. 2. The sector of essential oils (the capacity of workers to 50%), Including the financial and banking sector, information and communication technology, the industry's export orientation, and non-quarantine. 3. Sector non-essential (100% wfh). The implementation of the work is 100% work from home (WFH). According to Kompas Daily (2020) one solution to minimize the spread of the Covid-19 disease is through a system of working from home. However, in practice not all sectors can be done at home. School learning is also done 100% online. 4. Supermarket, market, grocery store. The capacity to 50%, and may open until 20.00 pm. 5. Pharmacy, drug store could open for 24 hours. 6. Restaurants, cafes, and street food Only serve for take a-way, or taken home. 7. Public transportation is 70% commuting capacity with strict health protocol implementation. 8. Wedding reception. Capacity of 30 people, it is forbidden to eat in the place, and it is recommended to wrap the food and brought home. 9. Construction activities. The capacity of workers is 100% with strict health protocol implementation. 10. Domestic travel. The activities of domestic travel is permitted by the terms've vaccine dose 1. For passenger aircraft include the results of pcr testing of H-2. For passenger transport other is also accompanied by the results of the antigen test H-1. 11. The lid for the implementation of ECAR Emergency including Mall shopping center, trade Centre, Place of worship, the Location of culture and arts, sports Facilities, Parks, and attractions As is well known, in an effort to suppress the surge in Covid-19 cases, Jokowi (president of Indonesia) announced ECAR Level 4 to take effect on July 22–August 2, 2021. This policy is a continuation of the Emergency ECAR which is valid from July 3 to July 20, 2021.[12]–[14] ECAR divided into four levels

1. Level 1 means that there are less than 20 cases of Covid-19 per 100.000 of the population, 5 cases were treated in hospital per 100.000 of the population, and 1 case died per 100.000 population in the area.
2. Level 2 means that there is a 20–50 cases of Covid-19 per 100.000 of the population, 5–10 cases treated in hospital per 100.000 of the population, and 1–2 cases died per 100.000 population in the area.
3. Level 3 means that there are 50–150 cases of Covid-19 per 100.000 of the population, 10–30 cases treated in hospital per 100.000 of the population, and 2–5 cases died per 100.000 population in the area.
4. The last, level 4 means that there are more than 150 cases of Covid-19 per 100.000 of the population, more than 30 cases treated in hospital per 100.000 of the population, and more than 5 cases died per 100.000 of the population

This research is different from research that already exists. The fundamental difference of this study is the condition in the pandemic. There were several studies conducted in Bungko village, Kapetakan sub-district, which were conducted in 2019 with a focus on cultural issues that is revitalizing the art of *angkung*. In 2012 there who are researching about the *angkung* in the village Bungko. There is still no research during the pandemic with objects on fishermen. This is the difference between this research and previous research.

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is an approach taken to seek a holistic picture of an object being studied. The research method is basically a scientific way to get the data with a specific purpose and usefulness. The scientific method means that research activities are based on scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical, and systematic. Research methods can provide an overview to researchers regarding the steps that need to be carried out in research. In conducting the study required the selection of an appropriate method, so that it can provide simplify to facilitate the problem under study. This research reveals about the impact of ECAR implemented in the district of Cirebon on the level of fishermen activity in the village Bungko District Kapetakan Cirebon regency. This research was conducted in September 2021. The source persons that interviewed were three fishermen from Bungko village. This research was conducted by using interview and direct observation techniques to Bungko village, Kapetakan, Cirebon.

Results and Discussion

The productivity of fishermen in the Village Bungko Based on the results of data observation and interviews with three fishermen who were randomly selected, obtained information about the activities of fishermen in the village Bungko Fishermen in Bungko village are small fishermen whose activities are individual and do not involve many people. All respondents said that there is no influence of ECAR on fishing activities, because according to them their profession is individual fishermen who have their own fishing equipment and do not involve other people in their operations. So there are no rules that limit their activities at sea. In addition, the income earned both before and at the time ECAR range between 2 million to 6 million. The factors that greatly affect the activities of fishermen in Bungko village are not ECAR but rather 1. Climate or weather, based on interview with 3 fishermen are selected randomly in the village Bungko, at the time of capture of the fish factor weather or the season is very influential because if a season at sea is better then the fish caught is easy and the results are also abundant, but if the weather is not good examples occur of ocean currents rushing, the wind that blows too strong, the waves of the sea is too big and factor the magnitude of the moon also plays a role in catching fish. It is also a reference to fishing in the catch of fish, because if the weather is bad and the fishermen continue to go to sea, the results obtained are sometimes not in accordance with what is expected even the results are not able to replace operational costs such as fuel, cigarettes, food that has been used. 2 Capital, respondents said that the capital also affect the activity of fishing. According to them with the capital they can purchase fuel and other essentials, such as free food, so that their activity at sea can take place properly. 3 Work Motivation, based on the experience of the fishermen in the Village Bungko the intention to do the work diligently and conscientiously also affect the activity of the fishermen, With this sincere and active intention, the productivity of fishermen will be good and the results of their catch may be as expected.

Conclusion

The results obtained are Bungko villagers during the ECAR period are not affected by their fishing productivity. It can be seen from the results of the interview that they are still looking for a good fish before the time of ECAR and during the period of ECAR. The results obtained from the sail fish average was 2 million to. 6 million per sailing. The factors that make them sail or not are not ECAR but rather the climate, motivation, and funds to buy ship fuel.

References

- [1] Tim Kebijakan Peningkatan Kapasitas Ekonomi Sekretariat TNP2K & Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Indonesia, *Pemetaan Program Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM)*. 2021.
- [2] P. K. Barat, "RPJMD Perubahan," no. 0561, 2018.
- [3] N. Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja*, no. 052692. 1945.
- [4] A. I. A. (Editor) *BUNGA, Bunga Rampai Problematika Ekonomi dan Pandemi Covid 19*. Makasar: Program Doktor Ilmu Ekonomi FEB-Unhas, 202AD.

- [5] Presiden Republik Indonesia, *Rancangan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia tentang Cipta Kerja*. Indonesia, 1945.
- [6] M. Karim, "Evaluasi Dan Implikasi Kebijakan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Perikanan Di Indonesia 2014-2018," vol. 5, no. 1, 2020.
- [7] A. Wulandari, "Strategi Bertahan Hidup Nelayan Kecil Terhadap Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kelurahan Nelayan Indah Kecamatan Medan Labuhan," *Dep. Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sos.*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2021.
- [8] Y. C. Benny Osta Nababan, Akhmad Solihin, "Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Kebijakan Larangan Pukat Hela Dan Pukat Tarik Di Pantai Utara Jawa," *Indones. Mar. Fellows Progr. - MFP Ris. Ekon. Terap. dalam Pengelolaan Perikan. dan Konserv. Kelaut.*, 2018.
- [9] D. C.- Terhadap, P. Dan, P. Nelayan, and R. Di, "Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Produktivitas Dan Pendapatan Nelayan Rumpon Di Bagian Utara Kota Ternate," *Hemyscyllium*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 100-107, 2021.
- [10] R. Kusmita, "Dampak Pandemi Covid - 19 Terhadap Pendapatan Nelayan Di Kabupaten Merauke Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Fishermen ' s Income In Merauke Regency," vol. 11, no. September, pp. 86-99, 2021.
- [11] K. P. P. N. Bappenas and D. Kelautan, "Strategi Pengelolaan Perikanan Berkelanjutan," *Kementeri. PPN/Bappenas*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2014.
- [12] Z. NanikErmawati, "Dampak Sosial Dan Ekonomi Atas Peraturan Menteri Kelautan Dan Perikanan Nomor 2/PERMEN-KP/2015 (Studi Kasus Kecamatan Juwana Kabupaten Pati)," *Pros. Semin. Nas. Multi Disiplin Ilmu Call Pap. Unisbank Kaji. Multi Disiplin Ilmu untuk Mewujudkan Poros Marit. dalam Pembang. Ekon. Berbas. Kesejaht. Rakyat*, no. 1, pp. 978-979, 2015.
- [13] P. S. Winanti, *New Normal Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi dan Politik Akibat Covid-19*. Gadjah Mada University Press, 2020.
- [14] Y. Yusuf, "Strategi Keluarga Nelayan Dalam Menghadapi Krisis Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 (Kasus Dusun Ujung Lero Kecamatan Suppa Kabupaten Pinrang)," *Univ. Hasanudin*, vol. 19, 2021.
- [15] A. Wadud, *Qur'an and woman: Rereading the sacred text from a woman's perspective*. Oxford University Press, USA, 1999.