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Profit Sharing System for Drift Gill Net Fishermen in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province

Sistem Bagi Hasil Nelayan Jaring Insang Hanyut (Drift Gill Net) di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu Kecamatan Bangko Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau

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Abstract

This research was conducted in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province on November 21 - December 09, 2022, to analyze the profit-sharing system for drift gill net fishermen and compare the profit-sharing system that applies in Bagan Hulu Village with the Law No.16 of 1964 concerning profit sharing. The method used was a survey with a total sample of 32 fisherman owners; the sampling technique was simple random sampling. The results showed that the profit-sharing system for drift gill net fishermen in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, uses a local profit-sharing system by sharing profits after deducting production costs with a percentage of 60% for fisherman owners and 40% for labor fishermen provided that all operational costs are shared. From a comparison of the profit-sharing system according to UUBHP, the share of income for fishermen who own drift gill nets in Bagan Hulu Village is greater than that according to UUBHP. The difference can be seen from the joint costs incurred. In the law, the shared costs incurred are consumption, while in the Bagan Hulu Village, the shared costs incurred are all operational costs.

Keywords: Fisherman, Labor, Profit sharing

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu Kecamatan Bangko Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau pada tanggal 21 November - 09 Desember 2022 dengan tujuan menganalisis sistem bagi hasil nelayan jaring insang hanyut (*drift gill net*) dan membandingkan sistem bagi hasil yang berlaku di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu dengan UU No.16 tahun 1964 tentang bagi hasil. Metode yang digunakan adalah survei dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 32 nelayan pemilik, teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *simple random sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sistem bagi hasil nelayan jaring insang hanyut (*drift gill net*) di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu Kecamatan Bangko Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau menggunakan sistem bagi hasil lokal dengan melakukan bagi hasil setelah dikurangi biaya produksi dengan persentase 60% untuk nelayan pemilik dan 40% untuk nelayan buruh dengan ketentuan seluruh biaya operasional ditanggung bersama. Dari perbandingan sistem bagi hasil menurut UUBHP, bagian pendapatan untuk nelayan pemilik jaring insang hanyut (*drift gill net*) di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pendapatan sesuai dengan UUBHP. Perbedaannya terlihat dari biaya bersama yang dikeluarkan, dalam Undang-Undang seharusnya biaya bersama yang dikeluarkan adalah

konsumsi, sementara di Kelurahan Bagan Hulu biaya bersama yang dikeluarkan adalah semua biaya operasional.

Kata kunci: Nelayan, ABK, Bagi hasil

1. Introduction

Bagan Hulu Village is located in Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency; the people in Bagan Hulu Village work as fishermen. Fishermen's income every day is complicated to determine because it depends on the season. Both directly and indirectly, fishermen's income will affect the quality of life of fishermen and fishermen's households. The size of the catch is very influential in their lives, including in meeting their daily needs (Amika et al., 2022).

The welfare level of Bagan Hulu fishermen is still relatively low, and they still use traditional fishing gear such as drift gill nets. Drift gill nets are the most dominant fishing gear used. Apart from drift gill nets, other fishing gear is also used, namely crab sticks, longlines, and pole traps. A profit-sharing system between fisherman owners and workers still binds this area. Drift gill nets are one of the fishing gears used by fishermen using a profit-sharing system. Profit sharing is an agreement in catching or raising fish between fisherman owners and cultivating fishermen or pond owners and pond cultivators (Febrianti et al., 2016).

Law No. 16 of 1964, article 1, paragraph 1 reads that agreements are held between owner fishermen and cultivating fishermen in the fishing or maintenance business. Each receives a share and results of the business according to a balance agreed beforehand. Article 2 concerning fishery production sharing states that marine and inland fishery business based on a production sharing agreement must be carried out based on the mutual interests of the owner fisherman and cultivator fishermen as well as pond owners and pond cultivators concerned until each of them receives a share of the proceeds of the business following with the services it provides. Article 3 says if a fishing business is organized based on a production sharing agreement on capture fisheries, then from the results of the business to the sharecropper fishermen, if using a sailboat is a minimum of 75% of the net proceeds. Article 4 states that the burdens that are jointly borne by the owner fisherman and the cultivating fisherman are auction costs, cigarette/snack money and supplies for the sharecroppers while at sea, costs for sea alms (joint safety), and dues approved by the Level II Regional Government concerned such as for cooperatives, and construction of boats/ships, welfare funds, death funds and others (Fishery Products Sharing Law No 16 of 1964).

The marine product-sharing system is seen as often unbalanced between the owner fishermen and labor fishermen, so researchers often criticize the navigational product-sharing system as a cause of income inequality (Alan et al., 2015). Likewise, with the profit-sharing system carried out by drift gill net fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Village, fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Village apply a profit-sharing system, namely, after deducting production costs, the owner fishermen get a 60% share, and labor fishermen get a 40% share provided that all operational costs are shared. Even though Law No. 16 of 1964 concerns sharing fishery products, only the cost of supplies should be shared. For this reason, this research is related to the "Drift gill net fishermen's Profit Sharing System in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province" to analyze the profit-sharing system for drift gill net fishermen and compare the profit-sharing system that applies in the Bagan Hulu Village with Law No. 16 of 1964 concerning profit-sharing.

2. Material and Method

2.1. Time and Place

This research was conducted in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, from November 21-December 09, 2022.

2.2. Methods

The method used was a survey with a total sample of 32 fisherman owners; the sampling technique was simple random sampling. The analysis used in answering the research objectives, namely descriptive analysis to answer the first objective, describes a profit-sharing system, which is an agreement between fisherman owners and labor fishermen who use drift gill nets. Furthermore, in answering the second objective, namely to find out the comparison of local production sharing with production sharing according to the Fisheries Production Sharing Law, this profit sharing was analyzed using a quantitative descriptive analysis method.

2.3. Procedures

The portion received by owner fishermen and cultivator fishermen is obtained from the amount of net income received by subtracting the total revenue from the total production costs incurred during fishing activities and

then divided according to the percentage of profit sharing that has been agreed upon by sharecropping fishermen and owner fishermen (Pratama et al., 2012), so it uses the formula: π = TR-Tc.
Description:
Π = Net income/profit
TR = Number of Receipts
TC = total cost of production

After the income from the local profit-sharing system received by owner fishermen and labor fishermen is known, it is compared with the revenue from the profit-sharing system according to the Fisheries Profit Sharing Law.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Fishing Technology

Drift gill net fishing gear is the most dominant fishing gear used in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District. Fishing using drift gill nets is the only widely used Bagan Hulu Sub-district in 2022; almost all fishermen owners have drift gill nets. The drift gill nets fishermen use to catch fish in Bagan Hulu Village have a mesh size of 2-2.8 inches and a net length of 43.7 m per piece. Fishermen usually use an average of 50 pieces of the net in making arrests. The buoys used are 2,200 units with an average weight of 80 kg (1.5 kg/piece), and the middle rise rope used is 22 kg. The fleets used by Bagan Hulu fishermen are motor boats and motor boats, but fishermen who apply a profit-sharing system are fishermen who use motor boats. The motor boats used by Bagan Hulu fishermen are 2-3 GT in size and use engines that can sail and are seaworthy.

The fishing operation carried out by fishermen is to prepare all the necessities needed to leave and return to sea. The fishing distance made by fishermen is 10-12 miles. The fishing operation carried out by drift gill net fishermen is for a day/trip (one-day fishing); fishermen will leave in the morning when the sea water is high tide and go home when the sea water recedes in the afternoon. The operation carried out by fishermen is to prepare nets in advance, for buoys and weights to be separated first to be easy to operate. This operation was carried out by an owner with three crew members for a 2 GT size ship and a 3 GT size ship with as many as five people where one of them was the owner and four crew members.

The first part of the fishing gear to be lowered is the float, then the net with ballast stones is slowly reduced until the last ballast is released into the sea. When dropping, the boat's speed is reduced so the net is not stuck and can be installed perfectly. The time needed to lower the net is approximately 1 hour. After that, the ris rope is tied to the ship. The nets are washed away in the sea for up to 2 hours, then the boat's engine is turned off while waiting for the fishermen to take their time to eat and rest. The process of lifting nets is carried out by fishermen when they feel that the fishing operation time is sufficient to get the catch. The first part of the fishing gear to be lifted is the rope, and then the last net is lowered. Depending on the weather at the fishing location, the withdrawal process takes around 1-2 hours to avoid capsizing the ship. Drift gill net fishermen who use motor boats work for 10-12 hours/day in one month, as many as 20 fishing trips.

3.2. Investment, Fixed Capital, Working Capital

Investing can provide something useful in the future (Wulandari et al., 2017). Furthermore, Merawati et al. (2015) said investment knowledge influences investment intention. It was reinforced by Andreas et al. (2014), who stated that there is an influence between motivation and interest in investing. Investment issued by fishermen owning drift gill nets consists of fixed and working capital. Fixed capital issued by fishermen holding drift gill nets in Bagan Hulu Village with a boat size of 2 GT is IDR 58,495,000. Meanwhile, the amount of fixed capital issued by fishermen who own drift gill nets with a boat size of 3 GT is IDR 66,923,462. Putra (2016) explains that fixed capital is a factor of production whose quantity tends not to be easily changed. The working capital of drift gill net fishermen has several components, including diesel fuel, consumption, ice, and crew wages; these costs are incurred for one trip. The amount of working capital issued by fisherman owners in the Bagan Hulu Sub-District with a 2 GT vessel is IDR 974,739. Meanwhile, for fishermen with a boat size of 3 GT, it is IDR 1,242,594. The difference in the cost incurred is caused by the number of crew members and the distance traveled (fishing ground) because the larger the size of the ship, the farther it will travel.

3.3. Operating Costs

Operational costs in the drift gill net fishing business in Bagan Hulu Sub-District are diesel, consumption, and ice, which can be seen in Table 1, 2 GT operational costs in Bagan Hulu Sub-District and Table 2. operational costs size 2 GT in Bagan Hulu Village. From Table 1 and Table 2, it is known that the amount of diesel used for one fishing trip for one day with a vessel size of 2 GT is 30.894736 L at IDR 8,200/L, so the costs incurred only for diesel is IDR253,337/trip or IDR45,600,632/year in 180 fishing trips. Meanwhile, a ship with a size of 3 GT of diesel consumed as much as 33.923076 liters at a cost of IDR278,169/trip or IDR 50,070,462/year. Diesel fuel is an essential operational cost component in fishing operations and is the highest operating cost incurred.

Table 1. Average operational costs of 2 GT in Bagan Hulu Village

No	Cost component	Amount/Trip (Unit)	Price/Unit (IDR)	Cost IDR/trip	Cost IDR/year
1	Solar	30.894736 L	8,200	253,337	45,600,632
2	Consumption		176,316	176,316	31,736,842
3	Ice	One beam	50,000	50,000	9,000,000
	Total cost/trip			479,653	
	Total fees/year				86,337,474

Table 2. Average operational costs of 3 GT in Bagan Hulu Village

No	Cost component	Amount/Trip (Unit)	Price/Unit (IDR)	Cost IDR/trip	Cost IDR/year
1	Solar	33.923076 L	8,200	253,337	50,070,462
2	Consumption		273,077	273,077	49,153,846
3	Ice	Two blocks	50,000	100,000	18,000,000
	Total cost/trip			651,246	
	Total fees/year				117,224,308

3.4. Production of Drift Gill Net Catches

The types of drift gill net fishermen caught in Bagan Hulu Sub-District are senangin, gulamah, thorn fish (Sagor catfish), and *harpadon nehereus*. The number of fishermen's catches is not always the same on every trip because there are seasons in fishing. In one month, fishermen catch 20 visits.

Table 3. Average production results of drifting gill net fishermen with 2 GT boats in Bagan Hulu Village

Fish type	Peak/trip season (kg) (6 months)	Moderate season/trip (kg) (3 months)	Production/year
Senangin	27.10526316	21.36842105	4534,736842
Gulamah	20.4736842	11.78947368	3.164,210526
Thorn	21.5789474	13	3.369,473684
Nehereus	10.8947368	6.89473684	1721.052632
Amount	80.05263158	53.05263158	12789,47368

Table 4. Average production results of drifting gill net fishermen with 3 GT size boats in Bagan Hulu Village

Fish type	Peak/trip season (kg) (6 months)	Moderate season/trip (kg) (3 months)	Production/year
Senangin	34.76923077	27.38461538	5815,384615
Gulamah	21.5384615	13	3.364,615385
Thorn	31.1538462	15	4638,461538
Nehereus	10.8461538	7	1.721,538462
Fish type	Peak/trip season (Kg) (6 months)	Moderate season/trip (Kg) (3 months)	Production/year
Amount	98.30769231	62.38461538	15,540

Based on Table 3 and Table 4, it can be seen that the production results obtained in each season are different. The catch on each side of the ship is also additional due to the other fishing grounds and the number of crew members. Fishing attempts using drift gill nets in one year occur in April-December and are divided into two seasons, namely the peak and middle seasons. During the lean season, drift gill net fishermen decide not to catch fish. The peak season lasts only six months, namely July-December, while the moderate season lasts only three months, namely April-June. In one month, fishermen catch 20 trips.

3.5. Profit-Sharing System

The income of drift gill net fishermen is influenced by the peak and middle seasons due to the different number of catches each season. Similarly, the fishing season is divided into two; the price of each type of fish saw differs in each fishing season. The more abundant the fish caught by fishermen, the lower the cost of the fish and vice versa, as in the middle season, the catch will undoubtedly decrease so that the selling price also increases. The average income for drift gill net fishermen in Bagan Hulu Village, size 2 GT peak season, is IDR 1,717,368.421, and for the medium season, IDR 1,525,368.42/trip. The size of the ship is 3 GT peak season IDR 2,129,615.38 and for the medium season IDR 1,870,230.769/trip. The income is obtained from the catch of drift gill nets multiplied by the price of each type of fish. From the results of these receipts, it can be seen that the profit-sharing system will be implemented by fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Village with a profit-sharing system following the Fisheries Production Sharing Law No. 16 of 1964.

3.6. Local Revenue Sharing System for Drift Gill Net Fishermen

Fishermen's profit-sharing system is a sharing of the results of fishing efforts based on agreements that have been made and mutually agreed upon beforehand. The deal is that profits are shared between the owner of the drift gill net and the fisherman during one fishing operation. They profit from the catch after deducting the operational costs incurred at sea. The study results show that profit sharing occurs after operational costs remove revenue. The results will then be divided into 60% for owner fishermen and 40% for labor fishermen. The 40%

share will still be separated for each worker participating in the arrest. Each worker will get an equal share in the division because the work arrest activities are carried out together. The number of crew members of the drift gill net fishermen is three on the 2 GT boat and four on the 3 GT boat with the same task, namely to carry out operations from lowering to withdrawing nets.

Table 5. Income of drifting gill net fishermen with 2 GT boats based on the local revenue sharing system in Bagan Hulu Village

No	Description	Peak Season (IDR/trip)	Medium Season (IDR/Trip)
1	Reception	1,717,368,421	1,525,368,421
2	Operating costs	479,653	479,653
3	Net income	1,237,715,421	1,045,715.421
4	Owner (60%)	742,629	627,429
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	495,086	418,288
	- Per person (3 people)	165,028	139,428

Table 6. Income of Drifting Gill Net Fishermen with 3 GT Boat Based on Local Revenue Sharing System in Bagan Hulu Village

No	Description	Peak Season (IDR/trip)	Medium Season (IDR/Trip)
1	Reception	2,129,615	1,870,231
2	Operating costs	651,246	651,246
3	Net income	1,478,369	1,218,985
4	Owner (60%)	887022	731,391
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	591,348	487,594
	- Per person (4 people)	147,837	121,898

Tables 5 and 6 show that net income is obtained from revenue deducted from operational costs, after which the net income will be shared between owner fishermen and labor fishermen. The owner's share is the highest on a 3 GT boat compared to fishermen using a 2 GT boat due to the higher catches. However, the labor share on 3 GT ships tends to be less because even though the yields are higher, the number of workers to be divided is also more significant.

3.7. Profit Sharing system based in UUBHP No.16 of 1964

Article 3, paragraph (2) regulates sharecroppers' minimum and maximum shares. The distribution of profits among sharecroppers from the portion they receive according to the provisions in Article 3 paragraph (1) can be regulated by them but under the supervision of the Level II Regional Government concerned. This is to avoid extortion, so it is stipulated that the ratio between the most and the most minor portions may not be more than 3 (three) to 1 (one). The quotient between labor fishermen (cultivators) is by Article 3 paragraph (2) because the share of fellow workers gets the same results (Alvionita, 2018).

Based on the Fishery Production Sharing Act No. 16 of 1964, article 4 paragraphs (1), the distribution of burdens between owner and sharecropping fishermen has been determined. Expenses jointly borne by the owner fisherman and the sharecropping fishermen, namely auction fees, cigarette/snack money and supplies for the fishermen while at sea, costs for alms at sea (safe together), and contributions approved by the government. The Level II regions concerned are for cooperatives, the construction of boats/ships, welfare funds, death funds, and others. Meanwhile, the expenses that the fisherman owner bears are the costs of maintaining and repairing boats/vessels as well as other equipment used, depreciation, and expenses for exploitation of the fishing business such as for the purchase of diesel, oil,

The distribution of the burdens carried out by fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Subdistrict is a burden shared between owner fishermen and labor fishermen, namely supplies and costs of exploitation such as diesel and ice. This division differs from Law No. 16 of 1964, which stated that drift gill net fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Village did not heed Article 4. The costs that should be shared are the cost of eating and drinking only, but in reality, in the field, the burden is all operational costs incurred, such as consumption, diesel fuel, and ice cubes. More details can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7 shows that the income of fishermen who own drift gill nets in the Bagan Hulu Subdistrict during the peak seasons is as follows. Based on the Fisheries Profit Sharing Law, the total income of owner fishermen and labor fishermen in the Bagan Hulu Subdistrict does not experience a very striking imbalance. Still, at least these labor fishermen's income has slightly increased to meet their families' needs.

The purpose of enacting the Fishery Production Sharing Law is to improve the standard of living of labor fishermen and increase fish production so that the profit-sharing process can eliminate extortionate elements and all parties get a fair share of the business. However, as it is well known that the profit-sharing system occurs in drift gill net fishermen, the fisherman owners are in the position that labor fishermen must pay or bear the costs that the fisherman owners should take. The difference in income can be seen in Table 8.

Table 7. The average income of drift gill net fishermen based on UUBHP No 16 of 1964

No	Description	Peak Season (IDR/trip)	Medium Season (IDR/Trip)
2GT ship			
1	Reception	1,717,368,421	1,525,368,421
2	Shared Costs	176,316	176,316
3	Net income	1,541,052,421	1,349,052,421
4	Owner (60%)(1)	924,631	809,431
	Exploit Fee(2)	303,337	303,337
	Owner Income(1-2)	621,294	506,094
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	616,421	539,621
	- Per person	205,474	179,874
3GT ship			
1	Reception	2,129,615	1,870,231
2	Shared Costs	273,077	273,077
3	Net income	1,856,538	1,597,154
4	Owner (60%)(1)	1,113,922.5	958,292.4
	Exploit Fee(2)	378,169	378,169
	Owner Income(1-2)	735,753.8	508,123.4
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	742,615.2	638,861.6
	- Per person	185,653.8	159,715.4

Table 8. Comparison of local SBH and SBH based on UUBHP No 16 of 1964 drift gill net fishermen in Bagan Hulu Village

No	Description	Local Profit Sharing	According to UUBHP	Difference	Percentage
2GT ship					
1	Reception	1,717,368,421	1,717,368,421		
2	Shared Costs	479,653	176,316	303,337	63
3	Net income	1,237,715,421	1,541,052,421		
4	Owner (60%)	742,629	621,294	121,335	16
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	495,086	616,421	121,335	16
	- Per person	165,028	205473,6561	40,445	34
3GT ship					
1	Reception	2,129,615	2,129,615		
2	Shared Costs	651,246	273,077	378,169	58
3	Net income	1,478,369	1,856,538		
4	Owner (60%)	887022	735,753.8	151,269	17
5	Labor fishermen (40%)	591,348	742,615.2	151,269	17
	- Per person	147,837	185,653.8	37,817	26

Table 8, it can be seen that there is a difference in profit sharing in Bagan Hulu Village with UUBHP No 16 of 1964; according to the Law on Fisheries Product Sharing Article 4 paragraph (1), the fisherman owner bears operational costs, namely the share of exploitation costs (diesel and ice), maintenance and depreciation costs. However, this is different from the reality on the ground, where all operational costs are shared between owner fishermen and drift gill net labor fishermen, which is a little detrimental to labor fishermen's income. From the difference we have seen, we can see that the income of labor fishermen is higher if using Law No. 16 of 1964 concerning fishery production sharing compared to local production sharing in the Bagan Hulu Village.

4. Conclusions

The profit-sharing system for drift gill net fishermen in Bagan Hulu Village, Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, uses a local profit-sharing system by sharing profits after deducting production costs with a percentage of 60% for owner fishermen and 40% for labor fishermen with provisions that all operational costs are shared. From a comparison of the profit-sharing system according to UUBHP, the share of income for fishermen who own drift gill nets in Bagan Hulu Village is more significant than that according to UUBHP. The difference can be seen from the burdens that are shared responsibility.

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