Local wisdom as a determinant of the season and wind calendar for coastal communities in Jaring Halus Village

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to describe a local wisdom of jaring halus village coast communities, Secanggang District of Langkat Regency towards the determination of sea time and analysis based on the seasonal and wind calendars according to the experience of community adaptation. The method of this research is a qualitative descriptive by using the adaptation approach described by Steward in the framework of Cultural ecology analysis. The results of this study indicate that weather change is an important indicator of activity. Hence, by revealing the life cycle of the coastal community, it will be known also the general timeframe allocated for work. As a community whose life depends on the tidal cycle of the sea, the life of the fishing community on the East Coast of North Sumatra does make the moon's rotation of the earth as a basis for consideration in recognizing marine phenomena. the community believes that Knowledge of the Arabic calendar or hijri is proven relevant. The relevance is because of the Islamic calendar year calculated based on the circulation of the moon and the position of the moon astronomically that influence the conditions in the ocean. Seasonal changes in coastal and marine ecosystems are identical to the dates of the hijriyah year.

1. Introduction

The developing of local wisdom based on the tradition at community. The other side, some new values that was introduced from some others caused the values changing of locals wisdoms at community of east coastal society of North Sumatera, especially lived at Desa Jaring Halus Kecamatan Secanggang Kabupaten Langkat. The community at this village came from Malay Ethnic, Banjar and a little Java, Mandailing, Batak, Nias.

This condition caused the acculturation of some values of dynamic local wisdom. This research found the introducing process of some new values of the existing local wisdoms. The local society was being wisdom to disseminate these values through the collective activities as fishermen that have some local wisdom in deciding when they will go to the sea to catch fish or when interacting with mangrove ecosystem. Based on the findings, this local wisdom was analyzed descriptively qualitatively with a cultural ecological perspective. the aim is to look for several activities related to human and physical, technological and social organizations and see the relationship between the process of adaptation and the environmental exchange of manifestations on mangrove management based on local wisdom for the future [4].
2. Research Methods

2.1 The research approach
This research used qualitative method to explain comprehensively about coastal community at Jaring Halus Village that become subject in this study that depend on exchange of climate. To describe this, [5] explain that some emic approach to explain that what of thinking, knowing and doing what being tell by the informan. The emic approach that combined by ethic phenomena that giving by the researcher based on experience or understanding as the values of knowledge and technology that came from introducer process that came from the government or non government.

The dynamics of developing the empirical fact of social fact became the unit of analysis, so this research being the priority of emic and ethic aspect. This condition as a principal of qualitative research. The phenomenas and social practicioner as the point of objects were not mechanistic, full of dynamics and unique [2].

2.2 The research of informan
Informant were key informants as coastal communities living in mangrove forests, committees managing mangrove forests living in Jaring Halus Village such as Pawang Laut, village secretaries and fishermen who had long lived in the village of Jaring Halus.

3. Results and Discussion
The coastal community of Jaring Halus Villages depend on the climate exchange. This means that in fishermen cycle, the calendar Arabic or hijriyah were very relevant. In the other side, said that the climate exchange were very identic with hijriyah calendar. The interesting that should be seen about hoe was the wind was being restricted of fisherman living. At local terminology, in the two location, the season as a call of a period at a year that the nature condition.

Depend on the result of datas collection, the living of fishermen at two locations could narrated as the moon counted in hijriyah. The first month is Muharram, what awas the west wind strated. The West Wind Season, marked with the waves rather high. The high waves were the marked of the winds blowed. The fishermen doing their activities with their small ship at seashore.

At Jaring Halus, when the season of west wind happened, the fishermen only catching fish at the area of small land at the riverside. At this season, their living were more touching with mangrove area, because the small islands were being the location of sea water extruction. The sea as the mangrove vegetation habitat. Different from the community of Lubuk Kertang village, the mangrove land was decreased by people that cutting the trees become charcoals. Now, the mangrove stolen were decreasing. The people of Lubuk Kertang Village are starting plan mangrove than had been damaged since 2012. Yayasan Gajah Sumatera (YAGASU) presents in Lubuk Kertang Village to give the education about the importance of mangrove to people’s living [1]; [3].

Started at Muharram, the west wind would be lasted at Jumadil Awal. It means that there are four months that could be the west wind were Muhaarram, Safar, Rabiuil Awal, Rabiuyl Akhir and Jumadil Awal. At Jumadil Awal, people at the research location Believed that the wind season have changed. At season changed, the seashore activities were dominated, such as mangrove activities. The activities of mangrove ecotourism as tourist object was more benefit than exploitated mangrove area.

The east wind season at three months started from Jumadil Awal from Jumadil akhir dan and last at Rajab. At Sya’ban, the season start to cange of season. The peoples activities were more intensive to exploitated the rhe mangrove resources. Every season had its character that adaptively respond by peoples. The natures had repair theirselves.

Based at the narration, the points of this study are:
**Table. 1.** The season calendar of seashore community Desa Jaring Halus at Langkat District

| Month          | Season     | Activities* Men                                                                 | Activities* Women                                       |
|----------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Muharram/ Suro | West wind  | The wind were not friendly. Some fishermen were still going sailing but at seashore only doing catch the animal at mangrove area. | Doing the domestic working and doing catch the animal at mangrove area. |
| Safar          | West wind  |                                                                                  |                                                          |
| Rajab          |            |                                                                                  |                                                          |
| Sya’ban        | Changing   | Take a rest and repairing the catch tools. Catching the animals that could sell at mangrove area. | Doing the domestic working and doing catch the animal at mangrove area. |
| Ramadhan       | SouthEast Wind | Sailing activities were the primary, although the wind would changed. Only a few peoples doing activities at mangrove/ | Doing the domestic working and doing catch the animal at mangrove area. |
| Syawal         |            |                                                                                  |                                                          |
| Zul Qaidah     |            |                                                                                  |                                                          |
| Zul Hijjah     | Changing   | Sailing activities were the primary, although the wind would changed. Only a few peoples doing activities at mangrove | Doing the domestic working and doing catch the animal at mangrove area. |

Note: * Mature, though some kids involved (Source: Interview, 2018).

At every month at hijriyah calendar, there are three days where the fishermen not sailing where the condition high waves. In local terminology, there were the days that not good to sail were at 8th and 20th hijriyah days. At hijriyah time, there were six days where the fishermen not sailing.
4. Conclusion
The adaptation process of the community Jaring Halus Village could see from the conservative behavior of coastal ecosystem that could be seen from tradition of believeness of the high sea level, so the living of fishermen community at east seashore community at north Sumatera made the moon rotation to earth as basic the sea phenomenon as the count month at hijriyah year.

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