



# Technium.

40/2023

---

---

2023  
A new decade for social changes

**Technium**  
**Social Sciences**

Powered by

**PLUS**  
**COMMUNICATION**



## Survival Strategies of Indonesian Traditional Fisherman During The *Paceklik* or Famine Season

Aryo Fajar<sup>1</sup>, Sofia<sup>2\*</sup>, Tito Gusti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Department of Agricultural Extension, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jember

[sofia.faperta@unej.ac.id](mailto:sofia.faperta@unej.ac.id)

**Abstract.** Situbondo Regency is one of the regencies in East Java which has long coastline of 150 kilometers and large potential marine resources. With these geographic potential resources, most of the population work as traditional fishermen. However, in relation to the traditional fishermen, they are still trapped in a cycle of poverty because they still use traditional methods and tools to catch fish. In addition, natural factors that are uncertain and uncontrollable make fishermen in a poor condition. There are three objectives of the research, namely : 1). identifying the socio-economic characteristics of traditional fishing communities in Situbondo Regency, 2). identifying the factors that cause fishermen's poverty, 3) identifying survival strategies for traditional fishermen during the famine (*paceklik*) season. The research location was determined purposively, namely in the coastal community of Situbondo Regency with the consideration that in this place there are many traditional fishermen whose conditions are still poor. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach with a method of determining informants purposively as well. Data were collected by method of interview, observation and documentation, and then were analyzed by using Miles and Hubberman model. The results of the study show that 1) The fishermen in traditional fishing communities of Situbondo Regency have unique characteristics, namely they are mostly Madurese ethnic with no skills other than fishing. 2) There are four factors that cause poverty among traditional fishermen in the fishing community of Situbondo Regency, namely: factors of natural resources that are uncertain and difficult to be controlled, factors of low technology and traditional fishing gear, factors of human resources whose low qualities, and debt-loving culture. There are six survival strategies used when there is a famine season, namely: looking for side jobs or job diversification, optimizing the wife's role in productive work, strengthening social networks, reducing expenses on consumer goods, borrowing money or making debt to friends and relatives, and selling personal properties or bongings for getting some money.

**Keywords.** traditional fishermen, famine season, survival strategy

### Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a large number of islands, namely around 17,500 islands. As a maritime country, the sea area is larger than the land area, which is around 62% of the total area of Indonesia. With such great sea potential, some of the population in Indonesia have worked as fishermen. Based on the type of equipment used, most fishermen in Indonesia still use traditional equipment and tools so that their income is low and limited. With

this limited income, some of the fishermen's families live in poor conditions. They usually live in coastal villages which are spread throughout of Indonesia.

Coastal villages in Indonesia are potential pockets of structural poverty. One of these conditions can be seen in the Situbondo Regency, East Java Province. The difficulty of overcoming the problem of poverty in coastal villages has made residents in this area have to bear the burden of life which cannot be ascertained when it will end. Poverty and its socio-economic counterparts faced by traditional fishermen households are rooted in complex interrelated factors. These factors can be classified into natural and non-natural factors. Natural factors are related to fluctuations in fishing seasons and the natural structure of village economic resources. Non-natural factors are related to the limited of fishing equipments and technology, inequality in the profit-sharing system between skipper fishermen and fishermen workers, the absence of definite labor social security, weak mastery of marketing networks, and unfunctioning of the existing fishing cooperatives, and also the negative impact of fisheries modernization government policies that have been going on since the last quarter of a century [1].

Even though their condition is so poor, traditional fishermen continue to carry out fishing activities because of the low opportunity cost that they have. Opportunity cost of fishermen, by definition, is the best possibility or alternative of other economic activities or businesses that can be obtained apart from fishing. In other words, opportunity cost is another possibility that fishermen can do if they don't catch fish. If the opportunity cost is low, fishermen tend to continue to carry out their business even though the business is no longer profitable and efficient [2].

Fishermen's income is daily increments and the amount is difficult to determine. Apart from that, fishermen's income is also very dependent on the season and the status of fishermen in sea activities, whether fishermen have the status of skipper (fisherman who owns the means of production) or *pandhiga* (fisherman workers). Fishermen's income, which is daily uncertain, and highly dependent on the season, makes it very difficult for fishermen (especially fishermen workers) to plan the use of their income. This situation encourages fishermen to spend their money as soon as they get income from fishing activities. The implication is that it is difficult for fishermen to accumulate capital or save for the needs of fishing activities that will be carried out in the future. The income earned during the fishing season is used up to cover the daily family needs, and is often insufficient to meet these daily needs. The fishing period for fishermen is relatively short, which only has one season in one year, causing very little fishermen's income due to the limited fishing time [3].

In fishing communities, social networks are one of the cultural potentials that can be used creatively to respond to economic pressures. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the use of the function of social networks is still charitable (loving in nature), not a substantial solution to fundamentally address various socio-economic difficulties in fishing households. This is because the factors causing difficulties in fulfilling daily needs or poverty among fishing communities are very complex. The existence of this social network pattern is an adaptation strategy for fishing communities in facing the life difficulties faced by fishermen. The adaptation strategy is interspersed with selling existing valuables and being in debt to others. However, both of these strategies are not easy to obtain because various factors have limited fishermen's access to be able to use the two strategies [4].



The above map is the East Java Province whereby the position of Situbondo Regency is in the eastern part, near to Banyuwangi Regency. In the northern coastal area of Situbondo Regency, most of the people work as traditional fishermen. The unique socio-cultural conditions have made the coastal fishing community of Situbondo Regency survive even though the economy in Indonesia is unstable and uneven. The sense of togetherness and mutual trust between individual fishing communities is social capital that forms a very distinctive and very complex social system. Traditional fishermen go to sea risking their lives to get fish whose catches are unpredictable. In addition, fishermen are also still overshadowed by unpredictable weather as well. However, fishermen are able to survive and continue to go to sea to fulfill their needs that live in simplicity. This encourages researchers to find out the phenomenon of adaptation patterns and traditions that exist in fishing communities in Situbondo Regency - Indonesia.

## **Literature Review**

### **a. Adaptation Strategies in Fishermen Community**

Adaptation strategies are needed for fishing families to survive. One of the adaptation strategies adopted by fishing households to overcome economic difficulties is to encourage their wives to join in earning a living. In general, the fishermen's wives sell the fish caught by the fishermen's husbands. In meeting household needs, the role of the wife is quite dominant. Carefully, the wife fully manages daily household expenses based on the level of income earned, and not based on the level of consumption needs of the number of fishing household members. The role of the wife in the household economic structure is no longer supplementary, but complementary [5].

In the concept of adaptive strategy, adaptation is defined as patterns that are formed with various kinds of adjustments that people use to obtain and use available resources and solve the immediate and urgent problems they face [6]. Adaptation as a solution to a problem can bring beneficial consequences, but it can also be detrimental to the other party. The general problems faced by fishing communities, namely the sea is full of risks of danger and uncertainty: various types and patterns of behavior of fish and marine biota fishery resources, marine environment that looks homogeneous but is ambiguous, marine resources belong to shared wealth that is open access /use. Apart from that, marine products are rapidly decomposing, fish prices fluctuate in the market, the inability of fishermen to deal with exploitative treatment from outsiders, psychological problems and cultural deviations.

Adaptive strategies commonly used by fishermen are cooperation with the deployment of family workers (wives and children), emphasizing egalitarian ideology, applying profit-sharing rules, regulating ownership rights to fishing areas in the sea, using various types of fishing gear, strategies that are used collectively. individuals (situational strategies, combinations of various kinds of work, management of capital, inventions and changes in

techniques), use of religion and magic and rituals, establishing strong and trusted relationships with entrepreneurs/traders, using government assistance [7].

#### **b. The Role of Social Capital in Fishermen Community**

Social capital as a whole, both actual and potential resources related to the ownership of a network of fixed institutional relationships based on mutual knowledge and recognition. In other words, by becoming a member of a group of people, they will receive support from collectively owned capital. Furthermore, he said that the amount of social capital owned by a member of a group depends on how far the quantity and quality of the relationship network can be created, as well as how large the volume of economic, cultural and social capital is owned by everyone in the relationship network [8]. . Social capital arises from the interaction between people in a community. However, measuring social capital rarely involves measuring the interaction itself. Rather, the results of these interactions, such as the creation or maintenance of trust between citizens. An interaction can occur on an individual or institutional scale. Individually, interaction occurs when intimate relationships between individuals are formed with one another which then gives birth to emotional bonds. Institutionally, interaction can be born when the vision and goals of one organization have similarities with the visions and goals of other organizations [9]

The position and function of socio-cultural capital in society is the basis of community existence. The general functions of social capital are as a reference for collective thinking and behavior. While the special functions are to strengthen social relations, strengthen social cohesion and maintain community integrity, develop shared responsibility, preserve social awareness, facilitate access to resources and become a means of organizing citizens. By paying attention to these functions, socio-cultural capital is a potential resource that can be utilized [to support the process and dynamics of social change [10].

In coastal communities, social capital is a set of informal values and norms that are shared among members of a group that enables cooperation among coastal communities. If group members expect their members to behave honestly and reliably, and trust each other. Trust is like a lubricant that makes an organization run more efficiently and effectively. in this context, social capital means not formal laws or rules, but informal norms that promote consensual behavior and cooperation which also includes honesty, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, mutual control, and a willingness to help each other [11].

Social networks that are part of social capital are social relations between three or more people that take place regulatively and for a long time based on elements of kinship, neighborly life, friendship, and patron-client ties or a mixture of these elements. . The function of social networks is to exchange money, goods and services reciprocally. Social networks are a means of adaptation for fishermen to overcome socio-economic pressures that come at any time. In coastal fishing communities, especially among poor households, the existence of social networks is very important because it is the most strategic means for network member households to access available socio-economic resources in coastal communities. Social networks among fishing communities are cultural institutions whose positions and functions are fundamental to sustaining the survival of fishing communities [12]. Judging from its purpose, social networks can be divided into three types, namely networks of power, networks of interests, and networks of feelings.

Power networks formed by power-laden social relations contain configurations of interconnectedness between actors that are deliberately governed by power. This type of network arises when the achievement of targeted goals requires collective action and configuration of interconnections between actors which are usually permanent. This power

relationship is usually aimed at creating the conditions needed to achieve the goals that have been set. This type of social network must have a center of power that continuously reviews the performance of the social unit it owns, and remodels its structure for the sake of efficiency. In this case, informal control is inadequate, the problem is that this network is more complex than naturally formed social networks. Thus this type of social network cannot rely on the awareness of its members to fulfill the obligations of its members voluntarily, without incentives [13].

Interest networks are formed by meaningful relationships for specific or specific purposes. If the goal is specific and concrete, then if the goal has been achieved by the perpetrator, this relationship is usually not sustainable. The structure that emerges from this type of social network is ephemeral and fluid. Conversely, if the goal is not concrete and specific, then the structure formed is relatively stable and permanent [14]. Meanwhile, the network of feelings (sentiment), is a network that is formed on the basis of social relations filled with feelings, and social relations themselves become goals and social actions. The structure formed by these emotional connections tends to be stable and permanent. Social relations that are formed usually tend to be close and continuous relationships. Among the actors tend to like or dislike other actors in the network. Therefore, there appears to be a relatively strong emotional control between actors [15].

### **c. Social Economic Characteristics of Fishermen's Communities**

Individual characteristics are traits possessed by a person to relate to all aspects of life and the environment, including in individual behavior and knowledge. Going deep into the individual characteristics of a society, it is also seen that community communication. These characteristics are built based on demographic, psychographic and geographical elements [16]. Family size is an important factor to see the social characteristics of fishermen. This is because the more the number of family members, the more needs. Based on the results of the study, most of them have dependents of 4-5 family members. Capital in the sense of the resource economy is goods that have been produced but are used as a tool to produce goods and services that are directly used in business fields such as boats, nets, fishing rods, where these equipment will produce goods and services [17]. Capital is an important factor needed to develop business activities. Fishermen in developing their business often experience difficulties, namely the limited capital they have. Most fishermen obtain capital in making their fishing gear by selling assets left by their ancestors in the form of land or gardens, they can also obtain them from savings and loan cooperatives.

### **Research Methods**

The location of research was carried out purposively, namely in the coastal area of Situbondo Regency with the consideration that on this place there is a traditional fishing village whereby the fishermen catches fish by using simple tool called fishing rods. In addition, at this location there are facilities and infrastructure that support this research. The majority of traditional fishermen in this area use simple tool for catching fish, namely fishing rods. With these simple tools, of course, the income is also low and uncertain. However, when the weather is bad and they don't go out to sea to catch fish, they can still survive, so the adaptation pattern of traditional fishermen is the object of research. The research was conducted in 2022, from June to September. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive methods are used to describe systematically, factually and accurately regarding facts about the conditions of society and the environment where research is carried out and the relationship of the phenomena investigated to obtain the truth, while the qualitative method was used to identify in detail about the finding in the field. The key informants in this study was

carried out purposively, while supporting informants was determined purposively based on certain criteria or considerations. The data collected by using method of observation, interviews, documentation were then analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis with the Miles and Hubberman model.

## **Result and Discussion**

### **a. Overview of Coastal Communities in Situbondo Regency**

The majority of the people on the coast of Situbondo Regency are ethnic Madurese, and most of them depend on managing marine fisheries resources. The job of being a fisherman in a coastal community is a tradition in society because fishermen do not have the experience and skills to work outside the fisheries sector. For fishing communities, culture is a system of ideas or a cognitive system that functions as a "guideline for life", as a reference for patterns of social behavior, as well as a means for interpreting and making sense of various events that occur in their environment. Every cultural idea and practice must be functional in people's lives. If not, the culture will be lost in a not long time. Culture must help the survival ability of society or individual adaptation to their living environment. As a guide to action for citizens, the content of culture is the formulation of goals and the means used to achieve these goals, which are socially agreed upon.

The majority of coastal communities are Muslim. They are fanatical about religion and religious leaders. This can be seen when a family member or relative dies. They hold salvation and hold tahlilan for seven days and seven nights to pray for family members who have passed away. In addition, every year the coastal fishing community also performs a salvation known as "pick the sea". This activity is a form of coastal community tradition to ask God to be given abundant fish and safety in carrying out fishing activities. In this activity, the role of religious leaders is very dominant. They invited religious figures to lead the slametan activities. In addition, at the end of the picking the sea event, the fishing community usually offers offerings that are thrown into the sea as a form of gratitude for the fishermen for the sustenance that God Almighty has given to the fishermen.

### **b. Gender Roles in Fishermen's Communities**

The division of work within fishing communities is carried out based on gender which is socially and culturally constructed by the local community and passed down socially from generation to generation. Work related to "sea" is "the realm of men", while the "land" area is the realm of work of "women". Jobs at sea, such as fishing, are the domain of men because the characteristics of this work require strong physical abilities, speed of action and high risk. Meanwhile, women besides handling domestic work in the family also handle social and economic activities of coastal communities, such as trading fish, making pindang, making shrimp paste, and so on. Thus it can be said that most of the economic activities in coastal areas involve women and the system of division of labor has placed women as "rulers of coastal economic activities". The impact of this system of division of labor is that women dominate in household economic affairs and make important decisions in the household.

### **c. Factors Causing Poverty**

Some of the fishing communities on the coast of Situbondo are in a poor condition, especially traditional fishermen. Poverty carried by fishermen along the coast of Situbondo is caused by complex factors, namely natural factors, equipment and technology factors, human resource factors, and cultural factors. It can be said that traditional fishing communities are the

poorest communities compared to members of other subsistence communities. In a maritime country that is rich in sea potential, some fishermen are the poorest group of people [18].

### **Natural Factors**

Fishing activities carried out by fishermen are closely related to weather conditions when carrying out fishing activities, because the large number of catches is related to weather conditions. Under these natural conditions, fish catches tend to fluctuate which will ultimately have an impact on the income earned by fishermen. During fishing activities, fishing activities are affected by monsoon winds, namely the west monsoon blowing in November-April and the east monsoon blowing in May-October.

In general, conditions on the north coast, including on the coast of Situbondo Beach, from May to November the sea wave conditions are relatively small and calmer so that fishermen go to sea in safe conditions and fish are easy to catch. During this 7 month period, it is the main fish harvest season so that fish income is high. Meanwhile, from December to March there is a movement of the westerly wind (nambara) which causes high waves and wind which is usually also accompanied by heavy rains so that fish become difficult to catch. This situation makes fishermen unable to go to sea because apart from the high risk, the presence of fish at sea level is very minimal. As a result fishermen do not get fish so that income is very minimal.

In addition, sea activity is also influenced by the rotation of the moon within one month, known as the Qomariah month. The phases of the moon are the changing phases of the moon's shape which can be seen from the earth. Based on the rotation of the moon, within one month it can be classified into the light moon season and the dark moon season. The light moon season occurs on the 10th to the 20th of the Qomariah calendar, while the dark moon season occurs on the 21st to the 9th of the Qomariah calendar.

During the bright moon season, fishing communities in Situbondo Regency do not go to sea because fish tend not to colonize. If there are fishermen who do fishing activities when the moon is bright, they will not hunt fish, but they will hunt squid. This activity by Situbondo fishermen is called ngoncor or squid hunting, because of the nature of squid that likes light, fishermen on the coast of Situbondo Regency will use lighting lamps which are also called strongking lamps. This light is used to attract squid to get closer to fishing boats and fishermen can lure squid.

### **Factors of Technology and Fishing Gear**

Technology and fishing gear are important factors for fishermen in exploring the vast seas. Traditional fishermen utilize fishery resources with traditional fishing equipment, small business capital, and simple fishing organizations. In more detail, the characteristics of a traditional fishing business are that the fishing technology used is simple with a small boat size, limited cruising range, small boat loading capacity, limited range of fishing gear, and the boat is propagated with sails, oars or small engines. The number of members of a small fishing organization is between 2-3 people, with a division of roles that is collective (non-specific) and generally based on relatives, close neighbors and/or close friends, their economic orientation is primarily directed at meeting basic daily needs.

### **Human Resource Quality Factor.**

The quality of human resources is an important factor in determining the standard of living of a society. The level of education is usually used as an indicator of the quality of human resources. Human resources, especially traditional fishermen on the coast of Situbondo,

generally have very low education. This can be seen from the low level of education of fishermen. The results of the data analysis showed that the majority of the coastal population of Situbondo graduated from elementary school (SD) and some did not even finish elementary school. According to the traditional fishing community on the coast of Situbondo, working as a fisherman does not require a high level of education. The skill of catching fish is passed down from generation to generation.

Low education will affect productivity and low productivity will affect low income. Low education and income are characteristics of the poor. This is adjusted to the results of research which states that the insights and knowledge of small-scale fishermen are relatively limited around the world of the sea, they do not know things outside of their daily work [19]. All of this cannot be separated from their relatively low level of education where most of them only graduate from elementary school and even they do not graduate elementary school.

### **Cultural Factors of Fishermen Community "Inheritance of Debt"**

Culture in fishing communities is also found in activities in fishing activities, starting from passing on work as a fisherman to passing on debt to the next generation of family members. The tradition of inheriting a debt or *amba'an* in a fisherman's family occurs because the head of the fisherman's household still has dependents on the *pengmba'* and the physical condition of the head of the household is no longer able to work as a fisherman so that the household burden is passed on to the successors of the fisherman's family members. If a family head still has dependents on the guardian, then the successor of the family member is still obliged to become the guardian of the previous head of the family. Family members can leave the guardian who is the servant of the head of the family, if the family member is able to repay the debt owed to the guardian.

This condition can be found in fishing communities on the coast of Situbondo. They generally use canoes or *jukung* boats with fishing gear in the form of fishing rods. With these limited tools, of course I caught very little fish which ultimately had an impact on their generally low income.

### **Adaptation Strategy of Traditional Fishermen During Famine (*Paceklik*) Season**

In maintaining survival, fishing households use various forms of strategy in order to gain additional income. Strategy is essentially a choice that is used against several alternative options available. Strategy is a business or activity carried out by household members to survive or make life even better [19]. Furthermore, six strategies for fishing households will be presented and described in detail in facing the limited income in accordance with findings in the field. The survival strategies selected usually depend on the existing of natural resources and the quality of human resources.

#### **a. Looking for Side Jobs or Job diversification**

Looking for side jobs or job diversification is an activity or business carried out by fishermen to do side jobs in order to get additional income. This activity constitutes an expansion of alternative jobs to increase household income, both in the fisheries and non-fishery sectors. From several fishermen's activities a communication network is formed between fishing communities that helps fishermen to find side jobs in order to support and fulfill their family needs. The type of work that can be obtained is work as a pond laborer.

Furthermore, in the coastal area of Situbondo Regency, there are companies that cultivate fish using ponds for cultivation. The most common cultivation in the pond area is tiger prawn cultivation. There are also ponds that cultivate milkfish, *mujaer*, and rearing tiger

grouper. From there, fishermen who have good communication with pond owners will have the opportunity to get a temporary job, namely as a shrimp harvester using nets. The wages received by these traditional fishermen can be in the form of daily money, namely Rp. 40,000 per day. Or you can also get wages in the form of 1-2 kg of shrimp for every quintal of shrimp harvested.

In addition, they also work as farm laborers. They will do whatever work I have available in the agricultural sector, such as planting or harvesting rice. By working as farm laborers, fishermen will earn wages ranging from Rp. 40,000 to Rp. 60,000- per day. Even though their wages are low, they will still do the work because the availability of job opportunities on the coast is very limited.

#### **b. Optimizing the Role of the Wife in Productive Work**

Fishermen's wives and children are family assets that need to be empowered to survive. One of them is optimizing the wife's role in doing productive work. The strategy of utilizing family members is carried out to find a source of income during the lean season to help meet the needs of families of coastal fishermen in Situbondo Regency. The source of income for fishermen's families during the famine season is indeed not that big, but fishermen's families feel they have a responsibility to help the head of the fishing household in finding other sources of income. The forms of livelihood strategies carried out by the wife include selling snacks on the beach, looking for shellfish and helping to sell processed salted fish during the fish harvest season.

Apart from that, several other jobs that the wife can do are household assistants, laundry workers, and dishwashers in restaurants. The strategy of using family members to find other sources of income during the lean season is indeed not carried out by all fishermen's families, because this activity also requires a decision from the head of the fishing family's household.

#### **c. Reducing Expenses**

In living human being has several needs, including primary needs and secondary needs. Primary needs are needs that are absolutely necessary for survival which include the need for food, clothing, and shelter, while secondary needs refer to needs whose priority level is below the basic or primary needs, such as motorized vehicles, television, mobile phones, and so on. The needs of fishermen and their family members must be fulfilled, especially the primary needs, namely in the form of food, clothing and shelter. Although fishing activities cannot be carried out. Fisherman households consisting of husbands, wives and children during the lean season tend to be frugal in spending, including for family consumption. The savings that are often made are by reducing daily consumption, both in terms of quality and quantity.

During the famine season, not all primary needs can be met let alone secondary needs. The primary need that is more important to fulfill is the need for food because in order to survive humans must eat. Primary needs for the category of clothing and boards are usually postponed to be fulfilled. These two primary needs will usually be fulfilled just before the Muslim holidays, namely Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha.

#### **d. Strengthening Social Network**

Social networks function to make it easier for each member of community to gain access to economic resources available in the environment. Social networks whose members have similar socio-economic capabilities (horizontal in nature) are usually in the form of mutual assistance activities. In contrast, social networks whose members are quite diverse (vertical in nature), have a patron-client pattern. Settlements of coastal communities that coincide with each other between fishermen's houses are a characteristic of coastal community settlements. The fishermen's settlements were deliberately built close together to show that fishermen's houses have family ties with one another even though they are not from the same father and mother

family. This communication network between fishing communities functions to help fishermen find work to support and provide for their families.

The interaction of the Situbondo coastal community was formed due to the similarity of fate, this can be seen from the similarity of work, most of whom work as fishermen. The interaction between fishermen will form a network pattern for fishing communities, this network pattern is formed because fishermen carry out a process of interaction with neighbors and fishing communities, be it skippers or pengmba'. The more often fishermen interact with other people, the more network patterns formed by these fishermen. Recitation activities are a place for fishermen to get closer to the Almighty and can strengthen social networks and develop social networks among fishermen.

#### **e. Making Debts**

The activity of borrowing money or getting into debt was initially carried out when fishermen needed money to go to sea, for example to buy a boat or boat or for operational costs for going to sea. But when the lean season comes, the money from the loan is usually also used to meet daily consumption needs. Even borrowing money to meet the needs of the fishing household during the famine is also a culture of the fishing community

The activity of borrowing capital for fishing activities carried out by fishermen to local economic actors in coastal communities occurs because there is a good interaction relationship between fishermen and local economic actors. The interaction that is formed between fishermen and local economic actors in business capital lending activities is based on mutual trust, so that in this capital lending system there is no need for collateral. If there are problems in the activities of this lending system, because fishermen or local economic actors violate the predetermined agreement, then the norms and values of the community will punish fishermen or local economic actors who violate the savings and loan system. For fishing communities who violate the norms or values that exist in coastal communities will receive social sanctions, for example these fishermen will be ostracized by coastal communities and become the subject of discussion among coastal communities.

In fishermen's life there are two seasons that occur in one year. Namely the fish harvest season and the famine season. From these two seasons a pattern is formed that occurs and it is repeated every year. What fishermen do during the fishing season will affect their lives during the lean season. During the famine season, fishermen tend to be frugal, when finances in the family are down, fishermen usually use their savings from the results of the fishing season, if it is not enough to support their daily needs, fishermen do not hesitate to borrow money to meet their needs. his family life. Fishermen borrow money from neighbors, close relatives, or guardians in the coastal fishing community in Situbondo Regency. This will affect his activities during the fishing season because there are obligations that must be carried out, namely selling the fish he catches to the fishermen and paying off debts borrowed during the lean season.

#### **f. Selling Personal Property (Jewelry and Household Furniture)**

During the fish harvest season, fishermen's income is very high. There are also fishermen who sell their goods or pawn their goods to meet their daily family needs. This happens due to the influence of the fishing season, beach fishing fishermen in Situbondo Regency tend to be consumptive. They will buy items such as gold necklaces, bracelets, motorbikes, and other items that can be purchased which can then be sold or pawned when fishermen need money or there are unexpected expenses such as illness, and other incidents that fall into the category of incidents. other unexpected. What causes fishing fishermen to become consumptive is that when there is a fishing season, fishermen will try to satisfy their desires which cannot be obtained during the fish famine season. When fish are in abundance, the money

earned will be spent spontaneously and there is no consideration of the use value of the item. During the fish harvest season, gold shops are full of fishermen's wives buying jewelry and household furniture, while husbands are busy buying other secondary needs, such as motorbikes and so on.

When the famine comes, they cannot go out to sea to find fish so they cannot earn money, while their daily needs must be met so that family life can continue. To meet these needs, one of the strategies is to sell secondary needs that they have during the harvest season. They resell secondary goods purchased during the fish harvest season, so it is not surprising that when the famine arrives, there are many buying and selling of second hand goods.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research and discussion, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

a. The characteristics of traditional fishermen in Situbondo Regency have their own uniqueness, namely they do not have many other skills besides fishing activities. The quality of human resources is low and the technology and tools used for fishing are still simple and fishing tools are also simple, mostly in the form of fishing rods. Under these conditions, the production produced is also minimal so that their income is limited, especially during the lean season so that their condition is poor.

b. The poverty of fishermen is caused by four factors, namely natural factors that are not easy to predict and control, technological factors and fishing gear that are still traditional and simple, factors of low quality human resources, and cultural factors in the form of "inheritance of debt".

c. There are six adaptation strategies undertaken to survive, namely: looking for side jobs or job diversification, optimizing the role of women in productive work, reducing expenses, strengthening social networks, making debt, and selling personal items.

### **References**

- [1] Arif Satria. 2002. *Pengantar Sosiologi Masyarakat Pesisir*. Jakarta. PT. Pustaka Cidesindo
- [2] Muflikhati, I. 2010. *Analisis dan Pengembangan Model Peningkatan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga di wilayah Pesisir Jawa Barat*. Jurnal Departemen Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB)
- [3] Kusnadi. 2000. *Nelayan: Strategi adaptasi dan jaringan sosial*. Bandung: Humaniora, Utama Press Bandung
- [4] Solihin. A 2004. *Musim Paceklik Nelayan dan Jaminan Sosial*. Vol 1, XV
- [5] Diena, Y. M. 2015. *Strategi Adaptasi Nelayan Tradisional Untuk Ketahanan Ekonomi Keluarga* (Studi Kasus di Desa Tasikharjo Kecamatan Kaliore Kabupaten Rembang).
- [6] Kusnadi, 2009. *Keberdayaan Nelayan dan Dinamika Ekonomi Pesisir*. Yogyakarta : Ar-Ruzz Media
- [7] Kusnadi. 2007. *Jaminan Sosial Nelayan*. Yogyakarta : LKiS Pelangi Aksara.
- [8] Bourdieu, Pierre [1983](1986) "*The Forms of Capital*", dalam J. Richardson, ed. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- [9] Rakhmanda, A., Suadi dan S. S Djasmani. 2018. *Peran Kelompok Nelayan Dalam Perkembangan Perikanan Di Pantai Sadeng Kabupaten Gunungkidul*. Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan

- [10] Suharto, E. 2005. *Modal Sosial Dan Kebijakan Publik*. Makalah disajikan dalam Seminar Lokakarya Penulisan Artikel dan Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah, Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial, Bandung.
- [11] Abidin, D 2010. *Modal Sosial dan Dinamika Usaha Mikro Kecil*. Jurnal Sosiologi Masyarakat. Vol. 15 No. 1.
- [12] Hasbullah, Jousairi. 2006. *Social Capital (Menuju Keunggulan Budaya Manusia Indonesia)* . Jakarta
- [13] Agusyanto, 1997. *Jaringan Sosial dalam Organisasi*. Jakarta. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [14] Helmi, A., & Satria, A. 2012. *Strategi Adaptasi Nelayan Terhadap Perubahan Ekologis. Hubs-Asia*
- [15] Laila, N. E. N., & Amanah, S. 2015. *Strategi Nafkah Perempuan Nelayan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga*. Sodality : Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan, 2015
- [16] Diena, Y. M. 2015. *Strategi Adaptasi Nelayan Tradisional Untuk Ketahanan Ekonomi Keluarga Rembang*.
- [17] Fakhriyyah, et all. 2016. *Analisis Ekonomi Rumah Tangga Nelayan Mini Purse Seine Di Kecamatan Bontobahari Kabupaten Bulukumba*
- [18] Kusnadi, 2003. *Kemiskinan Nelayan Dalam Perspektif Ekulasi Sosial*. Jurnal Masyarakat Dan Budaya.
- [19] Tain, A. 2013. *Penyebab Kemiskinan Rumahtangga Nelayan Di Wilayah Tangkap Lebih Jawa Timur*. JournalHumanity.