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Inequality Of Access To Fishing Gear And Social Conflict Among Fishers In The Coastal Area Of Bengkulu (Case Study Of Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-District, Bengkulu City)

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Abstract

Inequality of access to fishing gear is one of the problems that triggers social conflict among fishing communities. This study aims to analyze the forms of inequality in access to fishing gear, the factors influencing it, the resulting social conflict, and efforts to resolve it in Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-district, Bengkulu City. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using the Access Theory of Ribot and Peluso as the analytical framework. The results show that inequality in access to fishing gear is influenced by differences in capital, technology, and access to government assistance. This condition triggers conflict between traditional fishers and trawl-using fishers due to competition in the utilization of fisheries resources, declining catches, and impacts on environmental sustainability. Therefore, stronger oversight of fishing gear use, more equitable distribution of assistance, and fisher empowerment are needed to reduce conflict and achieve a fairer and more sustainable use of fisheries resources.

Keywords: Access Inequality, Fishing Gear, Trawl, Social Conflict, Fishers

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INTRODUCTION

Coastal areas are a vital living space for fishing communities because they serve as the main source of livelihood and the fulfillment of daily needs. As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia holds substantial fisheries resource potential and serves as an economic mainstay for coastal communities. However, the uneven development of fishing technology has given rise to various social problems among fishers. Differences in capital ownership, technology, and fishing gear cause some fishers to have greater access to marine resources than others. This disparity in access shows that not all fishers have equal opportunities to utilize fisheries resources, thereby creating inequality in fishing activities. This condition then gives rise to social inequality that has the potential to trigger conflict within coastal communities.

This inequality of access affects not only differences in catch results and fisher welfare, but also the social relationships between groups of fishers in coastal areas. Inequality of access to fishing gear is one of the main factors triggering conflict among fishers. Differences in the type of fishing gear used, the scale of operations, and the level of access to marine resources are key factors driving tension between groups of fishers (Mislang et al., 2026). These findings indicate that fishers with more modern technology and fishing gear tend to obtain larger catches than traditional fishers. As a result, competition emerges in the utilization of marine resources, which can develop into social conflict in coastal areas.

Conflict among fishers is not only related to economic aspects but also to control over fishing grounds and the sustainability of fisheries resources. Mislang et al. (2026) explain that the presence of modern fishers equipped with high technology often dominates fishing grounds, causing losses for traditional fishers who still rely on simple equipment. This dominance causes traditional fishers to experience declining catches, reduced income, and growing dissatisfaction toward groups of fishers with better access to fishing gear. In the long run, this condition can weaken the social solidarity that has traditionally characterized fishing communities.

Research conducted by Karisma et al. (2018) on fishing gear conflict in Teluk Pambang Village, Bengkalis Regency, shows that the root of fisher conflict lies in the use of fishing gear that does not comply with fishing regulations and modifications to gear that are considered harmful to other fishers. That study found that the use of certain fishing gear caused damage to the marine ecosystem and made it more difficult for traditional fishers to catch fish. These findings show that differences in access to and use of fishing gear generate not only economic competition but also prolonged social conflict within fishing communities.

One of the frequent causes of conflict is the use of environmentally unfriendly fishing gear.

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The use of trawl nets causes damage to the marine environment and its ecosystem (Harahap, 2024). The use of trawl nets often triggers disputes among fishers because it is seen as reducing fish populations and damaging the fishing gear of other fishers. This condition shows that the use of fishing gear that violates regulations is one of the more dominant sources of conflict in coastal communities.

Social conflict among fishers in the coastal area of Bengkulu remains an ongoing issue to this day. Based on preliminary research findings, conflict between traditional fishers and trawl-using fishers has recurred repeatedly across various waters of Bengkulu. Data obtained shows that this conflict has occurred from 2017 to 2025 in Bengkulu City, Seluma, Mukomuko, and North Bengkulu. In April 2019, a group of traditional fishers ambushed six trawl boats belonging to modern fishers. Four of the modern fishing boats managed to escape, while two were captured and then burned by traditional fishers. In addition, three boats carrying dozens of people attacked a modern fishing vessel that was docked at the Pulau Baai Harbor area on Friday, April 5, 2019. A shooting incident involving modern (trawl) fishers from Pulau Baai, Bengkulu, and traditional fishers from Malabero Urban Village, Bengkulu City, left four people injured. This attack is believed to have been an act of revenge following an earlier incident in which two traditional fishing boats were burned by a group suspected to be modern fishers (Tambunan, 2019). The continued presence of trawl boats operating in Bengkulu waters keeps generating complaints from traditional fishers, who regard it as reducing their catches and threatening the sustainability of their livelihoods. This condition shows that inequality of access in the use of fishing gear and fisheries resources remains an issue with the potential to trigger social conflict among fishers.

Based on information obtained from fishers in the Pulau Baai area, the use of trawl nets remains a source of complaint among traditional fishers. Fishers reported that trawl-using boats are still found operating in several waters of Bengkulu even though their use has been banned by the government. The presence of such gear is considered to create unbalanced competition in the utilization of fisheries resources because it has a much greater catch capacity than traditional gear. Besides affecting the catches of small-scale fishers, this condition also has the potential to spark tension and conflict among fishers over the use of fishing grounds.

Previous studies have generally focused more on conflicts arising from the use of particular fishing gear, conflict between traditional and modern fishers, the role of government in conflict resolution, and the implementation of fisheries management policies. This study, however, has a different focus, as it not only examines conflict as a social event but also analyzes how inequality of access to fishing gear, technology, and capital creates inequality among groups of fishers. This

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inequality of access has the potential to generate competition in the utilization of fisheries resources, feelings of injustice, and clashes of interest that then develop into social conflict among fishers. In addition, this study is conducted in the coastal area of Bengkulu, which remains relatively understudied, particularly regarding the relationship between inequality of access to fishing gear and social conflict from a sociological perspective. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how inequality of access to fishing gear influences the emergence of social conflict among fishers in the coastal area of Bengkulu.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research is a research method used to study natural settings, in which the researcher acts as the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out through triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive, and the results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Safarudin et al., 2023). The research was conducted in Pulau Baai, Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-district, Bengkulu City, from January 1, 2026 until completion. The research location was chosen purposively because it is the largest fishing center in Bengkulu City, bringing together traditional fishers and fishers who use more modern gear and technology. In this study, the researcher acted as the main instrument, going directly into the field to obtain data on the inequality of access to fishing gear and social conflict among fishers.

Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, meaning informants were deliberately chosen based on criteria aligned with the research objectives. Informants were selected because they had knowledge of, and direct involvement in, the phenomenon of inequality of access to fishing gear and social conflict among fishers. This study involved six informants: two traditional fishers, two modern fishers, one head of a fisher group, and one community figure or village official. If the data obtained had not yet reached saturation, the number of informants could be increased as needed.

Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data validity was tested using source triangulation and technique triangulation by comparing information obtained from various informants and matching it with the results of observation, interviews, and documentation. The data were then analyzed interactively through the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification, so as to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the inequality of access to fishing gear and social conflict among fishers in the coastal area of Bengkulu.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Inequality in Access to Fishing Gear

Based on the observations and interviews conducted in Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-district, Bengkulu City, it was found that inequality in access to fishing gear still exists among fishers. This inequality is reflected in differences in boat ownership, the type of fishing gear used, economic capacity to acquire fishing technology, and access to fisheries support facilities. These differences cause fishers' ability to utilize fisheries resources to be unequal, affecting catches, income, and the sustainability of fishing activities.

The research results show that traditional fishers generally still use small boats with low-capacity engines and simple gear such as gill nets, cast nets, and hand lines. Such gear can only reach fishing areas relatively close to shore, so catches are highly dependent on weather conditions and fish seasons. In contrast, fishers with larger capital have used engine-powered boats with higher capacity along with gear that allows them to reach wider fishing areas and obtain larger catches. This condition was expressed by a traditional fisher who stated that limited fishing gear is a major obstacle in fishing activities.

> *"We only use a small boat and ordinary nets. When the weather is bad or the fish move further from shore, we choose not to go out to sea because our gear cannot reach farther locations. Our catches also aren't always plentiful — sometimes just enough for daily needs." (Informant 1, Traditional Fisher).*

This statement shows that limited fishing equipment gives traditional fishers a more restricted range of operation compared to fishers using more modern equipment. Besides affecting the amount of catch, this condition also affects income levels since fishing activity becomes heavily dependent on natural conditions. A similar finding was obtained from another traditional fisher, who revealed that limited capital prevented them from upgrading their gear.

> *"We actually want a better engine or a bigger boat, but the price is very expensive. Income from fishing is only enough to meet family needs, so it is difficult to save up capital to buy more modern equipment." (Informant 2, Traditional Fisher).*

Meanwhile, modern fishers explained that using boats with larger capacity and fishing technology provides an advantage in increasing the effectiveness of fishing activities.

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"With a bigger engine and more complete fishing gear, we can go further out to sea. Time spent searching for fish is also shorter because we already know the potential locations, so catches are usually bigger." (Informant 3, Modern Fisher).

This statement shows a difference in capability between groups of fishers in utilizing fisheries resources. Fishers with capital and technological support are able to obtain higher catches than fishers still using simple equipment. Besides differences in gear, the research also found differences in opportunities to receive fishing equipment assistance. Several informants stated that government assistance has not been fully felt by all fishers because its distribution still depends on fisher group membership or certain administrative requirements.

"Assistance has indeed been given, but not all fishers receive it. Some groups have received assistance several times, while some other fishers have never received fishing gear assistance at all." (Informant 5, Head of Fisher Group).

This condition shows that inequality of access to fishing gear is reflected not only in differences in equipment ownership but also in differing opportunities to receive support that could improve fishers' productivity. As a result, fishers with simple gear tend to face limitations in increasing their catches compared to those with access to technology or equipment assistance.

This finding aligns with Satria (2015), who explains that differences in access to fishery production means, such as boats, engines, and fishing gear, can create inequality among groups of fishers. Fishers with better capital and technology tend to have greater opportunities to utilize marine resources compared to small-scale or traditional fishers (Satria, 2015). In addition, Djaina et al. (2023) explain that fishing equipment assistance plays an important role in improving fishers' productivity and income because it reduces the capital burden they must bear. Thus, differences in gear ownership, economic capacity, and opportunities to receive assistance are concrete indicators of the inequality of access to fishing gear among the fishing community of Sumber Jaya Urban Village.

Factors Influencing Inequality of Access to Fishing Gear

The research results show that the inequality of access to fishing gear in Sumber Jaya Urban Village is caused not only by differences in gear ownership, but is also influenced by various factors that determine fishers' capacity to obtain and utilize fisheries resources. Based on the

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observations and interviews, these factors include economic capacity (capital), mastery of fishing technology, access to government assistance, and involvement of fishers in groups or social networks. These four factors are interrelated and shape the differences in capacity among fishers to increase the productivity of their operations.

The first factor is limited capital. Most traditional fishers stated that economic conditions are the main obstacle to upgrading their boats or fishing gear. The price of engine-powered boats, higher-capacity engines, and more modern fishing gear requires substantial funds that are difficult for fishers with limited income to afford.

> *"If our income is only enough for daily needs, it is hard for us to buy a bigger boat or replace our fishing gear. In the end, we keep using what we have even though the results are not as much as other fishers get." (Informant 2, Traditional Fisher).*

Besides capital, mastery of fishing technology is also a factor influencing inequality of access. Fishers with better fishing technology are able to reach wider fishing areas and increase the efficiency of their fishing activities. In contrast, fishers who still use simple equipment have limited ability to determine fishing locations, so their catches are highly dependent on natural conditions.

> *"More complete equipment makes it easier for us to determine fish locations and saves time while fishing. If we only rely on the old way, the results are often uncertain." (Informant 3, Trawl-Using Fisher).*

The next factor is access to government assistance. Based on the interviews, fishing gear and equipment assistance has not been evenly received by all fishers. Limited amounts of assistance and administrative requirements mean that some fishers have not had equal opportunities to increase their operational capacity.

> *"Assistance is usually given through fisher groups and the amount is limited. Because of that, not all fishers can receive assistance at the same time." (Informant 5, Head of Fisher Group).*

In addition, the research also shows that involvement in fisher groups is one of the factors

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influencing access to information and government programs. Fishers who are active in groups tend to obtain information about assistance, training, and empowerment programs more quickly than fishers who are less involved in fisher institutions.

These findings show that inequality of access to fishing gear is influenced not only by each fisher's economic capacity, but also by access to technology, institutions, and government support. This condition causes each fisher's ability to utilize fisheries resources to differ, creating a gap in the economic benefits obtained from fishing activities.

This finding aligns with the Access Theory proposed by Ribot and Peluso, which states that access is the ability of a person or group to derive benefits from things, not merely based on ownership rights. According to this theory, the ability to derive benefits is influenced by various mechanisms, such as capital, technology, social relations, knowledge, and authority (Ribot & Peluso, 2003). In the context of this study, fishers who have greater capital, master fishing technology, are active in fisher groups, and gain access to government assistance have greater opportunities to utilize fisheries resources compared to fishers who lack such access. Thus, the inequality that occurs is related not only to the ownership of fishing gear, but also to differing capacities to access the various resources that support fishing activities.

Social Conflict Among Fishers as an Impact of Inequality of Access to Fishing Gear

The research results show that inequality of access to fishing gear in Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-district, not only creates a gap in the utilization of fisheries resources but also triggers social conflict between traditional fishers and trawl-using fishers. This conflict arises from differing interests in the utilization of marine resources. Traditional fishers view the use of trawls by modern fishers as providing an unfair advantage because it enables them to catch far larger quantities of fish, while traditional fishers remain limited to simple gear with a restricted fishing range. This condition gives rise to feelings of injustice, competition, and tension in social relations among fishers.

One form of conflict found in this study relates to the continued use of trawl nets by some fishers even though their use has been banned for being environmentally harmful. Traditional fishers consider the use of trawls a violation of existing regulations that harms other fishers by giving trawl users a greater opportunity to dominate fishing grounds.

"It's not that we're jealous they catch more fish. What we object to is the gear. Trawls have

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been banned, but some are still using them. If this continues, those of us using ordinary gear will find it increasingly difficult to catch fish." (Informant 1, Traditional Fisher).

This statement shows that the conflict arises not solely from income differences, but also from differing levels of compliance with regulations governing the use of marine resources. When some fishers continue to use trawls, traditional fishers feel that their right to a fair share of fisheries resources is diminished. This condition reflects a conflict of interest between efforts to increase fishing productivity and the obligation to preserve the sustainability of fisheries resources.

Conflict is also driven by the decline in traditional fishers' catches. Based on the interviews, fishers stated that since trawl use has become more common in fishing areas, their catches have tended to decrease. Traditional fishers feel it is increasingly difficult to obtain fish because they must compete with gear that has greater catching power and a wider operating range.

"We used to bring home quite a lot of fish. Now the catch is often reduced. Sometimes a full day at sea barely covers the cost of fuel. We feel we're losing out because the gear being used is different." (Informant 2, Traditional Fisher).

This decline in catches affects not only fishers' income but also their families' economic conditions. Some fishers stated that they were forced to reduce the frequency of their fishing trips because operational costs no longer matched the results obtained. This condition has given rise to social jealousy toward fishers who own larger boats and use more modern gear. Trawl-using fishers, on the other hand, hold a different view. They regard the use of such gear as part of an effort to increase catches in order to meet family economic needs amid the high cost of fishing operations.

"We use this gear because the cost of fishing now is high. Fuel is expensive, and boat maintenance is expensive too. If the catch is small, we lose out as well. So we try to catch as many fish as possible to cover our operational costs." (Informant 3, Trawl-Using Fisher).

This difference in views shows that each group of fishers has different interests in utilizing fisheries resources. Traditional fishers place greater emphasis on fairness in the use of fishing grounds, while trawl-using fishers are more oriented toward increasing fishing productivity. This difference in interests reinforces social conflict among coastal communities. Besides reducing

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catches, trawl use is also seen as harming marine environmental sustainability. According to several informants, trawl use has the potential to damage the seabed, coral reefs, and fish habitats that have long served as fishing grounds for traditional fishers.

> *"If gear like that keeps being used, it's not just the fish that will decline — the seabed could also be damaged." (Informant 5, Head of Fisher Group).*

These findings show that the conflict that occurs relates not only to economic issues but also to the sustainability of fisheries resources. Damage to the marine ecosystem is seen as leading to a decline in fish stocks and a shrinking of productive fishing grounds, which has the potential to further intensify conflict among groups of fishers in the future.

This finding aligns with previous studies explaining that trawl use is one of the main causes of social conflict in coastal areas because it creates inequality in the utilization of fisheries resources. Earlier research also shows that conflict between traditional fishers and trawl-using fishers in Bengkulu has occurred repeatedly, ranging from acts of rejection and boat seizures to clashes triggered by the use of gear considered harmful to traditional fishers. This condition shows that the issue of trawl use is no longer merely a conflict between individuals but has developed into a social conflict involving economic interests, law enforcement, and environmental sustainability.

This finding is consistent with the study by Vidianto et al. (2026), which explains that conflict among fishers arises from inequality of access in the utilization of fisheries resources, particularly differences in ownership of capital, fishing gear, and support facilities for fishing activities. This finding is also aligned with the Access Theory of Ribot and Peluso, which explains that conflict can arise from differences in each group's capacity to derive benefits from a resource. In this study, fishers who have capital, technology, and more modern trawl gear have greater access to fisheries resources compared to traditional fishers, so that this inequality of access develops into social conflict among the fishing community.

Efforts to Resolve Conflict Among Fishers

Efforts to resolve conflict among fishers in Sumber Jaya Urban Village need to be carried out comprehensively, involving the government, fisher groups, and coastal communities. Conflict triggered by inequality of access to fishing gear cannot be resolved solely through settling disputes between fishers, but also requires policies capable of creating fairer access to fisheries resources.

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One effort that can be made is to strengthen oversight of trawl use in accordance with applicable regulations. Consistent oversight is expected to reduce the use of banned fishing gear, thereby minimizing the potential for conflict and preserving the sustainability of fisheries resources. In addition, firm enforcement of regulations is needed so that all fishers have legal certainty and equal opportunity to utilize fishing grounds.

Another effort is to improve the equitable distribution of fishing equipment assistance, access to capital, and fisher empowerment programs. Assistance that is properly targeted is expected to improve traditional fishers' capacity to develop their operations, thereby reducing the gap in access to fishing gear. In addition, training on environmentally friendly fishing technology is also needed so that fishers' productivity increases without threatening the sustainability of the marine ecosystem.

Strengthening fisher group institutions is also an important step in preventing conflict. Fisher groups can serve as a forum for communication, the expression of aspirations, and mediation when differing interests arise among fishers. Through good communication, various problems that emerge can be resolved through deliberation, so that conflict does not develop into larger disputes. This study's findings show that conflict resolution depends not only on regulatory enforcement, but also on efforts to reduce inequality of access to fisheries resources. Therefore, the resolution of conflict among fishers needs to be directed toward policies capable of creating equitable access to fishing gear, improving fisher welfare, and preserving the sustainability of fisheries resources in coastal areas.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that inequality of access to fishing gear in Sumber Jaya Urban Village, Kampung Melayu Sub-district, Bengkulu City, still occurs due to differences in gear ownership, economic capacity, access to technology, and opportunities to receive government assistance. This inequality causes traditional fishers to face limitations in utilizing fisheries resources compared to fishers who use more modern trawl gear. This disparity in access then triggers social conflict marked by competition in the use of fishing grounds, declining catches among traditional fishers, the use of trawls in violation of applicable regulations, and the potential for damage to the marine ecosystem. Therefore, conflict resolution needs to be pursued through strengthened oversight of fishing gear use, more equitable distribution of assistance and capital access for fishers, and a strengthened role for fisher groups, so as to create a fairer and more sustainable use of fisheries resources that can reduce conflict among coastal

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communities.

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