

## Strategy for Reducing Fishermen Poverty in Padang Based on Multidimensional Perspective

Junaidi<sup>1\*</sup>, Abdullah Munzir<sup>1</sup>, Uning Pratimaratri<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science,  
Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law  
Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang

\*Email: dr\_st\_junaidi@yahoo.co.id

### ABSTRACT

There are 5,856 fishermen in Padang, consist of 2,472 traditional fishermen and they are classified as poor fishermen. Various programs have been launched by the government as an effort to help them to get out from the poverty. The programs such as provision of aids for tools and fishing boats, revolving funds, help for *Bantuan Modal Kerja Masyarakat Pesisir* (MKPEMP), and welfare of coastal communities motion program and *Gerakan Pensejahteraan Masyarakat Pesisir* (GEPEMP) have been launched. However, the lives of fishing communities did not change from time to time. The purpose of this research are to understand the internal factors that cause of fishermen poverty. Methods used for identifying the internal poverty causes problems in the traditional fishermen in Padang are as follows: descriptive, quantitative, and qualitative by using primary data from 100 fishermen and secondary data such as the ownership of fishing equipment, types of fishing gear owned, level of education, the prevailing culture in the community, lifestyle, fisherman's wife job, and ownership of productive assets. Results shown that 26 % fishermen do not have their own fishing gear, the dominant tools used are beach seine and hela 41%, gill net 34%, the level of education is low (53% graduated from the elementary school, 26% junior high school and 8% senior high school). Moreover, there are fishermen with no formal education and also there is traditional beleived that women are not allowed to go to the sea. They are also prohibited to go to the sea at Friday noon, being arrogant and spoken the curse words. The poverty is also caused by the lifestyle of the fishermen, as they used to do the gambling and alcohol drunk. Most of the fisherman's wife are working as cake traders, processing fish and having small shop. In general, the fishermen have minimum assets in the form of savings and gold.

**Keywords:** *internal fishermen poverty, fishing tools, fishing gears, education, ownership fishing assets*

### INTRODUCTION

Padang as the capital city of West Sumatra province is bordering with Indian Ocean, with 1414.96 km<sup>2</sup> area that consisting of 694.96 km<sup>2</sup> mainland and 720.00 km<sup>2</sup> of marine area. From eleven districts available, there are six districts that are located in the coastal region (Bappeda Kota Padang, 2011: 8). There are 5,856 fishermen in Padang, consisting of 2,472 traditional fishermen, classified as poor fishermen. Fishermen are strategic assets that need to be empowered to allow them to get out from the poverty.

Although various government programs have been launched as an effort to help them safe from poverty such as: supports tools and fishing boats since 1980, revolving fund started in 1990, help from *Modal Kerja Masyarakat Pesisir* (MKPEMP) in 2000, and *Gerakan Pensejahteraan Masyarakat Pesisir* (GEPEMP) program, initiated by West Sumatera Governor in 2012, but fishermen economic condition has not been increase. Thereby fishermen are an important strategic asset to be considered, because poverty makes them marginalized. Although various aid has been launched by government, but the lives of fishermen community do not change from time to time. Government support in Padang as an effort to accelerate development in the fisheries sector has been carried, the development of fisheries facilities and infrastructure such as: Samudera Bungus harbor, fishing

industry development PT. Dempo and other facilities such as fish landing centres *PPI (Pusat Pendaratan Ikan)* and fish auction place *TPI (Tempat Pelelangan Ikan)* has been done, but change has not seen. Therefore, the development of sectoral and centralized, then it necessary to study poverty reduction strategies with a multi-dimensional perspective in Padang.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Primary Data.** This research was conducted in six sub-districts in the coastal area precisely in sixteen areas. In this study, the types of data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data obtained by random sampling of a number of fishermen in seven sub-districts consisting of sixteen areas based on specific level and proportional to the number of fishermen and the tools they use to catch fish. To determine the number of samples from population used formula by Slovin (Rianse, 2009)

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$$

In which: n = Total sample  
N = Total population  
e<sup>2</sup> = Error in sampling set at 5%.

### Technique of Collecting Data

1. Field direct observation on the life of traditional fishermen in six districts, especially in centers of the highest numbers of fishermen in each areas, 16 areas. Field direct observation on the phenomenon of fishermen poverty from internal factors, activities of their lives.
2. Interview, conducted interviews directly to fishermen in their place while seeing the condition of housing, life, their culture and family daily activities, and the ownership of assets they have.
3. After observation and interviews conducted in exploring several questions guidance should be made in order to made questions more focus on internal factors like questionnaire to record the identity, the number of families, wives and their children's activities and others.
4. Conduct literary research and search through the internet in the form of studies on fishermen poverty, and scientific journals related to the research conducted.

**Population.** The population in this study is a collection of traditional fisherman community who live in the centers of areas that has many of traditional fishermen in every region which has a seashore. From population of fishermen in Padang recorded the number of fishermen as much as 2,472 fishermen (DKP, Padang, 2013) spread over six (6) districts and in 16 areas.

**Sampel.** The samples used in this study was determined using by Slovin formula: error estimated rate by 1% is 96 (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Highest number of traditional fishermen in each district

No.	District	Number of Fishermen	Total Sample
1.	Bungus Teluk Kabung	599	24
2.	Lubuk Begalung	397	16
3.	South Padang	343	15
4.	West Padang	150	8
5.	North Padang	244	12
6.	Koto Tengah	739	25
		2472	100

Source: Padang Department of Marine and Fisheries, 2013.

**Data Analysis.** In analysing the data, data have been collected, quantitative and qualitatively, and then the data will be analyzed through the following steps:

1. The data have been collected through field observations, to fishermen's house in order to see the life of the fishermen directly to their home ownership status, fishing gear owned, income level, spending patterns, culture in spending their income, number of family, and education level. The data were analysed with the aim of internally the causes of their poverty. These phenomena associated with the causes of poverty they suffered from time to time. All of this data recording and analysis conducted accordance with the needs of the research.
2. The data were collected through interviews directly from the heart in each fishermen's homes, the data is analysed by relating to phenomena of daily fishing activities as an effort to meet the demands of family life. All data are studied and associated to internal factors cause of their poverty. This interview was also associated with what kind of help they have received, and why it does not impact to their life. The pattern of income distribution and it used, so that from this interview can be seen directly whether the catch sufficient for their daily lives.
3. The data were collected through questionnaires were collected, recorded, and analyzed using tables and images as well as explanation is done in percentage and average. From this description can be made conclusions of the internal causes of fishermen poverty.
4. The data collected through literature and the documents used as a material for analyzing and comparing the results that have been done, study factors of poverty before and differences in the findings made and the solving steps to the causes of fishermen poverty in the future.

**Table 2.** Number of fishermen samples based on type of fishing gear

No.	District	Type of Fishing Gear							Trap	Total
		Fishing Stalling	Trolling	Plug	Net Gill	Shrimp	Seine Trawl	Seine		
1.	Bungus Tik	5	-	-	7	2	5	4	1	24
2.	Lubuk Begalung	2	-	-	7	2	2	2	1	16
3.	South Padang	2	-	4	6	1	1	1	-	15
4.	West Padang	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	8
5.	North Padang	1	-	3	3	2	1	2	1	12
6.	Koto Tangah	4	-	4	4	4	4	4	1	25
	Total									100

**Table 3.** Samples distribution according to areas in six sub-districts in Padang

No.	Sub-districts	Areas	Total
1.	Bungus Tik	Teluk Kabung Selatan	5
		Teluk Kabung Tengah	5
		Teluk Kabung Utara	5
		Bungus Selatan	5
		5. Bungus Barat	4
2.	Lubuk Begalung	6. Gates	16
3.	South Padang	Air Manis	8
		Batang Arau	7
4.	West Padang	Berok Nipah	3
		Purus	3
		Flamboyan Baru	2
5.	North Padang	Ulak Karang Selatan	4
		Ulak Karang Utara	4
		Air Tawar Barat	4
6.	Koto Tangah	Parupuk Tabing	12
		Pasie Nan Tigo	13
	Total		100

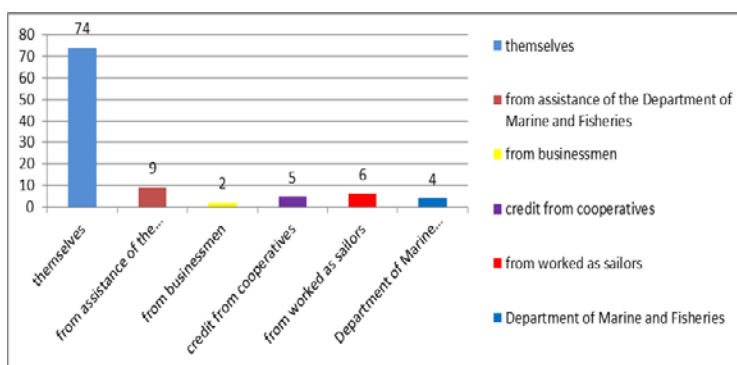
**Variable Operational Definition.** In an effort to know the factors causing fishermen poverty in internal side, then every variable that will study given indicators, measures, and categories qualitatively as follows:

1. Tool ownership: represents right of ownership of fishing gear owned by fishermen, can be self-owned, leased, or borrowed used with certain requirements.
2. Tool types: the types of instrument is a type of fishing gear used by fishermen to perform fishing in the sea, it can be: fishing rods, nets, trawl and trap.
3. Level of education: The level of education passed by fishermen during his lifetime either formal or informal, such as: elementary, junior high schools, high schools, universities and courses and training that they gained during work as fishermen.
4. Culture: the cultural customs in their daily activities in the public either: social interaction activities and institutions and customs that they use in social life.
5. Life styles: life styles are the way they are doing activities from morning till night for life and their daily lives, such as: how they use the money earned, consumption patterns, ways of life, a daily habit to fulfill their lives.
6. Wife effort: wife effort is wife activity as an effort to help her husband in supporting the family economy, such as: working as a maid, sell in shops, working in fish processing factory, own business at home, make something to sell etc.
7. Productive assets: productive assets is something that they have for businesses that generate income in the form of ships, boats and fishing gear, working children, cattle. etc.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Internal Factors Analysis of Fisherman Poverty. Tool Ownership.** Based on the data collected during the study, then the tabulation of data was made, and presented in the form of graphs or images. Further discussions were held according with the existing reality in the field of fishermen poverty internally in Padang. The results of these data are presented as illustrated in Figure 1.

Based on diagram, ownership of fishing gear in figure 1. shows that from 100 fishermen whose was taken of data, there are 6 ownership criteria. First criteria indicates that 74 people have fishing gear belong to themselves, 9 people got fishing gear from assistance of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 2 fishermen got from businessmen, 5 people got credit from cooperatives, 6 people gained ownership of fishing gear from worked as sailors, after they collected money they buy their own fishing gear. The last criteria is the status of ownership of fishing gear some comes from aid of Department of Marine and Fisheries as well as come from their own effort (4 people).



**Figure 1.** Diagram of the fishing gear ownership

Based on discussions with extension workers in fisheries sector, which is representative of the fishermen who have always developed and assisted them in any field activity, the recipients always accusing each other because they do not committed to build a group that has formed by joint venture. Therefore, a group formed did not last long and sometimes can be dispersed without any accountability. This makes the extension upset and difficult to conduct coaching group. In fact, if the fishermen have a strong commitment they can accumulate aid and become bigger and can be routed to another fisherman who requires the fishing gear. Another factor is the existence of interrelated relationships between each other, and this is difficult to enforce those commitments. For example, the group consist of: son, nephew, son-in-law, and compatriot relationship, tribe, and uncle (*mamak*). Even in receiving aid has been described effect and sanctions if they are not committed to the agreement, but they seemed not to care about these. Yet from another fishermen group, if they are committed today they have accumulated large enough funds for their group, such as fishing groups: blue sea reforms club. From this description is clear that all the assistance given to fishing communities have great benefits on their lives. Based on the research by Dikrurahman and Sofhani (2015) about Factors Influencing the Development Group of Fishermen in the Fishermen Community Development Effort, the benefits of group development had been able felt by a group of fishermen and in general the situation is better than before. Conditions indicate the fishing community empowerment through the development of fishing groups have been able to improve the welfare of fishermen. Marheni et al (2014) research about the effect of direct aid to fishing communities showed that: (1) the average number of Community Direct Aid received by members of a group of fishermen Rp. 6,122,449.00; (2) the average revenue generated fishermen group members Rp. 1,098,104.00 per month in 2012; and (3) Funds BLM give positive effect on net income and affected about 61.9%. But the difference in this study did not show how ownership assets status of fishermen. Therefore, for the future aid continues in order to help the fishermen workers can change their status to the fisherman owner. However, aid should be made with the right target, namely the fishermen who need it.

**Fishing Gear Type.** Fishing gear types that owned by traditional fishermen in Padang based on the results conducted on 100 people showed that trawl fishing gear 41 units is a type of fishing gear that operate a lot in Padang. This fishing gear is operated with a boat called *Jukung* with length  $\pm$  10 meters, width 1.5 meters, and depth 1.25 meters. The average number of fishermen in a single operation up to 6 people with the amount of production can not be assured; it is largely determined by the fishing season, the weather and fishing conditions as shown in table 1 below. This is caused some region shrimp nets fishing area, has been marred by rubbish brought by river to the sea, so that all the mud where the shrimp breed has been covered by trash. From all types of fishing gear which is operated in Padang seine and trawl include fishing gear that are less environmentally friendly, this is because of mesh in the nets have a small mesh bag, so when it operated can catch all kinds of base and surface fish.

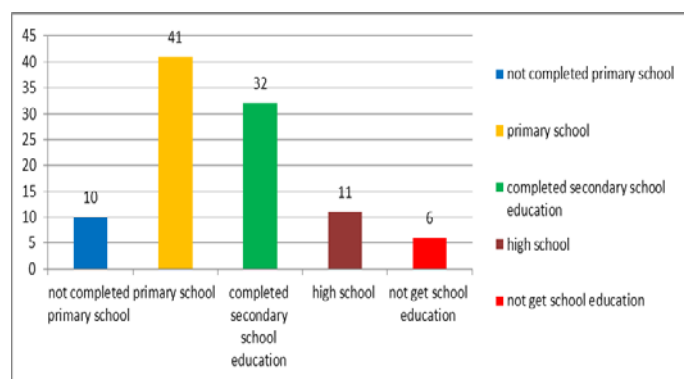
**Table 4.** Type of Fishing Gear Used by Fishermen in Padang

No	Tool Type	Unit	Length (Meter)	Width	Operational Time	Average (Rp)/day	Income
1	Seine and trawl	41	100 - 200	7- 10 meter	morning - noon	100 – 350	
2	Gill net	34	150 - 200	3,5 - 8 meter	morning - noon -night	100 – 250	
3	Fishing plug	9	20 - 100	0 meter	morning - noon -night	100 – 250	
4	Fishing pull	8	20 - 150	0 meter	morning - noon -night	100 – 250	
5	Trammel net	8	100 - 200	3,5- 8 meter	morning - night	50 – 150	

Source: Research data 2015

Based on Adisasmita research (2013) suggested that the fishing communities living in coastal areas whose livelihood as a fisherman and his lives depend on the sea such as: capture fisheries with a wide variety of fishing gear that has high risk and fluctuations influenced by nature. Furthermore, Ariyanti and Santoso (2015) research argues that fishermen fisheries capture poverty caused by low technology, marketing through skipper, and fisherman consumption tend to spend their income at that time. From the results of this study showed that there are similarities gear types that operated in Padang have low technology, and marketing is usually through an agent, and fishermen generally spend their income at that time. Therefore, their consumption generally used for consumption and there is no thought to save.

**Fishermen Education in Padang.** From the figure 2. indicates that the average fishermen education are graduate from primary school 41%, this case illustrates that human resources in the fishing communities in Padang generally less educated, it is also indicated that fishermen regeneration by their parents because of inability to finance their schooling, therefore like it or not jobs that do not require many skills is work as fishermen. Therefore it needs government policy as an effort to improve education among fishermen communities, free school fee, and scholarships for tuition to their children. Fishing communities who had completed secondary school education as much (32%), high school (11%), and still found whose do not completed primary school (8%), and do not get school education (6%).



**Figure 2.** Diagram of Fishermen Education in Padang

Based on Agunggunanto (2011) research showed that fishermen education levels do not affect family income, things that affects the income of fishermen families are: experience, number of working family, technology, and fishermen behaviour. Other studies also show that income, household characteristics, education levels and working capital significantly influence into fishermen poverty. Other studies show income, household characteristics, education levels and working capital significantly influence to fishermen poverty. Income and characteristics of household which consists of home ownership status, number of working family and ownership status of production tools (fleet fishing) as well as the level of education and working capital positively associated with reducing of poverty, therefore it is necessary to provide scholarships to support their children education (Fajriadi, et. al. 2013). Results of study toward fishermen in Padang in line with the results Agunggunanto's research, education has no effect on fishermen's income, but some part of result presented by Fajriadi have some similarities such as the ownership of the tools, and the number of working family members. Results of other study conducted by Oktama (2013) suggest that the higher social conditions of fishermen families, higher education and the higher economic conditions of the fishing families of their children's higher education. From the research, of fishermen in Padang, due to low



level of education field extension difficult to establish them in the joint venture groups. Forward to the success of any kind of aids and government programs it is necessary to held religious morality education by religious teacher to change their habits, to the better one.

**Culture.** Generally fishermen in Padang classified into traditional fishermen, mainly based on the type of fishing gear and fishing equipment capability and distance fishing from shore that can be categories as traditional. Values that they understand influenced by natural conditions that harsh and challenging, and demanding adjustment of fishermen with nature and think that luck and misery as a part of life. They greatly appreciate the customs associated with fishing for generations. Although these values are not economically profitable and even irrational or unreasonable, these understandings inhibit creativity and innovation to advance. Traditional fishermen in Padang still believe in the values; women do not allow go to sea, prohibit to go to sea during day in Friday, mocking at sea, does not go to sea when the storm, forbid pointed objects that are not known while at sea, prohibited causing trouble, and being arrogant.

Besides understanding value hereditary, life values like cooperative still living in the community, such as: facing bereavement, wedding celebration, and other celebration. But there are some things that have been lost in the fishermen community the absence of *Tuo Pasie*. *Tuo Pasie* was: a respected person in fishermen community. *Tuo Pasie* role as advisor and regulates matters relating to fishing communities. Such as prohibit go to the sea at Friday comes from *Tuo Pasie*. But now some rules were violated. Another thing that lost is: praying if there are new fisherman went sail. Prayer led by *Tuo pasie* with the whole community, so the new fisherman always gets a lot of fish. All meal brings by new fisherman family and eat together at the beach. From interview, since no longer *Tuo Pasie*, there is conflict between fishermen in case of sea fishing, f or violating agreements between groups of fishermen. For example, shrimp nets fishermen must catch at night, but found there is a catch in the afternoon and early morning. Purnomo (2005) suggested that the conflicts between fishermen still quite high due to the seizure of catching area. Therefore, for fisherman groups, culture is a system of ideas or cognitive systems that serve as a "guideline of life", reference patterns of social behavior, as well as a means to interpret and interpret many events that occur in the environment (Keesing, 1989: 68-69). Another factor in the culture of fishermen community is women predominately in the economic affairs of the family and making important decision in the household (Kusnadi, 2001).

**Fishermen Community Lifestyle.** For traditional fishing communities in Padang, the activity of fishing is the livelihood that is hereditary as economic livelihood of the family. Traditional fishing activities in Padang strongly influenced by geographical situation. In addition, traditional fishermen in Padang see their income from fishing just to meet the daily needs. They work according to their daily habits. If the weather is good, they will start to go to sea. They usually go early after dawn, in the evening they can rest. In the afternoon in spare time, they can repair their nets. Morning and evening, they sell the fish on the beach or market.

Growing habit among fishermen community are: extravagant, gambling and drinking alcohol. This behavior has evolved long time ago, they used to drink, traditional alcohol drink, but now has changed to modern drink. This habit has been patterned and organized. Most traditional fishermen in Padang, have started to change their view about "God destiny or way of life depend on their effort", before they believe on "destiny or their way of life have been destined by God". This habit has been patterned and organized. Most traditional fishermen in Padang, have started to change their view about "God destiny or way of life depend on their effort", before they believe on "destiny or their way of life have been destined by God".

The lifestyle of fishermen community in Padang generally shown that they purchase goods that do not support their life, it is seen from the items they have are: TV and satellite as their entertainment, general fishermen also have a motorcycle that they earn from fishing. No one has assets such as gold and saving in bank. Lifestyle competing between neighbors in having goods one of triggers to them having debt to compete in something they want. Living lavishly remains strong in fishermen community in the city of Padang. As stated by Ariyanti and Santoso (2015) argue that fishermen poverty is caused by fisherman consumption patterns tend to spend their income at that time.

**Fishermen Women Effort.** Contributions of woman fisherman to the family income for fishing communities in coastal areas visible from a hundred wives of fishermen interviewed obtained the following results (Table 5).

Table 5. Contribution of Women fishermen on family income

No.	Women Fishermen Job	Total (person)	Income average (Rp)/day
1	Not working	53	-
2	Fish processing	25	30.000
3	Selling cake	10	30.000 – 50.000
4	Having stall	12	50.000 – 75.000

Source: Data Results in 2015

From Table 5, it is seen that the number of women fishermen who do not contribute to household income (53%), the remaining 47% of women fishermen helped her husband to help the family income. This is suitable with Saidan (1998) research, women fishermen need to play a role in improving family economy, Junaidi (2012) female fishermen families play an active role to improve the economy as a processor, but is constrained by product packaging and labelling. Akbarini, Gumilar, and Garandiosa (2012) wife of fishermen contributes 31.32% of family income. Other results presented by Zein (2008) also showed that the contribution of fishermen women to the family income at district Koto Tangah in Padang on average by 37.62%. What was found in this study are consistent with results of research conducted by Zein in 2008.

**Assets.** Based on the results of study of 100 fishermen in Padang obtained data regarding the ownership of assets in the form of home ownership and other assets owned by fishermen can be seen in Table 6 and Table 7 below.

Table 6 shows that household assets of fishermen community, they used to using toilet along the coast has been changed to toilet inside house. They used to cook using cordwood now has turned into gas and kerosene. Roof s generally made from tin roof and they usually own their own house, parent's house, rent, parents in law's house, or grants. Average floor made from cement, but still found which uses the ground floor. For lighting they generally use electric lighting.

The average age of fisherman 41-50 (35 fishermen), 51-60 (24 fishermen), 31-40 (22 fishermen), 61-70 (17 fishermen), 20-21 (12 fishermen). From this description it appears that most of the fishermen aged over 40 years as many as 88%. Based on the results of the interview become a fisherman is their life choices that have hereditary performed since their parents live and reside in coastal areas. Other assets owned by fishermen community in the form of entertainment assets, transportation, savings and gold assets as shown in Table 7.



From table 7 it appears that in general fishermen have information and entertainment media such as TV, motor vehicles, but few have savings and assets such as gold. From one hundred people interviewed only 9 people have saving and 14 people who have gold assets. While they do not have other productive assets such as asset boat, fishing gear, and the engine. If the productive assets finished then they go back work as workers, not as an owner. The results are consistent with Yonvitner (2014), he suggested that the implications of decline in assets value (boats, engines and fishing gear) will reduce the effectiveness and optimization of the asset.

**Table 6.** Asset House Condition of Fishermen Community in Padang

No.	Age	House Status	Electricity	House Roof	Toilet	House Floor	Fuell
	20 – 21 (12 people)	65 people their own	100 people electricity/pln	95 people tin roof	85 people inside home	80 people cement	46 people gas
	31- 40 (22 people)	21 people rent		4 people roof tile	9 people public toilets	3 people tiles	39 kerosene
	41-50 (35 people)	11 house own by parents		1 people sago palm	6 people on seashore	7 people plank	15 cordwood
	51-60 (24 people)	2 own by parents in law				10 people soil	
	61-70 (17 people)	1 people grant house					

Source: Data Results in 2015

**Table 7.** Other Assets Own by Fishermen Community

No	Assets			
	Entertainment (people)	Transportation (people)	Saving (people)	Gold (people)
1	Television (80)	Motor Cycle (75)	Nothing (91)	Own (14 )
2	Television and Radio (4)	Nothing (24)	Own (9)	Nothing (86)
3	TV, Radio, & Digital (10)	Pedicab (1)		
4	Have nothing (6)			

Source: Data Results in 2015

Generally, depreciation of assets imposed on fishermen by the owner and included as gross costs. Pramono research results (2012) indicate that the ownership of assets and social capital has no effect on household poverty. While type of work and the number of dependents influence on household poverty. Research conducted by Sari, Junaidi, Zein (2014) showed that the fishermen who have fixed assets have higher incomes than fishermen who had current assets and intangible assets. The average income of the traditional fishermen in Nagari Tiku Rp. 1.687.000 - Rp. 3,800,000 / month. Fishermen who have intangible assets have a low income. Therefore, the ownership of assets of the fishermen is not productive assets so that there is no influence on their poverty. If the productive assets they have as livestock, gardens and paddy fields it would improve their lives. Therefore, the government in an effort to increase their income would need aid in the form of productive assets.

### **Poverty reduction strategy from internal factors**

1. Government keep continue the aid to change the status of tools ownership from workers into owners. This type of tool provided in the form of environmentally friendly fishing gear.
2. It is need to find substitute of seine and trawl edges, because in long time it can break fish food chain.
3. Keep exemption of school fees for fishermen children and scholarships to go to college.
4. Need to increase in mentality in order to create a civilized society through religious lectures by the clerics.
5. Education and training for entrepreneurship needs to be done for fishermen women, so they do not consumptive and need counseling of the importance of saving.
6. Contributions of women fishermen to increase in earnings continuously improved through the efforts of the productive and entrepreneurial skills training and capital gains as well as the packaging and labeling of products.
7. The Government not only provide aid in the form of fishing equipment, boats and outboard engines, but also in the form of other assets such as livestock, land, and housing.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Fishermen who do not have fishing gear still found (26%). Fishing gear that dominates in Padang is seine. The average fishermen education is elementary school and still found not complete primary school and do not get school education. Culture of fishermen community still maintained as women were not allowed going to sea, on Friday they did not go to sea, it is forbidden to speak arrogant and destructive dirty. Fishermen consumption pattern involved in competition among fishermen community have unproductive tools, such as motorcycles, TV and satellite dish. Even in debt to get it. The level of contribution of women fishermen to earnings such as selling cakes (Rp. 50,000 / day), processing (Rp. 30,000 / day) and kiosks (Rp.70.000 / day).Very few fishermen who have minimum assets in the form of savings and gold.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Providing aid should be targeted to the poor fishermen. Aid should refer to the type of fishing gear that environmentally friendly. The government needs to free fishermen children from school fees and scholarships for the children of fishermen to go to college. Local cultures need to be return to regenerate local wisdom like sea alms, and *Tuo Pasie*. Education and training need to be done at an early age about the importance of saving culture. Contributions of women fishermen need to be increased in productive activities as well as the packaging and labeling of the efforts undertaken. Assets provision such as livestock, housing and land needs to be pursued by the government through empowerment programs.

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