

The Role Of Actors In A Social Network

(Case Study Of Purse Seine Fishermen In Seri Village, Ambon City, Maluku Province)

Pieter Melianus Ririmase¹, Alex S. W. Retraubun², Johanis Hiariey³, Yoisia Lopulalan⁴

¹Post Graduate Students Of The Faculty Of Fisheries

University Of Pattimura, Ambon City

Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena Kampus Poka

97233, Indonesia

²Dosen Post-Graduate Faculty Of Fisheries

University Of Pattimura, Ambon City

Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena Kampus Poka

97233, Indonesia

³Two-Way Sarjana Fakultas Perikanan

Universitas Pattimura, Kota Ambon

Jl. Go. M. Putuhena Kampus Poka

97233, Indonesia

⁴Dosen Post-Graduate Faculty Of Fisheries

University Of Pattimura, Ambon City

Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena Kampus Poka

97233, Indonesia



Abstract – The empowerment of the identity of a group of fishermen not independent of the participation of each member in interacting advance group terserebut. Interactions showed the presence of a process pertukuran which leads to the formation of social capital that took place in the group. The social network allows every fisherman has the role of each for receive and share information with other actors by utilizing the existing resources in improving the performance of a group of fishermen. The actor who has the role of the most important in the group usually be a referral source for other actors. This study aims to look at the structure of the social network and the role of actors in a social network of fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon. The results showed that the structure of the social network of fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet Series has a pattern of open (open network) or a personal network that spreads (radial personal network). The actor who has a role as openion leaders and gate keepers are the actors EW,YW, RW ET and NT. The actors that play a role as the bridge is the actor YW, RW ET and NT. The Actor who acted as liason is a PR and traders papalele.

Keywords – Role Of Actors, Social Network, Case Study,Purse Siene Fishermen, Seri Village, Ambon City, Maluku Province

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The region of Maluku Province is geographically situated between $2^{\circ} 30' \pm 8^{\circ} 30'$ South Latitude and $124^{\circ} 00' \pm 135^{\circ} 30'$ East Longitude with an area of 712.479,69 Km² consists of 666.139,85 Km² oceans (93,5%). In addition, the source of livelihood of the community is agriculture in the broadest sense, including in the field of fisheries (BPS Propinsi Maluku, 2018). Maluku province has a number of fishermen as much as 190.780 people (Meike T., et al., 2018). One region in the Province of Maluku engaged in the sector of marine fisheries are the people who inhabit the coastal region of the Island of Ambon.

Ambon island has an area 761 Km² that is divided into two regions of administrative government, namely the City of Ambon with a total area of 377 Km² and Central Maluku District with a total area of 384 Km², including the islands of categories is small, i.e. less than 2000 Km² (BPS Provinsi Maluku, 2020).

The population inhabiting the coastal region of the Island of Ambon most have a source of livelihood as fishermen and farmers. The turn of the role of livelihoods society can do customized according to the conditions of the season. Usually for agricultural activities, most people have land plant longevity exertion done for generations.

Other options to be able to maintain his life, the society also works as a fisherman with harnesses the potential of fisheries resources.

The level of utilization of the potential of marine fisheries has not been done optimally, where the average production for several types of fish into the fishery potential of the seed, its utilization is only about 22% - 36% of the sustainable potential or the potential that is available in nature (Data LPPD the City of Ambon 2017). Ambon city itself has a number of fishermen as much as 6.022 people or about 3.15 % of the total number of fishermen (BPS Kota Ambon, 2020)

The position of the fishermen on the Island of Ambon classified in the profession with the well-being of low or poor, and live in groups and have a variety of inequality. Haughton and Khandker in Atamimi, et al (2018) explain inequality is a problem that is less serious attention by the government, whereas the gaps in the socio-economic conditions will affect inequality among the population.

The activities of fishermen in the sea can be done individually or in groups. Individually, usually the average fishermen using small boats and do not use the machine to do fishing activities. This activity is carried out solely for the needs of the consumer. While in the group, the community joined in a group of fishermen, including a group of fishermen purse seine with average use of motor boats with a capacity of 10 GT – 20 GT. The purpose of their group to be able to meet the needs of family life.

B. Problem Formulation

The hamlet Series is one of the children's village is under the rule of the Country Urimesing the City of Ambon. The majority of local people have a livelihood as a fisherman. The community joined in groups of fishermen using the equipment purse seine.

Every fisherman in a group have the role of each in the work, where there is a role as Tanese and Masnait. Tanese is a fisherman whose role as the leader at the time of the arrest. Masnait is anak buah kapal (ABK) consists of; a fisherman who is tasked to drop the net into the sea, the fishermen who served as a lobe, and the fisherman served as guards fads. In addition to interact in carrying out their duties, fishermen purse seine also interaction with parties outside the group to obtain a variety of information for the betterment of the group.

The interaction that occurs between the fishermen can describe a structure of the social network on relationships between fishermen within and outside the group in the receive and give information. Through the structure of social networks can explain the bonds social and mutual trust as well as the nature of openness and closure of each fisherman in the network. In addition to the formation of the network structure of social fishing purse seine, can also identify fishermen who hold an important role in the social network of fishermen purse seine in the implementation of its activities.

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to determine: 1) the structure of social networks among fishermen purse seine formed in the Hamlet Series and 2) the role of each of the fishermen in the social network.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Location and Time of Study

This research was conducted in the Hamlet Series of Ambon City, with some of the considerations that: (1) the area is a coastal region which is the source of the eye pencahariaannya is fishing; (2) the Region is a central delivery of fish to the market Mardika Ambon; (3) . there is a group of fishermen with the use of equipment purse seine. This study was planned in March to May 2021.

B. Population and Sample

The population in this study is a fisherman purse seine incorporated in the group catching fish in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon as much as 2 (two) groups, namely Rian Jaya and Group Trium (Data from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Province of Maluku, 2020).

The sample selected for propovise sampling with the requirement that the fisherman is selected fishermen who are members of the group of fishermen purse seine with the unit of analysis is the fisherman purse seine amounted to 28 people.

C. The type and Source of Data

The type of data used in this research is the data type of the relationship between actors to describe the structure of the social network and the role of each actor in the network.

The source of the data used is the primary data source and secondary data. The primary data source in social network data sourced from the actor (fisherman purse seine) and the data relationships among the actors. While the source of secondary data is all data is obtained indirectly from the object of research (Sumarsono, S. 2004). Secondary Data, the researcher obtained through a variety of agencies that support the research.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques related to the quality of the research instrument and the quality of data collection in the field. Zuriah, N. in P. M. Puttileihat (2018) states, "the Use of techniques and data collection tool that allows obtaining objective data". According To Bungin, B. (2011), "the Method of data collection is the part of the instrument of data collection that determine the success or failure of a study."

Data collection techniques in this research is questionnaire that the question focus on the data of actors and the relation or relations among actors. According to Borgatti in Eriyanto (2014) stated that questions about the network can be seen from; (1) name generator; (2) the name of the interpreter, and (3) the name interrelaters.

The question for the name generator contains about anyone actors who establish relationships with the informants. This question was made by asking the respondents to refer to the names of the actors associated with it. The names used to describe the network among actors.

The question for the name of the interpreter can be used if you already know the names of the generator. Name interpreter contains the question of the shape and type of relationship of each namagenerator to describe the closeness of the relationship as well as the identity of the actor.

The question for the name interrelaters contains questions that show the extent of each actor in the network get to know each other. According to Rogers and Kincaid in Eriyanto (2014), the question is describe the level of cohesiveness between actors of a social network.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this research is quantitative data by using the software UCINET VI to analyze the social network.

There are several stages in the analysis of data with the approach in the social network, i.e.;

1. Make the format of the data edgelist, which is used to register the names of the actors and their relationships to produce sosiogram the social network through the program NetDraw on the software UCINET VI.

2. Do measurement by counting the number of relations that can be made an actor with other actors in the whole network,
3. After counting the number of relations, then the set of actors who have a relationship most, and what is its role in the social network (opinion leader, Bridge, gatekeeper, liaison dan isolate).
 - a. *Opinion leader* that informal leaders in the organization. They are not always people who have formal authority in the organization but guide the behavior of members of the organization and influence their decisions.
 - b. *Gate keepers* are the individuals who control the flow of information among members of the organization. They are in the middle of a network and convey messages from one person to another person or does not provide the information.
 - c. *Bridge* is a member of a group or a click in an organization that connects the group with the other group members. This individual helps give each other information in between the groups and coordinate the group.
 - d. *Cosmopolite* is the individual that connects the organization with its environment. They collect information from sources that exist in the environment and provide information about the organization to certain people in their environment.
 - e. *Liaison* same role with the bridge but the individual's own is not a member of the group but it is a liaison between one group with the other groups. This individual will also assist in a variety of relevant information among the groups of the organization.
 - f. *Isolate* is a member of the organization who have limited contact with others in the organization. The people hide themselves in the organization or exiled by his friends”.
4. After establishing the role of actors in a social network, then do interpretasi data for discussion, in accordance with the social facts.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The social network is a pattern that can describe the structure of the social relations of the individual and the group where the pattern of relationships have a regularity to how they behave in society. Gonzales in Puttileihalat, P (2018) said that the relationship who is with whom can be illustrated in a sosiogram useful to browse the network for the information or the diffusion of an innovation. In addition, according to Mohammed, A. (1995) in Amirudin, S (2014) in a social network there are a few terms that can describe the role or position of an individual is important in the structure of the network.

Based on the explanation above, the discussion in this study to see the pattern or structure of the social network depicted in sosiogram and the role of actors in a social network of fishermen purse seine.

A. Sosiogram Social Networks Fishermen Purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon

Sosiogram is a map of the network that can describe relationships - interpersonal relationships fishermen purse seine interact in a process of mutual giving and receiving of information from various sources, information obtained through fishing purse seine in the group and outside the group can be seen through the structure of the network we.

Figure 1 shows the network structure of social fishing purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon, described in two the nature of the relationship, namely; social relationships between actors in the group and the relationship of social actors and the social environment outside the group.

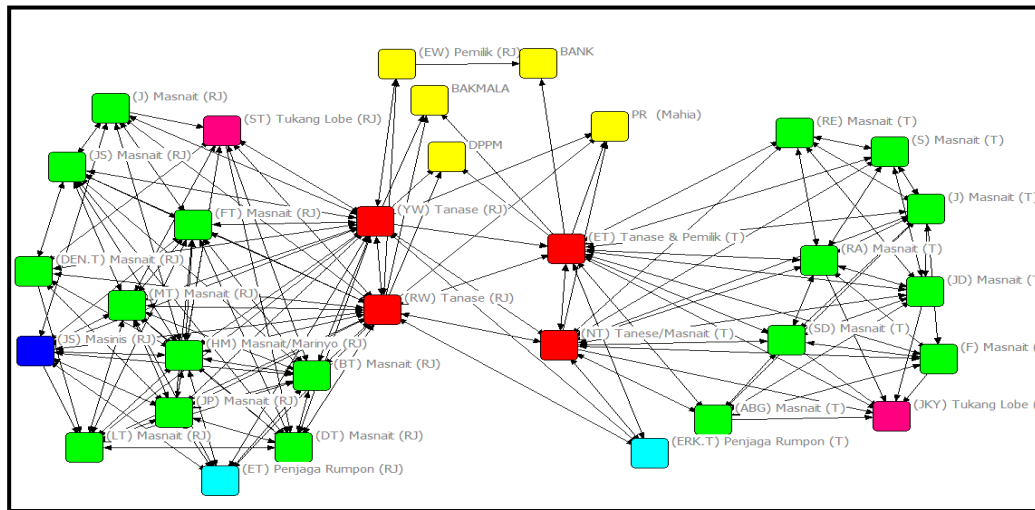


Figure 1. The structure of social networks fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon, Maluku Province.
Source : Primary Data, 2020

In figure 1, the Relationships that occur within the group showing the structure of the social network is open (an open network). That is, all the fishermen purse seine can interact and communicate to share information in each group. Share information indicates the existence of a trait of openness in the exchange of information that occurs at the level of the fishermen in the group. The exchange of this information is related with the stages of preparation, implementation and, the stage of marketing the proceeds of the catch and the things related to the preservation of the environment.

The structure of the social network formed according to Rogers and Kinkaid (1981) in as a personal network that spreads (radial personal network). Personal network that spreads (radial personal network) has a degree of integration is low, but has the nature of openness in the group. According to De Vito (1997), to determine the -

level of openness in the group can be seen from; 1) the flow of information that is dyadic (reciprocal); 2) the presence of the same interests; 3) shaping the interpretation of the same; 4) increase the influence of social and 5) allows the exchange of resources.

The nature of the disclosure can be shown by each fisherman in the group, but this did not happen on the overall fishing outside the group. Fishermen who only have a relationship with the other fishermen on the outside of the group can occur in some people fishing only. Fishermen who can do the relationships outside the group is a fisherman who has the status as the leader of the group or people who have influence in the group. Fishing has an important status in the group is a fisherman YW, RW, ET and NT. The fourth actor is fishing purse seine that have the status as Tanase. The facts on the ground show that fishing vessel owners and fishermen who have senior and experienced as tanase or the leadership in the group.

Outside a group of fishermen purse seine, fishermen YW, RW, ET and NT also make a connection with some people such as; the owner of the asset, the BANK, Bakmala, the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Province of Maluku, the owner of the fads in outside groups, community leaders and religious leaders. The information received by each actor is then communicated to the other fishermen in each group. Thus, the structure of the social network formed is the structure of the network that are closed (network clousure).The structure of this network according to Roger and Kinkaid (1981) is a network structure that is Personal Each lock (Interlocking Personal Network).A network that has the nature of inter-locking is a network that has a degree of integration is high but has the nature of openness is low.That is, not all the actors (fishermen) can have access outside of the group to get information, but only through ator-actor of a certain course, so all the actors (the fisherman) in the group have a level of dependence with actors such.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that the fishermen purse seine that joined in the group of fishermen in the Hamlet of Series The City of Ambon, has the structure of social networks that are open (open network) or a personal network that spreads (radial personal network) and outside the group, the structure of the network is closed (network clousure) or Personal

Mutual lock (Interlocking Personal Network). The actor who has many relationships in the structure of the social network with the overall actor in the network is the actor YW, RW, ET and NT.

This condition shows that the level of cohesiveness or the density of relations in the network of the group very strong. That is, the actor others in the group have a level of dependency on the actor YW, RW, ET and NT, in the group. The actor is in addition associated with the fishermen both inside and outside the group, they also perform relations with several parties outside the group.

B. The role of the Actor and Reliance Ties (Tie Strength) in a Network of Fishermen Purse seine on the Island of Ambon

Social networks in addition to be able to identify and describe the relationships between the actors or individuals through the structure of social networks, can also identify the role of each actor in the network, such as opinion leader, gate keepers, bridge, cosmopolite, liaison and isolate.

In figure 1, it is seen that each actor (fishermen) has a role based on the functions and their tasks in the group, namely; as the Owner of the asset, Tanase and masnait. The owner of the asset in this study can be seen from its role in the group, namely; the owner of the asset that acts as the owner and not directly involved in fishing activities, and the owner of the asset that acts as the owner and at the same time tanase. The owner of the asset that acts as the owners are actors who are not directly involved in the activities of the arrest, but always coordinate with the leadership of the group that was entrusted. While the owner of the asset that acts as the owner and tanase is a fisherman who has the asset of the equipment purse seine catching as well as acting as tanase in the conduct of fishing activities. Masnait is the crew assigned to conduct fishing activities and coordinate with tanase as the leader of the activities in the execution of their duties in the group. Masnait or the crew consists of several roles, namely; masnait who has a role in the release of nets at the time of arrest, masnait who served as a lobe, the keeper of fads and machinist.

Based on the role each of the fishermen in the group, showed that the fisherman has a role as opinion leader dalam social network between actors, namely: EW, YW, RW ET and NT. Actor (fishermen) mentioned above, they are the owner of the asset, tanase and the person is considered to have a lot of experience in fishing activities. Actors such lot has a number of relationships in a network of groups that a lot (except EW) as well as provide information for actor in do the task. These actors also have a role in decision-making as well as guide as well as mengkoordinasi every fisherman. Therefore, all the fishermen have a level of keteragntungan high with actor opinion leader. This dependence indicates the existence of a strong ties (strong ties) among the actors in the group. According to Mohammed (1995) opinion leaders are informal leaders in the organization. They are not always people who have formal authority in the organization but guide the behavior of members of the organization and influence their decisions. Actors WA although does not have the number of ties in the network, but has a role as the owner of the assets and also has a part in the decision making in groups.

In addition to his role as opinion leaders in social networks fishermen in the group, actor-the actor also has a role as gate keepers, and as a bridge. Their role as gate keepers that all the information that comes from outside that are associated with the activities of the group must be known in advance by them. Their function in the group can determine whether the information can be received and propagated in the group or not. A strong bond between the actor the actor in the group lead to the tendency of reliance on the information so that the information exchange occurs only between the actors in the group and the lack of new information from outside the group. According to Mohammed (1995) said that the gate keepers are the individuals who control the flow of information among members of the organization and has the power in deciding whether information is important or not.

In addition to some of the role described above, there are several actors in the social network of fishermen purse seine that acts as a bridge. Bridge is the actors that are in a network that connects a group with actor other outside of the group and give the information to the group. The actors that play a role as a bridge in the social network of the fishermen in the group or outside the group is the actor; YW, RW, ET and NT. These actors have a strong bond with all the actors in the group of social network of fishermen. According to Rogers and Kincaid in Cindoswari, A. R (2016), the actor who has strong ties with other actors have a network that is homofili.

The actor also showed a relationship or a strong bond with the actors who are outside the group and always provide the login information in the group. Based on the characteristics of the actors then this is contrary to the theory of bonding strength was found by Granoveter, where according to Granoveter in the premise of the mayor mention that the actor who has a role as a bridge are characterized as having weak bonds (weak ties). Continued that the actors who have weak bonds (weak ties) in a social network can no longer have a bond strong (strong ties). It is also justified by Coleman in Erianto (2014) who said that the actor that plays a

role as the bridge is the actor with the characteristics of having a number of relationships that the least among all the actors that have weak bonds (weak ties) in the network, but always to bring new information on the progress of the group.

This statement is contrary to fact social found in this study, where the actors who have weak bonds (weak ties) are also strong (strong ties). This can be seen by the high level of dependence between actors in the group with the actors YW, RW, ET and NT. So, without these actors are then kekutan ties in the social network between actors (fisherman purse seine) does not work effectively.

Based on the explanation above, it was concluded that the actor has the potential power to high resources have the potential to bind with other actors is very strong. These bonds occur because of the dependence of the economic actors (fisherman purse seine other) with the actor that has an important role in the network. In addition, to add to the knowledge or skills of the sea and a variety of other information in support of the activities in question, all the actors get from these actors. The high level of dependence between actors with influential actors, have an impact on the strength of a bond of a social happening. Bonding social increasingly powerful actors in this research, in the area called "Bonding Bakutarika". Bond Bakutarika in the local language means "connective tare-tare jang sampe talapas"

On the social network of fishermen also, there is a actor who has a role as a liaison. Liaison is the actor of the same role with the bridge, but the actor itself is not a member of a group that is there, but it is a liaison between one group with the other groups. The actor also helped in a variety of relevant information between the groups. In this study, the actor who acted as liason is a PR and traders papalele. PR is a keeper fads in the region Mahia and not included in a group of fishermen were studied. In addition tanase have a relationship or contact with the guards fads belonging to the group, tanase also get the information of the existence of fish from the guard fads in the territorial waters of the arrest. In addition to PR, the group also get information about the market price of the fish through traders papalele. The relationship is caused because there is a lack of trust between actors in the activities of the business. High trust among the actors in providing market information can strengthen capital social among the actors.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that each actor has a role respectively in group a customizable task and tanggungjawab in the group. The actor who has a role as openion leader and gat keepers tend to have strong ties (strong ties) with the rest of the actors in the network so that the level of the density of relations in the network is very high. The high level of pepadatan network (density) leads to the degree of openness and group cohesiveness are also getting high, that could indirectly strengthen capital social in a group. But the bond strong (strong ties) that occur in a group lead to poor information so that the information discussed is only about things that's all. While the actor has a role as the bridge is the actor who interacted less in the group but has the task to provide new information in the activities of the group. According to Coleman in Eryanto (2014) that the actor that plays a role as the bridge is a actor who has a weak bonds (weak ties) with other actors outside the group who always bring new innovation in the group.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion above, the conclusion of the research as follows.

- a. The structure of the social networks that formed in the group of fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon is to be open (open network) or fingers (radial) caused because most of the fishermen purse seine in the group or outside the group is choosing related actors have a central role in the social network (YW, RW, ET and NT) so that these actors are very popular or role is very important in the network.
- b. The actor who has a role as openion leaders and gate keepers are the actors EW, YW, RW ET and NT. They are the owners and also as tanase or leadership in the conduct of activities, so that they have the authority to control entry and exit of the flow of information. The actors that play a role as the bridge is the actor YW, RW ET and NT. They are actors who often have relationships with parties outside the group, and bring new information in the network for the advancement of the group. In addition, the actor who acted as liason is the actor's PR and traders papalele. Actors HOMEWORK is actor guard fads in the region Mahia and not included in the group of fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet Series. While traders papalele are traders who are entrusted to work together with the social network group of fishermen purse seine to sell the catch to the consumer.
- c. The actor who has a role as openion leader and gat keepers tend to have strong ties (strong ties) with the rest of the actors in the network so that the level of the density of relations in the network is very high. The high level of pepadatan network (density) leads to the degree of openness and group cohesiveness are also increasingly high, which can indirectly strengthen capital social

in a group. But the bond strong (strong ties) that occur in a group lead to poor information so that the information discussed is only about things that's all.

- d. Based on the major premise Granoveter shows that the actor has a role as the bridge has a number of relationships in the network a little bit and have only one form of bonding, namely; weak bonds (weak ties) and no longer have the bond strong (strong ties). However, in the results of this study showed that the actors that play a role as a bridge strong (strong ties) sekaligus weak bonds (weak ties) with other actors in the social network of fishermen purse seine in the Hamlet of Series the City of Ambon.

REFERENCE

- [1] Amirudin.S (2014). Social Network Marketing In The Community Of Traditional Fishermen Banten.. International Journal Of Indonesia Society and culture. Vol 6, No 1 (2014)
- [2] Ageng Rara Cindoswari (2016). Analysis Of The Structure Of The Communication Network In The Adaptation Of The Economic, Social And Cultural On The Community Babul Hereafter In The City Of Batam. Communication, Vol. X No. 02, September 2016: 129-144
- [3] Bungin, B (2017). Research Kualitatif, Economic, Public Policy and other Social Sciences. Kencana
- [4] BPS Maluku Provinsi (2020). The Area According to the District/Island in Maluku. <https://maluku.bps.go.id/statictable/2015/03/24/3/luas-wilayah-menurut-kabupaten-km2-.html>
- [5] BPS Ambon City (2020). The number of fishermen fishing in the City of Ambon. <https://ambonkota.bps.go.id/subject/56/perikanan.html#subjekViewTab3>
- [6] BPS Maluku Provinsi (2018). The potential of Fisheries in the Region of Maluku. <https://maluku.bps.go.id/publication/2018/08/16/ff1f52bdbd1b5938d5ef6206/provinsi-maluku-dalam-angka-2018.html>
- [7] Bappenas (2018). The initiative of the Local Government in an Effort to reduce regional Disparities and Regional Development. Final Report Bappenas. ISBN 978 60261004 1 2
- [8] Department of Fisheries and Marine Propinsi Maluku, (2020). The number of Fishermen Group by City-Counties in the Province of Maluku.<https://maluku.bps.go.id/subject/56/perikanan.html>
- [9] Eriyanto. 2014. The analysis of the Network Communication of the New Strategy in the Study of Communication Science and Other Social Sciences. Jakarta: Kencana
- [10] Hansje M dan Friesland T (2017). Potency and Utilization Rate of Selar spp. in Ambon Island. Jurnal "Amanisal" PSP FPIK Unpatti-Ambon Vol. 6 No. 2, November 2017 Hal 16-20.ISSN.2085-5109
- [11] Meike T, V. Huliselan, Y. Lopulalan (2018). Effectiveness of Fisfermen Card Policies in Ambon City. Jurnal Triton Volume 14, Nomor 2, Oktober 2018, hal. 76 ± 87
- [12] Sonny Sumarsono. 2015. Economics Human Resources Theory and Public Policy. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- [13] P. M. Puttileihalat (2018). The Role of Actors in Determining Pattern of Communication Network of Eucalyptus Oil Processor Farmers (Case Study in Waisala District, West Seram Regency, Maluku Province). International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT). Vol. 7 No. 2 March 2018, pp. 198-205. <http://ijpsat.ijshj-journals.org>