
**POVERTY OF TRADITIONAL FISHERMAN AS WELL AS THE INFLUENCE
TOWARD DIRTY VILLAGE**

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Abstract

Indonesian nation communities were identified as poor today are fishermen, where 14.58 million people or 90 percent of the 16.2 million the number of fishermen in Indonesia are below the poverty line. In the village Pongtap are 51 heads of families working as traditional fishermen classified into poor communities. This study aimed to determine the factors that cause and forms of poverty in the traditional fishing village Pongtap, with qualitative descriptive method using primary and secondary data. Primary data is done by distributing questionnaires, interviews and observations. Secondary data is done by collecting documents related to the research topic. The presence of economic institutions such as cooperatives has not been fully able to help improve the living standards of traditional fishermen. It is characterized by lack of access to traditional fishing toward these institutions in obtaining venture capital. Coupled with their income is erratic make fishermen dependent on the owners of capital are not only limited to the needs of venture capital and means of production, even up to the cost of the needs of everyday family life. The results of the study confirm the factors that influence the cause of the traditional fishing poverty slum cities, namely: the quality factor of human resources, economic factors, and institutional factors. Forms of poverty in urban slum communities are the natural and cultural Palopo.

Keywords: *the problem of poverty, the poverty of natural and cultural poverty, of poverty, traditional fishermen, slum city*

Background

Construction should be used as an arena in the expansion of substantive freedom for everyone. Development here is sourced non-freedom had to be removed, namely poverty and tyranny, poor economic opportunities and systematic social poverty, neglect of public facilities and intolerance as well as the intervention regime excessive (teddy cent in 2007:1) The outlook suggests that the development challenge is to improve the quality of life, especially in the poorest countries. Quality of life is indeed requires a higher income, but which requires not only that. High income it is only one of the umpteenth many requirements that must be met. A lot of other things that are not less important is also to be fought, ranging from better education, improved standards of health and nutrition, the eradication of poverty, improvement of the environment, equal opportunity, equal distribution of individual freedom and refreshment cultural life (The World Bank in Tadaro, 2000: 19).

Poverty is a social phenomenon which happens often. Poverty is generally marked by suffering underdevelopment, backwardness, low productivity, low income subsequently accepted. The economic crisis that occurred in 1998 has resulted in an increased number of poor people in Indonesia drastically. In 1998 the number of poor rose to 49.5 million people, or about 24.2 percent of the entire population. In addition, in 2004, the number of poor people in Indonesia still reaches 36.2 million people, or about 16.7 percent of the entire population (Kuncoro, 2006:117). Later in the year 2004-2008, the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2005 was mounted to 35.1 million people or

15.97 percent. The number of poor people has been reduced by 2.21 million people compared with the number of poor people in March 2007, which totaled 37.17 million or 16.58 percent (Sensenas, 2008).

One of the Indonesian nation communities were identified as the poor category for this time are fishermen, which at least 14.58 million people or about 90 percent of the 16.2 million the number of fishermen in Indonesia is still below the poverty line (Martadiningrat in Antara, 2008).

Indonesia is a maritime nation state which is the islands surrounded by sea of islands which contains a variety of economic potential especially in the field of fisheries but until now the fishermen's life that would still be in depth of poverty.

On the other hand, the fishermen have a very substantial role in the modernization of human life. They are included in the agent of the development which has the most reactive to the environment. It is more available than the group of people who live in the interior, into the simulator to accept the development of modern civilizations (Sudrajat, 2008).

However, in its development, the fishermen have not shown any significant progress as well as other communities. The Existence as an agent of development was not positively shown with their economic life. One group of fishermen who received directly by the effects of that crisis is the traditional fishermen which arguably is the coastal community who suffer and the first victims of the socio-economic situation which is suddenly coming and prolonged (Sudarso, 2008:1). Whereas when viewed from their residence, in general, the traditional fishermen are in an environment with rich marine resources, but they are poor. So Sudjatmoko (1995:47) stated the poverty which is happening in the traditional fishermen is structural poverty. Their lives are totally fearful because as the traditional fishermen who belong to the poor people they are often used as objects exploitative by the owners of capital. The price of fish as a source of revenue controlled by the investors or traders/middlemen, so the income distribution becomes uneven. Symptoms of fisheries modernization were not helpful or even the worst make fishermen traditionally marginalized, such as the emergence of large-sized fishing boats and modern technologies. They are able to catch more fish than the traditional fishermen who use only conventional technology. This study aimed to explore the causes of fishermen poverty and forms of poverty that occurs in the traditional fishermen.

Method

The location in the village Ponjalae and Tapong Palopo, South Sulawesi Province, the election of village Pontap as a test site with consideration of 718 souls population, or 167 heads of families, there are 86 heads of families belonging to the poor and from 86 poor families 51 head of household work as the traditional fishermen who were in the District of East Wara. Primary data obtained from 51 household heads Traditional Fishermen, Head of Marine and Fisheries, Head Wara, Village and Village Ponjalae Tapong. Finite population, 51 heads of families and traditional fishing villages Pongtap District of East Wara.

To determine the factors that cause poverty in the traditional fishing village and Tapong Ponjalae, then in each indicator of each factor given the size of the qualitative categories, namely:

1) The quality factor of human resources

- a. The level of education
- b. alternative skills
- c. Alternative work.

If these three elements are met, are categorized as "very influential", if two elements are met, are categorized as "influential" and if only one element is met, categorized as "no

influence".

2) Economic Factors

- a. venture capital ownership
- b. land ownership
- c. technology used

If these three elements are met, are categorized as "very influential", if two elements are met, are categorized as "influential" and if only one element is met, categorized as "no influence".

3) Fisherman labor relations factor

- 1) fishermen working capital dependence on the owners of capital
- 2) Fishermen revenue sharing system with the capital owners
- 3) sharecropping system of fishermen boat owners with the passenger's fishermen.

If these three elements are met, are categorized as "very influential", if two elements are met, are categorized as "influential" and if only one element is met, categorized as "no influence".

4) Institutional factors

- a. the role of marketing agencies
- b. the role of extension agency
- c. the role of credit agency

If these three elements are met, are categorized as "very influential", if two elements are met, are categorized as "influential" and if only one element is met, categorized as "no influence".

To determine the forms of poverty that occurs to traditional fishermen, in the Sub district Ponjalae and Tapong Palopo were analyzed based on the phenomena that occur in the life of traditional fishermen which related to fishermen poverty itself.

- 1. **A traditional fisherman** is a person who are actively doing business or hunting fish in sea by using traditional fishing equipment such as long boat measuring 5 meters, 1 meter wide and 0.5 meter high.
- 2. **Technology** is The fishing gear used by fisherman in hunting fish in the sea
- 3. **The level of education** is the highest education level that has finish by the fishermen
- 4. **The size of poverty line** that used is Subjogyo poverty line by assuming the number of the family burden as much as 4 people, consisting of 1 (one) mother and 3 (three) children.

Results and Discussion

Education level

Distribution of respondents by level of education on aspects of human resources quality on traditional fishermen.

Respondent Characteristics based on education level

Education level			Amount	Percentage
elementary	school	graduation/equal	27	53.0
Junior	High	school	23	45.0
Senior	High	School	1	2.0
Amount			51	100

From the 51 fisherman respondents surveyed, there was 53 percent graduated from primary school / equal, 45 percent of respondents graduated from Junior High School and only 2 percent who graduated from senior high school. That situation illustrates that the education level of fishermen in the Subdistrict Ponjalae and Tapong extremely low.

The traditional Fishermen average revenue per month

Amount of profit (Rp)	Amount	Percentage
<500.000,-	-	0
500.000,- to 750.000,-	7	14
750.000,- to 1.000.000,-	29	57
>1.000.000,-	15	29
Amount	51	100

57 percent of respondents known an average income of between Rp. 750,000, - to Rp. 1.000.000, - per month, 29 percent of respondents income of between Rp. 550,000, - to Rp. 597 700, - per month, and 14 percent of respondents income of between Rp. > 1.000.00, - per month. This indicates generally the average income of the traditional fisherman, in Sub district Ponjalae and Tapong per month is between Rp. 750,000, - to Rp 1.000.000, -. When we measure the income traditional fishermen using Sajogyo measurement poverty line, where the calculations are done by assuming family members as much as 5 people and the price of rice when doing research ranged between Rp. 9.200.- to Rp. 10.500.- per kilogram. The poverty line is calculated by using the concept of minimum physical needs (KFM), which is used by Purba (2002: 46-47), namely $KFM = \text{kg of rice} / 12 \times JAK \times HB$. Where KFM = Minimum physical needs, JAK = Number of Family Members and HB = Price of Rice when doing research. So based on the formula of minimum physical needs traditional fishermen families can be calculated as follows:

- a. Poor: $5 \times 320 / 12 \times 9.200 = \text{Rp. } 1,226,667, -$
- b. very poor: $240 / 12 \times 5 \times 9.200 = \text{Rp. } 920.000.-$
- c. Poorest: $180 / 12 \times 5 \times 9.200 = \text{Rp. } 690.000.-$

Traditional fishermen are categorized as the poorest and destitute communities. Because the highest incomes traditional fishermen are under Rp. 920.00.- Rp 750.000.- to 1,000,000 and > Rp.1.000.000.-. This is in accordance with Mubyarto says (1984: 67) in his research that generally, the fisherman is the poorest.

Alternative Skills

From the data found that generally, the respondents did not master the skills of alternatives. This is evident when asked to 51 respondents about the acquisition of skills apart from the skills to catch fish in the sea, 88 percent of respondents did not master the skills of an alternative, 4 percent answered mastered the skill of an alternative form of carpentry skills and eight percent of respondents mastering skills in the field of furniture.

Alternative Skills Income (Non Fisheries)

Alternative skills	Amount	Percentage
mastering carpentry skills	2	4
mastering furniture skills	4	8
Unskillful	45	88
Amount	51	100

Aspects of capital ownership

On the economic factor aspects of capital ownership, 100% of respondents do not have the capital for business development. As a result, fishermen are not able to increase production. While the low production is highly influential to the amount of income received. This means that when production is low, it will lower the revenue received by the fishermen. In line with that, as described in the poverty cycle Nurske that low-income received resulted in low savings. Furthermore, low savings implies lower investment. While the low investment return resulted in a shortage of capital.

Total of fishermen by capital holdings

Venture of capital ownership	Jumlah	Precentage
Having the business capital	-	-
Do not any business capital	51	100
Total	51	100

Land ownership

Based on research conducted 51 respondents about land ownership for traditional fishermen, it can be seen on the following table:

Yard land ownership	Total	Percentage
Having a yard land	47	75
Do not have a yard land	4	25
Total	51	100

That 75 percent of respondents have a yardland and 25 percent of respondents do not have a yard land. Thus it can be seen, in general, traditional fishermen in Pontap own the land, but the land area is very small and still in the status of the city administration Palopo.

The technology used

Based on the observations, the boat used by traditional fishermen in the village Pontap, the boat use Honda outboard engine with a capacity of 5.5 PK. 5 meters of the length, 1 meter of the wide and 0.5 meters of the high are the boat sized. Board the boat is made from wood Fishing gear used are nets and fishing rods. Generally, The condition of the machine is too old has been shown by many rusty attached to the machine.

Dependence fishermen on the owners of capital

The results of observations of fishermen in Pontap interaction is shaped pattern Patron-client relationships. Patron -klien Involving an individual relationship with socio-economic status is higher (Patron) who use its influence and resources to provide protection and benefit for someone with lesser status (Client). Especially traditional fishermen of relations patron-client can be explained Patron is toke fish or boat, commonly known as a rich fishing. The client is a traditional fishing-dependent toke, toke toke fish or boat, especially when the tide is in, so they are not allowed to go to sea.

Fishermen revenue sharing system with the owners of capital.

Revenue sharing system is fishermen owners of capital (Punggawa) gain a larger share than the fishing workers, so the sharp income inequality between fishermen and owners of the fishing workers. Inaccuracies in the results is due to the pattern of relationships fishermen who are patron-client, where this relationship has been formed workers' dependence fisherman to fisherman owner of a very large not only in the capital but to the needs of family life fishing workers themselves. As a result of that reliance, the establishment of a rapport that is the more emotional relationship between fishermen and fishing workers on retainer. The consequences of that union workers make fishing has

always been a victim of exploitation of the fishing capital owners or retainer.

Sharecropping system owner fishermen fishing boat with passengers

In fishing traditional fishing sea fishing boat owners with passengers having the same risk of the business activities they run. This situation affected the profit-sharing system prevailing among them, where traditional fishing boats that have an equal share with the fishermen passengers. This is in accordance with the profit sharing system carried out by a traditional fishing boat owners with fishing passengers in Ponjalae Tapong, which according to the results of research conducted to 51 respondents, about the sharing system prevailing between traditional fishermen and boat owners with a fishing boat, it is known that the catch obtained by fishermen for their cooperation with the fishermen divided passengers.

Role of Marketing Agencies

To develop the market for the products produced fisherman then efforts was to bring people to the market as an exporter of fishery commodities. The advantage of this kind of relationship that fisherman have a guaranteed market and price guidance to fishermen, especially in terms of quality of goods, can are conducted, as well as chances, too often fishermen capital assistance for the development of business generated. The unfavorable market structure is due to fishermen missing information regarding the price. So prices are often monopolized by fish shops, where they buy cheaply and sell them to exporters with prices doubled.

The role of the extension services

Community empowerment efforts are expected to contribute to improving the quality of human resources, especially in the form and change the behavior of people to achieve a better standard of living. Community empowerment is none other than to provide motivation and encouragement to people to be able to explore the potential for him and act to improve the quality of life, through ways such as by raising awareness and empowerment education for themselves as for the development of empowerment is known as the extension program.

The role of credit agencies

The seasonal nature of the fishery business, irregular income, and high risk is often the reason reluctance to provide capital assistance for fishermen. Chewy nature of fishery business with this risk and is accompanied by fishermen generally low status and economically disadvantaged makes it difficult to fulfill the conditions imposed by the banks. Having regard to the difficulties faced by fishermen will be capital, then one alternative is to develop a self-funding mechanism (Self-financing mechanism).

Traditional forms of poverty fisherman

Poverty natural

Traditional fishing Ponjalae Tapong, as we have discussed in the previous section that the incidence of poverty in the traditional fishing one of which was caused by the quality of human resources fishermen who still low, indicated by low levels of education, does not possess alternative skills and lack of alternative employment.

Lack of alternative skills drawn from the skills possessed by traditional fishermen. where the results of research conducted to 51 respondents, about alternative skill mastery, data showed that generally do not master the skills of traditional fishing alternatives. although the natural resources found in the village ponjalae tepong dikatakan be adequate enough to be utilized source of income, but if not supported by education and high skills of course the natural resources it was not able to be converted into a source of revenue. so even though they live in the environment of abundant natural resources but they remain a poor community group.

Cultural poverty

Community groups like this are not easy to participate in development, do not want to try to improve and change the level of life. Due to low income levels according to the size used in general. In other words they are poor due to cultural factors such as lazy, undisciplined, wasteful and more. The above statement is significant to that of the traditional fishing village family Ponjalae and Tapong, where a culture of lazy, undisciplined and wasteful this is reflected in the attitudes and habits of families fisherman itself as in the use of leisure time, spending on household consumption and local culture. In fact many side jobs that can be in the kingdom despite the education and skills are limited, as one of them works as laborers on projects implemented in the district of Wara the east, but they are for various reasons unwilling to do so even they already have enough with what they have learned of work as traditional fishermen. It is evident from the results of research conducted on 51 respondents of the activities carried out by fishermen when home and not out to sea, it is known that generally makes fishermen spend his time sitting in a coffee shop, and only a small portion utilizing spare time doing side job. In terms of household consumption of goods and services, traditional fishing villages classified Pongtap consumptive family sizes that earnings are below the poverty line. It is not surprising for us when finding the types of consumption of certain goods and services are less fair spent by traditional fishermen who earn below the poverty line, such as smoking and drinking coffee in a coffee shop

Structural poverty

The traditional fishermen in the village Pongtap, where traditional fishermen's dependence on the owners of capital in both the capital needs, means of production and the family's needs is not visible there. In terms of capital requirements or the needs of families, fishers traditional borrow from relatives or neighbors nearby, so emotionally no obligation for fishermen to sell fish to the owners of capital as payment because the relationship between fishermen and the owners of capital are horizontal relationships. Whereas in case of need production equipment such as boats and their fishing gear, traditional fishermen have received government assistance from South Sulawesi provincial government and The district of East Wara. From the above description can be concluded that the poverty that occurs in traditional fishing villages not structural poverty. It means that poverty is not caused by the differences in social structure and emerge by the presence of a particular policy of the government.

Conclusion

Poverty in traditional fishing villages Pongtap caused by three factors are very influential, they are:

- 1) the quality factor of human resources.
- 2) economic factors
- 3) institutional factors

The low quality of the resources seen from the low level of education, limited skills possessed (alternative skills) by fishermen Pongtap. Powerlessness economy fisherman looks of assets owned., ownership of the land, working capital, as well as modern technology fishermen powerlessness in the institutional sector is evidenced by the weak role of the institution in the role to improve the welfare of its members through economic activities of traditional fishermen in the village Pongtap like existence many fishing cooperatives engaged in savings and loans. The cooperative is not performing its role as a forum to market the results of fishermen from their work.

The existence of agricultural extension centers in the field of fisheries has not been active in providing solutions with intensive counseling to residents in the village fishermen,

extension officer is often not in place.

Furthermore, the existing financial institutions such as bank lending and fishermen *koperasi* is inaccessible by fishermen because of the requirements imposed to obtain loans, requiring fishermen to provide guarantees while the guarantee is not owned by the traditional fishermen.

Poverty form experienced by traditional fishing villages classified Pongtap natural and cultural poverty. natural poverty evident from the many fishermen who have a very low background, the quality of human resources that currently are not able to be accelerated, abundance of natural resources that are available do not contribute directly due to limited human resources available. The resources available are not able to be converted into revenue to tackle poverty there.

Cultural poverty seen from a lazy attitude, consumptive lifestyle and the presence of cultural influences prevailing customs in the village Ponjalae Tapong. Lazy attitude characterized by low utilization of the free time with activities that are less economically productive. Leisure time should be used with productive activities such as moonlighting. No consumptive lifestyle that can be reduced by limiting the wasteful lifestyles as the fulfillment of customary activity and tobacco consumption as well as the activities of hanging out at the coffee shop down when they don't go to sea. It means getting rid of purchasing goods and services that are not basic and urgent needs. While in terms of cultural (traditional) applicable at the district of is the number of custom events that forced fishermen to spend their income exceeds the capabilities such as a wedding, etc.

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