

## **The Analysis of Moslem Fishermen Consumption Pattern in Langkat District**

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**Abstract:** This Research Is Purposed For Analyzing The Pattern Of Consumption Moslem Fishermen In Langkat District, The Influenced Pattern Of Household Consumption, The Consumption Differences, And The Strategy Of Good Preventing Consumption Pattern On The Moslem Fisherman Household In Langkat Regency. This Research Is Field Research (Field Research) Emphasized On Quantitative Approach Supporting With Qualitative Data. Based On The Data Analysis Result Showed That The Variable Income And The Number Of Family Members Influenced Positively On Consumption Patterns, Whereas Religion Has A Negative Effect. Then, The Education And Cultural Variables Were Not Affecting Of Household Consumption On Moslem Fishermen In Langkat District. In The Additional Analysis Level Also Showed That There Are Differences In Consumption Patterns In Each Of The Nine Sub-Districts. The Differences Can Be Seen From The Aspect Of Total Income, Ethnicity, Necessary, Clusters (Territory).

**Keywords:** Consumption Pattern, Household Consumption, Moslem Fishermen

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia Is A Country Which Has A Wider Ocean Than Its Land. Two Thirds Of Indonesian Territory Is Marine Consisting Of Coastal Seas, Loose Seas, Bays And Straits [1]. Physically, It Has A Long Coastline Reaching 81,000 Km With The Number Of Islands Reaching Over 17,500 Islands [2]. The Land Area Of 1.9 Million Square Kilometers, And The Water Area Of 3.1 Million Square Kilometers. The Total Area Of The Sea Including The Exclusive Economic Zone Reaches 5.8 Km<sup>2</sup> Or About  $\frac{3}{4}$  Of The Indonesia Area[3]. From The Previous Explanation, It Was Explaining How Great The Marine Potential Of Natural Resources In Indonesia, Which Should Be Proportional To The Community Surrounding And Getting The Beneficial. Means That The Fishermen Are Hoped Having Good And Prosperous Life, Out Of Poverty.

Susilowati [4] And Akhmad Fauzi [5] Said That Traditional Fishermen In Indonesia Were Still Relatively Poor With Per Month Income Around US \$ 7-10 And Generally Live Under The Poverty. This Is Caused Of Inherent Characteristics Of A Subsistence Condition, With Little Capital, Technology, Traditional Skills And Behavior Both, Psychology And Mentality. Based On The Data Collection Of Social Protection Program (PPLS 2008) Mentioned That There Are 2,135,152 Coastal Households, Including 849,674 (39.79%) Poor Coastal Household Categories, 390,216 (18.27%) Categories Of Very Poor Coastal Households And 892,262 (41.79%) Category Of Coastal Households Is Almost Poor.

But The Problem Was The Pattern Of Langkat Fisherman Household Consumption Still Far From The Islamic Principle Such As Huge Income Used For Spending Out Without Considering How If Rainy Season Came And Strong Winds That Make Them Can Not Do Their Activity And They Tried To Re-Sell Goods That Have Been Purchased Cheaply Or They Are Forced Indebted To The Middlemen Where They Sell Fish. Because If They Did Not Have Income, The Fishermen Had Completing Their Needs. Generally It Can Be Said That The Problems Faced By Society Or More Specifically Faced By Households Of Moslem Fishermen In Langkat District Was Sourced From The Number Of Unlimited Need. Usually Humans Never Feel Satisfied With The Objects They Got Without Seeing The Ability. If The Last Wished Wants Have Been Fulfilled Then The New Desire Will Come.

Therefore, The Researcher Wanted Observing And Analyzing The Affected Factors Of Moslem Fisherman Consumption In Langkat District To Improve Their Live Standard With The Consumption Pattern, Because It Affected Of Welfare Level.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1. The Consumption Pattern In Islamic Perspectives

The Consumption Is The Fulfillment Of Consumers Need To Themselves Both In Goods Form And Services To Get Benefits And Complete The Needs. The Purpose Of Consumption In Islam Is To Realize The World And Ukhrawi Need. The Word Need Is The Fulfillment Of Basic Human Needs, Like Food, Drink, Dressed, Shelter, Health, Education (Mind). Islamic Economist Expert Also Talk About Consumption, Purpose And Also Consuming Factors. According To Monzer Kahf Consumption Is The Human Behavior Using And Utilizing Goods And Services For Completing Their Needs, With Islamic Syariah Methodology Procedures In Order To Worship Getting World And Hereafter Happiness [6].

### 2.2. Masalahah In Consumption Pattern

Imam Shatibi Said That The Purpose Of Consumption In Islam Is For Achieveing '*Maslahah*', Meant Wider Than The Utility Or Satisfaction That Is Consumption Goal In The Conventional Economy. *Maslahah* Is The Main Goal Of Syara Law. According To Imam Shatibi, *Maslahah* Is The Nature Or Ability Of Goods And Services Consuming To Support The Basic Elements And Purposes Of Human Life On This Earth [7]. Consisting Of Five Basic Elements According To Him, Like: Life Or Soul (Al-Nafs), Property Or Property (Al-Mal), Belief (Al-Din), Intellectual (Al-Aql), And Family Or Descendants (Al-Nasl ) [8]. All Supported And Achieved Goods Of Five Elements Mentioned On Each Individual, That Is *Maslahah*.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1. Data Collection, Population, And Sample

This Research Applied The Field Research Approach (Field Research) By Using Quantitative Data. This Research Was Conducted By Moslem Fishermen Conduted Households In Langkat District Which Is Found In Nine Districts, Such As ; Tanjung Pura, Gebang, Sei Lapan, West Dress Up, Milk Base, Pematang Jaya, Babalan, Secanggang And Besitang. The Elected District Is Based On The Information Result From Langkat District Government. With The Same Population Number, As Small As The Fault Tolerance, The Higher Number Of Samples Required As Follows:

$$n = \frac{19252}{1 + (5\%)^2} = \frac{19.252}{49,13} = 391,86 \approx 392$$

By The Above Sample Of This Research As Many As 392 People, From The Population 19.252 By Using The Slovin Formula Uisng 5% Error Tolerance Limit. From 392 Divided By 9 Districts, Using Purposive Sampling Method By Following Division:

**Table 1 Ditribution Of Sample**

No.	District	Population	Sampel
1	Secanggang	4.228	86
2	Tanjung Pura	2.802	57
3	Gebang	1.488	30
4	Babalan	1.115	23
5	Sei. Lapan	2.220	45
6	Brandan Barat	2.137	44
7	Besitang	601	12
8	Pangkalan Susu	3.990	81
9	Pematang Jaya	671	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.252</b>	<b>392</b>

### 3.2. Data Measurement

In This Research For Analyzing The Factors Which Influence The Fishermen Income By Using The Multiple Linear Regression Test With The Model Can Be Stated As Follows:

$$\text{Cons} = A_0 + A_1 \text{ Educ} + A_2 \text{ Jart} + \alpha_3 \text{Pndk} + A_4 \text{ Cult} + A_5 \text{ Rlg} + E$$

Description: Cons = Household Consumption Pattern

A0 = Constant Value

A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 = Regression Coefficient Value

Income = Fishermen Income

Educ = Education

Cult = Culture

Rlg = Religion

Income = Income

Nof = Number Of Family Members  
 E = Error Term

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In This Research There Are Two Variables Using Primary Data From The Results Of Filling Questionnaire Like Religion And Cultural Variables Which Must Be Tested The Data Quality By Validity And Test Reliability Of 15 Questions By Following Results:

##### 4.1. Demographics Of Respondents

###### 4.1.1. Ethnicity/ Tribe

Based On The Ethnic Or Tribe Of Household Fisherman Number In Nine Samples Area With Many Kinds Of Tribes Exist From Malay, Acehness, Javaness And Also Batakesss Became Fisherman In Langkat District As Follows:

**Table 2 Ethnic (Etnis) Fisherman Household In Langkat Regency**

No	Tribe	Total	%
1	Malay	236	60,20
2	Acehness	78	19,90
3	Javaness	59	15,05
4	Batakness	19	4,85
	<b>Total</b>	392	100%

###### 4.1.2. Type Of Fishing Equipment

Fishing Equipment Used In Searching Natural Resources (Fish And And Its Kind Used By Fishermen As Follows:

**Table 3 Fishing Tools In Langkat District**

No	Fishing Equipment (Tahun)	Amount	%
1	Fish And Shrimp Pukat	313	80
2	Payang (Ring Net With Rope And Buoy)	294	75
3	Bubu (Trap With Door)	157	40
4	Bouke Ami (4-Sided Mesh And Headlights On Vertical Drag)	20	5
5	Rawai Tuna (Main Rope With Branch Line Every 5-15 Ropes With Buoy)	79	20

###### 4.1.3. Consumption Pattern

Cluster Aspects (Territories) Based On The Cluster In Langkat District Consisting Of 9 Districts That Become The Research Object, Based On Income And Consumption Of Gebang District Higher Than Other Districts. For Savings Rate Or MPS Of Babalan Sub-District Was Higher Than Other Regions.

Ethnic Apek (Tribe) Consisted Of 4 Ethnicities Such As Malay, Batakness, Acehness And Javaness, When It Is Compared With The Pattern Consumption, That The Highest Consumption Level Is Malay And Wasteful And Vice Versa Batakness Is The Most Economical. Javanese And Acehness Included For Middle Category, When The Income Is Lower, They Cant Save But When It Is Higher They Can Save.

The Necessary Aspect Is Divided Into 3 Kinds Like Dharuriyah, Hajiyat And Tahsiniyat. The Cost Of Dharuriyah Consumption Is 50% - 60% Of The Income. The Hajiyat Need Is Massive Consumption Of 35% - 40% And Tahsiniyat Need Is 5% - 10%. Based On The Data Above That Dharuriyah Consumption Is Much More.

##### 4. 2. Test Result Analysis

In This Research There Were Several Factors Influencing The Fisherman Consumption Community Consisting Of 5 Factors With Multiple Regression Output In The Table Below:

**Table 4 Multiple Regression Output**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,523	2,709		2,038	,042
	Education	,144	,247	,014	,583	,560
	Culture	,015	,029	,012	,518	,605
	Religion	-,037	,019	-,046	-1,965	,050
	Income	,688	,019	,842	35,436	,000
	Number Of Family Members Family	1,520	,195	,184	7,804	,000

A. Dependent Variable: Pattern Consumption

Based On The Results Of Multiple Regression Testing Showed That The Income Influenced Positively And Significantly Because To Consume The Main Variable Is From Income, Number Of Household Members Influenced To The Pattern Consumption Because If The Family Member (Wife Or Children Even Parents ) The Consumption Pattern Is Higher, And Religion Influenced Negatively On The Pattern Consumption Because Religion Served Supervising And Controlling The Human's Attitudes And Carrying Out The Development So That They Remained Alert And Kept The Trust And No Misuse. Educational And Cultural Variables Did Not Have An Effect, Because As A Fisherman The Education Is Not Really Need, But The Skill Or Capability In Catching Fish Obtained From The Fisherman's Training And Experience, It Will Produce Higher Income Not Because Education. For Cultural Variables Have No Effect On Culture But On Natural Condition, Or Fish Season And Depend On Fisherman Craft Although It Was Not Always Getting May Fish. Then, From The Additional Test Related T-Test Shows That There Was A Difference Between The Consumption Patterns Of Fishing Communities In Nine Districts (Villages) Langkat

## V. CONCLUSION

This Research Showed That The Income And The Household Members Numbers Influenced The Consumption Pattern. Religious Aspect Influenced Negatively On Pattern Consumption. This Is Because The Religious Aspect Is Supervising And Controlling The Human Behavior In Carrying Out Their Activities. Furthermore, Education And Cultural Variables Have No Effect, These Are Because As A Fisherman Who Did Not Require The Level Of Education But More On Skill. Then, From The Additional Test Related T-Test Showed That Consisting Difference Between Fishing Communities Consumption Patterns In Nine (Villages) Langkat District.

## Recommendation

Based On The Research Result , The Suggestion Can Be Given To The Next Researcher Is For Adding Another Variable Besides The Five Variables Used In This Research. It Is Intended To Give And Provide Additional Information, Especially Consumption Patterns Factors And For Fishermen In Order To Maximize The Money Use In Consuming Effectively.

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