

# **KONFLIK SOSIAL AKIBAT KEHADIRAN KAPAL CANTRANG (STUDI PADA NELAYAN TRADISIONAL DI PULAU MIDAI KABUPATEN NATUNA )**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Dalam konflik sosial antara nelayan tradisional dan pengguna kapal cantrang di Pulau Midai Kabupaten Natuna, perbedaan kepentingan dalam pemanfaatan wilayah tangkap dan sumber daya laut telah menimbulkan berbagai ketegangan di kalangan masyarakat nelayan. Kehadiran kapal cantrang yang beroperasi di wilayah tangkap nelayan tradisional menyebabkan berkurangnya hasil tangkapan ikan serta memunculkan persaingan dalam memperoleh sumber daya laut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses terjadinya konflik sosial antara nelayan tradisional dan nelayan pengguna kapal cantrang di Pulau Midai Kabupaten Natuna. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi dengan melibatkan dua belas informan yang terdiri dari nelayan tradisional, ketua nelayan, camat, kepala desa, kepolisian, TNI Angkatan Laut, dan Koramil. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep konflik sosial Lewis A. Coser sebagai landasan analisis untuk mengkaji proses terjadinya konflik antara nelayan tradisional dan pengguna kapal cantrang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik sosial terjadi akibat perebutan wilayah tangkap dan sumber daya laut yang menjadi sumber mata pencaharian masyarakat nelayan. Konflik berkembang dari keresahan dan keluhan nelayan tradisional menjadi aksi protes, pengamanan kapal cantrang, hingga tuntutan kepada pemerintah untuk menindak kapal yang melanggar aturan zona tangkap. Berdasarkan teori konflik Lewis A. Coser, konflik tersebut termasuk konflik realistik karena dilatarbelakangi oleh kepentingan ekonomi dan perebutan sumber daya yang nyata. Selain menimbulkan ketegangan sosial, konflik juga memperkuat solidaritas nelayan tradisional dalam mempertahankan wilayah tangkap dan memperjuangkan kepentingan bersama. Penyelesaian konflik dilakukan melalui mediasi yang melibatkan pemerintah daerah, kepolisian, TNI AL, dan Koramil.

Kata Kunci: Konflik Sosial, Nelayan Tradisional, Kapal Cantrang, Lewis A. Coser.

***SOCIAL CONFLICT FROM THE PRESENCE OF CANTRANG VESSELS (A  
STUDY OF TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN ON MIDAI ISLAND, NATUNA  
REGENCY)***

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**ABSTRACT**

In the social conflict between traditional fishermen and cantrang vessel operators on Midai Island, Natuna Regency, differences in interests regarding the utilization of fishing grounds and marine resources have generated various tensions within the fishing community. The presence of cantrang fishing vessels operating in areas traditionally used by local fishermen has led to a decline in fish catches and increased competition over marine resources. This study aims to examine the process of social conflict between traditional fishermen and cantrang fishing vessel operators on Midai Island, Natuna Regency. This research employed a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation involving twelve informants, consisting of traditional fishermen, the head of the fishermen's association, the sub-district head, village heads, police officers, the Indonesian Navy, and the Military District Command (Koramil). Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. This study uses Lewis A. Coser's concept of social conflict as the analytical framework to analyze the process of conflict between traditional fishermen and cantrang fishing vessel operators. The findings indicate that social conflict emerged due to competition over fishing grounds and marine resources, which serve as the primary source of livelihood for the fishing community. The conflict developed from the concerns and complaints of traditional fishermen into protest actions, the securing of cantrang vessels, and demands directed at the government to take action against vessels violating fishing zone regulations. Based on Lewis A. Coser's conflict theory, the conflict can be categorized as a realistic conflict because it was driven by economic interests and competition over tangible resources. In addition to creating social tensions, the conflict also strengthened the solidarity among traditional fishermen in defending their fishing grounds and pursuing their collective interests. Conflict resolution was carried out through mediation involving local government authorities, the police, the Indonesian Navy, and the Military District Command (Koramil).

Keywords: Social Conflict, Traditional Fishermen, Cantrang Vessels, Lewis A. Coser.