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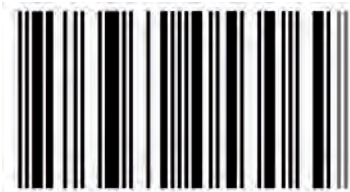
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Dr. Bakhrul Khair Amal is one of a very talented lecturer in State University of Medan (Unimed), Medan, Indonesia. He has published some international articles and books to be shared and has dedicated his life for the progress of Unimed. His motto is being or not being, life should be going!

“The Golden Poverty” in Kampung Nelayan Seberang Medan, Indonesia

A Choice or A Destiny?



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Bakhrul Khair Amal

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Indonesia



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DEDICATION

This fantastic book is dedicated firstly and foremost to myself. I never expected, in million years, I would arrive at this particular point that I can complete this excellent book. I also dedicate this to God (**Allah SWT**), to my beloved parents (**Drs. Amalludin and Dra. Hj. Nurani Sidi**) and also to my father and mother-in-law (**Slamet and Ngatini**) for all their love, patience and support.

This book becomes terrific with the support of my lovely wife to every dream I creates (**Supsiloani, S.sos, M.Si**) and my sweet son (**Muhammad Rais Khair**) without whom it was almost impossible to complete this book.

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Bismi Allah al-Rahman al-Rahim

It is my gratitude to Allah SWT, God Almighty, who always bestow His guidance and mercy, Peace be upon to Prophet Muhammad, family, friends and Muslim and muslimat entirely. Human life is dynamic and colorful. It may be true if someone's activity day by day just filled with a routine that does not change. In society, writing is still a very limited circle habit. Only certain people who have a culture of good writing. By writing, it is not only able to bring a stack of mosaic insights in our brain, but actually writing is also able to empower and makes our lives more qualified.

Formally, this book aims to fulfill and complete the public understanding on **“THE GOLDEN POVERTY” IN KAMPUNG NELAYAN SEBERANG, MEDAN, INDONESIA**”. It can not be denied that the writer has received a lot of contribution, guidance, feedback and constructive advices from various parties to make this book perfect. For that, on this occasion, specifically the author would like to convey appreciation and gratitude to the following person:

1. Prof. Dr. Masta'in, Drs, M.Si
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5. Dean and all of vice dean in Social Science Faculty (FIS), Unimed, Medan
6. Dr. Deny Setiawan

I am, as the writer, cannot do as you have done to me. I just want to say, may God bless all of you, amiin!

FOREWARD

The book is designed to elaborate poverty, especially the poverty which happens at Kampung Nelayan Seberang living around coastal communities, Medan, Indonesia. The coastal communities are formed from various groups of social. It can be seen from the aspect of social interactions with the economic resources in the area of coastal region. The coastal people are grouped as follows: (1) Using direct environmental resources, such as fishing (principal), fish production in coast (with floating net), the production of seaweed or pearls and fish gathering. (2) Processing of fish or other seafood, such as fish dryer, smoker, terasi/fish crackers/fish meal and so on. (3) Supporting the economic activities of fisheries such as shopkeepers or stall owners, garage (mechanic and welding) owners, transport entrepreneurs boatmen and laborers.

The long journey in order to search on the poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang in the end has to stop at one point even though the reality of it is still ongoing and raises other interesting phenomena.

Drawing conclusions from a journey in this case is not an easy work. It could be that it does not represent the whole issue which is concluded. Therefore, the things to be concluded from this dissertation should also be seen as an alternative to the many possibilities. The conclusions from this research are:

- a) State as the institution who concerns about the existence of poverty in fact does not care with this poverty. It can be seen from the omission of the government to the location of Kampung Nelayan.
- b) The negligence of government against the poverty can also be seen from the overlapped and unbalanced of the other sides' interests who should be responsible; they are the governments of Deli Serdang, Medan and Pelindo.
- c) The previous aids concentrated in Kampung Nelayan Seberang where the aids are able to raise the society out of the deprivation trap, in fact the aids become something addicted which worsen their poverty as mental for hope on the existing aid.

d) The government provides aids to poor families as a solution to raise the poverty, but in reality the government's aids preserve the poverty itself.

Medan, 08th February 2017

Wassalam

The Writer,

Dr. Bakhrol Khair Amal



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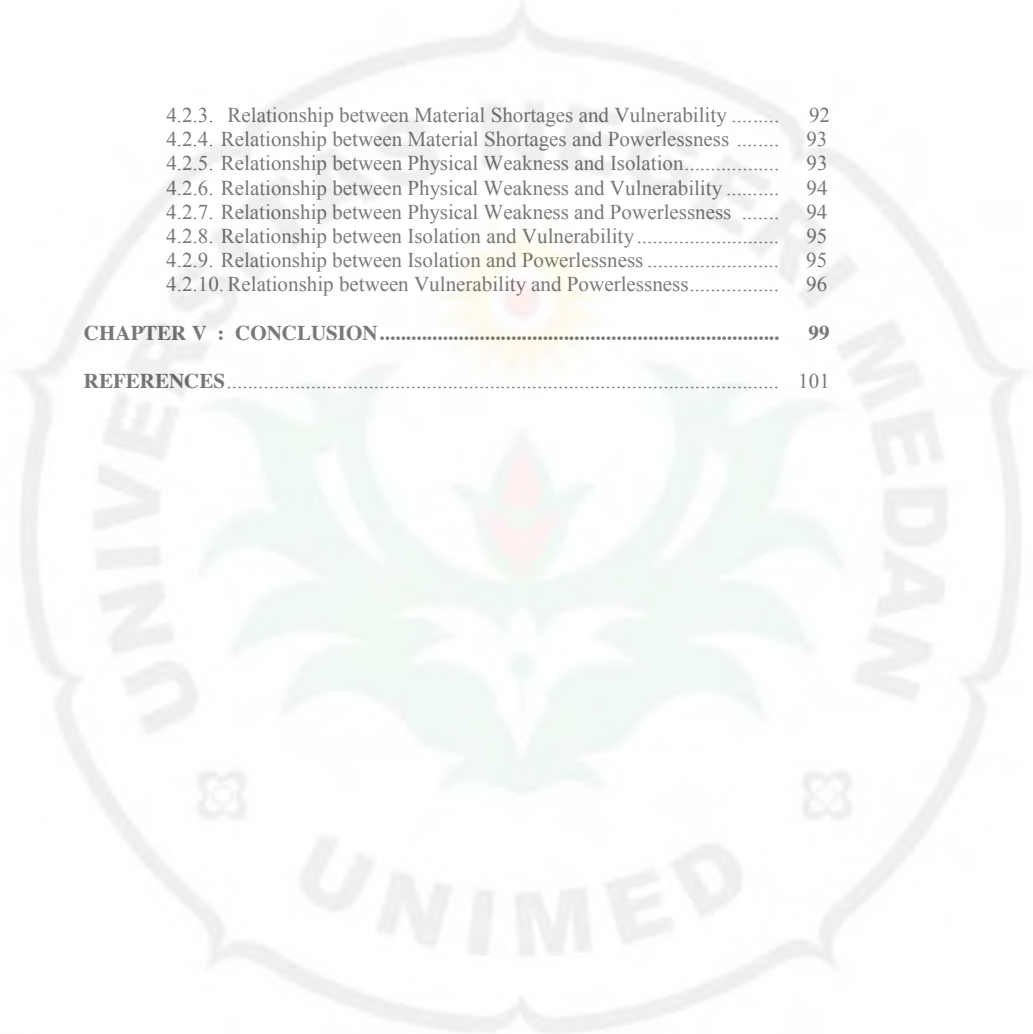
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CHAPTER I

“THE GOLDEN POVERTY” IN KAMPUNG NELAYAN SEBERANG, MEDAN, INDONESIA

1.1 Introduction

This study focuses on the relationship between the government and the fishermen's poverty (deprivation) trap. This study sees the dialectic of poverty and development in the fishing community, especially the coastal communities in Medan City in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

The coastal communities are formed from various groups of social. It can be seen from the aspect of social interactions with the economic resources in the area of coastal region. The coastal people are grouped as follows: (1) Using direct environmental resources, such as fishing (principal), fish production in coast (with floating net), the production of seaweed or pearls and fish gathering. (2) Processing of fish or other seafood, such as fish dryer, smoker, terasi/fish crackers/fish meal and so on. (3) Supporting the economic activities of fisheries such as shopkeepers or stall owners, garage (mechanic and welding) owners, transport entrepreneurs boatmen and laborers (Kusnadi, 2009: 38-39).

Based on Kusnadi's view (2009) above, Kampung Nelayan Seberang has a portrait as described for coastal communities. It can be seen from the heterogeneous society which forms it diverse ethnic and characters. This diversity forms various interactions among the social groups such as conventional fishing group, net group, fishing dryer group until other supported groups and economic activities. Seeing the condition of Nelayan Seberang society, surely the polemic of poverty also is overshadow their life.

Poverty is one of the classic problems that is often faced by coastal communities, especially fishermen because it involves all aspects of human life

(Soetrisno, 2001). Although it is being avoided by the society, the problem of poverty in reality always occurs in many places, both in urban and rural (Soejadi in Soetrino, 2001). The poverty phenomenon almost occurs in all countries and there is always a history for it. That is why, this problem never gets bored including in academical case, and it is very complicated so it may disturb the government in every country. In some chances the world leaders agreed to solve the poverty in different terms for each era. The effort about the collective acts from the world leaders to solve the world's problem including poverty creates an act called as "Sustainable Development Goals" (next called SDGs).

As a universal problem, the solving act for poverty should be done in a massive effort. The existence of SDGs shows how the poverty problem becomes something worried much by people in this world. Although the poverty becomes a universal problem, some studies also show that the problem solving for poverty does not relate to the policy aspect only, but it can be in many aspects. Based on several literatures in poverty, It is known that the universal one from poverty phenomenon automatically does not create a frame mind and an effort universally. The cause is the condition of social culture and economy. It is not far different with the poverty phenomenon, although in several people there is a similar in characteristic value.

The elements covering the poverty in society are lack of materials, physical or body weakness, isolation, vulnerability and helpless, (Chambers 1983: 111-112). These five factors causes many people trapping in the poverty. The people have a difficulty in getting out of it as the result of the five factors suggested by Chambers which make them helpless. Tjocrowinoto (1996) said that poverty is not the only uncreated condition, but it a complex and multi-dimension phenomenon. The low life welfare used as a barometer for poverty, naturally is a link from several factors that create the poverty syndrome itself. Remembering the phenomenon of poverty is a universal and multidimensional one, the common problem about poverty associated with poverty dimensions according to Chamber above will give factual poverty that they not only face lack of material but also other vulnerable problems, physical weakness, isolation, and powerlessness. Even though the elements of poverty are

found in poor families in many places, but the basic question often raised is all elements or dimensions of poverty based on Chambers has link each other forming a unified whole in trapping poor families to be poor or on the contrary, these elements do not form an association but an independent element due to the emergence of other factors.

Besides discussing about how poverty grows and survives in society, another important problem is governments' efforts in solving poverty. Many countries make it as an important agenda in development projects, making poverty as a part that cannot be separated from the concept of development itself. Some experts said that development as a process of social change has two effects. In general, the development is done to make people have better conditions but on the other hand, it is also may create unfavorable conditions for some other community. In this context, the poverty becomes indispensable part to development. Based on this, the development pattern which runs in many countries always has a "lust" solve the poverty. One discussion talks about the development effort that designed as a social process to eliminate poverty but it creates new poverty that can be seen from the publication of Graham Hancock translated as "The Gods Poverty Creators".

Generally, Hancock's writing (2005) explores the development dilemma in many poor countries financed by the developed countries. Even if ethically the aid is aimed to encouraging the development of community life in the country, but in fact the aid process creates a new problem. One of them is increasing the dependence of the recipient country or the donor country which in turns getting "impovertish" the recipient. Although according to the economic perspective the condition of the recipient country improved, Hancock stated that it is abstract indirectly. Remembering that the development in developing countries like Indonesia is always identical with the effort to raise the poverty, the implementation of development programs is also often focused on the poverty sides in the society. One of them in Indonesia is the coastal communities, including those in urban areas.

There are some studies discussin about the existence of the development programs in the poor coastal communities in Indonesia. For example, the research

conducted by Arifianto (2002) about poverty condition in Cilegon, the poverty conditions of fishermen in Makassar conducted by Indar Wijaya (2013) and Iskandar (2003). These three articles of the fishermen directly describe that the fishermen community on the outskirts of urban areas turns out to be poor.

Arifianto (2002) reported that the poverty in Cilegon is the same as other cities in Indonesia where the government responds it by providing aids; either it is a program that comes from the center, such as IDT program, JPS or P2KP in term of rice and a bit of money. Unfortunately, the solving poverty programs in Cilegon are not supported by the continual action. This has caused poverty in Cilegon that remains unchanged in quality and quantity because most aid programs tend to be charity or donations. With such solving poverty pattern, the hope to improve the lives of poor people will not be realized. Furthermore, Arifianto (2002) also explains the objectives which are not achieved from the solving program caused by several factors; one of them is the development program plan with more emphasis on the top down planning.

But possibly there will be a success achieved from the development programs to solve the poverty problem, such as INPRES (Presidential Instruction) of Undeveloped Villages Program (IDT). Admittedly it is still found the ineffectiveness programs that have been implemented. These problems occur because of the fundamental issue, that is the uncertain definition about the poor class and the problems faced by those belong to the poorest, as well as the approach used to design and implement the aids programs. (Djajanegara and Arifin, 1997: 72)

Next in his writing, Arifianto (2002) shows that the definition of the poor used as the indicators by Cilegon's government to get aids, is the family whose floor made from land and this may create a problem. This is because factually as in Bulakan Village families found families who are lack of food although they have cement floor. This indication shows that the government defines poor people only at one side but in fact the conditions are very different. The generalization about the definition of poverty by only seeing the condition of the house causes the injustice for the poor development. Local government should really know that poverty among one village

to the others has different problems and needs, and of course the aids for them as a form of government intervention must also be different. He also explained that government intervention through urban development program ignores the lower class people's interests, and also triggers a new poverty in the future. This can be seen from the development of large and small industries and the housing (real estate) development which of course stands on the government's permission in various areas of Cilegon which clearly has taken many sources of people's economy especially the agriculture.

Along with Arifianto (2002), the condition of fishing communities in Makassar according to Wijaya also shows symptoms which are not much different. Wijaya (2013) said that the fishermen's poverty in Makassar can be seen from the fishermen community's income level at Pantai Untia is still low. Directly he said that the low revenue level caused by the limited resources they have, fish obtained every day is still low due to the fishing area is far enough from Coastal. Not only that, the public education level in Makassar coastal areas is still low. The Untia Makassar PPN development which is expected to be a place to be able to accommodate fishing activities in order to improve the welfare of Pantai Untia's fishermen has not been fully successful. In addition, various programs of Makassar government continue in raising the poverty. Besides several programs from Makassar government that still continue, fishermen are still called as the poorest community from the other community groups. Various programs have not been able to touch the root of poverty problem. Undeniably, the capital owners also have contributed in perpetuating the poverty of fishermen due to the monopoly of the fish price. The fishermen are harmed from the devlined income and even more enrich the capital owners. Not only that, for the cases in Makassar, Wijaya said that the traditional fishermen increasingly put aside the modernuzation of fishing such as the existence of big and modern technology fishing vessels to catch more fish than they can. This lack of fishermen's motivation and work ethic also affect the low welfare level. The institutions such as fisheries cooperatives apparently cannot play their role in marketing teh fishery

products, guaranteeing the price and availability of fishermen's needs production factors.

The mistakes in solving poverty problem, especially from the government that are not precise in interpreting the basic nature of the development, in turn, also create the poverty itself. Therefore, poverty is a form of crisis which is directly linked to the failure of the fair, sustainable, and inclusiveness development (Korten, 1993: 19). This development failure may also caused by the lack of good cooperation between implementers of development with the poor who serve as the object of development. As the case in Medan City, often the government in the development program for the region shows less attention to the aspirations and needs of the poor (top down planning), so that the development is more lucrative for certain parties outside the poor.

Poverty has become a social such as weak physical condition, powerless condition to obtain the access to work, and others, but also the causes of poverty have become a matter of life within a family or community. Thus, it becomes very important to be studied or investigated further, especially about the poverty elements including the current poor people who take part in creating groups of people to the poorer and harder position. Therefore any definition about poverty, when finding unlucky someone or a group of people in society then it is considered as poor groups. (Sadewo, 2007: 28).

Medan as one of the big cities in North Sumatra. In its complex and multi-dimensional city's development, it has some problems. Poverty is one of the main problems influenced by a variety of interrelated factors, including the fishermen's income level. Social facts about the poverty phenomenon in Medan City can clearly be seen from the few clusters of densely populated poor neighborhood. One of them is Kampung Nelayan in Medan Belawan. It is very contrast with the area around Kampung Nelayan Seberang which have some larger industries and warehousing. This issue is being debated if we see from the data on the poverty in the coastal district of Medan Belawan as follows:

Table. 1
Number of Poor People in Coastal Area in Medan Belawan

No	Sub District	Number of people	Poverty Line	(%)
1	Pulau Sicanang	14.696	7.230	49
2	Belawan Bahagia	11.888	6.744	57
3	Belawan Bahri	11.988	7.034	60
4	Belawan I	20.161	10.813	54
5	Belawan II	20.161	10.184	49
6	Bagan Deli	15.860	8.635	55

Source: BPS of North Sumatera Province (2009)

The above table illustrates that the coastal areas in Medan City represented by district of Medan Belawan has quite high poverty rate. The peak area of poverty is in Belawan Bahari by 60%, while the location of this research namely Kampung Nelayan Seberang which is located in the Belawan I, which has a poverty rate no less than 54%.

Fishermen whose live directly depending on the sea, do the activity fishing. They generally live near the coast, a settlement which is close to the activities location. The welfare level is largely determined by the catch, many catches reflect revenue received by fishermen and ultimately the revenue is used to meet the fishermen's need and their families as well as consumption. Thus the fulfillment level of the fishermen's need and their families are determined by the income received. Some small or traditional fishermen generally depend on the direct income sources from sea which are sold to meet their daily life needed. Each daily income from the sea is the income to meet the needs of the family on the same day. Doing the business activities with the aim of obtaining the revenue to the life needs, some Indonesia coastal areas have their own characteristics influenced by social, economic, technological and biological factors as well as natural factors.

With the different characteristics phenomenon of the fishermen, it influences several factors in obtaining income. It is interested in analyzing the characteristics of the fishermen in Kampung Nelayan Seberang District of Medan Belawan in Medan

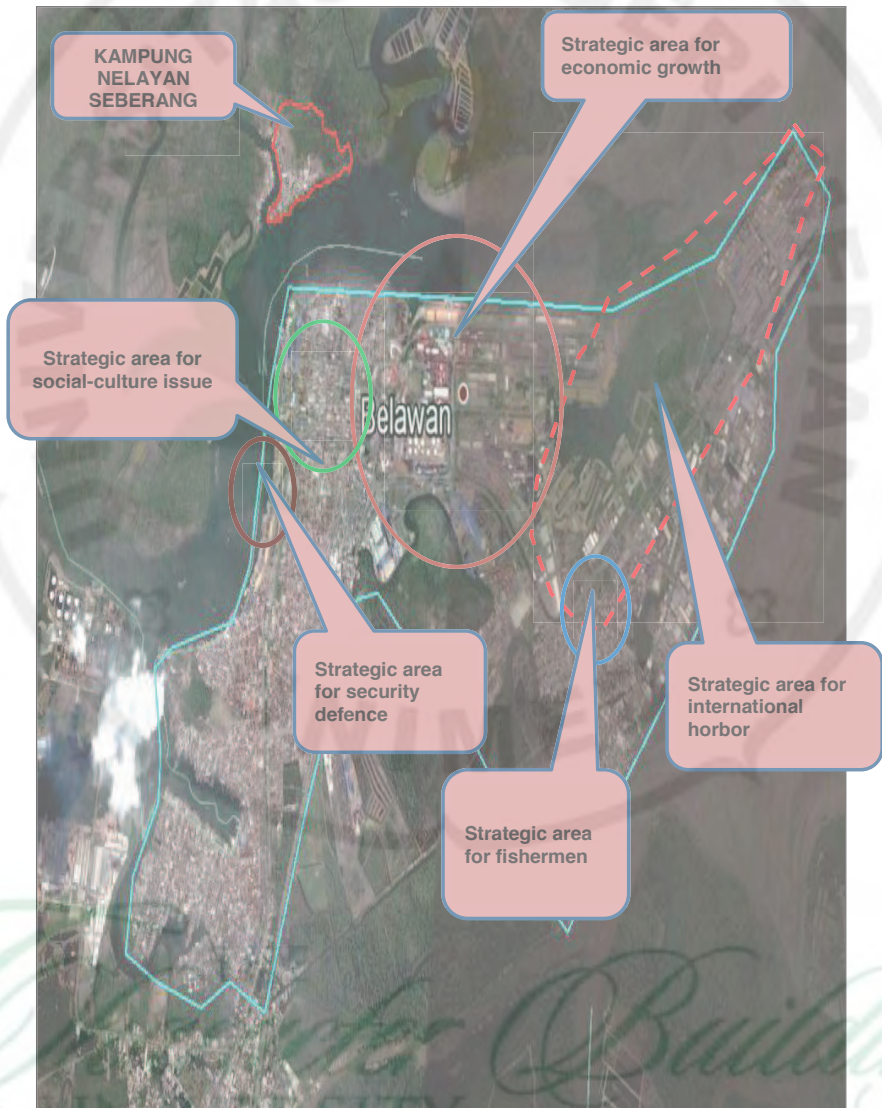
City as a territory facing directly to Malacca Strait that is the most of people there earning their living as fishermen and have the characteristics of the simple fisheries activities.

Table. 2
The Industry Development in Medan Belawan District

Urban Village	Big	Small	Family
Belawan I	3	13	54
Belawan II	1	9	65
Belawan Bahari	1	19	31
Belawan Bahagia	0	3	36
Belawan Sicanang	3	4	43
Bagan Deli	8	7	28
Total	16	55	257

Source: Medan Belawan in 2011

Picture. 1
Analysis of Macro Land Construction



Source: RTBL Final Report of Coastal Area BPPD Medan City 2015

The above table shows how busy Medan Belawan is as an industrial area. There are 16 large-scale enterprises in this area. It shows a development graph that should lead to the prosperity for the people around the large industrial area. The existence of these industries also triggers the development of small industry and households.

It is relevant with the government's plan in developing the area as shown in Regional Regulation No 13 year 2011 about the development of the northern region of Medan, certainly it is suitable with Medan Belawan area whose land availability is limited. Trading and services activities that develop in these areas is a port, industrial, warehousing and fisheries. The implication from Regional Regulation No. 13 year 2011 was raising the clusters of poverty to a better direction by opening the access and employment. But the fact that occurs is the clusters of poverty still exist in the middle of the development on the region.

The figure below shows that there is the state's share in arranging the district/town and have the authority in accordance with regulation No.26 year 2007 chapter 11. The authority is such as direct coaching, supervising of the spatial districts/towns implementation. This coaching maintains the space arrangement in order to be useful as well as spending the budget for efficient arrangement. The implementation of district/town space arrangement means doing and putting the town spaces well as open green areas, markets and other tourist locations. The implementation of the strategic spatial districts/town areas cooperate with the districts/town arrangement. It is intended to view or to invent the strategic locations to be managed and beneficial for both, as well as cooperate with the municipal district in the cooperation of the frontier in order to work together towards the good arrangement. The land usage becomes an effort in the plan of a town land usage which includes area division for the specialization of certain functions, such as residence, trading, industry and others. Macro land use plan for balancing the physical town, a pattern that leads the town's plan to put the investment and measure the prospects for success. The Macro land use plan represents the decision of a number people in the town and represents the standard town to be developed.

The location of this research is in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. This location is into the Deli Serdang territory, but it has one region in 14 villages in Belawan I. Based on the location, this area has three major industries, especially the ports managed by Pelindo 1. This port is the point of the problem in this research that gives right to use the land which is now the settlement Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Based on the condition described above, scientifically the researcher thinks there is something went wrong by remembering that raising poverty efforts have been conducted, but the number of poor people are relatively poor or even worse. (Final report RTBL coastal area of Medan City, 2015). Kampung Nelayan Seberang is chosen as a point of research is not without reason. This area is dealing directly with the industry development that continues to evolve, but this region is not able to get out of poverty and remains a slum in Medan City. Kampung Nelayan Seberang is a border area between the Medan City and Deli Serdang which invisibly indicates the existence of overlapping interest in it. This becomes attractive when we see Pelindo as a state-owned institution proved to have large part in the presence of Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The use of perspective Marxian macro and the idea of Chambers' poverty trap in studying the social construction occurs as part of the adapting process of Kampung Nelayan Seberang people is likely to be conducted.

The study of fishing poverty is conducted by a various scientific fields including sociology approach. In Kampung Nelayan Seberang case, the researcher would like to see the government's process in taking a responsible on the poverty in the region. Then to reveal the poverty which is still maintained in the society, Chamber's concept (1983) about deprivation trap into a decent grip is used even though the concept is much more complex than the concept of poverty itself. In short, the deprivation traps include: (1) poverty/material shortages, (2) physical weakness, (3) isolation level, (4) vulnerability, and (5) powerlessness.

1.2 Objectives

In particular, this study has the purposes:

1. To describe more deeply the condition of the material deficiencies, physical

weakness, isolation, vulnerability, and powerlessness elements that exist in the lives of poor fishermen families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, Medan City.

2. To find out the government's role in raising poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang by using the perspective of Marxism.

1.3 Benefit

Theoretically, this research is expected to develop and find out the answers on the framework of the deprivation trap which elements are borrowed from Chambers' idea can grow and survive in the urban social structure of fishing communities. Not only that, in the social process, the fishermen's lives are also accompanied by various forms of social adaptation which is partly a form of resistance towards social structure as borrowed Scott's thought. The explanations on the decision to fight will be relevant if they are discussed using Marxism's ideas.

Under such conditions, at least there are three benefits expected to be obtained through this research, they are (1) obtaining a complete picture about the existence of material deficiencies, weakness of body, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness elements as components of deprivation trap formed in the family life of poor fishermen in Medan City. While other benefits are (2) utilizing the Marxism's ideas about the formation of social construction with respect to the existence of deprivation traps also various forms of decision that appears. This is useful in the government's efforts as the one who considered to be responsible for raising poverty through development programs.

The results of this research become materials to establish the development implementation strategies related to poverty reduction, especially in urban fishing communities. In short, the results of this study are expected to be useful as a first step in understanding poverty in Medan City and as an alternative grip to solve the poverty problem Medan City.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Actually there has been a lot of action and studies about poverty, but the answer to the question of poverty meaning and the causes are difficult to eradicate and generally still confusing. One and other experts have different opinions in describing this problem. Levitan in Ala (1981) defines poverty as a lack of goods and services which are needed to achieve a decent standard of living. Meanwhile, according to Schiller, poverty is the inability to obtain adequate goods and services to meet social needs are limited (Suyanto and Karnaji, 2005: 1).

In some experts' view, poverty is often defined solely as an economic phenomenon, in the term of low income or jobless to depend upon life. This opinion maybe corrects partly, but the opinion is less reflects the real conditions faced by poor families. The real poverty is not merely a lack of income to meet the basic living needs or decent living standards, but more than that, the essence of poverty is concerned the possibility or probability of people or poor families to establish and develop business and society welfare.

A more complete definition of poverty is proposed by John Friedman. According to Friedman (1979) in Ala (1981) said that poverty is inequality funds or inability of the individual to accumulate social power base. Social power base according to Friedman includes *first*, the productive model of assets, such as land, housing, tools and health. *Second*, financial resources such as adequate income and credit. *Third*, social organizations such as cooperatives. *Fourth*, social networks to obtain employment, goods, knowledge and skills. *Fifth*, the useful information for life.

Definition of poverty broadly can be divided into relative poverty and absolute poverty. Relative poverty is expressed by what percentage of national income received by the group of people with a certain income class compared to the proportion of national income received by the group of people with more income class (Suyanto and Karnaji, 2005: 3). Arif and Adi Sasono (1984) also stated that the

concept of relative poverty is defined as *the idea of relative standard* that considers the space and time dimensions. The basic assumption is poverty in a region different from others, and poverty at a certain time is different from other times. Meanwhile, the World Bank explains that the criteria of a poor country or society is (1) if 40% of the population with the lowest income received less than 12% of national income, it is called the division of national income is highly unequal; (2) if 40% of the population with the lowest incomes receive 12-17% of national income, the so-called moderate inequality; and (3) if 40% of the population with the lowest incomes receive more than 17% of national income, it is called a low inequality.

Another thought which is known as the concept of absolute poverty defined as a presence on the absolute income level of a person which is insufficient to meet his/her basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing, health and education. The real consumption expressed quantitatively and/or in cash based on the price in a particular year. Then, because the cost of living in urban areas and in the villages is different, as well as among the groups of people in it, then World Bank uses a value of US \$ 50 per capita per year as a measure in determining the poverty line to the level of income in the village and US \$ 75 per capita per year to the level of income in the city at the state level of prices in 1979. In other words, the absolute poverty concept contains a certain concrete size. This size is typically tends to the minimum needs of community members which includes clothing, food and shelter (see Arif and Sasono, 1984).

Many of the indicators used to determine a person or a group of people for being poor or not, the experts will generally find difficult to classify people according to poverty lines, as in the followings:

1. Those who live under the poverty line generally do not have their own production factors, such as sufficient land, capital or skills. The production factors they have generally a bit, so the ability to earn income is very limited.
2. Generally, they do not have the possibility to acquire production assets with their own strength. The income they get is not enough to acquire arable land or business capital. While they do not have a requirement for the obtain bank credit, such as guarantees and others, which make them turn into loaners who have heavy

repayment terms and very high interests.

3. The education level of the poor is generally low, they do not complete until primary education. They just spend their time to earn a living so that there is no time to learn. The same thing happens to their children who cannot finish their school because they have to help their parents to earn additional income.
4. Those who live in rural areas and have no arable land, or if there is any land it is relative small, generally become farm laborers or laborers outside agriculture. But because working in agriculture based on season, the continuity of their work is not guaranteed. Many of them become self employed who try anything. As a result of the situation that a large labor offer, the wage levels becomes low that make them live under the poverty line. The difficult life in the village, make them try to find work in city (urbanization).
5. Those who live in the city are young and do not have the skills or education, while a city especially in developing countries is not ready to accommodate urbanization from the village. If in the developed countries, industrial growth along with the urbanization and the growth of cities as magnets for villagers to work in the cities, urbanization in developing countries is not accompanied by the absorption of labor in industrial development. In contrast, the technology development in the cities of developing countries actually denies the employment, so that the poor people who move to the city affect the clusters of destitution (slumps).

Although it has been mentioned various criteria about poverty submitted by many people, understanding the poverty cannot be separated from the idea or the basic thought which underlies the birth of poverty itself. Scientifically, experts presented many theories. Two of thoughts that talk about poverty can be simplified by terminology of (1) structural poverty and (2) cultural poverty. The use of these two approaches basically directly related to the reason for the emergence of poverty occurs.

Those who say that poverty is a result of social processes, consider the poor condition is the end result of the formation of social structures. Alfian in Soemardjan (1980) argues about the many scientists in Indonesia who concluded the structural

poverty usually occurs in a society which has a sharp distinction between those who live in poverty with those who live in luxury. In spite of being the largest majority of the people, they do not have any strength to be able to improve their lives fate.

The main characteristic of structural poverty is not happening to (if it happens it is slow) vertical social mobility. Those who are poor will still live with their poverty, while the rich will still enjoy their wealth. How can this happen? According to the structural approach, it lies on the social structure environment that causes the lack of desire to improve their lives. The prevailing social structure has created various obstacles that prevent them from advancing. The economic weakness for example does not allow them to obtain meaningful education in order to break out of the poverty.

This causes some community members remain poor despite the fact that the total production produced by these communities if divided equally is able to release all members of the community out of poverty. Poverty-Made, in many cases is not due to a lazy individual or family member to work or they are constantly ill, but the social structure that is supported by policies that sometimes institutionalized through the decision of the political that caused some community members to be poor for failing to contribute to existed resources.

Another feature of the structural poverty is the emergence of a strong dependence of the poor towards the socio-economic class on it. The existence of this dependence which has played a major role in reducing the ability of the poor to join in the social relationship has been unequal between the landowners and the tenants, or between employers and labours. Labours do not have the ability to set wage, small traders can not get a decent price for the goods they sell. In short, the poor relative cannot do much on the exploitation and marginalization process that happened because they have no alternative to determine their fate to a better direction.

This identical pattern in the view of many experts was also seen in the relations between many countries in the world that is the cause of poor or developing countries. Developed countries represent prosperous society resource exploitation in the third world countries (poor and/or developing countries) without thinking of

dividing the profits equitably to the society in the country. The thought of this model became known as the theory of dependency or dependency. Arif and Sasono (1984) explain in their writings that the basic idea of dependency theory considers the dependency as the symptoms are very common in the third world countries, due to external factors, more as a matter of economic and polarization regional global economy (Western and non-Western, or industrial and the third countries), and the condition of dependency is anti-development or there will never create any development. Underdeveloped is a label for a country with a lower technological and economic condition measured by the capitalist system.

There are some basic assumptions in the perspective dependencies given by some experts. Frank stated that the understanding of the economic, social and political history becomes an important issue in determining the development policy of a country. The characteristics of a country can be examined from a historical perspective. The development approach conducted by the underdeveloped countries today is actually the result of the historical experience of developed capitalist countries such as the countries in Europe and North America.

There is a fundamental difference between the history of developed countries and former colonies or colonies, causing different social structure of society. Frank also considers the failure of the historical research in analyzing the economic relations that occur between colonizers and colonies during the period of trade and imperialism. Economic development is a journey toward the capitalist economic system consists of several stages. Today the undeveloped country is still in the early stages.

One of the products which is also an indicator of ownership as a feature of capitalist society is the home ownership. The inability of poor people in developing countries to have a decent house to live in is the impact of the country's relations with foreign countries. According to Gugler and Gilbert (1996: 107), housing is the most obvious dimensions of poverty. Perhaps that is the reason why housing represents emotive issue in many third world cities. The View of thousands, even millions of

people who live in a slum place with minimal facilities make the politicians and governments react through a variety of development programs or livable house.

Meanwhile, the idea of another thought talks more about the causes of poverty as a process which is born naturally from within the community known as the theory of cultural poverty. Oscar Lewis is the one who first used the concept of cultural poverty through his writing:

“...the culture of poverty indicates that poor people share deviant cultural characteristics; they have lifestyles that differ from the rest of society and these characteristics perpetuate their life of poverty.” (Lewis, 1988)

This statement implies that the poor have characteristics and cultural values from most people, who then form their own sub-culture. Lewis (1988) through the experiences of his life living with his five poor families in Mexico, explicitly stressed that poverty is not merely rooted from the state policies that dominated the elite that makes inequality economic, or the unfair government regulations that led to social marginalization but it arises because there are cultural values that fertilizes the impoverished conditions. The characteristics of cultural poverty according to Lewis (1988) are:

- 1) The low spirit and support to achieve the progress,
- 2) The weakness in fighting spirit to change lives,
- 3) The low motivation to work hard,
- 4) The high level of depending on fate or *nrimo ing pandum*,
- 5) The passive response in facing economic difficulties,
- 6) The lack of aspiration to build a better life,
- 7) The tend to seek immediate gratification and present-time orientation, and
- 8) No interest in future dimension formal education dimension.

Seeing these two ideas about the causes of poverty, the poverty solving should be done in a comprehensive manner. According to Suyanto and Karnaji (2005: 5), the policies to overcome the poverty can essentially be categorized into three major groups: (1) a philanthropic group; (2) the reformists; and (3) a revolutionary group.

First is a philanthropic group. This group does not take the issue of material and cultural poverty of the people in relation to the institutional and structural basis. They believe to improve the state of the poor through humanitarian efforts directly, without changing the existing institutions and structures. Economic and educational programs are conceived and developed in order to improve the lives of poor people by collecting charity to help people who need it, moral invitations to the landlords and other groups to reduce the pressures on farmers, establishing schools, hospitals and others. The main characteristic views and programmatic approaches to the problems of this group lies in the fact that they try to improve the lives of poor people in the framework of the institutions and structures that already exist by humanitarian concerns.

Second is the reformist. According to this group, the function error of the social system and its institutions (and not the principles of social and institutional system error itself), which became a genetic social causes from the misfortunes economic, undeveloped social and cultural people. Hence, they work hard for the functioning of social systems and institutions in a healthy, or at least improving. Once this institutional reform is over there will be produced improvements in all areas of the poor's lives. The main characteristic to recognize the view and pragmatic approach to this group's problem lies on the fact that to improve the people's lives, they do not consider the need to replace the existing social system with the institutions to something new, but enough to fix it.

Third is a revolutionary group. The starting point of pragmatic views and approach of this group is based on a revolutionary concept. Poverty-stricken, unbelievable stupidity and undeveloped folk culture fundamentally is due to the social system and institutions, which according to them cannot create other than the sad condition. Therefore, the illness of the poor is not due to the lack of proper functioning of a social system and its institutions, but inherently lies on the social and institutional system itself. In such a basic assumption, this group tries to improve a program on the social system and economic base to the top. According to this group, all forms of individual aids or humanitarian donations as well as institutional reforms

will not be able to achieve the as expected.

Based on the explanation of the three strategies above, it can be seen clearly that the use of these simultaneously and synergy will be able to overcome the conditions of poverty in many communities in Indonesia. From most of poor communities that should be given attention in Indonesia, which one portion can be found in the coastal communities that most of them are fishermen¹ include in urban areas. In many studies revealed that the life of fishermen in Indonesia is identical with the poverty problem. This can be seen at least from several studies conducted by different disciplines study experts. Mintaroem and Imam Muhammad Farisi on socio-cultural aspects in the economic life of the local communities in Pamekasan show with poverty identically. The results of both studies reveal that the life and characteristics of fishermen in Pamekasan although they have known in economic activity but still it does not automatically lead them to escape from the title of "poor".

Mintaroem (2008) writes about the figure of "Traditional Fishermen" Madura in Bandaran Village which like other fishermen, they have ewer orientation to the future, or complicated things. Their participation in a social gathering, illegal money, credit and loans for the purposes of marriage event, or to purchase home appliances and preparation for Eid, intended to obtain economic value, as well as social values.

¹Tarigan as quoted by Harahap (2012) explains that fisherman conceived as the person who carried out

- a. Full fishermen, the fishermen whose income is derived entirely from the fishery.
- b. Part time fishermen, the fishermen whose most of their revenue comes from fisheries
- c. Extra Part time fishermen, the fishermen whose revenue a little from the fishery
- d. Seasonal fishermen, the people in the off-season who are only active as fishermen.

Then based on boat/ship used, fishermen are divided into

- a. Non motorized boating fishermen, consists of the boats fishermen and plank boats fishermen (small, medium and large)
- b. Outboards motorized fishermen
- c. Grsas ton motorized boat fishermen that consists of:

- 1. < 5 GT
- 2. 5 – 10 GT
- 3. 10 – 20 GT
- 4. 20 – 30 GT
- 5. 30 – 50 GT
- 6. 50 – 100 GT
- 7. 100 – 200 GT
- 8. 200 – 500 GT
- 9. > 500 GT

- a. Owner fishermen is the non motorized boat owner, motorized boat owner (*tokeh*).
- b. Fishermen employer is the skipper of the motor boat
- c. Labor fishermen is workers who catch fish on the motor boats

With such an attitude, hard work is the "tradition". There is no day without work is the mottoes of the people's daily lives in traditional fishing Bandaran village.

Not much different from Mintaroem and Muhammad, Harahap studies on coastal communities of fishermen in East Coast of North Sumatra also showed the same symptoms. In general, in his writing, Harahap (1992) states that the majority life of fishermen in East Coast of North Sumatra is very appropriate as poor category. The poverty in the region occurs not only due to cultural factors, but also due to the damaged natural resources, particularly marine areas and the coastal areas which are dominated by the mangrove forests and they have been converted to aquaculture acreage. Not only that, the poverty in fishing communities as assessed by Zulkifli (1989) to the fishing community in Medan Belawan also illustrates the patron and the client relationship between the capital owners by fishermen. The poverty experienced by fishing communities in Belawan according to Zulkifli also caused by the social relationships structure that is the patron and the client. However, the poverty is also anticipated by the fishing communities who become clients of patrons. Not only the fishermen's lives that always lead to poor conditions, the phenomenon of life in urban fishermen provides its own "sense" in the many experts' studies today. This happens because the characteristics of the city which is identical with "modernity" in many ways did not touch the fishing communities in urban areas in Indonesia. Some of social phenomena can be seen from the Arifianto's study (2002) in Cilegon and Wijaya's attention (2013) on the fishermen community in Makassar.

Arifianto's writing (2002) tells about the poverty in Cilegon, as well as policies in other cities in Indonesia that is often responded by governments to provide aids, whether it is a program that comes from the center as the IDT, JPS and P2KP programs as well as instant aids in the form of rice and some money. The programs in raising the poverty in Cilegon are not accompanied by continual actions. This has caused poverty in Cilegon remains unchanged in quality and quantity because most aid programs still tend to be charity (donations). With such poverty reduction patters, the final expected impact from the program will is to improve the lives of the poor. Furthermore, Arifianto also explains the purpose which is not achieved from the

treatment program, is caused by several factors, including the development programs plan by the government to prioritize the top-down planning.

The top-down planning pattern which is used in turn also leads to uniformity of community development strategies. In such condition, governments tend to avoid their roles as facilitator, mediators, coordinators, educators, mobilizers, and support systems. Meanwhile, by this approach, the community is placed as an object in its development which is designed previously by the government. As a result, the government has always taken the role as planners and implementers directly from the development programs (Harry, 2001).

Unexpectedly, the development program has reached a success to solve poverty problems such as through Presidential Instruction of Villages Programs (IDT). But it must be recognized that in an effort to solve here and there are still ineffectiveness of the programs problems. These problems occur because the fundamental issues, that is the unclear definition about who are poor and what problems faced by them who are classified as the poor, as well as in the approach pattern used to design and implement the programs such the aids. (Djajanegara and Arifin, 1997: 72).

In his writing, Arifianto further shows that the definition of the poor is used as indicator by Cilegon government for help, namely the family house in the form of ground floor also reap the problem. This happens because factually as in Bulakan Village, there are families who face food shortages despite they have cement floors. This shows that the government defines the poor people only one side, whereas conditions are very different. The generalization about the definition of poverty by seeing the condition of the house will have an impact on the injustice of development for the poor. The local government should know very well that poverty among one village to the others have different problems and needs, and of course the aids for them as government intervention must also be different. He also explains that government intervention through urban development program less heeds to the interests of the lower layers society, also triggers new poverty in the future. This can be seen from the rampant development of large and small industries and also the

construction of housing (real estate) which of course stands on the government's permission in various areas of Cilegon which clearly takes a lot of resources that the people's economy is mainly agricultural land for long. Arifianto's view and reinforced by Wijaya (2013) who said that the condition of the fishing community in Makassar also showed the similar symptoms. Wijaya revealed that the fishermen's poverty indication in Makassar can be seen from the income level of the fishermen community of Untia Coast which is still low. Directly Wijaya said that the low revenue level caused by the limited resources they have, fish obtained every day is still low due to fishing grounds are far enough from Untia Coast. Not only that, the public education level in the coastal areas in Makassar is still low. The development of PPN Untia Makassar which is expected to be a place to be able to accommodate the fishing activities in order to improve the welfare of Untia Coast fishermen has not been fully successful. Various programs of Makassar government continue in raising the poverty problems, but in fact it cannot lift the poverty line of the poor fishing communities. Fishermen even called as the poorest people of the other community groups. It seems that the various programs have not been able to touch the root poverty problems which are not appropriate. Undeniably the capital owners also have contributed in perpetuating the poverty of fishermen due to the monopoly price of fish that fishermen disadvantaged in terms of income and decline even more enrich the owners of capital.

2.1 Marxism as Perspective in Viewing the Country and Poverty

Poverty as a phenomenon which sticks at many people is still discussed. Discussing about the poverty problems according to the epistemological and ontological science still continue today, including in the world of sociology. Even the discussions about poverty are dominated by the majority of the causes and applicative efforts to solve the poverty, but not a few who try to see the poverty from a perspective more scientifically. The efforts to understand the poverty as a social phenomenon must also be done by "borrowing" Karl Marx's ideas.

Before talking about Marxism as an ideology, it is actually important to understand the intention of Marxism itself. The first thing that must be understood is

not the same as communism Marxism. Communism is a movement and force of political communism parties led by Lenin since the revolution of October 1917 (Magnis, 1999: 4). The term of Marxism itself is a designation for the standardization of the official teachings of Karl Marx. In the Marx's teachings, the actual standardization is often seen difficult to understand simplified to fit as ideological struggle of the workers (Magnis, 1999: 5). As with other terms, Marx is not always exactly the same usage for ideology. Marx used the word to indicate the shape ideas related (Ritzer, 2014: 71) The ideas associated with Marx is called an ideology of Marx, or more commonly referred to as Marxism. Marx himself saw the poverty for the class existence. There are two kinds of classes according to Marx, they are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie is a special name for the capitalists in the modern economy. The conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is an example of the true material contradictions. This contradiction raises poverty (Ritzer, 2014: 65).

According to Marx, the dialectic is not the mind, but the material forces in society. Mind is only a reflection of the materials strength (community production capital). The critical theory for Marx is an attempt to emancipate themselves from oppression and alliances produced by the authorities in the community. Critics according to Marxism mean any efforts to emancipate themselves from alienation generated by the power relationships in the society. As a social phenomenon, poverty in the view of Marxism besides being seen as the result of the dialectic materialism, it must also be seen as inherent part to the life of society. The contradiction of development initiated by the government with the rise of poverty is clearly a manifestation on the thesis and antithesis that will always give birth to a new thesis move through the dynamics of the synthesis. On this basis, it should be understood the terminology of poverty within the framework of Marxism is identical with the role of the State of the existence of poverty.

Marx argued thought that the state is the political expression of the class structure inherent in the production. Marx rejects the view that the state is an agreement of the whole society. Marx presents the formulation of capitalist society as

a class society, which is dominated by the bourgeoisie, because the state is the political expression of the dominant class (Patria, 2009: 104-105).

The concept of nation is enriched by Engels (1955) in his writing as follows:

"As the state arose because of the need to control the class conflict, along with it also appeared in the middle of these classes conflicts, then typically it is a very powerful class which is dominant in the economic field, through the medium of the state, he also became the dominant class politically and thus got a new tool that suck the oppressed classes".

The Marxist thought simply cannot be separated from the state description. The emergence of the state as a repressive force to keep the class conflict is the essence of the country. State to Marxism is a tool for the ruling class to repress the community. Here are some forms of Marxist thinking about the country and its relationship with the poverty. Here we can see dialectic thought of Marxism.

2.2 Lenin's State and Imperialism

As a Marxist, Lenin also a person who believes in the evolution history law that goes in stages, the primitive, slavery, feudal, capitalist stages and the socialist stage (Arif, 2004: 50). On the other hand, Lenin tried to criticize Marx about class consciousness. According to Lenin, the political consciousness of the class can be imparted to the labours only from the outside of economic battle, outside of the atmosphere of relations between labours and employers. The awareness should be from the outside by a revolutionary organization (Arif, 2004: 54). Lenin wanted to make a difference between labor organizations with revolutionary organization. Labour organizations are just labor unions, wide view, and if the political conditions allow, they can be public. In addition, the revolutionary organization must be exclusive.

Lenin's most important writing and has a major contribution is *State and Revolution*. He wrote after the 1917 Russian Revolution:

"The state is the result and manifestation of the irreconcilability of antagonisms class. State arises when objectively antagonism class cannot be reconciled" (Lenin in Patria, 2009: 107).

The main objective of Lenin in *State and Revolution* presumably is not intended to describe the nature of the bourgeois state alone, but he tried to explain a specific strategy for socialist revolution. The strategy has two parts. First, overthrowing the bourgeois state and second, the transition to socialism (Patria, 2009: 108). For both strategies Lenin explains further:

"The doctrine of the class struggle was not created by Marx, but by the bourgeoisie before him, and generally it is accepted by the bourgeoisie" (Lenin in Patria, 2009: 108).

Lenin is a consistent person in managing a change movement. For him the change to a socialist society will not be realized without coordination in parties. The party includes professional, intellectual people and scholars who spent their time only for the proletariat and peasantry. In this respect Lenin lot to the rejection of orthodox Marxism about the changes that will only be realized if there is a revolutionary movement (Arif, 2004: 62)

Lenin was not only able to criticize but also praised Marx. For Lenin, Marx is genius because he was the first to conclude the history of the world and to apply that lesson consistently. The conclusion that Marx made into a doctrine of the struggle class which the people have always been the victims of deception and hypocrisy (Arif, 2004: 62). Lenin also expressed his views on imperialism. For him, imperialism is a phenomenon which will be long-lived. For Lenin, imperialism is the highest stage of the persecution carried out by capitalism (Arif, 2009: 79)

Imperialism is a way for capitalism to save oneself while oppressing the proletariats in other areas, or more severe destruction upon the proletariats. Lenin rejected Marx's idea that capitalism would be destroyed in a particular development. Lenin used this kind of imperialism as the right ingredients for a revolution (Arif, 2009: 81).

2.3 Hegemony and State According to Antonio Gramsci

Gramsci (2013) is a neo-Marxist thinker. He is known through the translation of selected collection of notes in the prison entitled *Quqreni del carcere* or *A Selection from the Prison Notebooks*. Gramsci's famous theory is the theory of the state and hegemony.

Marxist literature shows that historically the concept of hegemony was first produced in Russia in 1880 by a Russian Marxist Plekanov. The concept is built as part of a strategy to overthrow the Tsar. Hegemony in this definition refers to hegemony leadership of the proletariats and their political representatives as well as alliances (Patria, 2009: 116). Lenin also laid the foundations of the hegemony concept and hoped that the labour class must move and act as a major power (hegemony) in the struggle. For Lenin, hegemony is a strategy for revolution by the labour masses and their members to have the support of a majority (Suryawan, 2010: 125).

The starting point of Gramsci's concept about hegemony is the existence of a class and its members do the power towards the lower class by means of force and persuasion. Hegemony is not a relationship of dominance by using power, but the agreement relationship with the use of political and ideological leadership (Sudiono in Suryawan, 2010: 125). Basically, hegemony is already known by the Marxist group. However, Gramsci applied the hegemony concept broadly for the supremacy of one group over the others or in any social relationship. Gramsci also characterizes hegemony in terms of cultural influence not only political leadership in an alliance as understood by previous Marxists generation.

The hegemony concept does not only help the dominance of capitalism understanding, this concept orients Gramsci's thought about revolution. So controlling the economy and the state men is not enough by using the revolution but also the need to achieve cultural leadership of the whole society (Ritzer, 2014: 300).

For Gramsci, hegemony is a consensus organization where there is an agreement relationship with political and ideological leadership and not the domination relationship by violence. In other words, hegemony is a relationship

between classes with other social forces (Suryawan, 2010: 126). Gramsci's hegemony theory beckoned the use of state force only as the last choice when the spontaneous awareness failed. Furthermore this shows that the tendency of the ruling group to rely on the power of the state to maintain its rule only shows the weakness of the ideological and cultural rather than its power. A hegemonic relationship is established when it subordinates their subordinations (Sugiono, 1999: 37-38). Gramsci also argued the opinion of Marxist-Leninist faction who believed the tendency to claim that power is concentrated in the country and the purpose of a revolutionary strategy is seizing the power. For Gramsci the power should be understood as a relationship. Social relations in civil people are power relationship so that the power can also be evenly distributed throughout the civil people (Suryawan, 2009: 126).

Gramsci also differs in interpreting the state and civil people as Marx did. Marx and Gramsci claim the concept of civil people is obtained from Hegel, in fact they used that term in a different way. Marx said that the civil people are the totality of economic relations (base structure). Gramsci actually refers it to the superstructure (Patria, 2009: 135). He defines the state with two principal limitations. First, in the sense of "limited". Both countries are defined as "expanded". Both concepts simultaneously elaborated by him during his prison. Explanation Gramsci (2013: 262) of the country are as follows:

Gramsci's explanation (2013: 262) about the country is as follows:

"It should be noted that the general view of the State includes the elements must be referred back to the notion about civil people (in this sense people would say that the State = political society + civil society or in other words hegemony is protected by armed violence."

In the first definition, Gramsci talked about the general view of the country, where there is overlapped society elements from two areas which are not different. In the second definition about the two superstructure areas, he used the term direct domination which will impact that there is an indirect domination. This is where the state is seen as a limited definition.

The second definition is actually important to note that the expanded state actually rooted from a particular period in history. Gramsci used hegemony concept to describe a developing modern country in modern society. Gramsci's theory of hegemony and the conception of the country also marked the farewell more than the classical Marxist tradition when he was more emphasized on the consensus centrality rather than force and domination as the cornerstone of the social order. He obviously tried to put back the importance of the political aspect in human being in the forefront. This means that for Gramsci, hegemony is never acquired freely but it must always be fought (Suryawan, 2009: 127).

2.4 Georg Lukacs, Class and False Consciousness

Georg Lukacs is one of the famous Marxist theoreticians in the 20th century. Georg Lukacs contributed to the development of Marxism about class and false consciousness. According to Lukacs, class consciousness is not the sum of the individual's consciousness, but it belongs to a group of people who have a similar place in a production system (Sugihartati, 2014: 22-23). Lukacs gives his criticism about Marx's class consciousness. Marx emphasized the consciousness to the class who does not have, namely the oppressed people class who work on the production system. For Lukacs, owners class also have a class consciousness, he concluded that the whole people whose social relations are based on economic basis, it might not create a class consciousness. On the contrary, when the economical based capitalism increasingly clear and simple, people are increasingly aware of the effect, at least they are ware of the unconscious during this time (Sugihartati, 2014: 23).

The concept of class consciousness implies the existence of conditions that precedes, it is a false consciousness. Generally, the class does not have a clear understanding of their class consciousness. For example, up to the revolution stage, the proletariat members are not fully aware about the nature and extent of exploitation in capitalism. The falseness of class consciousness comes from class position in the economic society structure (Ritzer, 2014: 298). Most social class in history was not able to overcome the false consciousness and thus it does not acquire

the class consciousness. But the proletariat position in the capitalist gave it a unique ability to reach the class consciousness (Ritzer, 2014: 298-299).

The basis of the issue of class consciousness, Lukacs distinguishes several classes in capitalist society, namely (1) the small bourgeoisie and peasants, this class cannot develop the class consciousness, because of their ambiguous position within capitalism. Both of these classes are the remnants of the feudal age, so they cannot understand the nature of capitalism; (2) the bourgeois class, this class is able to develop capitalism as something external, they obey to the laws and passive; (3) the proletariat class who have the ability to develop an actual class consciousness. Lukacs rejects the notion when proletarian class consciousness is driven by external forces, but views of the proletariat as an active creator of their own fate (Sugihartini, 2014: 24).

2.5 Robert Chambers about Deprivation Trap

The condition written by many studies on fishing communities in Indonesia as partially described above, generally indicates the need for serious attention in raising poverty in this community. It is necessary to give seriousness of the fishing community character and everything associated with their lives are different from other communities. Rambe (2002) implied in his writing says that the work as a fisherman is an extremely open and unrestricted. In other words, he said that the work as a fisherman is a selection of "garbage". The term "garbage" is used because the process of recruitment into Indonesian fishermen in coastal communities through the stages is not raw. This job is so easily accessible by those who can no longer be absorbed by other sectors. That is why this work can be conceptualized as an option for their waste. Under these conditions, the way of their lives and characters work as fishermen are "unique". Along with the dimensions of employment as a fisherman who are so open, systems and mechanisms of resource management in coastal communities in many studies also linked closely with the degree of welfare of fishermen, experienced the same thing. In economic terms, the resource at the center of fishermen's dependence is common property so that the appearance of the tragedy on the sharing may occur. The tragedy concept of the sharing is a concept initiated by

Garret Hardin in 1986. In his view, Hardin noticed that all the resources are easily claimed as belonging together will be very potentially undermined by actions to overexploitation because everyone has access to do so by the principle that everyone is free to manage the sharing property resources (Hardin, 1986).

Seeing that the fishermen's lives are so typical, it is also very important to understand the way of their life. Resusun Publication (1985) about fishing in Sinjai, Sulawesi reveals that the life of fishermen is heavily influenced by the relationship between poor fishermen with fishermen who have the capital and merchant. These two categories of fishermen life are built on the principle patron and client relationships which are dominated by exploitation. The same symptoms are also seen by Kusnadi in many of his writings. His article reveals that the lives of fishermen happen dynamically and the season or the weather is the dominant factor that affects their lives. Furthermore, he explains that in order to anticipate the earnings fluctuation, fishermen build a life strategy by involving all household elements. One of the adaptation strategies which is usually done is the mobilization of the women role (the wives) and children for workng. The involvement of women in making a living for families in coastal areas or fishing villages can not be separated from the system of the division of labor by sex that apply to the local community (Kusnadi, 2000).

Besides maximizing the potential of existing resources, the fishing strategy in defending their lives is also affected by the policy. A research conducted by a team of coastal people empowerment PSKP Jember (2007) shows that policies encourage the existence of natural resource management pattern in coastal areas who have principled justice will ensure the welfare of fishermen. Therefore, the team's assessment formulated that government commitment and consistency in encouraging the emergence of patterns of natural resource management of coastal and marine justice are needed. Understand that the poverty symptoms in fishing communities is not a simple phenomenon, but rather a complex, hence attempts are overcoming it also should no longer be partial but complete, integrated and sustainable. The Symptoms of the emergence of fishermen empowerment program made by the

government is partial and sectarian that need attention.

Based on the condition of business struggling to examine the poor state always comes up and if sustainable, many experts are trying to analyze it, including Robert Chambers (1983). A long struggle in raising poverty programs creates the idea that poverty is a phenomenon that does not happen by itself but in terms of a set of elements that individually and collectively together creates something called the deprivation trap. In this study, the forming elements of the deprivation trap into the tools used to create a social construction based on facts. In accordance with the definition of Robert Chambers (1983) where the core of the problem lies in the deprivation trap which contains five elements, namely a shortage of material, physical weakness, isolation or isolation level, vulnerability, and powerlessness. According to Chamber (1983: 145-146):

The poverty is the most decisive factor compared to any other factor. Poverty leads people vulnerable to emergencies or urgent needs because they do not have the resources. The physical weakness pushes people towards poverty through physical weakness which indirectly extend a person's vulnerability due to the limited ability to overcome the crisis or emergency, for example by working harder, looking for a new activity, or seek help. Weak body makes people feel powerless because of a shortage of manpower and time. The isolation, obtained from the self-limitations because of low education, residence or remote far beyond the communication range. Isolation is closely coupled with the weakness of the body, for example, households living far off the beaten track may be abandoned by the adult members to look for work in the area. The vulnerability becomes one of the most widely chains. This factor is related to poverty because people are forced to sell or mortgage their wealth. Powerlessness, often limited or do not have access to government aids or at least hindered or to obtain the aids.

Poor families trapping into poverty are those who have the lack of clothing, shelter, food, money, land, farms, good health, either because of lack of food (nutrition), diminutive and frail, or imperfect physical condition (because of the disease or injury), have no information about education, social services (health and

training), development programs, and alienated from potential economic sources; have no backup money for cost of sickness, accident (crop failures, death, famine, fire, etc.), and also the needs to meet the social obligations that are rarely taken into account such as marriage expenses, the cost of traditional ceremonies, fees death and birth costs, so that the fulfillment diverted to sell goods there or borrow that could result in economic conditions of the increasingly impoverished by the day; and has similar families who have limited or no access to government assistance, obstructed or impeded obtain legal assistance, the limited ability to demand decent wages, always be on the injured party in economic activity, and does not have any influence on the government in making decisions about services and aids should be given to the weak people.

The context of the deprivation trap made Chambers (1983) assumes that all conditions experienced by poor families, initially caused by the condition of material deprivation. In other words, families who live in poor conditions are always preceded by a state of material deprivation, in the sense of low income or lack of availability of money and valuables, and do not own livelihoods depend established for a living. The condition is easily to lead to the emergence of new issues in addition to the problem of shortage of material in poor families, such as the physical weakness, trouble isolation, vulnerability of family problems, and a state of inaction. After experiencing a process which is not so long in the poor families lives, these problems no longer caused only one element, namely a shortage of material, but have evolved into a single interconnected or mutually causing each other to form a poverty trap. Therefore, this study attempts to explore the relationship between the elements of poverty are assumed to be able to form a poverty trap for families that are in poor condition. The five pitfalls poverty which experienced by a family of course, its existence does not present itself. There are other factors beyond the poverty of those who participated that caused them fall into poor. Chambers (1995: 23) explains that poverty in a family is caused by political-economic, socio-economic, and physical ecology factors. This is corroborated by Visser (1997) who states that poverty is a social phenomenon that has fundamental socio-political and economic causes, so that

poverty can not be viewed only from one side, but should be seen as a whole (Wingnyosebroto et al, 1992). In terms of political-economy, poverty is understood as production and power relations in society which collectively creates poor conditions; fisherman who is bound by fishing employer exploitation; Kisma tuna (farming labours who are separated from agricultural production) experienced deprivation by the landlord; small famers who are trapped in the shackles of debts with the release of the money. In terms of political-economic, poverty is seen as a consequence of a process that has encouraged the concentration of wealth and power on one side and cultivate future suburb that has a weak position (helpless) on the other.

Moreover, Chambers explained that the political-economic context is not the only link of poverty catalyst. In terms of socio-economic, poverty profile is also a product of filtering-effect stratification and access structure in a society, which hamper the opportunities of the poor in obtaining various services and fruit development. The prerequisites laid down by the policy-makers of the poor to give input owned to public service (land for agricultural projects and fisheries; collateral for loans; livestock for prospective, and so on), can cause filtering effect that would preserve the poverty. Meanwhile, physical ecology can also be a catalyst phenomenon of poverty. In this ecological cluster, poverty is interpreted as a phenomenon of physical, technical and statistical: a high population growth, environmental degradation, which lowers the pressure on resources carrying capacity, isolation, and so on.

The above explanation reinforces that the problem of poverty today is a poverty in which there are five elements that surround the problems of poor people themselves, so that they are trapped in poverty. The five elements of the problem is a shortage of material, physical weakness (physical) and isolation (isolation level), vulnerability, and powerlessness. These five elements are drafted by Chambers into the deprivation trap.

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

3.1 Description of Location and Coastal Communities in Medan

A coastal region has two kinds of border, the border which parallel the coastline and perpendicular border to the shoreline, if seen from the coastline. Theoretical understanding about the concept of coastal areas is certainly not uniformly spread in all societies, including those who live in the coastal region. There is no standard size on the limits landward and seaward of the coastal region, but by the size of which has been implemented in the management of coastal areas in some countries, can be summarized as follows.

- a. The border of coastal landward areas in general is in arbitrator distance from the mean high tide and the boundary seaward boundary is generally in compliance with provincial jurisdiction².
- b. For the purposes of the management, the border of coastal landward region can be defined as two kinds, the border for the planning zone and the border for the regulation zone or the day-to-day management. Planning zone should cover all upstream when there is construction which may impact significantly to the environment and coastal resources. Therefore, limit coastal areas landward interests for the planning zone can be very far upstream. If a coastal zone management program sets two limits of its area planning and territory arrangement, the planning zone is always larger than the management zone. In day-to-day management zone, the manager has full authority to issue or deny the permit activity development. Meanwhile, this kind of authority beyond the boundaries of the regulation zone so that it becomes a shared responsibility between agencies in regulation zone with the agencies that manage upstream zone or the seas. The community, who live in coastal ecosystem, culturally inherited a set of knowledge about the concept of the

²See <https://studio6btimbulsloko.wordpress.com/2013/07/14/pengertian-wilayah-pesisir/>

neighborhood from one generation to the next. A set of cosmological knowledge which covers the neighborhood according to the anthropologist is known as culture.

Specifically an anthropologist James J. Spradley said that culture is the knowledge acquired and used by people to interpret the experience and creates a social behavior (Spradley; 1997). Based on the definition there is an understanding that the conception of the environment and the resources it contains in a social perspective could be relative in every community and will certainly be different when viewed from the standpoint of ecology. It should be realized that a set of knowledge about environmental conditions in many communities in the world has spawned a series of actions in the reference values agreed to be guided by individuals in the community that eventually leads individuals behave adaptively to the ecosystem where he lives.

Picture.2

Coastal Zone at Medan Belawan District



Talking about the concept of coastal areas, it cannot be separated from the real conditions of coastal zone management administration itself, based on territorial division and territorial North Sumatra province known that from 18 municipalities and seven towns that make up the North Sumatra province, there are only 14 districts/towns that have coastal areas, they are Langkat, Medan, Deli Serdang, Serdang Bedagai Asahan District, Batubara District, Tanjung Balai, Labuhan Batu District, Central Tapanuli, Sibolga, South Tapanuli, Mandailing Natal, Nias, and South Nias District. The fourteen districts and towns which have a coastline are divided into two zones, the West Coast region and East Coast of North Sumatra. The following table is the administrative division of the coastal region of North Sumatra province.

Table.3

Administration Division of Coastal Area of North Sumatra Province

No	Regency/Town	District
1	Langkat	Babalan, Besitang, Brandan Barat, Pangkalan Susu, Secanggih, Gebang, Tanjung Pura
2	Medan	Medan Belawan, Medan Labuhan
3	Deli Serdang	Hamparan Perak, Labuhan Deli, Pantai Labu, Percut Sei Tuan
4	Serdang Bedagai	Pantai Cermin, Bandar Khalifah, Perbaungan, Tanjung Beringin, Teluk Mengkudu
5	Batubara	Medang Deras, Sei Suka, Lima Puluh, Talawi, Tanjung Tiram
6	Asahan	Air Joman, Tanjung Balai, Sei Kepayang
7	Tanjung balai	Teluk Nibung
8	Labuhan batu	Kuala Leidong, Kualahilir, Panai Hilir, Panai Tengah, Panai Hulu, Bilah Hilir
9	Tapanuli tengah	Manduamas, Sirandorung, Pandan Dewi, Barus,

		Sosor Godang, Sorkam Barat, Kolang, Tapan Nauli, Sibolga, Badiri
10	Sibolga	Sibolga Utara, Sibolga Kota, Sibolga Sambas, Sibolga Selatan
11	Tapanuli selatan	Batang Toru
12	Mandailing Natal	Muara Batang Gadis, Natal, Batahan
13	Nias	Sirombu, Mandrehe, Alasa, Afulu, Lahewa, Lotu, Tahembarua, Gunung Sitoli, Gido, Indano Gawo, Bawalato
14	Nias Selatan	Lolowau, Amandraya, Teluk Dalam, Lahusa, Pulau-Pulau Batu, Hibala

Source: Sea and Fishery Department of North Sumatera Year 2013

Medan City is one of the regions that includes coastal area which represented by Medan Belawan and Medan Labuhan. Both regions are identical to fishery and port. Data regarding the number of fishermen in Medan during the period 2009 to 2013 can be seen in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.
The Number of Fishermen Based on Category Year 2009-2013

Year	Type of Fisherman		Total
	Full	Part Time	
2009	9.880	2.808	12.688
2010	10.124	2.722	12.846
2011	10.124	2.722	12.846
2012	10.155	2.700	12.855
2013	10.143	2.436	12.579

Source: Kota Medan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014

The above data shows the number of fishermen fluctuations in Medan City significantly during 2009-2013 period. The background factors cause these fluctuations such as the fishing area becomes small until the production costs such as the purchase of fuel oil that does not comply with their income. Furthermore, the number of fish farmers in the region according to its kind in Medan City in the same period can be seen in the following table.

Table.5
The Number of Fish Cultivation Based on Type Year 2009-2013

Year	Type of Cultivation					Total
	Fishpond	Pond	Field	Watery	Floating Net	
2009	264	698	-	-	-	962
2010	250	698	-	-	-	948
2011	255	712	-	-	-	967
2012	470	585	-	-	-	1.005
2013	582	225	-	-	-	807

Source: Kota Medan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014

The decline of fish cultivation can be seen clearly by the number of the table above. From 2009 until 2013, a decrease in the number of fish cultivation came down drastically. This is due to fluctuations of changeable fish price in the market that in contrast to the price of fish feed. In addition, the death of fish in the pond factor is quite high because of their habitat sometimes does not correspond to the type of fish in aquaculture. This gives losses for fishermen, fish cultivation ponds. This condition is very different from previous years in which of fish cultivation in the ponds is still quite high. The different development can be seen from the fish cultivation of the fishponds. There has been a significant trend from year to year. This shows that people began to prefer aquaculture ponds, which are basically quite fit with the cultivated fish habitat. This of course can reduce the death rate of fish which indirectly also affect the income of the fishing pond.

If we associate it with the condition of facilities such as fishing boats and ships, from the same period there has been decrease in the number of fishermen in the past few years is also linear with a reduction in the number of recorded facilities fishing.

Table.6
The Number of Fishing Boats Based on the Type 2009-2013

Tahun	Boat without Motor			Perahu Motor		Total
	Junk	Common Boat	Sub Number	Additional Motor	Motor Boat	
2009	-	120	120	-	1.699	1.819
2010	-	96	96	-	1.855	1.951
2011	-	96	96	-	1.856	1.951
2012	-	91	91	-	1.860	1.951
2013	-	70	70	-	1.847	1.917

Source: Kota Medan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014

From the above table it is clearly illustrated that a decline in the number of boats over the last five years. It is inversely proportional to the number of motor boats began to increase during the last five years. This suggests a trend of work efficiency when the fishermen started leaving boats and switch to a motorboat for efficient work. Coastal village is a social entity, economy, ecology, and culture that become the boundary between land and sea, in which there is a group of people who have a lifestyle and behavior and certain characteristics. This coastal community is the host of their own coastal areas. They become the main actors in the development of marine and fisheries, as well as forming a culture in coastal communities. Many of these factors that cause coastal communities to be a community that is retarded or even isolated so it is still far to make all local communities prosper.

The internal factors of coastal communities less open to technology and the unsuitability to the local community's culture. The government should equip the public with science culture for man to be civilized human beings and not forgetting their own culture. This is done in an effort to follow up the matter.

Geographically, fishing communities are communities who live, grow, and thrive in coastal area, which is a transition area between land and sea (Kusnadi, 2009). According to Imron (2003) in Mulyadi (2005), fishermen are a group of people whose lives depend directly on the sea, either by means catching or farming. They generally live on the beach, a residential neighborhood close to the location of activities. As with the other communities, fishing communities face a number of complicated political, social, and economic. The problems are:

1. Poverty, social inequality and economic pressures that come at any time;
2. Limited access to capital city, technology and market dynamics that affect the business;
3. The weakness of socio-economic institutional function;
4. The low quality of the human resource as a result of limited access to education, health, and public services;
5. Degradation of environmental resources both in coastal, marine, and small islands; and
6. There has not been a strong maritime-oriented policy as the main pillars of national development (Kusnadi, 2009).

Another actual issue to be considered is the potential for a growing number of poor people in coastal areas is quite open. This is due to the two important things as too low:

1. The increasing of the quality and quantity of coastal marine environments degradation. This occurs because of the waste disposal from land area or land layout in coastal areas for the benefit of physical development. Such conditions will make the fishermen difficult to obtain catches, especially in the watery areas that have been in a state of overexploitation.
2. The increasing of the catching operation costs due to the increased price of fuel (petrol and diesel), thereby reducing the quantity fishermen fishing operations. To get around this fuel price increase, the fishermen use mixed kerosene fuel with used motor oil or diesel. These adulterated fuel replacing gasoline and

diesel fuel. This negatively impact damage boat engines, thus burdens the investment cost of the fishermen.

The two things above affect significantly on the fishermen's income and the continuity of business. According to Kusnadi (2009), in the socio-economic stratification perspective, coastal communities are not homogeneous society. The coastal communities are formed by groups of socially diverse. An examination of the interaction of society with economic resources available in coastal areas, coastal communities are grouped as follows:

1. The direct usage of environmental resources, such as fishing (the principal), fish cultivation resources in coastal waters (with float net or cages), seaweed/pearl cultivation, and farmers
2. The processing of fish or other seafood, such as *pemindang*, drying fish, smoker, *terasi* (fish paste) fish crackers employers, and so on; and
3. Supporting the economic activities of fisheries, such as shopkeepers or stall, the owner of the garage (mechanic and welding), transport entrepreneurs, boatmen, and laborers (manol).

The level of social groups diversity (heterogeneity) is influenced by the coastal villages' development level. The coastal villages or fishing villages that have grown more advanced and allow for diversification of economic activities, the level of diversity of social groups is more complex than the coastal villages underdeveloped or isolated geographically. In the coastal villages that have been developed normally lasts intensive social dynamics. Furthermore Kusnadi (2009) says, in the coastal villages which have the potential for capture fisheries (marine) is quite large and provide job's opportunities for most coastal communities conduct fishing activities, communities or social groups of fishermen are the pillars of social, economic and cultural coastal communities, The fishing communities positioned as a manufacturer of fisheries, so their contribution to the social dynamics of the local economy is very large. Job opportunities in the fishing sector is not only socio-economic benefits to the local community, but also to the community in other villages in the upstream area which is borderd by the fishing village.

The fishing communities is a very important social element in the structure of coastal communities, so the culture that they have colours the cultural characteristics or socio-cultural behavior of coastal communities in general. The characteristics that become the social culture of fishing communities characteristics are as follows: having a strong patron-client relationship structure, high work ethic, leveraging the capabilities of themselves and the optimized adaptation, competitive and achievement-oriented, appreciative of the expertise, wealth and success in life, open and expressive, high social solidarity, the division of labor system based on sex (the sea has been the domain for men, and the land is the domain for women), and behaving "consumptive" (Kusnadi, 2009).

3.2 Knowing Kampung Nelayan Seberang

There is no special about Kampung Nelayan Seberang when seeing it at a glance. Just as other coastal areas, this village is also consists of people who work as fishermen. If we see deeper in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, we will find a simple form of life. The stilt houses in almost all residential areas with footpaths are supported by PNPM Mandiri.

Knowing Kampung Nelayan Seberang is not complete without knowing its past which finally become the history of this village. This is needed as a form of legitimacy on the establishment of Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Kampung Nelayan Seberang stands in a region belongs to Deli Serdang. It is then interesting when looking at these locations closer to the city that most citizens have an Medan IDs, and there was the sub village of 14. This dualism makes this study to this village becomes interesting, it added the role of the Pelindo as a state-owned company who has the right to manage this area by giving the rights to use the area as a residential area.

The reality of what happened in Kampung Nelayan Seberang becomes a portrait of a vacuum policy. The policy is given creates the poverty clusters amid new developments in the Belawan industry. The following will explain the reality of the existence of a string of Kampung Nelayan Seberang from the port until the founding of the village.

3.2.1 A Brief Explanation of Belawan

Labuhan Deli once was the center of government of the Kingdom of the famous Deli in East Sumatra. Bandar Labuhan Deli is located on the banks of the River Deli. In 1915, the Labuhan Deli Port was moved to Belawan which is located on the banks of the Belawan River. This is due to Deli River was getting shallow that the ships entered the river channel to Labuhan Deli got problems. The port location was old Belawan (it still serves as a general cargo terminal and a base portion of the Navy). The Dutch built a pier along the old Belawan that reached a length of 602 meters and a width of 9-20 meters. The old Belawan pier was used Netherlands for various types of vessels, cargo ships and passenger ships. In 1938, the Port of Belawan became the largest port in the Dutch East Indies.

Due to the increasing activity in Belawan, in the early 1980s, the government began to plan the construction of a container terminal at Gabion, Belawan. The development was funded by the World Bank. As a result, the container terminal in Belawan began its operations on February 10, 1985. Belawan industrial port development in the rapidly growing from year to year attracts people to seek his fortune. The surge in population is not avoidable that made one small space into a place for living which increasingly mushrooming. It happened also in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

"The region is a region of mangrove and decorated swamps. The area is not very helpful in the development of the industrial harbor at the time. Finally the port gives the right of use of the region".

According to interviews with the Pelindo, Kampung Nelayan Seberang originally a form of forest area decorated mangrove which surrounded by marshes. The area is not far from the mainland and just wade around approximately 150 meters. See locations that are less useful, the port was then granted rights of use for people to settle down and build a settlement there.

3.2.2 The History and Origins of Kampung Nelayan Seberang

Kampung Nelayan Seberang is a unique region. Administratively, it is located in Deli Serdang administration regenc, but based on the facts on the ground, most of the people who live in Kampung Nelayan formal legally registered as residents of Medan City.

Legality of them marked with the ownership of an ID card issued by the government of the city of Medan. Only a small percentage of people who are citizens originating from Deli Serdang are marked with the ownership of an ID cards issued by the government of Deli Serdang. With the different IDs between communities living in Kampung Nelayan Seberang make this area was divided into two administrative regions, they are administrative region of Deli Serdang and administrative region of Medan. This can be seen by the 14 small villages from Desa Palu Kurau District of Hampan Perak which includes administrative region of Deli Serdang and Sub district XII of Belawan I, which includes the administrative region of Medan City that is included in the district of Medan Belawan. This phenomenon is inseparable from the history of the formation of Kampung Nelayan Seberang itself.

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, there are several versions of stories about the origin of the first fishing families living in Kampung Nelayan which is also the history of Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

The first version is according to Mr. Mispar (73 years) who lives in Kampung Nelayan since 35 years ago said that Kampung Nelayan Seberang started in 1957 consisted of five fishing families moved from Kota Datar of Deli Serdang District. When they managed to survive there by searching for fish, they began to invite their close relatives to stay in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The news was too widespread to the people who live around Kampung Nelayan Seberang who then opted to stay at Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The 1990s was the peak of migration into Kampung Nelayan Seberang from various regions of both the Medan City and Deli Serdang which is the closest area to Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

The second version is according to Mr. Safaruddin (57 years old) who is also the Head of the Environment in Kampung Nelayan Seberang says that the origin of the establishment of Kampung Nelayan Seberang in 1958 where some families came from Karang Gading Deli Serdang to fish and crab. Then to get the catch enough, they decided to set up a hut in Kampung Nelayan Seberang as a temporary residence during the search for fish and crabs in progress. If the catch is enough, they go back to my hometown in Karang Gading. Over time, they decided to bring the family lived in Kampung Nelayan Seberang the grounds saves travel time to fish and crab at Kampung Nelayan Seberang. News of the occupants in Kampung Nelayan Seberang make people around Kampung Nelayan Seberang seek his fortune there and peak in the 1990s the massive migration occurs to Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

The Third version is according to Masni (42 years old) who is the one of the elder people's son in Kampung Nelayan Seberang mentions that the establishment of Kampung Nelayan Seberang began when the arrival of some fishermen to catch fish and crabs in the 1950s from Karang Gading and Paltryville later establish cottage/hut in Kampung Nelayan Seberang for lodging during the ongoing search of fish and crabs. Berjalanannya Over time, some fishermen were brought with the family to stay at the lodge and settled there were then also followed by other relatives and family fishermen.

In the 1980s, the opening of the massive ponds in the fishermen villages are the capital owners of Aceh and Chinese descent. It causes the manpower requirements for keeping pond unavoidable. Many workers are imported directly from Blitar, East Java, so that at that time there was a large enough population migration from Java to Kampung Nelayan.

- 1) Kampung Nelayan Seberang established in the 1950s who first inhabited by several families who then invited relatives to stay at Kampung Nelayan
- 2) In the 1980s the land changed into aquaculture ponds who the workers were imported from Java precisely from Blitar, East Java. Thus increasing the number of residents in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

3) In the 1990s, was the peak of migration on a large scale so that the number of residents in Kampung Nelayan Seberang reached 2,265 persons.³

The omission committed either by the government of Deli Serdang or Medan to Kampung Nelayan Seberang as residential real, is one of mangrove forests area in the East Coast of Sumatra as a buffer abrasion that make Kampung Nelayan Seberang had more population, until today no less than 800 heads of family live and settle there.

This can be seen by part of an interview to one informant who serves as a head of the Environment in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, Mr Safaruddin. Here is part of the interview results.

"... Because there have been many buildings here, so many people move from land to here, people have moved here recently about the '90s, so now there are 800 head of families here ..." (Interview date in May 18, 2015)

The above view is also confirmed by the percentage data of natives and settlers in Kampung Nelayan Seberang as follows:

Table. 7
The Status of Family Residence

No.	Residence Status	Total	%
1	Penduduk Asli	254	60,6
2	Pendatang	165	39,4
Total		419	100,0

Source: Amdal Document of Belawan Port 2012

Kampung Nelayan settlement has ± 700 Heads of Family, for respondents in the above data that 419 people either as the head of the family or not. Kampung Nelayan Seberang residents each divided into two categories, namely as indigenous peoples and migrants. The table above explains to the respondent by category as natives have as much as 60.6% and the percentage of immigrants as much as 39.4% of respondents. The data concluded from the 419 respondents, the respondent status

³Source : The List of Filling the Profile Preparation Sub District/ District of Medan Belawan in 2012

as a native more than respondents with immigrant status. Lots of people come along with the development of this area. The following table is the number of migrants from various origin regions.

Table. 8
The Origin of Newcomers

No.	Origin District	Number	Percentage
1.	Aceh	1	0,2
2.	Air Joman	1	0,2
3.	Bangkalan	1	0,2
4.	Batang Serangan	2	0,5
5.	Batubara	4	1,0
6.	Belawan	33	7,9
7.	Binjai timur	1	0,2
8.	Brandan	1	0,2
9.	Deli serdang	12	2,9
10.	Hamparan Perak	29	6,9
11.	Jawa	1	0,2
12.	Jawa timur	1	0,2
13.	Kabanjahe	1	0,2
14.	Kelambir Lima	1	0,2
15.	Kisaran	3	0,7
16.	Kotarih	1	0,2
17.	Kuala Simpang	1	0,2
18.	Labuhan Batu	1	0,2
19.	Labuhan Deli	2	0,5
20.	Langsa	2	0,5
21.	Lima puluh	1	0,2
22.	Lubuk Pakam	1	0,2
23.	Mandoge	2	0,5

24.	Marelan	2	0,5
25.	Martubung	2	0,5
26.	Medan Kota	1	0,2
27.	Medan Selayang	1	0,2
28.	P. Siantar	1	0,2
29.	Pancur Batu	1	0,2
30.	Polonia	1	0,2
31.	Rantau Prapat	1	0,2
32.	Rokan hilir	1	0,2
33.	Secanggang	19	4,5
34.	Sei Mencirim	4	1,0
35.	Sialang Buah	2	0,5
36.	Siantar	1	0,2
37.	Stabat	9	2,1
38.	STM Hilir	1	0,2
39.	Sunggal	2	0,5
40.	Tamiang	3	0,7
41.	Tembung	1	0,2
42.	TG.Pura	8	1,9
43.	Tj. Mulia	1	0,2
Total		419	100,0

Source: Amdal Document of Belawan Port Year 2012

The table above concludes who the respondents from Belawan District has a higher percentage of 7.9% with the number of respondents as many as 33 people, followed by respondents from the Hamparan Perak District with a percentage of 6.9% totaling 29 people, a position to 3 with the highest percentage of respondents from Secanggang of 4.5% with the number 19, and respondents from districts other than Belawan, Hamparan Perak, and Secanggang which only have the percentage of under

4%. Every year, many immigrants live in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The movement process run in stages as listed below.

Table. 9
The Period of Newcomers Arrival

No.	Arrival year	Number	Percentage
1.	1965	2	0,5
2.	1970	4	1,0
3.	1972	1	0,2
4.	1973	1	0,2
5.	1974	2	0,5
6.	1975	1	0,2
7.	1976	3	0,7
8.	1978	4	1,0
9.	1979	1	0,2
10.	1980	6	1,4
11.	1981	1	0,2
12.	1982	5	1,2
13.	1983	1	0,2
14.	1985	5	1,2
15.	1986	1	0,2
16.	1987	6	1,4
17.	1988	2	0,5
18.	1989	2	0,5
19.	1990	12	2,9
20.	1991	2	0,5
21.	1992	6	1,4
22.	1993	4	1,0
23.	1994	1	0,2
24.	1995	13	3,1

25.	1996	4	1,0
26.	1997	5	1,2
27.	1998	7	1,7
28.	1999	1	0,2
29.	2000	2	0,5
30.	2001	6	1,4
31.	2002	4	1,0
32.	2003	3	0,7
33.	2004	3	0,7
34.	2005	8	1,9
35.	2006	3	0,7
36.	2007	1	0,2
37.	2008	4	1,0
38.	2009	4	1,0
39.	2010	4	1,0
40.	2011	2	0,5
41.	2012	4	1,0
42.	2013	2	0,5
43.	2014	9	2,1
44.	2015	2	0,5
Total		165	100,0

Source: Amdal Document of Belawan Port Year 2012

Seeing from the arrival year, it can be concluded that the highest percentage of immigrant arrivals occurred in 1995 at 3.1% or respondents as many as 13 of the total number of respondents was 165. The immigration with the second highest percentage was in 1990 by 2.9% or numbered 12 respondents and the third highest in 2014 of 2.1%, amounting to 9 people. The average of each of the arrival of respondents in 1965 until 1989 only has the percentage of fewer than 2%, while in 1991 to 1994 also had percentages below 2%, and 1996 to 2015 respectively with the percentages down

2.5%, or by the number of respondents on average amounted to 1-8 people. The reasons of the migrants' arrival to Kampung Nelayan Seberang are various. The motives or reasons for the migration are summarized in the following table.

Table. 10
The Reasons of Respondents Migration

No	Movement Reason	Number	Percentage
1.	Working	44	10,4
2.	Buying house	1	0,2
3.	Natural disaster	1	0,2
4.	Being dragged	2	0,5
5.	Economy	7	1,7
6.	Rental time ended	1	0,2
7.	Live with children	1	0,2
8.	Live with parents	35	8,4
9.	Live with husband	55	14,0
10.	Conflict	8	19
11.	Marriage	6	1,4
12.	Migration	9	2,1
13.	Widening the Airport	1	0,2
14.	School	1	0,2
Total		165	100,0

Source: EIA Document of Belawan Port in 2012

Some of the reason for the respondents moved to Kampung Nelayan Seberang until they settled and lived there until now, each has a different reason related to their move to Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The table above explains the reason for the respondents with the highest percentage or the reasons most often used are as live with husband they moved with the percentage of 14% as many as 55 people. Reasons to work as 10.4% of respondents amounted to 44 people, and then live with parents 8.4% with the number 35, and migration as many as nine people with a percentage of

2.1%. Other reasons such as buying a house, natural disasters, dragged, the economy, rented house time, live with children, conflict, marriage, widening the airport, and each school has only a percentage below 2%. Surely before moving to Kampung Nelayan Seberang the inhabitants had a job. Here is the table about their work before moving.

Table. 11
Profession before Migration

No	Job before Migration	Number	Percentage
1.	Ship servant	4	1,0
2.	Trader	2	0,5
3.	Gardener	4	1,0
4.	Sailor	1	0,2
5.	Laborer	30	7,1
6.	Palm Picker	1	0,2
7.	Teacher	2	0,5
8.	House wife	35	8,3
9.	Shrimp catcher	7	1,7
10.	Porter	1	0,2
11.	Trishaw puller	4	1,0
12.	Fisherman	22	5,2
13.	Private Worker	1	0,2
14.	Servant	1	0,2
15.	Wood collector	1	0,2
16.	Farmer	17	4,0
17.	Food stall owner	1	0,2
18.	Driver	3	0,7
19.	Self-employed	26	6,1
Total		165	100,0

Source: Amdal Document of Belawan Port Year 2012

The demographic conditions of Kampung Nelayan is located downstream of Batang Serai River into the lips Belawan Sea. From the condition of the region it can be seen for the job or livelihood of Kampung Nelayan Seberang are fishermen, but from the data above shows more respondents with a job as a laborer that is 7.1% of 30 people, for the percentage of respondents who related more work is as a housewife as much as 8.3% by the number 35, to work as self-employed also have a fairly high percentage that is equal to 6, 1% by number 26, then work as a fisherman's percentage is 5.2%, amounting to 22 respondents, why such things can happen because basically the majority of residents in Kampung Nelayan Seberang work as fishermen. Most of the male or the husband and young child's status as the head of the family, each of them go to sea to catch fish, the schedule set out and never return determined, depending on the weather, even some go to the sea up to 1 to 2 weeks.

3.2.3 Geographical Conditions and Administration

Based on secondary data from The List of Filling the Profile Preparation Sub District/ District of Medan Belawan in 2012 it is known that Kampung Nelayan Seberang is the XII sub village of Medan Belawan Belawan I District with an area of 10 ha (hectare) with boundaries as follows:

North: Paluh Kurau Village of Hamparan Perak District

South: Belawan Sea

East: Paluh Nonang of Hamparan Perak District

West: Paluh Lombu of Hamparan Perak District

The total area based on the secondary data obtained from the Statistics Central Agency of Medan which detailed per village in the Medan Belawan District as follows:

Table. 12**The Detail of Regional Width per Village in Medan Belawan District in 2013**

No.	Sub District	Width (km ²)	Percentage towards the Sub District Width (%)
1.	Belawan Pulau Sicanang	15,1	69,20
2.	Belawan Bahagia	0,54	2,47
3.	Belawan Bahari	1,03	4,72
4.	Belawan II	1,75	8,02
5.	Bagan Deli	1,10	5,04
6.	Belawan I	2,30	10,54
	Total	21,82	100,00

Source: Medan Belawan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014

Based on the above table from *Medan Belawan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014*, it can be concluded that Sicanang Island of Belawan District is the most extensive villages in Medan Belawan District of 15.1 km² with 69.20% against the broadly Medan Belawan District. Belawan Bahagia village is a village with the smallest area is 0.54 km² or 2.47% of Medan Belawan District. While the vast Medan Belawan District based on data in the table above, 21, 82 km² or equal to the total of the area of the village in the Medan Belawan District. Belawan I District as teh research area is a village with the second largest area after the Sicanang Island of Belawan District with an area of 2.3 km² or 10.54% from the total area of Medan Belawan District.

3.2.4 Demographic Condition

Before discussing the various relevant demographic components, it is necessary to inform that the attempt to narrate this section just started by describing the general conditions of Medan Belawan District as well as Belawan I Sub District. It should be understood, because Kampung Nelayan Seberang in factual administration is part of Medan Belawan District.

The population composition by gender per village in Medan Belawan district can be seen in the following table.

Table. 13

The Population Composition by Gender Per Village in Medan Belawan District in 2013

No.	Sub District	Male	Female	Number
1.	Belawan Pulau Sicanang	7.596	7.220	14.816
2.	Belawan Bahagia	6.081	5.904	11.985
3.	Belawan Bahari	6.142	5.950	12.092
4.	Belawan II	10.587	10.485	21.072
5.	Bagan Deli	8.322	7.665	15.987
6.	Belawan I	10.447	9.881	20.328
Total		49.175	47.105	96.280

Source: Medan Belawan Dalam Angka Tahun 2014

Based on the table above it is known that the total of population in Medan Belawan District is 96 280 persons including the total male and female population in Medan Belawan District. The largest population is in Belawan II Sub District that is 21.072 persons which also a sub district with most men and women number compared to other villages in Medan Belawan district that each with a number of 10.587 persons and 10,485 persons. Meanwhile the least number of population is in Belawan Bahagia Sub District with 11.98.

the least number of male and female population is in Belawan Bahagia Sub District with 6,081 men and 5,904 women. Belawan I Sub District which becomes the location of this study is the second most populated sub district after Belawan II Sub District either based on the total number of the overall population 20.328 people or based on the gender, 10.447 male and 9881 female. Related to the demographic conditions based on the job, it is found that as one of the largest port areas in Sumatra, Medan Belawan District implies the growth of supporting industries so the impact on the population's jobs is also diverse. Although the proximity of geographic proximity to the sea makes the most of the population lives based management of

marine resources, but most of the population lives on the sector turned out to support the fishing industry and sea. We can see it in the following table:

Table. 14

The Population Composition by Job Per Sub-District Medan Belawan District in 2013

No	Sub District	Civil Servant	Private Worker	Soldier Police	fisherman	Farmer	Trader	Retired	Others
1	Belawan Pulau Sicanang	71	1108	7	183	-	246	15	1.013
2	Belawan Bahagia	118	724	10	652	-	486	50	1.130
3	Belawan Bahari	80	860	12	736	-	224	21	1.063
4	Belawan II	241	1.639	11	175	-	1.139	21	1.305
5	Bagan Deli	72	926	7	1.256	-	252	21	774
6	Belawan I	192	1.098	256	1.162	-	766	204	1.347
Total		772	6.356	301	4.165	-	3.112	333	6.632

Source: Medan Belawan dalam Angka Tahun 2014

Based on the above table it can be seen the residents' jobs in Medan Belawan District are various. That diversity can be seen from the number of 'others' jobs is the highest number of residents living in Medan Belawan District which means that many residents' jobs other than those listed in the table above. Based on observations conducted in Medan Belawan District, porters, washing the motorcycle/car place, transport drivers (public transportation), trishaw pullers is a handful of livelihood which are not listed in the table above. While the fewest jobs are soldiers/police, although the The Main Base of Military Navy (LANTAMAL) as a Navy soldier fortress is in Medan Belawan District.

As for the fishermen as the object of this study is the third largest job in Medan Belawan District precisely in the two sub districts, Bagan Deli and Belawan I, which

are also the study's area Kampung Nelayan Seberang that each of job is as fishermen in 1,256 people in Bagan Deli and 1,162 people in Belawan I. Fishermen as one of the residents' jobs in Medan Belawan District do not depend on the geographical conditions in Northeast Coast of Sumatra and is directly adjacent to the Strait of Malacca, which is one trade lane world. Meanwhile, the demographic situation in Medan Belawan District especially in Kampung Nelayan Seberang seen from the educational level the conditions are still relatively low compared to the other communities in Medan City. This can be seen from the results of observations and interviews with the people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang that many residents in Kampung Nelayan Seberang only completed primary school / equivalent.

Another indicator about the lack of educational facilities can also be seen from the facts of Kampung Nelayan which is separated by sea from the mainland Medan Belawan District that makes the access to education in the region to be blocked. This region has only one Primary School. The school in the observations of researcher is fully accommodate hundreds of school-age children and other settlements, such as from Palu Kurau, Deli Serdang. The number of school-age children is not equal with the existing class that makes many children cannot attend the school, as well as the quality of education will be disrupted. This condition makes the attention to education in Kampung Nelayan Seberang becomes spotlight outside, Non Governmental Organization (NGO), college students, or other institutions to create learning groups to support education in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Seeing from the condition of religions, the general population in Kampung Nelayan Seberang are Muslim. However, if the data referred to on the district level, it is known that in the Medan Belawan District there are some religious occupation. The composition of the population according to religious affiliations in the Medan Belawan District can be seen in Table 4.13.

Table. 15
The Population Composition by Religions Per Sub-District
in Medan Belawan District in 2013

No	Sub District	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Hinduism
1.	Belawan Pulau Sicanang	8.296	3.780	12	16
2.	Belawan Bahagia	7.335	2.077	363	25
3.	Belawan Bahari	5.532	4.065	278	6
4.	Belawan II	14.764	1.712	716	30
5.	Bagan Deli	10.324	2.701	35	7
6.	Belawan I	13.735	1.503	1.278	90
	Total	59.986	15.838	2.682	173

Source: Medan Belawan in 2014

Based on the Table 4.13, the majority of religions in Medan Belawan District is Islam which also dominates in every village in Medan Belawan District namely the amount of 59 986 people. Followed by Christianity with 15 838 people, 2,682 people Buddhism, and Hinduism with the number of 172 which is the religion with the smallest number of followers in Medan Belawan District. As in Kampung Nelayan Seberang based on primary data by interviews and secondary data from village office known overall population of Muslims in Kampung Nelayan. In addition, based on interviews with an informant, Mr. Arifin (54 years old who has settled more than 20 years in this region) reveals:

"Since I lived here, as long as I know all the people here are Muslims, if anyone wants to live here, he/she must converted into Muslim if not they cannot live here. But I think that will make everything easier. So anyone who becomes a leader here, it will be easier for him to regulate hispeople that consists of only one religion "(Interview on June 2015)

Based on the part of interview, there are unwritten laws or regulations from the people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang who make Islam as a requirement for people who want to live and stay in Kampung Nelayan. In the observations the researcher, this resistant behavior is a way in which the people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang to protect the values and norms prevailing in society that can only be broken if there are citizens of other faiths living in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. Although from the religious composition of the population in Kampung Nelayan Seberang is homogeneous, the background conditions of the tribal population seen relatively more various. Based on the secondary data from The List of Filling the Profile Preparation Sub District/ District of Medan Belawan in 2012 the number of people based on ethnicity which can be found in this area are as follows:

Table.16
The Population Composition by Race/Ethnics
in Kampung Nelayan Seberang in 2013

No.	Race/Ethnics	Number
1.	Melayu (Banjar, Deli, Langkat)	1.000
2.	Jawa	200
3.	Karo	16
4.	Mandailing	251
5.	Toba	248
6.	Sunda	20
7.	Padang	20
8.	Chinese	-
9.	Other race	510
	Total	2.265

Sumber : Profile of sub district/ Medan Belawan District in 2012

Based on the data in the table above, it is known that the Malayan is the majority race/ethnics in Kampung Nelayan Seberang by 1,000 people. While other groups in Kampung Nelayan are the second most race/ethnics. Based on the results of interviews with the people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang whose tribal name is not

listed in the above table are grouped on the other tribes are Banjar and Acehnese were also numerous in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. Banjar tribe itself is one of the race/ethnics larger groups after Malaysians. This is evidenced by the naming of the area "Kampung Banjar" in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. From the interviews found that naming the "Kampung Banjar" caused by Banjar people who live in the region.

Besides Kampung Banjar, there are several naming areas in Kampung Nelayan Seberang they are Kampung Kerang, Kampung Tengah, dan Karang Taruna. It is named as Kampung Kerang because the majority of people in the region living as shellfish (*Kerang*) seekers. The naming of Kampung Tengah given because this region is in the midst (*tengah*) of another village or can be said to be flanked by Kampung Kerang, Kampung Banjar, and Karang Taruna. The naming of Karang Taruna was given because this region formerly was the property of Karang Taruna. However, there is no clear boundary between one village to another because this is just a naming for the public or the new people coming into Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

3.2.5 The Condition of Facilities and Infrastructure

As a residential area inhabited by residents, supporting facilities and infrastructure in the running of public life is certainly very necessary to support life in Kampung Nelayan Seberang ranging from roads, education, health, houses of worship, clean water, and others. Fishermen settlement in Kampung Nelayan Seberang stands on the outskirts Sungai Batang and Belawan Sea.

Table.17

The Status of Fishermen's Houses in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

No	Status	Number	Percentage %
1.	Owner	340	81,1
2.	Rent	22	5,3
3.	Staying	57	13,6
Total		419	100.0

Source: Amdal Document of Belawan Port Year 2012

The table above is known that the status of the house owned by most people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang who own is 81.1%. While the status of the house that is not theirs which means that the status of the house is a rental house is 18.9%. Although the status of the house most of the people of Kampung Nelayan Seberang is an own property, but the land where the establishment of these houses is owned by the port. The land is just rights for using the land, not the property. When the port requires the land, the people of Kampung Nelayan Seberang have to give up their houses to be demolished. It provides the uncertainty for Kampung Nelayan Seberang in the future because of eviction can occur at any time.

Picture. 3

The Condition of Roads in Kampung Nelayan Seberang



Source: Personal Document

The muddy soil conditions and the region affected by the tide makes the houses in Kampung Nelayan Seberang shaped stage houses supported by pillars as the foundation of the house. This also applies to roads in Kampung Nelayan Seberang contain an array of parallel boards are also supported by the pillars as the foundation of the road. Although most of the roads in Kampung Nelayan Seberang are wooden bridges, some roads have been concreted the assistance of various government programs such as PNPB Mandiri and so forth.

Based on observation about the educational facility, there is one unit in Kampung Nelayan that is state elementary school. This building is the only school in the region a sense of concern over the state of education in Kampung Nelayan Seberang demonstrations of various parties, both the NGOs, companies, students, and individuals by setting up various study groups to support education in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Picture. 4

The State Primary School in Kampung Nelayan Seberang



Source: Personal Document

Meanwhile, the condition of health facilities based on the secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency of Medan Belawan District is itemized by the village are as follows:

Table. 18
Health Facilities per Sub District in Medan Belawan District, 2013

No	Sub District	Hospita 1	Health Centre	Doctor Practice	Midwife Practice	Posyandu (Integreated Health Service)
1.	Belawan Pulau Sicanang	1	1	1	1	14
2.	Belawan Bahagia	1	1	2	1	13
3.	Belawan Bahari	-	1	2	1	12

CHAPTER IV

“THE GOLDEN POVERTY”

4.1 Poverty Trap

Robert Chambers is an English expert on rural development who first uses the concept of "integrated poverty" to understand the problems of poverty in developing countries. Chambers describes the poverty trap as follows:

The core of the poverty problem actually lies in what is called the deprivation trap. In detail Chambers said that the deprivation trap consists of five elements, namely: (1) the poverty itself (poverty), (2) weakness (physical weakness), (3) the alienation or isolation levels (isolation), (4) vulnerability, and (5) powerlessness. These five elements are interrelated each other so that a deprivation trap is really dangerous and kill the survival chances or poor families.

The schematic formation of poverty based on the concept proposed by Chambers (1983) describes the condition of the poor in most developing countries and the third world is a condition which called impoverish. The conditions which mostly found that poverty is always measured/known by lower revenue capacity to meet the basic needs such as food, health, housing or housing, and education. Low income is defined as well as the ability of the low purchasing power or ability to consume. The poverty dimension proposed by Chambers (1983) provides an explanation of the problems in the form of poverty and the factors that cause a condition called impoverish. The poverty concept expand the view of social science against poverty is not just the inability of income to meet basic needs, but the condition of hopelessness as a result of the poor quality of health and education, lack of legal treatment, vulnerability to crime (crime), the risk of getting negative political treatment, and especially the helplessness in improving the quality of his own welfare. Hadi (2014) who describes the deprivation trap in relocating residents shows in more detail about the components of the deprivation trap. How Hadi describes with quantitative variable demonstrates that the components of the deprivation trap can be categorized to obtain clearer data. But Hadi shows the quantitative data on the

components of the deprivation trap as raw category, while talks about the deprivation trap he uses a relative poverty, and it is not enough to explain how the categorization of components but the results of these categories of life. What Hadi conducted (2014), helps the description of deprivation trap components. The researcher does not use this category as quantitative data in explaining the research subject but as a guide so that the deprivation trap described in the fifteen families can be clear.

The deprivation trap in Kampung Nelayan Seberang arises through the inability of poor families to deal with the current situation facing difficult times. They usually will sell assets to make ends meet. As a result, they are increasingly vulnerable and powerless. On the other hand, their powerless in the poverty is due to the pressure from the elites. The poor are often made limited understanding of the situation in the socio-economic-cultural that exists around them. Meanwhile the most noticeable trap is the lack of education and limited communication range that made the people marginalized. The far distance from the central government makes the poor become isolated and distanced them from economic development information.

The above trap faced by people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang becomes increasingly powerless and vulnerable to the poverty threat. The series of their daily lives form the character of each individual. Through this logical framework will form an analysis of the causes of poverty among the fishermen. The fishermen's Poverty is not only related to the limitations of natural and human resources, but in terms of distribution of individuals income through their work as fishermen.

4.1.1 Material Shortage

The material shortage is the first element that makes people become poor. The shortage becomes the most dominant factor among others, because of lack of materials may lead to someone weak physically due to the lack of food, malnutrition, vulnerable to disease, prone to emergencies or urgent situations because they do not have the resources, and they become powerless because of the loss of welfare and have low positions. The persistence of Kampung Nelayan Seberang against the poverty that they experience is more due to their reluctance to gamble with the time and opportunity. Bad speculation changing the future will haunt them. This bad

speculation is increasingly attractive with the presence of the aids help like Raskin, BLT and so give them a choice that persists with their poverty as a fisherman is not a bad choice either.

"Our survival being fishermen is also not without any cause, who doesn't want to be rich, we can buy everything, but the circumstances did not allow us to it. Look there is Raskin (rice for poor people) and BLT (cash paid aid) though it is impossible but that's enough to help our life for a moment. Not to mention that there will be a rich man who gives his gift on us. This should be grateful and be different if we tried to move out of our condition, we are considered as capable and cannot get any help anymore "(part of interview with Rustam June 2015).

The above statement indicates that the presence of government aids in the form of Raskin and BLT can makes them reluctant to improve their poor condition. Persisting with their poverty is not a bad choice. There are still governments who provide aids to them. And this will be different when they try to switch from existing poverty, in other words they would be able to get out and do not get relief supplies again. As a result they try to defend their state.

Not all society members in Kampung Nelayan experience material shortage elements. From seeing the physical settlement, the material shortages are caused by the village slumps. However, if it is traced further, the things they have in the house are not much different from the people who live in the city generally. Most electronic household appliances are the latest models including mobile smart phone. Their consumption levels are also high; one example is the provision of an allowance/snacks to children at Rp 5,000/day.

"We are poor indeed but there are some belongings in the house at least television and mobile phones must be in every home. It does not mean to impose poverty but sometimes those two objects are more important. The wives know that if we do not watch Indian TV series like Uttaran and others, it is difficult for our child's pocket money up to Rp 5000,00/day although it is not regularly, if we are asked whether we do

not believe it or not but we have to. People here sometimes have high prestige, they do not want to be called poor although they are poor but let them be but if the aids come, then they act like the poorest in this world (part of an interview with a head of sub village in June 2015).

The existence of poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang community basically is quite sad. They gave to endure the situation as if there were no other choice or lack of courage to take risks against the selection. This is also worsened by their worldview about ‘high prestige’. who do not want to be called as poor among others by trying to demonstrate the existence of their race, the luxury goods although they borrow them. On the other hand when the aids come, their attitude is gone and changed by stating that they are the most deserved to be helped.

Table.19
Material Shortages Map on Fifteen Poor Families
in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

No	Name	Indicator
1	Ayesha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Hasni works as a net knitter who deserted order and income is not settled. • Uncertain income • Low income but high expenses
2	Jainal Abidin Hasibuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Stays with the child and family • Razali works as fisherman with the minimum wage • Wifw does not work • Low income but high expenses
3	Rustam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income though many side works • Rented house • High expenses

4	Idris Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rented house • The house is not habitable • Only has TV • Low wages • Gretaer needs
5	Suhermanto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not own land • Three times move out • Bath, wash and defecate in river • Has TV and phone • Low wages • Expensive school fee
6	Muhammad Ranik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rented house with plank walls • Does not use electric • Rent a boat from employer • Does not have any chair and table
7	Chandra Surya Darma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income depends on the season • Dauily needs supported by parents
8	Sahriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low wages • support s his parents
9	Muhammad Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Does not have his own home • Hendra works as a fisherman whose income does not settle • Hanum works as house maid • Needs for children's school • Low income high expenses
10	Asnan Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for increased • Income decreased • Hopes from <i>raskin</i>

11	Suminah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Houses made of bamboo • Left by her husband who works to Malaysia • Work as a fries seller
12	Suriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stagnant income • Expenses increase • Expenses is greater than income • Selected for expenses
13	Muhammad Ramli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income is stagnant • Expenses continue to increase • Husband likes gambling
14	Rudi Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuitable between income and expenditure • save every need • Must pay loaners per month
15	Saali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Houses made of bamboo • There is no piped water and wells

The above table shows that the trend of material deficiencies trap was apparently from the large expenses which are disproportionate to the revenue generated. This is because of the choice to become fishermen whose income is highly depended on the season and the market price at the auction. Most of the fifteen poor families chose to save as much as possible their needs. There is even a family heavily in debt with loaners like Rudi Amin's family.

Besides income, forms of material deprivation from the fifteen poor families can be seen from home ownership. Most of them only have the rights to stay and occupy the houses they live without rights to have the land. Forms of material deprivation becomes dominant when the context was raised at Kampung Nelayan Seberang where most of the residents who live in the region only have the rights to live and have to pay annual deposit to the head of the environment that will be given to Pelindo. Other belongings besides the housed are also not in good condition. This

can be seen from the condition of those who sometimes have only television as the only valuable item at home. Even there is one family who do not have a table or bench for guests. In other words, everyone who comes there just sit on the floor. This indicates the purchase capability towards the valuable things is low. This also shows their vulnerability against poverty.

4.1.2 Physical Weakness

Someone's physical weakness can make him into poor through various means: labor productivity is very low, unable to work longer. Weak body makes a person left out because there is no time or not strong attending the meetings for new information. Physical weakness also prolongs a person's vulnerability due to a limited ability to cope with a crisis or emergency.

Physical weakness basically does not refer to our physical ability/body work, physical endurance as well as vulnerability to diseases.

Physical weakness basically cannot be a strong factor into the deprivation trap in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. This can be seen from the productivity of people who are still quite good. This is evident from the residents of Kampung Nelayan Seberang who are at the productive age (15-50 years old). Physically they look healthy. Many of them, besides fishing are also work for loading and unloading at warehouses and ships in Belawan Port. Based on the interviews with medical personnel who served in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, there is no malnutrition case in children. Health clinic activities are also regularly carried out. The frequency of public access to health facilities is also still fairly reasonable. Complaints about the disease are still mild illness, such as fever, cough, runny nose, asthma, arthritis, and others.

Table. 20
Physical Weakness Map on Fifteen Poor Families
in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

No	Name	Physical Weakness
1	Ayesha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting old • Often gets ill
2	Jainal Abidin Hasibuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Razali and Noor are getting old • Often get ill
3	Rustam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easily gets ill • Once in the hospital care • low blood pressure • His youngest child once taken care in hospital for fever • Adicted to herbal and medicine
4	Idris Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easily get common ill or disease of kin diseases, allergies, magg, gastritis, gout, toothache
5	Suhermanto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easily get common ill or disease of olds, abdominal pain, flu, fever, cough due to lack of clean environment • Likes to drink traditional herbal because it is cheap
6	Muhammad Ranik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easily get common ill or disease of flu, fever, toothache and diarrhea
7	Chandra Surya Darma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once he had a serious sickness • easily get hurt by poisonous fish
8	Sahriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once he had a broken leg • Yakes care of his old mother • Depends of generic medicine
9	Muhammad Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have his own home • Hendra works as a fisherman whose income does not settle • Hanum works as house maid • Needs for children's school • Low income high expenses
10	Asnan Nasution	
11	Suminah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • old • Has sickness that makes her cannot have a baby
12	Suriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His child gets ill easily • Prepares medicine for bad situation
13	Muhammad Ramli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His child gets ill easily • Has no money saving • Needs nutrition for his child
14	Rudi Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His father died for stroke • His wife gets asthma • His children get ill easily • Depends on medicine
15	Saali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily gets bronchitis

Based on Chamber's explanation (1983) about physical weakness, then these fifteen families is poor who have physical limitations as a form of their weaknesses to themselves. Physical weakness should become deprivation trap factor that comes from inside, which indirectly extends the vulnerability of the fifteen poor families. The reality of these fifteen poor families shows that this physical weakness in susceptibility to disease. The disease occurs because of one of the older family members has congenital diseases such as asthma. The other diseases caused by a less clean environment. This can be seen from having many children and adults who are affected by skin diseases and other illnesses such as colds, flu, coughs. This is certainly a problem of their physical limitations due to a less clean environment.

The physical weakness that occurs in fifteen poor families above seemed to show that this factor comes from within themselves. But in reality these factors evolve into their susceptibility to disease with drug dependency. This poses a dilemma of its own because on the one hand, these families have been troubled with an income that does not comply with the expenditure. This form of physical weakness makes the causes of poverty is not only due to physical limitations, but also extends to the limitations of the ways to reduce the physical keterbatsn due to shortage condition.

4.1.3 Isolation

Isolation caused by two factors, namely the environment and education. The isolation caused by environmental factors is also known as structural poverty, when people become isolated because of where they live far from the reach of government, making it difficult to obtain information or assistance. While the factors of education, alienation experienced by the poor because it is generally less educated, and often ostracized and not appreciated by the community around it.

Kampung Nelayan Seberang is located just 15 minutes to the central district of Medan Belawan and can be reached by boat which departs every 10 minutes to transport the passenger from the Kampung Nelayan. The distance is not a factor of isolation for people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, but the border into the form factor of isolation. The villages are in the outer limits of Deli Serdang area with Hamparan Perak and Medan City with Medan Belawan. This border factor causes in some development work is often slow.

*"The presence of our location is actually quite secluded amid industrial greatness in Belawan. Our location in a corner must be crossed for approximately 15 minutes that make us hard to move out. It is also hard for others who want to come to our place."
(Interview with the Head of the sub village in July 2015).*

The location is a little area that makes Kampung Nelayan Seberang communities are in a isolation trap for the region. This indirectly becomes hampers the speed of development indicator and change the mindset to get out of poverty. The

area access should be taken 15 minutes with the boat, in other words adding transport expenditures makes people to think twice to change their circumstances.

Educational facilities in Kampung Nelayan are public elementary schools and *madrasah*. But in the capital district of Medan Belawan which is just 15 minutes from Kampung Nelayan has a lot of standing at the high schools, both public and private. The remote education network availability has led some children are reluctant to go to school to further education.

"If we want to go to school it is far, we have to go out by boat, so there are many children who are lazy to go to school for not given the pocket money, besides after graduating from primary school they go with their fathers for fisihing, the money will buy some snacks, haha".
(Interview with one of the children in June 2015).

The child's opinion illustrates the reality that education in Kampung Nelayan Seberang Fishermen is still very minimal. Children there prefer to join their parents sail instead of the need to study to a higher level. Actually, in recent times there is a school granted from a foundation school Haji Anif. At least this school can fulfill the emptiness of educational facilities in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Picture.5

Grant Foundation of H. Anif in Kampung Nelayan Seberang



Source: Personal Document

But the existence of inadequate facilities like classroom where there are only four classrooms becomes an obstacle to accommodate the children to attend school.

"The school is still new, only two years, there are very few students and it has only four classrooms that include the teachers' room. Only two classes used actively. However, the condition of this school is not the problem, the problem for us is to invite and convince parents to send their children back, this school has only 15 students. This is our challenge." (Interview with one of the teachers at the Grant Foundation of Haji Anif July 2015).

The statement of one of the teachers who teaches in the Grant Foundation of Haji Anif illustrates that their biggest challenge as teachers is the poverty trap so as to make the choice to send children is no longer realistic option. For parents who have children, they think that sending their children to school is just a burden and it would be better if their children go to work helping them find the fish.

"Going to schools just adds a burden, I have three children, It's hard to feed them daily because I myself who work for a living. So, its better my children help me to work than to school. See those who go to school, after graduation they just become jobless that cost remain depleted for paying tuition fees, for books and others. It's hard. At lest they can read, write and count that's enough and not necessary to go to a higher education." (Interview with Mr. Amrizal July 2015).

A part of an interview above shows how isolation because of access to education led to disappointment for education itself. Education became a scourge and a dilemma. Lama arrives at the limit make this attitude emerge and take root. This is what makes people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang are hard to get out of the poverty.

Table. 21**Isolation Map on Fifteen Families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang**

No	Name	Physical Weakness
1	Ayesha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low education • Low mobility access • Rarely visited by officials and Never get help
2	Jainal Abidin Hasibuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low education • Low mobility access • Rarely visited by officials and Never get help
3	Rustam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not getting help for <i>raskin</i> • Far distance to school • The road access is not adequate
4	Idris Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has no transport • The difficulty in access to clean water • The cost of education is expensive
5	Suhermanto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public services is limited
6	Muhammad Ranik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low mobility because of the distance • Does not want to get out of the village • Low education
7	Chandra Surya Darma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to public services • Information is limited
8	Sahriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to public services • Arrested by Malaysian police
9	Muhammad Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low education • Low mobility access and rarely visited by officials
10	Asnan Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education until Elementary School • Can not send their children to junior high

11	Suminah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low education • Access to low mobilization • There is rarely a good visit village level Etc.
12	Suriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education until Elementary School • Low education • Low aids access and less intensity • Home location makes visit the relations rarely
13	Muhammad Ramli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low education • His wife and children have never been out of the village
14	Rudi Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location is far from feasible • Low education • Children go to school outside the village
15	Saali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no means of communication except TV and Hand phone • Children go to school until Elementary school

The table above explains the form of isolation in the fifteen poor families. It shows that there are two important factors in the isolation process. These factors are the environment and the education.

The environmental factors can be seen from the low mobility access. The existence of Kampung Nelayan Seberang is slightly apart from Belawan to make access low. Their mobility is just along the boundaries of the village and the sea around Belawan but reluctant to go far at Belawan, or try their luck with staying there. The low mobilization of the fifteen poor families has become a form of their inability to conduct gambling on their lives. Some of them like Muhammad Ramli is one who never experiences outside the village, even to Malaysia. But the difficult life in another country and the skills that made him unable at least stays there. He must go back to the village and back into the isolation of Kampung Nelayan village. These

fifteen poor families feel that the public service is still low. This because some services like roads becomes worse and they have to patch the roads in order to access. Besides the location of the village is far from the city makes them difficult to access public services such as post offices, police station, and the sub-village office.

The current public service is interesting when seeing the development of Belawan region that will be an industrial area. We can see it from the development of large industrial and cargo there. Not to mention the transport stream at Belawan Port started to be reactivated as the Belawan Major plan to make Belawan as a new industrial area related to the development of North Medan. At that time, Kampung Nelayan Seberang and several other fishing villages around Belawan would be an anomaly of city development. The industrial development in Belawan brings the eviction issue of Kampung Nelayan Seberang region. This issue re-emerged because most of the settlements are not privately owned. This makes it increasingly robust isolation because of a fear when they leave home for too long.

The existence of the deposit they pay each year is not a measure for remaining longer in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. The deposit is just as legitimate residents for temporary staying, such as rent land for a place to stay. It is highly vulnerable if Pelindo as the owner will take the region for the port expansion. The fears of Kampung Nelayan Seberang especially the poor fifteen families do not have to be a problem if they have a higher education. Higher education will determine the beginning of their position on the eviction issue. At least they have the skills and able to rebuild their family economy in a new place. But the lack of access to education in the village for so long also makes them well so indifferent attitude towards education. So, most of the fifteen poor families just successfully completed their education up to elementary school only. The ignorance attitude towards education began slowly collapsed because of the difficulty of their income earning, problem in season and fish prices were considerably lower than the normal price make them begin to look that education is important. Some of them are trying to send their children with every effort to school. But they also have to collide with an income that is not necessarily. This living dilemma stays in the fifteen poor families.

Isolation that happened to these fifteen poor family deepened when the intensity of incoming aid incompatible with the reality of poverty. Some of them do not get help, while their poverty condition is included in the category of beneficiaries. It is increasingly a dilemma for those who received the aids, their intensity is too low. The aids come not in every month and often late. Meanwhile their poverty condition requires immediately such aids. Then those fifteen poor families have dependency in their minds. The isolation forms above as if it was a massive and structured and it is the responsibility of the government to distribute the aids evenly. And this does not happen in the community so that they appear more expect the aids but the aid itself is limited to the old data, and there is never a renewal.

4.1.4 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is one of the most chains which has many links. This factor relates to "poverty" because people are forced to sell or mortgage the wealth; related to physical weakness to handle emergencies; time and energy exchanged for money; relation to the insulation in the form of attitude rid themselves both physically (away to a distant place) and socially (away from the association), as well as the dependence on the employer or the person who made his hanger.

Vulnerability of the poor was caused by those who do not have spare money or food for emergencies. So when they are in emergency, such as sudden illness or other unfortunate happen, they are forced to sell their goods or even owe. Vulnerability is an element that is very dangerous, because it can make the poor become poorer. The level of a person's vulnerability can be measured from how a person's response in case of a sudden. The response will describe how people deal with problems in their lives. As in the context of poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang, it can be seen how they manage their poverty such as debt and investing.

Owing is a realistic option when they are in situations such as when a child suddenly ill or in a hurry to pay children's school fees. This is consistent with the existence of the catch included in the lean years with reduced income and a growing need.

"Sometimes when the tide stops, drastically the catches reduced while demand continues to grow, there sometimes I try to owe. First only owe food then sometimes borrow money, especially when children get sick. I feel confused. I want to sell goods but I do not have any valuable items. Yes I am forced to sell the same promise, sometimes I am shameless as well, fortunately many loaners understand" (Interview with Marlan in July 2015).

Marlan's opinion above shows that the sudden state with declining revenue makes him in debt. Owing is a choice he had to do with the spread promise to pay the debt immediately.

"This is what happens, the livelihood of fishermen, unsure income, if it is good then I am good, if it is difficult then I am confused, so we just know it. It is understandable when the tide stops many people owe a lot of rice, frying oil, and even borrow some money. They promised sweetly. They promised to pay two weeks after that, we all know their promises, when the tide stops how will they pay for if they do not to work. But the loan doses not help them. I take pity on them " (interview with one of the shop owners in Kampung Nelayan Seberang in July 2015).

Besides owing, the people of Kampung Nelayan Seberang also try to invest. The public investments are in the form of canoe fishing village, *jula-jula* (money gathering), some people even have a rental house or contracted in Marelan area. These investments are expected to help them when they are in difficult situation in the future.

"The stop tide is the most difficult time that makes us as fishermen have to think hard, many of us do not work, have few catches, Some have their own way to solve this. They owe from the stalls owners, with money gathering but all of these do not help them. Sometimes if they have gold they sell it, so gold is more difficult to be sold, or at least it

can be mortgaged. Here we are, the way we face distress ". (Interview with the head of the environment in July 2015).

The response to the worst conditions illustrates how the vulnerability of people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang. They face the poverty vulnerable then they have to be in debt or at least set up an investment by money gathering and so on. This vulnerability is also caused by low educational conditions so that the options that exist only owing or setting up an investment. Not until to find a more viable livelihood.

Table.22
The Vulnerability Map of the Fifteen Poor Families
in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

No	Name	Physical Weakness
1	Ayesha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortgage gold to help the economy when his child sick he can only buy drugs in a stall
2	Jainal Abidin Hasibuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving food • owing money • no goods that can be mortgaged when ill, he can only buy drugs in a stall
3	Rustam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once mortgage his motorbike
4	Idris Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing money on skipper
5	Suhermanto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owing to loaner
6	Muhammad Ranik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once sold his 3 grams gold • Owing
7	Chandra Surya Darma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not having any savings • Selling a motorcycle
8	Sahriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paying ransom his detained son by police • borrowing money at a sister-in-law • not able to bring mother to the doctor

9	Muhammad Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving food • owing money • no goods that can be mortgaged when ill, he can only buy drugs in a stall
10	Asnan Nasution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owing • Boat as mortgage
11	Suminah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • saving food • Owing rice in a stall • no items can be as mortgage • When being sick just hope for help
12	Suriadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owing during child illness • It is difficult to provide money for donations when there is a celebration • There are fears not being able to make a wedding celebration and for his sons' future circumcision
13	Muhammad Ramli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling assets such as TV • Borrows money at relatives
14	Rudi Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the <i>tengkulak</i> (bad loaners) for Rp 10,000,000.00, has to pay Rp 500,000.00 per month for two years. • Difficult to pay debt when the fish prices low
15	Saali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indebted rice in a stall • Gets <i>raskin</i> with low quality

The table above provides an overview of vulnerability form face the fifteen poor families. The table shows that the sudden condition really becomes a dilemma which they must prepare for to persist. The best solution is they are in debt and mortgage the goods. Owing is a choice when sudden bad situation comes such as illness or the urgent need for catches nothing. Place for debt is also different that is from neighbors, relatives up to the bad loaners. Their options are taken when in bad

situation. In addition to debt, vulnerability occurring form is mortgaged goods. This happens also in sudden conditions such as pain and daily needs are not met. The difference with the family is a family that owes pawning goods which he still has enough assets worth like gold, motorcycles, boats and televisions.

These two indicators support the cause of vulnerability over how the fifteen poor families cannot escape from the deprivation trap. This is because they must complete their debt each month amid needs that never diminished. The result they got in the vortex of debt which they call "dig a hole but close the hole" that they themselves do not know when it will be completed.

3.1.5 Powerless

The powerlessness of the poor people can be seen in the lack of access to justice and the government's help. They also tend to be powerless in facing the people who exploit them, as moneylenders. The biggest problem of Kampung Nelayan Seberang people is the lack of clarity in the status of the area they live. By territorial jurisdiction, they live in Deli Serdang but administratively they are in Medan City especially under the authority of Medan Belawan Belawan I.

When it is linked with the theory of Robert Chambers above, it can be said that in general, poor households have five elements. It is interwoven like a chain of interlocking. Someone who experienced poverty can certainly be difficult to get out of the poverty.

"Here we are, when we are asked is where we have entered Deli Serdang, but the district is in Hamparan Perak. If we want to complete our documents since the distance is far, we we are closer to Medan and Belawan I, so many people chose to live under Belawan I residence that makes Lingkungan (sub village) 14. But the problem is not that, we have difficulty in getting the aids, sometimes the aids come late for us our status is not clear." (interview with Susan in October 12, 2015).

When it is linked with the Robert Chambers' theory above, it can be said that in general, poor families have those five elements. It is linked like a interlocking chain. Someone who experienced poverty can certainly be difficult to get out of it.

Table. 23
Powerlessness Map on the Fifteen Poor Family
in Kampung Nelayan Seberang

No	Name	Physical Weakness
1	Ayesha	• Low help access
2	Jainal Abidin Hasibuan	• Low help access
3	Rustam	• Saturated and depends on the government aids • Many school fees • Often worried about the children's education
4	Idris Nasution	• Lack of knowledge • Do not have access to aids
5	Suhermanto	• Do not feel the development • Caught in debt
6	Muhammad Ranik	• Low Knowledge
7	Chandra Surya Darma	• Low help access
8	Sahriadi	• Depends on the aids
9	Muhammad Yusuf	• Low help access
10	Asnan Nasution	• Low aid access
11	Suminah	• Low help access
12	Suriadi	• Surrender to his poor conditions • Too expect the presence of aid • Reluctant to speculate with another job outside of work as fishermen
13	Muhammad Ramli	• Not getting any help • Never been invited when discussing about aids
14	Rudi Amin	• Not getting any help

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission for additional quota is rejected • Depends on the aids
15	Saali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low help access

According to this theory, vulnerability and powerlessness need to get a major concern due to the vulnerability associated with the inability of poor families to provide something for emergencies. While powerlessness reflected from poor families often deceived and oppressed by those who have power. As in Dinoyo Tambangan who is majority in mining inhabited by poor households. At first they were poor because of the poverty circumstances itself. Then they experience physical weakness and isolation, the increased vulnerability, and ultimately helpless against the outside world. They are worse off because of the severity of the economic burden to be borne by vulnerable and powerless. Their powerlessness of the poor can also be seen through the aids that should be given to the poor, but instead it is given to those who are higher than them, like *raskin* (rice for poor families) and BLT (direct cash aids). The deprivation trap should not be limited to the poor people to gain access to the country in the form of aid. For that reason, the government basically bargains to eliminate the gap between the rich and the poor and improve the quality of life of people in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

"Aids which come to this village, are usually from the government like BLT and Raskin. Yes, if they come we receive them. But their aids are not enough but so-so to live a few days. "(Interview with Susan in October 24, 2015).

The above party of interview provides the cues about trying to shed the shackles of government assistance resulting poverty trap. On one hand the attempt is successful accommodate the shortage of material, but on the other hand the government does not give a touch to the four elements of the poverty trap. The result is an attempt to escape from the poverty trap and the maximum is less likely to fail.

Robert Chamber (1983) gives his interpretation of the Deprivation Trap concept puts two indicators that basically need to get serious attention. The two factors are vulnerability and powerlessness. Both make the poor continue entangled

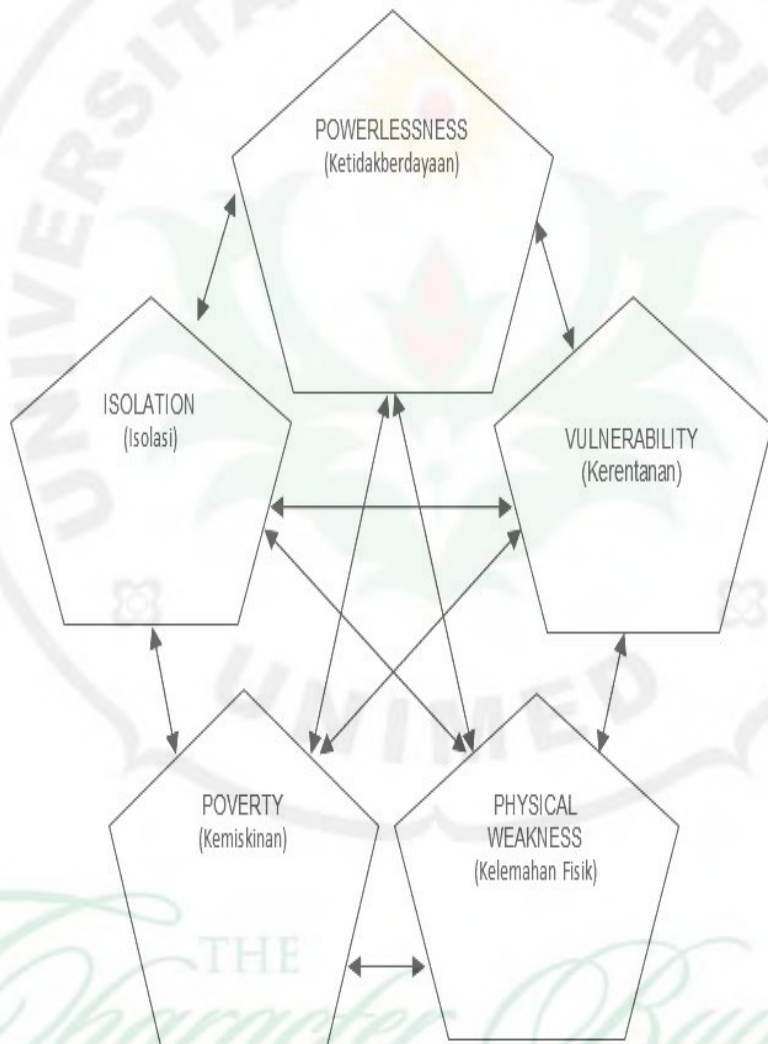
in a vicious circle of poverty. The vicious circle (Haidi in Suyanto, 1995) is a situation where the poor are helpless trapped in a situation and it is difficult to let go of from bad luck. So from this situation appears the indication that states "the poverty that produces poverty and that someone is poor because they come from the poor". Because poor people will not be able to learn or pay for their children to learn to absorb knowledge and tips of their lives are not poor.

The poor families will always miss it if they have to get the status. The poor are stuck to their position and low socioeconomic status, with that condition they are difficult to be exposed sufficiently to the insights that can raise themselves. Then they would be more easily rationalize their weakness that their weakness is a destiny and everyone is already having its own twist of fate to be grateful. The existence of the deprivation trap in Kampung Nelayan Seberang only gives stimulant on poverty itself in the form of material deprivation. But for the four other elements, especially the two very important elements are left without getting a proper stimulant to break the poverty trap snares.

4.2 The Inter-relationship of Deprivation Trap Elements

Chambers (1983) explains that the poverty elements are the lack of material, the weakness of the body, isolation, vulnerability, helplessness which are linked to one another because each element and another has mutual influence so that these elements are integral and cannot be separated from one another so that these elements form a trap of poverty (deprivation trap) for poor families. As Chambers describes the relationship linkages such elements as follows:

Picture.6
Poverty Trap Chambers⁴

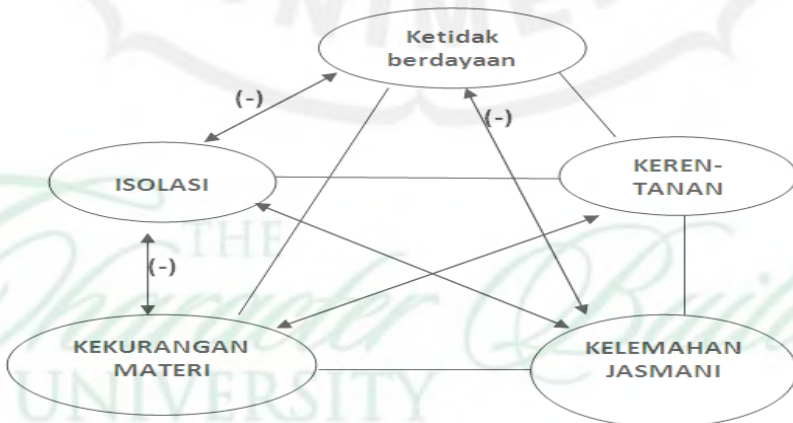


⁴Source: google/ perangkap kemiskinan chambers

Chambers' opinions about the poverty are not always raw. This is because of the relative poverty trap size in accordance with the reality on the ground. Arifianto (2002) gives the evidence that according to results of a study from 50 poor families, it was found five real causality, three negative relationships as lack of material with isolation, weakness of the physical with the helplessness, isolation with the helplessness, and the positive relationship that is between the two material deficiencies with vulnerability and physical weakness with isolation levels. While there is no real causal relationship of the elements among other elements, namely the shortage of materials by physical weakness, shortage of material with powerlessness, physical weakness with vulnerability, isolation with vulnerability, and vulnerability with helplessness. So there are only two corresponding relations with Chambers' theory that the positive elements relationship. While the three negative relationships are not equal with the relationship described in the theory, because the theory explains the relationship between these elements are positive.

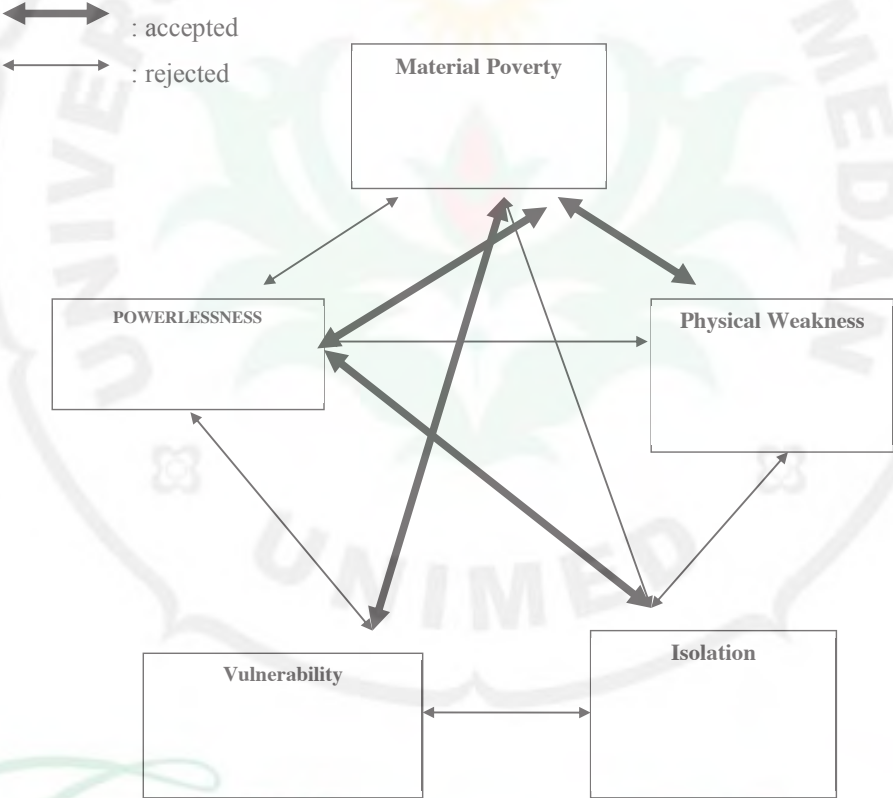
Arifiyanto (2002), explains that the deprivation trap based on his defferent research from Chamber through picture sketch. Here is the deprivation trap according to Arifiyanto.

Picture. 7
Deprivation Trap According to Arifiyanto



Based on the ten correlations, Hadi (2014) only sees four correlations between material shortage with physical weakness, material shortage with vulnerability, and physical weakness with vulnerability. Others do not see on these four correlations here is the deprivation trap according to Hadi:

Picture.8
Deprivation Trap According to Hadi



Along with Arifiyanto's view (2002) and Hadi's (2014), the study also noted that what Chamber reveals about the deprivation trap is also able to change according to the context field. Here's an explanation of the correlation between the components of the poverty trap in fifteen poor families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

4.2.1 Relationship between Material Shortages and Physical Weakness

The relationship between material shortages and physical weakness in the context of the fifteen poor families can be seen how these two components influence each other. Material shortage affects the physical weakness occurs when a limited income makes them have to think twice for treatment or check their disease. Even their dependence on medicine must also be overcome by taking the drug store or traditional herbal in a cheap price.

The relationship between material shortages and physical weakness is also from the way they save the food. With limited income, they have to do it and this is very clearly disturbs the health of family members. Reduction of rice aids to eat makes them eat twice a day.

The reciprocal relationships also exist between physical weaknesses with material shortages. This relationship occurs when physical limitations reduce their chances to gain more income. Being a fisherman with a dependency on the season requires them to earn additional income if it is to be a knitter nets, so the transport services, work selling fried foods, ice up to peel the shells and make a paste. However, the limited weak body and diseases caused by unsanitary environment becomes vulnerable to the fifteen families and their physical weakness.

4.2.2 Relationship between Material Shortages and Isolation

The relationship between the material shortages and isolation can be seen from the way they generate revenue. Most of the fifteen poor families work as fishermen. But amid their limited income, they did not dare to leave the profession. This makes them to be insulated with material shortages.

From the fifteen fishermen's families, there are two families who left their profession as fishermen. They are Suminah family and Muhammad Ramli family. Suminah's husband, Poimin, was a fisherman along with Awaluddin, but Suminah's revenues and house condition are not able to give their children go to Malaysia and never return. This makes Suminah is isolated in material shortages since Poimin left. While Sofian worked as a migrant worker in Malaysia, but his bad attitude forced him to go home and back to the isolation.

The relationship between the material shortages can be seen through the limited education and aids. The limited education becomes the factor of the fifteen poor families to gamble by leaving a fishing village across and their work as fishermen. Most of the fifteen poor families only completed elementary school. This happens because they do not have a great opportunity to improve their economic condition. The existence of aid contributed to form the isolation for the fifteen poor families. Low income certainly makes government's aid will be a solution to their poverty conditions. At least it can help to reduce the problem. But the intensity of the aid that often comes late to the fishing village across to the poor quality is a problem that must be faced. This is not to mention for those experiencing poverty but not touched assistance. Enterprises increase quotas has been carried out but the results are still far from what they expect.

The condition of this isolation is pure the government's effort that in the end it led to other forms of poverty. From the five poor families it can be seen that they really are dependent on government assistance provided, either the BLT, and *raskin*. The relationship between the material shortages shows that hegemony does not have to walk with violence. Gramsci revealed how hegemony can be present through a consensus where there is a connection agreement by using political and ideological leadership and not the relations of domination by violence. In other words, hegemony is a relationship between classes with other social forces.

The aids and the presence of Kampung Nelayan Seberang that isolated the fifteen poor families in particular and society in general become consensus form that the government created to perpetuate the existence of the region.

4.2.3 Relationship between Material Shortage and Vulnerability

The relationship between material shortages and vulnerabilities like a harmony that perpetuate poverty deepened. These two components complete each other that hard to be separated. This can be seen throughout the discussion of the fifteen poor families' material shortages, the discussion will touch their vulnerable areas as well.

The materials shortages give an overview of how the fifteen poor families have difficulty in obtaining their revenue. The incomes are highly dependent of the season

while living needs increasingly larger. This makes them difficult to prepare for sudden illness, death and so forth. Vulnerability comes and seen from the way of families face a sudden condition. The family will be considered vulnerable if the family is not able to deal with the sudden condition that makes them in debt and mortgage is the only solution. The conditions of vulnerability that caused a shortage of material made the fifteen poor family are at the trap circle that they are not able to get out of it. This is because their income is very tentative plus a growing need and every month they have to mess around with debt ensnare.

4.2.4 Relationship between Material Shortages and Powerlessness

The relationship between material deprivation and helplessness can be seen from how the material shortages to the poor families make completely resigned to the situation. Their surrender is seen from the way they depend on the government's aids.

The resignation of the fifteen poor families brings to get aids like propose themselves as aid recipients. This identifies them as poor, but some efforts to gain access to the aids remain low. This is because governments are reluctant to replace or add the existing poor data. As a result the recipients cannot be changed even though they died or is not feasible. While there are more viable people who do not receive the aids. The resignation of fifteen poor families is a form of their awareness of their poor condition, but their consciousness is not a consciousness of their class as the proletariat which is often dictated by Marxists. However, the form of their consciousness is a consciousness that is called a false consciousness. This false consciousness can be seen from the way they identify as a poor family who have rights to receive the aids with low access too. But there are no attempts to rise from a collapsed condition because of their fear to gamble with life. This consciousness conditions that increasingly make the relationship between material shortages and helplessness is closely related to each other.

4.2.5 Relationship between Physical Weakness and Isolation

The relationship between the physical weakness and the isolation is a correlation that looks faintly visible at the five poor families because the both essentially do not support each other where the physical weakness of a family will

not directly make them isolated. This is because the main factor for poor families in the isolation circle is when he decided to choose to stay in the Kampung Nelayan Seberang. These factors directly related to material shortages due to the profession as a fisherman with irregular income.

The researchers clearly do not see the relationship between physical weaknesses and the isolation. However, the researchers see that there is one way relationship between the isolation with physical weakness. It is seen as the existence of a location with limited access of public services including health services that make them have difficulty for treatment. In Kampung Nelayan Seberang there is only one newly built public service and still far from feasible with treatment. This makes the isolation circle influences the physical weakness direction of the fifteen poor families particularly and society in Kampung Nelayan Seberang generally..

4.2.6 Relationship between Physical Weaknesses and Vulnerability

The relationship between physical weaknesses and vulnerability can be seen how the physical weakness affects vulnerability. Just as the relationship with the isolation, the researchers also just see one way relationship that is on the relationship between physical weakness and the vulnerability. This correlation seen when the physical factors forced the fifteen poor families go into debt in order to seek treatment, or at least to get a treatment.

The one way correlation is seen when the vulnerability affects physical weakness. This is a factor of the fifteen poor families in debt or mortgage their goods not only because of physical weakness, but also when they are difficult to earn a living so as to cover the needs of the way in which the food is save, debt or exchange of goods.

4.2.7 Relationship between Physical Weakness and Powerlessness

The relationship between physical weaknesses and helplessness is a relationship that does not intersect each other. The researcher does not see any reason measures the fifteen poor families of Kampung Nelayan Seberang about how they are helpless. This contrasting physical condition actually seen at their ages are elderly and sickly, they are still able to try to meet their needs although in the end expect any

aids too. The researcher also sees faint thing between how they utilize physical condition as the poverty identification and demonstrate their powerlessness. Because of low access to aid low and too little information does not come from physical weakness, but because of other factors such as a material shortage and isolation.

4.2.8 Relationship between Isolation and Vulnerability

The relationship between isolation and vulnerability is a relationship that is not mutually. From the fifteen poor families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang who become the subject of this study, the researcher does not see any intersection between the two. The absence of relationship between the degree of isolation levels with the level of vulnerability to poverty cases in Kampung Nelayan Seberang shows that the condition of isolation level experienced by poor families cannot cause them to be in a vulnerable condition. Thus the situation in isolation with the vulnerability of a poor family does not have a relationship.

4.2.9 Relationship between Isolation and Powerlessness

The relationship between the isolation and the powerlessness shows that the state level of isolation towards the fifteen poor families makes them in a state of helpless families. It is seen how their presence in the village which is location isolated from the outside world to experience the isolation level of aid received access jammed.

The slow access aids distribution through *raskin* via ship to the transportation. This cost is not covered by the government it is this which causes the distribution of *raskin* and other aids to be blocked. This can be due to an indication of the helpless people who are always disadvantaged in terms of materials; labor and time by the parties are more powerful or rich. In this case the relationship with the government as the dealer for help. The government is reluctant to provide additional funding cost so heads of village and sub-district heads also often constrained about the distribution of relief because they have put their own funds for it. The interesting relationships between powerlessness with isolation seen from more of a family feels the powerlessness or surrender themselves to help, it also indirectly increased the level of their alienation. This was seen when a family had lost faith with the help which is

often hampered or those who do not also get access to assistance, it would be more distanced from the family of related assistance information.

This resignation is a form of citizen awareness of the position of the poor. This is a form of their powerlessness. But the awareness of poverty does not make any poor families rise out of poverty they and precisely where they will help to create awareness of the poor into a false consciousness in the form of resignation for help.

4.2.10 Relationship between Vulnerability and Powerlessness

The relationship between vulnerability and powerlessness shows that the state of vulnerability towards the poor families cannot cause them to be in a state of helpless families. This is because the sudden conditions that cause the poor families in debt or mortgage would not cause them to fall into the powerlessness circle. This is because of debt and mortgage is a difficult choice towards the poverty. The relationships are supposed to happen when there is a relationship between vulnerability and powerlessness is a relationship which shows that the existing sudden conditions make the fifteen poor families feel the resignation of the condition without being able to rise from it. And the conditions are not seen in the fifteen poor families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang as a research subject. The ten forms of relationships among each individual components of the deprivation trap that occurs in the fifteen poor families show that what Chamber (1983) described still can be changed according to the context of the research.

Table. 24
The Relationship between the Deprivation Trap Components on the Fifteen
Poor Families in Kampung Nelayang Seberang

Deprivation Trap	KM	KJ	I	KR	KB
KM					
KJ					
I					
KR					
KB					

KM : Material shortages

KJ : Physical weakness

I : Isolation

KR : Vulnerability

KB : Powerlessness

: Two way relationships

: One way relationship

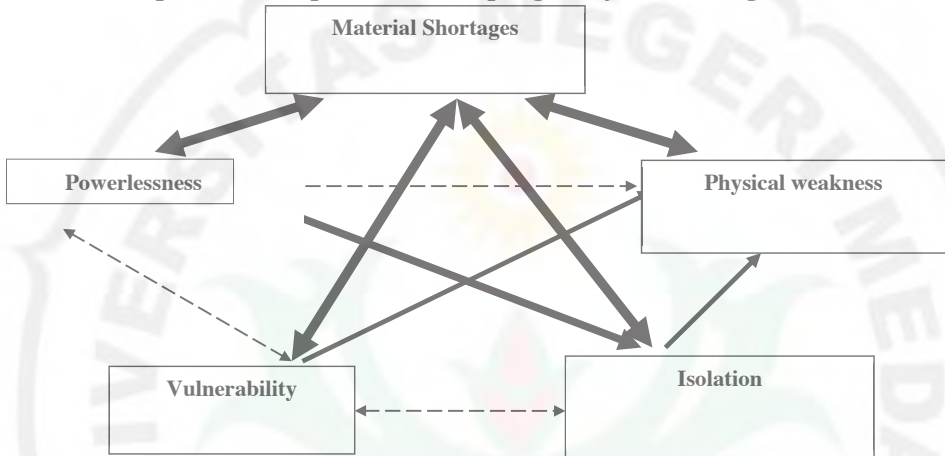
: No relationship

The above table shows that there are five relationships that relate to each other and the relationship between material shortages and physical weaknesses, with isolation and material shortages, material shortages, vulnerability, and material shortages with powerlessness and isolation with the powerlessness. It is also seen two one way relationships as the relationship between isolation by physical weakness, vulnerability to physical weakness. There are three relationships that do not intersect the physical weakness with powerlessness, isolation with vulnerability and susceptibility to helplessness.

From the table shows how the context of poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang indirectly change the shape of the intersection of the Chambers' deprivation trap (1983). Here is the intersection of Chambers' deprivation trap in accordance with the context of poverty in the fifteen poor families in Kampung Nelayan Seberang.

Picture. 9

Deprivation Trap Form in Kampung Nelayan Seberang



Note:

- : Two way relationships
- : One way relationship
- : No relationship

The deprivation trap in the fifteen poor families is basically shows that the two components to prove how the government's role is so central. These two components are isolation and powerlessness. Two of these components are real forms that make the poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang so sustainably.

The isolation comes with alienation due to the location of education and access to public services. State's presence was felt, ranging from the annual fee on the place they occupy, low education and location so far as to public services such as police stations, hospitals and post offices. This alienation forms begins from the opening of the region into residential areas. This has become a hegemony that made the state for a bag of poverty as a region that is maintained by a variety of purposes.

Powerlessness occurs as an awareness form of poverty. This awareness should be a consciousness class that will be poverty must get up and move. However the consciousness appears is an awareness that shows the submission form. The factors submission form is a relief.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Normally a long journey definitely has a stop place and end points. The long journey in order to search on the poverty in Kampung Nelayan Seberang in the end has to stop at one point even though the reality of it is still ongoing and raises other interesting phenomena.

Drawing conclusions from a journey or in this case a thorough study is not an easy work. It could be that it does not represent the whole issue which is concluded. Therefore, the things to be concluded from this dissertation should also be seen as an alternative to the many possibilities. The conclusions from this research are:

- e) Deprivation traps as Chamber's interpretation either individually or collectively cover the lives of poor families in the community of Kampung Nelayan Seberang. This can be seen in the representation of the fifteen poor families in which the five deprivation traps spread and perpetuate the poverty.
- f) State as the institution who concerns about the existence of poverty in fact perpetuate the poverty. This can be seen from the omission of the government to the location of Kampung Nelayan.
- g) The negligence of government against the poverty can also be seen from the overlapped and unbalanced of the other sides' interests who should be responsible; they are the governments of Deli Serdang, Medan and Pelindo.
- h) The previous aids concentrated in Kampung Nelayan Seberang were the aids which able to raise the society out of the deprivation trap, in fact the aids become something addicted which worsen their poverty as mental for hope on the existing aid.
- i) The government provides aids to poor families as a solution to raise the poverty, but in reality the government's aids preserve the poverty itself.



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