

Social Study of Culture in the Village of Fishermen Tamasaju Galesong District District Takalar

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Abstract: *The aim of this study to determine the socio-economic life of the fishing community in the village of Tamasaju District of North Galesong Takalar. Sampling was purposive sampling method (accidentally) that 15 fishermen as respondents. Analysis of the data in this study is a qualitative descriptive which describes the life of the fishing community. The results showed that the economic aspects of life of fishing communities remains low incomes and have not been able to meet the maximum daily needs because of the fluctuating catches (erratic) due to weather factors, boat jolloro are often damaged and fuel shortages. Alternative business done by the community as an additional income to meet the daily needs dilakoni such as construction workers, selling traditional cakes and making dried fish. The social aspect of fishing communities which still adheres to the values of local wisdom as the attitude or behavior or attitude of mutual cooperation and mutual respect among fellow's behavior so as to drown out the seeds of conflict that might occur. Fishing community education aspect is still low because only graduated from elementary school to junior high, so that the fishermen continue to meet the educational needs of their children to high school and college so that their lives better future than their parents.*

Keywords: Fishermen Behavior, Economic, and Social

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Indonesian coastal communities mostly work as fishermen earned by generations of their ancestors. Characteristics of fishing communities are formed following the dynamic nature of the resource working on, so as to obtain the maximum catches, fishermen have to move. In addition, high-risk venture that led to the fishing communities living in the harsh natural atmosphere that is always uncertainty in the operations (Sebenan, 2007),

Geographically, the coastal region lies in the transition area between land and sea. Coastal communities are made up of fishermen, fish farmers, processors and traders of marine products, as well as other community social life economies depend on marine resources is a segment of the nation's children which generally are poor. Prosperity of coastal communities or fishermen need a breakthrough program that can improve access them to capital, management, technology, and can transform the structure and culture of coastal communities and fishermen Continuous, (Kusnadi, 2007).

Households fishermen have special features such as the use of coastal and marine areas (common property) as a factor of production, working hours should follow the oceanographic conditions (at sea on average only about 20 days in a month, the rest is relatively idle). Likewise fishing job is a job full of risks, so that this work is usually done by men. This implies that another family can not help in full, so that people who live in coastal areas in general are often identified with the poor (Imron, 2003).

District of North Galesong Tamasaju village Takalar a residential area fishermen, which consists of traditional fishermen, laborers and fishermen fishing retainer. People in the village is in the habit of making a celebration like the sea alms before doing the activity at sea as a fisherman. The

celebration they do every year. The fishing communities, they introduced a system of mutual help and mutual help in their daily lives as fishermen when fishing at sea. Indirectly by their mutual help and mutual help affect the economic life of fishermen, as in the provision of relief aid treatment given to the owner fishermen fishing when workers are sick.

Based on the background described, the formulation of the problem in this research is how the socio-economic life of the fishing community in the village of Tamasaju District of North Galesong Takalar?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Traditional Fishermen Society

Geographically, the fishing community lives, grow, and thrive in coastal areas, which is a transition area between land and sea. As a system, the fishing community consists of social categories that make up the social unity. As with the other communities, fishing communities face a number of political, social, and economic complex. The problems included the following: 1) poverty, social inequality and economic pressures that come at any time, 2) lack of health insurance capital, technology and markets, thereby affecting the dynamics and behavior, 3) the weakness of institutional functions social existing economic, 4) the low quality of human resources as a result of limited access to education, health and public services, 5) degradation of environmental resources, both coastal region,

According Sastrawidjaya (2002) in many respects, among others:

1) In terms of a way of life.

The fishing community is a community of mutual assistance. needs gotong cooperation and mutual help was very important at the moment to overcome circumstances which require large expenditures and exertion many. Like when sailing. Building a house or dike waves around the village.

2) In terms of skills.

Although the work of fishermen is hard work but in general they just have a simple skill. Most of them work as fishing is a profession that is passed down from parents. not the Learning in a professional manner.

3) The social structure of the building.

The fishing community consists of heterogeneous and homogeneous community. Heterogeneous society are those who live in villages easily accessible by land transportation. While homogeneous contained in remote fishing villages typically use fishing tools simple, so small productivity. Meanwhile, the transportation difficulty results to the market will also be a cause of low prices of marine products in their area.

The social structure of the building, the fishermen community consisting of heterogeneous and homogeneous community. Heterogeneous society are those who live in villages are easily accessible by land, while the homogeneous communities located in remote fishing villages typically use fishing tools that are simple, so small productivity. While it is difficult transportation to the results of the market will also be a cause of low prices of marine products in their area. (Sastrawidjaya, 2002).

Poverty, lack of education and knowledge of fishermen as well as the lack of information as a result of the isolation of small islands are characteristic of small island communities (usually fishermen). The issue of education is inseparable from poverty surrounding fishing communities (Sulistiyowati, 2003). The fishing communities themselves geographically is the people who live, grow, and develop the coastal region, which is a transition area between land and sea (Kusnadi, 2009).

In addition to the characteristics, fishing communities also have a classification, according Retnowati (2011) distinguish fishermen to 6 (six) types, namely:

- 1) Fishermen owner (skipper) are people or individuals who conduct fishing business, with the right or power over the ship / boat and / or fishing gear used to catch fish.
- 2) Fishermen tiller (laborer or worker) is someone who provides energy or work to do fishing in general is / form a unity with each other for a wage based on the proceeds from the sale of the fish.
- 3) Traditional fishermen are individuals whose job is fishing with a boat and fishing gear are simple (traditional). With the limitations of boats and fishing gear, then reach the area becomes limited arrest usually is only 6 nautical miles from the coast. This traditional fishing is usually a hereditary fishermen who catch fish to make ends meet.
- 4) Small fishing basically derived from traditional fishing only with the program of modernization or motorization the boat and fishing gear so they no longer rely solely on traditional boats and fishing gear conventional but also the use of diesel or motor, that range fishing area slightly expanded or far.
- 5) Fishermen carrying (fishermen haul) is fishing in the actual circumstances he was not fishing for vessels not equipped with fishing gear but departed with the capital money to buy fish in the sea which will then be resold.

- 6) Companies fishing or industrial fishing is a company incorporated or not incorporated conducting fishing business for the purpose of export trade or commercial oriented. Companies engaged in these arrests which employs workers and helpers captain or ship's Men (ABK) to the system of wages / salary.

3. Fishermen Society Habits

Fishing communities social relationships associated with social characteristics of fishermen. Characteristics of different fishing communities and farmers in sociology. Farming communities face a controlled resource, ie land for the production of a commodity. Fishermen face a resource that is open and puts the fishermen have to move to obtain maximum results. A relatively large occupational hazards caused fishing communities have a hard character, decisively, and open (Satria, 2002 in Andriyan, 2005).

Social fabric among fishermen formed a pattern of relationships which can be translated horizontally and vertically (Kusnadi, 2002 in Andriyan, 2005). Relationships among relatives, blood relatives, and other forms of affinity is an example of a horizontal pattern. The pattern illustrates that individuals would be stronger if the interaction between one another is not experiencing socio-economic gap that is too wide. Interaction fishermen formed a pattern of patron-client relationships are common among wealthy fisherman (skipper) and middlemen by poor fishermen (workers). Vertical pattern is formed because there is economic dependence between workers and bosses and middlemen.

Fishermen, especially traditional ones, have a typical behavior in carries on business, the behavior of the importance of "risk equalization" effort. Such behavior is formed as a result of adaptation to the fishing effort and a high risk of irregular income patterns. The adaptive behavior, after going through the process of time, institutionalized in the form of institutions, and is part of the fishing culture. Institutions in question, which is an important aspect of empowerment, is the pattern of ownership of means of production and the group sharing system. Pattern causing irregular fishing income equalization priority risk behaviors persist, (Masyhuri, 2000).

District of North Galesong Tamasaju village Takalar has a unique habit anyway. That is, at a certain time they make a celebration like the sea alms. The celebration they do routinely every year. A few years ago they neglect and not the ceremony, then an accident at sea. One of the fishermen who went to sea, disappearing until now, they assume that the incident occurred because that year they did the celebration of the sea alms. Alms sea do fishing communities include marine products, vegetables, and do not forget the buffalo head. Buffalo head is what will be released or dumped into the sea as offerings to the sea that gave them life. Meanwhile, seafood, vegetables, meat,

Safely and comfortably in fishing communities Tamasaju village, there are various problems that overshadow their hearts. Some of them is the problem of flooding when the rains come. In case of heavy rain the wind. In addition to

rain and wind, they also have problems in education. irregular income makes them have more backbreaking to send their children, considering the school fees are still high despite the BOS program of pemerintah, in addition to access to schools far from their homes into the problems faced by the fishing community Tamasaju village.

The village of fishing communities Tamasaju values of mutual aid system and helping the lives of fishermen when catching fish in the sea are also mutual help and mutual help in the community. Indirectly by their mutual help and mutual help affect the economic life of fishermen, as in the provision of relief aid treatment given to the owner fishermen fishing when sick workers. In addition, mutual help and mutual help in the community in the event of death. Thus, the system of mutual help and mutual help that exist in fishing communities affect economic life.

The frame of the study are:

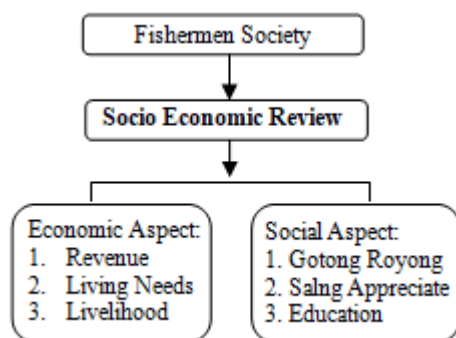


Table 1: Socio-Economic Assessment Framework Fishermen in the village Tamasaju District of North Galesong Takalar

4. Research Methods

The research was conducted in the village of Tamasaju District of North Galesong Takalar. The research was carried out for 2 months starting in May to June 2017.

Sampling was done by purposive sampling that is by accidentally took 16 villagers made up of fishermen, village officials and village and fisher organizations exist as a sample and then through observation and interviews to obtain data.

The data analysis was descriptive kualitatif is explained thoroughly about the data or information obtained from the field. Descriptive method is a method in researching an object, a system of thought and a condition. Descriptive analysis in this study is used to describe the behavior of fishing communities by analyzing the data, the researchers followed the steps as follows: (1) Reduction of data, (2) Display Data or Data Presentation, and (3) Taking Conclusion / Verification.

5. Research Result

a) Geographical Location

territory district Takalar located at an altitude of 0-1000 meters above sea level (masl), with the shape of the land surface is relatively flat, undulating hills. Most areas

Takalar is lying areas and coastal areas with an altitude of 0-100 meters above sea level, which is about 86.10% or approximately 48.778 km². While the rest is a hilly area and is at an altitude above 100 meters above sea level, which is about 78.73 Km², conditions are mostly found in the District of North Galesong. Source of the data obtained and the results of GIS analysis, shows the topography and slope Takalar vary greatly, which is umum in the range of 0-2%, 2-15%, 15-30%, 30-40% and > 40%.

A coastal region of one or more resources and coastal ecosystems. No coastal ecosystems are continuously inundated with water and some were inundated with water shortly. Meanwhile, by its nature, coastal ecosystems can be distinguished on ecosystems that are natural and artificial ecosystems. Included in natural ecosystems are the mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass beds, sandy beaches, rocky beaches, estuaries. While the artificial ecosystem consists of ponds, paddy tide, tourism areas, industrial areas and residential areas.

Wave is one of the physical oceanographic parameters that affect the condition of the beach. Waves as a very important parameter in a survey of the coast where the cause of the former is due to wind, underwater volcanic eruptions, tsunami and due to the movement of the solar system. Measurement data in the survey areas in the coastal region Takalar ranging from 5.63 m / s - 20.25 m / sec.

Based on the observations made in the location survey, conditions along the coast Takalar have distinctive characteristics, which almost all the coastal regions rarely overgrown with mangrove. This is due to the lack of large river which empties along the coast in Takalar that can spew mud sediment type. In addition the strength of the waves of the up to coastal areas is causing some mangrove species can not survive in these conditions, the strength of the waves of the survey areas due to the region is the high seas.

The District of North Galesong the coastal areas and partly also the area with the lower mainland. In the District of North Galesong 10 villages, five villages on the coast and 5 other villages in low-lying areas. In the topography of the District of North Galesong is low-lying areas due to low-lying areas wider than the village belonging to high flatness and coastal areas. North Galesong sub-district at an altitude of 45 meters - 125 meters above sea level in the form of low-lying topography, soil type mediterranean, grumusol, latosol and soil crumb structure with a fairly good drainage. This area is temperate with humidity ranging between 85% - 95% and a temperature of 25-45 0C.

Based on profile data District of North Galesong classified into districts which total area compared to other sub-districts in Takalar. The most populated village is a village Tamasaju with a density of 267 people per square kilometer, while the lowest is Bontosunggu village with a density of only about 60 people per square kilometer.

Table 1: Population Development District of North Galesong Kab. Takalar

Year	Total population	Percentage
2015	37 813	29.4%
2016	41 978	32.6%
2017	48 908	38.0%
amount	128 699	100%

Source: Population Statistics 2017 District of North Galesong

b) Demographic conditions

Tamasaju village is a village of 10 (ten) villages in the district of North Galesong Takalar. Tamasaju village generally have five (5) hamlets with the number of households as much as 1262. The name of the hamlet and village KK Tamasaju with a population of 4,853 inhabitants, can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Distribution of Villagers Tamasaju

No	Name Hamlet	Total KK	Percentage
1.	hamlet Sawakung	304	24.1%
2.	hamlet Beba	380	30.1%
3.	Dusun Borong Calla	176	13.9%
4.	Hamlet East Campagaya	195	15.5%
5.	Hamlet West Campagaya	207	16.4%
	amount	1262	100%

Source: Village Profile Tamasaju 2017

c) Research result

Behavior or activities of a person or group of people does not arise by itself, but as a result of the stimulus received by the person concerned either externally or internally stimulated. Such behavior can affect a person, in addition to the behavior also affects the surrounding environment. Thus the environment can affect a person's behavior, if the environment is an environment in coastal areas of the behavior and activity is conducted fisheries activities of the fishing profession. The lack of overall awareness carried out by the fishermen resulting in levels of economic, educational and social development to meet the needs of everyday life. The results of this study will discuss these aspects are presented in the following description:

d) Economic Factors Fishermen

Tamasaju Village Community has fixed and sideline profession as a fisherman with a varying amount of revenue. Economic level also varies by profession acquired. Fishing community life in general depending on the weather conditions that directly affect the amount of income. At the time of a big wave season, it is not possible for the fishermen to go fishing. This is because all the facilities are used is still quite traditional. Aside from the huge waves of risk factors certainly influenced the decrease in results was arrested. During this period the fishermen looking for an alternative income to establish family life.

On that basis the people's income through fishing activities that can be known, it is expressed by one of the traditional fishermen Kamaruddin Dg. Sau, namely:

"We as fishermen's income per day is approximately 50000-100000 (if good weather and good Captive fish,

so after a month is calculated to obtain the opinion of 1000000-1500000 us".

(The results of the interview date, November 20, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Chairman of the Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"Based on the data collection done by a team of fishermen's groups note that the value of the income of the members of fishermen in this village 1000000-1500000 range, the majority of this revenue is influenced by the natural conditions both at sea and on land".

(The results of the interview date, November 21, 2017)

The same statement mentioned by the Village Head Tamasaju based on profiling data villages that:

"From 2017 the village profile data known that the income of people ranges 1000000-1500000 fishermen, it is inseparable from the routine and tenacity fishermen conduct fishing activities".

(The results of the interview date, November 21, 2017)

Strategies provide for the needs of households in the study will be divided into two types of strategies that include on-farm strategies (income generated from the main livelihood as a fisherman), the strategy off farm (The revenue obtained from the sideline as farmers, agricultural laborers, traders, farmers, farmers and factory workers). The first strategy is a living source of the main professions as fishermen. All income entirely from the sea, such as income derived from fishing activities such as fishing and catching crabs.

Profession as a fisherman is a profession whose income is uncertain, it is because the income from this profession focuses on catches based on the weather at the time of going to sea. If the income of fishermen minimal, in the summer there is no fish such as at the beginning of the year is usually the strategy undertaken by the fishing village of Tamasaju ie they do not just go to the sea in the area itself, since the revenue generated is not worth the cost that is issued to go fishing even enough to the cost of buying solar boats, so the strategy is done is they do a'lampa ammekang (memacing or looking right in another area when the area itself no fish).

Based on the analysis above, the community income through fishing activity basically for the needs of daily life was not sufficient, it is expressed by one of the traditional fishermen Dg. Sila, namely:

"Our income as a fisherman for the daily needs in sufficient household purposes such as eating, drinking, children school supplies and other things are still very far from a pretty, but it does not make us into despair. We always try to meet the needs of the kitchen that can still eat and support the family".

(The results of the interview date, November 22, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"If the public rely on the fishing profession in an effort to meet the needs of everyday life, then it will not be enough because the opinion of the fishing activity is still far from a pretty especially with only using small fishing boats".

(The results of the interview date, November 22, 2017)

The same statement mentioned by Kasi. Welfare and Rural Community Empowerment Tamasaju based on profiling data villages that:

"Village profile data in 2017 showed that the fishing profession is one of the professions that fall in the category that is prone to be able to meet their daily needs".

(The results of the interview date, November 22, 2017)

Fishermen Village Tamasaju profession as a fisherman who has spent more time to work on the sea. The rest, a relaxing time is used to gather with family and interacting with neighbors for a chat only. The majority of fishermen went to sea with the village Tamasaju using gear that is simple enough with makeshift equipment anyway. Tamasaju village fishermen went to sea after praying dawn until midday prayers, some are leaving after evening prayers' until the dawn prayer. The catch is sold to wholesalers and retailers collectors to neighboring villages or directly sold in traditional markets Tamasaju village. Every day the fishermen to get catch different.

Based on the above analysis, it is known data on long experience and work as fishermen looked on desapada profile data distribution category of work and duration of work, it is mentioned by the Village Head Tamasaju:

"Village profile data in 2017 showed that the fishing profession is one of the oldest professions cultivated by the villagers of Tamasaju, it is because it is a hereditary profession and does not require any special skills mengelutinya remedy".

(Results of an interview held on November 23, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen M. Dg. Tika, namely:

"My experience of being a fisherman had been almost 30 years, the fishing profession is already a work of generations since our ancestors, so this job has become our permanent livelihood and family".

(Results of an interview held on November 23, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"Fishing profession is a profession that most long cultivated by the villagers of Tamasaju because the majority of the region located on the coast, so that only mengandal marine products in an effort to meet the needs of everyday life".

(The results of the interview date, November 24, 2017)

Fishermen Village Tamasaju profession as a fisherman who has spent more time to work on the sea. The rest, a relaxing time is used to gather with family and interacting with neighbors for a chat only. The majority of fishermen went to sea with the village Tamasaju using gear that is simple enough with makeshift equipment anyway. Tamasaju village fishermen went to sea after praying dawn until midday prayers, some are leaving after evening prayers' until the dawn prayer. The catch is sold to wholesalers and retailers collectors to neighboring villages or directly sold in traditional markets Tamasaju village. Every day the fishermen to get catch different.

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Based on the above analysis, it is known the data regarding the experience and old fishermen village visible on profile data on the distribution category of work and length of work, this data is explained by the Chairman of the Village BUMDes Tamasaju namely:

"In order to meet the needs of everyday life, then there is some laternatif business activities conducted by the fisherman and his wife are becoming construction workers, selling dried fish and sell many types of traditional cakes".

(The results of the interview dated November 25, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the wives of fishermen village Tamasaju (Subaeda. Dg. Cora), namely:

"In helping the husband to meet the needs of daily life and the educational needs of children, then I sell traditional cakes and dried fish".

(The results of the interview dated November 25, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"Village Community Tamasaju that fishermen need additional operations to meet the needs of daily life such as laborers building and planting vegetables".

(The results of the interview date, November 26, 2017)

Based on interviews in field research activities, it is known that the average data on fish catches, the fishing village of Tamasaju per day, it is mentioned by the village head Beba, namely:

"The catches of fishermen per day is actually uncertain, but overall the average fish catch of fishermen per day reached 10 kg to 25 kg".

(The results of the interview date, November 26, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen Dg. Ngemba, namely:

"Jolloro boat I had to catch a small boat, so per day on average catches me can range from 5 kg - 10 kg".

(The results of the interview date, November 27, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"The catches of fishermen is determined by the diligence and the condition of the boat and the weather when they go to the sea, so the average fish catch fishermen are also tentative".

(The results of the interview date, November 27, 2017)

Based on interviews in field research activities, it is known that the data about the factors that cause the fish catch of the fishermen is reduced, it is mentioned by the Head of East Campagaya Hamlet, namely:

"Reduced catches of fishermen due to erratic weather conditions, the boat used often damaged and often also a scarcity of fuel".

(The results of the interview date, November 27, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen M. Dg. Tika, namely:

"Bad weather conditions, the boat is often broken and the scarcity of fuel into some of the reasons why our fish catch decreased".

(The results of the interview date, November 27, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"Generally reduced the catch of the fishermen in the village due to the bad weather and damage to the machine jolloro boat used by the fishermen to go to sea".

(The results of the interview date, November 28, 2017)

Based on interviews in field research activities, it is known data on the amount of fuel used for fishing per day, it is mentioned by the village head Campagaya West, namely:

"For once at sea with a distance of 10 km - 20 km then the fishermen spend about 5 liters - 10 liters per day".

(The results of the interview date, November 28, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen Dg. Ngemba, namely:

"Jolloro boat that I used to use diesel fuel (diesel) diesel fuel so that I use daily to once at sea between 5 liters - 10 liters".

(The results of the interview date, November 28, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"Fuel consumption by the fishermen depend on the type of machine used boats, some boats gasoline, diesel da tone is also fueled by gas (government subsidies)".

(The results of the interview date, November 29, 2017)

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that while the behavior of the fishing communities on the economic aspect is that the income of the fishermen can not meet the needs of everyday life. This is due to several factors such as bad weather at sea, boats are often damaged and fuel shortages.

e) Social factors Fishermen

Tamasaju Village Community has fixed and sideline profession as a fisherman with the conditions of social strata in accordance with the values of local wisdom. Social strata are the basis and the size of a fisherman because it will affect economic conditions. Life of fishing communities still adheres to the system of mutual aid or help each. When a fisherman in trouble, then the other fishermen will stand shoulder to shoulder to help, especially with regard to activity and behavior at sea and collect the catch of fish. Besides the fishermen will also assist each other in terms of economic distress.

Based on the above, it will be presented the results of research through field observations of the behavior conducted in the village of fishing communities Tamasaju

social aspects. It is mentioned by the Village Head Tamasaju, namely:

"Social condition Tamasaju fishing village still adhere to the values of local wisdom region, where every social problem is always resolved amicably and the family in particular with regard to the conditions of daily life of the fishermen. Besides the village government also seeks to give a good service to the community so that the living conditions of the fishermen could be better".

(The results of the interview date, November 20, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen Dg. Lau, namely:

"I sail alone because jolloro boat that I use just enough for one person, unless there is a somewhat larger boat then usually fishermen fishing group secera can reach 5 to 7 people per boat".

(The results of the interview date, November 21, 2017)

The explanation also expressed by S. Dg. Active, namely:

"Some fishermen in the area have been incorporated in kelompok community of fishermen, fishermen keikustsertaan it as an effort to increase understanding of the living conditions of the fishermen in order to increase the income of fishermen and fish catches. To support these activities, we always follow the meeting and meetings conducted by the fishing communities".

(The results of the interview date, November 21, 2017)

The explanation also expressed by Junai, that is:

"The fishing community Village Tamasaju always working to improve understanding of the fishing profession as a whole through counseling and guidance so that the fishermen can still love the profession of fishermen as part of the work for the families and for others".

(The results of the interview date, November 22, 2017)

The explanation also expressed by S. Dg. Liwang, namely:

"The reason I joined the group Tamasaju fishing village so that we can get additional information on the development and the rule of law in the conduct fishing activities in order to avoid violations of the law which is bad for us".

(The results of the interview date, November 22, 2017)

The explanation also expressed by Dg. Taba, namely:

"The village fishermen groups Tamasaju already getting some help from the district and provincial governments both material and material for the development of fishing effort especially those related increase in fish catches opinion of fishermen".

(Results of an interview held on November 23, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Chairman of the Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"We always try to cooperate with local authorities so that the fishermen in the village Tamasaju through outreach activities and requests for assistance to the group of fishermen in order to increase their income."

(Results of an interview held on November 23, 2017)

Another statement that is expressed by the Village Head Tamasaju related to conflicts and problems by fishermen, namely:

"Therefore, the fishermen still uphold the values of local wisdom and solidarity, so long as the fishermen have never been in conflict, particularly with regard to the activity and the profession as a fisherman. There is any conflict just a general misunderstanding that can be completed through the fishing community and village government".

(The results of the interview date, November 24, 2017)

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that the behavior of the fishing communities on the social aspect, namely that the fishing community awareness about the values of local wisdom and unity so that the fishermen have always lived in harmony in fishing communities and their daily lives as fishermen.

Sometimes fishermen do not get the fish in the dry season arrives, and the bad weather did not allow the fishermen to go to sea. Conversely at times like a fish season in June to August abundant fish, which causes the catch exceeds the capacity. So most ordinary fishermen household needs are met.

The second strategy is a living source sideline profession as a fisherman, in addition to weather factors that cause erratic catches Tanjung forcing people to seek alternative employment, others, such as agricultural laborers. Nevertheless, as farm income are also uncertain depending on the season whether or not the person who memburuhkan fields. Wages as a laborer more promising compared with the sea. Takalar region has two seasons, the rainy season and dry season. In the rainy season the fields suitable for rice, while in the dry season paddy suitable for tobacco plants. Wage system as daily farm laborers in the amount of 25,000,- for male workers, while for women workers only Rp. 20,000. The wage was coupled with one breakfast in the morning, coffee and cigarettes for male workers. That's because sometimes the income derived from them can exceed the sideline of income as a fisherman.

In the daily life of the villagers Tamasaju highly dependent on the fishing season which takes place in this area. On average matches between Rp. 20,000,- to Rp. 100,000,- in at sea. However, fishermen can not go to sea every day because a lot of factors to consider such as the weather, sea conditions and others. There are times when fish are easily obtained, so that production can be increased, but there are also times when the fish are hard to come by.

Not a few of the fishermen complained that the results of the fewer catches. Complained that the issuing to meet increasing needs, while earnings in the can decreases. This is due to erratic weather conditions. The dry season is

sometimes still marked by rain and high winds that could threaten the safety. Reduced catches will affect household income of fishermen. Household needs increased every day, can not be offset by income generated by sea depends on the season.

The situation could threaten the welfare of fishermen household. In everyday household Tamasaju fishing village not only heads of household who work, but his wife is also contributing to the household income. This is done because the husband's income is often not sufficient to meet the daily needs of the family. Most households fishermen have side jobs to support the family's needs. The level of family welfare is influenced by several factors which consist of economic and non-economic factors. Economic factors usually associated with the family's ability to earn income. Families with low incomes are not prosperous family said (poor).

The lack of alternative employment for the people indicated by the still the narrowness of the economic access of non-agricultural sector, in this case the majority can only rely economies of catches sea. However, an area that has natural resources limited, but if it is supported by human resources master skills and technology, the natural resources that can be managed either to generate optimal revenues. If used technology to manage the natural resources found in the region, in indirectly open employment opportunities for the local community.

This is consistent with research Rejekiningsih (2011) explained that the community needs a natural process to meet necessities of life, the success of these efforts depends on the man himself. Natural conditions only restrict human endeavor berisiatif to perform productive usaha are believed to increase family welfare and the environment without waiting for the command.

In general, poor fishing communities untouched by technology modern, so that the low quality of human resources that can affect the level of productivity is also very low catches. Level fishing education is directly proportional to the technology that can be generated by fishermen, in this case the technology in the field of capture and aquaculture.

Fishermen tend to catch all marine products that can be captured to generate money without thinking about the sustainability of resources and marine life. These conditions will have an impact on the outcome catches tend to decrease, so that the fishermen's income is low. Still the consumptive nature of the fishing communities play a role as a cause of poverty. The nature of consumer in question is not rarely found that the types of consumption of certain goods and services that are less fair spent by the public, especially fishermen who earn below the standard, such as hanging out, smoking cigarettes and drinking coffee in a coffee shop.

Though essentially consume both types of goods and services are not included in the basic needs that must be met by a family to live his life. Besides both cases wasteful culture, habitual Tamasaju Village community is living habits bermewah-luxuries when getting more income without thinking about tomorrow.

Structural poverty is the poverty endured by segments of society because the social structure was not able to participate using the resources of the actual income available to them. Structural poverty particularly in the fishing communities Tamasaju village can be seen from the pattern of public relations or social fabric of fishing itself in the lives of others.

Economic conditions of fishing communities depicted with his livelihood. The livelihoods of fishing communities whose main member is the sea fishing. However, because most of the fishing communities having extra effort in addition to fishing there also has another job to supplement to support his family. This means that in general, people who live in fishing villages is fishing.

Education is very important, but often not considered important. The ethics should be taught to children since I was little, so that when a child becomes an adult, he will behave well. Of course, parents' behavior should be good and true as an example for their children. If the family fails to make character education for their children, it will be difficult for institutions outside the family (school) to fix it.

The majority of the village community education level is only limited Tamasaju Elementary School graduates, and not a few people who are not mengenyam education at all. Education can greatly affect the mindset of fishermen in decision-making, in this case related to the level of adoption of the technology to be applied in dealing with marine catches. On the other side of the fish rapidly undergoing a process of decay compared to other foods, it is caused by the presence of bacteria and chemical changes in the fish.

Strengthening access to education in efforts to create the conditions for people to obtain the widest opportunity to attend school. One of the challenges of this strategy is still limited in the economic society so lacking even unable to afford school for their child. Although a series of alignments program to poor families (affirmative action) has been rolled out, was not able to touch all students, but in fact there are school-age children are not in school. School Operational Assistance (BOS), for example, the use of technical guidelines, schools must implement policies to provide relief to poor families (discount fee), even based on the authority of the school (discretion) may be granted exemption from school tuition (free waive). Likewise, the program Help Poor Students (BSM) is designed for families can not afford. However, the two programs have not been able to touch students so they can attend school up to high school level.

Education is very important in determining the future of a person, so that the level of education will affect the profession and the economic level of society. This education also applies to fishing communities and families. For families with high economic capabilities tend to be easier to meet their needs, such as food and education needs of their children. Parents will strive to meet the needs of their children's education. Each family has different spending one another depending on the income generated. Education costs to be incurred by the fishing communities also vary depending on their

education level (kindergarten / elementary / junior high / high school / PT).

Based on the above analysis, it is known the data regarding the educational aspects of community life, it is mentioned by the Village Head Tamasaju:

"Based on profile data villages on the level of public education who work as fishermen both parents and children, for the category of the parent is not in school until secondary level (SMP), while the children are at primary school level (SD) to universities (PT). Fishing community's desire that their children have a better level of education to the degree and income is also better compared to her".

(The results of the interview date, November 20, 2017)

It also expressed by one of the traditional fishermen M. Dg. Tika, namely:

"I have 2 children with education costs that I have to spend per child per month ranges from Rp. 2,000,000 - Rp. 2,500,000 adapted to the school level. My first child is in college and the second was in high school. The reason I send children to be better and more successful than their parents. In addition at a time when holiday my boys help at sea and the women helped her mother make cookies. So far, we have never received training, socialization and guidance for professional fishermen because of our lack of information due to busy fishing".

(The results of the interview date, November 20, 2017)

The explanation also expressed by Dg. Afternoon, namely:

"I have 4 children with education costs that I should spend per child per month ranges from Rp. 1,500,000 - Rp. 2,000,000 adapted to the school level. My first child just graduated from high school, the second son in high school, junior high school children in the third and the fourth was only in elementary school. The reason I send children to be able to find another job in addition to fishing due to economic factors I did not continue my child's education to a higher level. In addition at a time when holiday my boys help at sea and the women helped her mother make dried fish. So far, we have never received training, socialization and guidance for professional fishermen because of our lack of information due to busy fishing".

(The results of the interview date, November 20, 2017)

The above statement, it is very relevant to the data presented by the Management Group of Fishermen Village Tamasaju that:

"We always motivate the fishermen in order to allow their children even amid economic limitations and costs, it is that his future life more than now. In addition we also have not been doing a thorough training and guidance to fishermen because of the training budget is not yet available".

(The results of the interview date, November 29, 2017)

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that while the behavior of the fishing community on the educational aspect is that public awareness of fishermen about the

importance of education for their children have understood thoroughly so that the fishermen allow their children even with the limited economic and educational costs increasing expensive.

People's behavior related to lifestyle that is run by fishermen and others are less likely to take advantage of its economy at the right destination. Conditions of fishing communities look very miserable and very poor is at the time of the lean season in which the results of the acquisition of the fish are minimal. At this time, because they do not prepare themselves, for example by saving when they still have the money. Expenditure pattern is a picture of how the traditional fishermen spend their income for their daily needs. In general the fishermen in issuing income relatively the same for their needs.

Other factors that influence the income of fishermen is the scarcity of fishery resources, as a result of damage to coastal and marine ecosystems, poor quality of human resources and so forth. The problems associated with the production problems are the main problems of fishermen, other economic problems related to marketing, selling price of fishery products very fast changing (volatile), the selling price of fishery products decreases when the supply is abundant (catch was good) and price sales improved when supply is small (famine), this happens because the fishery is generally not last long.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem that has been noted previously, the conclusions of this study is that the economic aspects of the community who work as fishermen whose income is still low and has not been able to meet the maximum daily necessities as fish catches fluctuating (erratic) due to weather factors, boat jolloro are often damaged and fuel shortages. Alternative business done by the community as an additional income to meet the daily needs dilakoni such as construction workers, selling traditional cakes and making dried fish.

The social aspect of fishing communities which still adheres to the values of local wisdom as the attitude or behavior or attitude of mutual cooperation and mutual respect among fellow's behavior so as to drown out the seeds of conflict that might occur. Fishing community education aspect is still low because only graduated from elementary school to junior high, so that the fishermen continue to meet the educational needs of their children to high school and college so that their lives better future than their parents.

6.2 Suggestions

Based on the research that has been done, then as for suggestions that are given as follows:

- 1) For the government to always consider the fate of the fishermen, especially in the economic, educational and social.

- 2) For the village government to continue to provide assistance Tamasaju both morally and materially in order to improve the quality of life of the fishermen.
- 3) For the Group / Community Fishermen Village Tamasaju to always provide training and counseling for fishermen pera.
- 4) For the fishermen in order to constantly improve the quality of life by developing alternative income besides fishing.

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