The Role Of District Government In The Empowering Of Bajo Ethnic Group Fisherman’s Traditional Society In Bone Regency

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ABSTRACT: This research is meaning to analyze and describe the role of local government districts in the institutional Bajo Ethnic traditional fisherman of, coordination and cooperation between unitary district equipment, and to prove the control of districk government to tent about catching fish by traditional fisher of Bajo etnich. The location of this observation or this research is in Bone, with paradigm research of mixed methodology that are dominat by qualitative research and quantitative research as a support or less dominant (Cresswell, 2009). Information of this observation has been choosen by purposive sample that is by informant which is coming from Bajo etnich, lecturer, citizen, and the staff of non-governemental organization (LSM). The results of this research indicate that local governments have an important and strategic role in empowering the communities of Bajo Ethnic in institutional perspective that is supported, motivated and to legitimate the Bajo Ethnic fisherman group. (Punggawa-Sabina) in meaning the guidance and the obeyer, and also to develop the control and cooperation between units of local work through marine and fisheries departement and units of local work which is related in giving the extension and protection and the assistance to Bajo Ethnic traditional fisherman, also increasing supervision of fishing by Bajo Ethnic traditional fisherman.

Key of idea: the role of distric goverment, empowerment, Bajo Ethnic traditional fisherman

A. Introduction

In the early formed of the government is to protect the orderliness system in society, with the result that whole of society can operate the activities of life with calm and fluent. The dynamics in the society expand function and role of the government not only as patron, but rather as server of society. The society must not served the government as like as empire age anymore, but precisely the government must served, protected, and expand also increase the living standard of its society appropriate with the nation puposes. Van Poelje (in Hamdi, 1999 : 52) explained that the government could be seen as a knowledge that taught the best way to pointed at, and lead the public sewrving. As defined of The Laws (UU) Number 23 Years 2014, about the district government, so it would bringing into Desentralization of transfer the authority from central government to district government to manage its own house keeping desk by virtue of initiative and aspiration from its society in design of Unitary State of Indonesian Republic. Aat the principle, the policy of The Laws Number Years 2014 of District Government, that the district autonomy is done by decentralization of authority which had been centralizationed in the central government. In the decentralization process, the government authority is changed from center level to district government until begin displacement power from central government to district government di whole Indonesia. If in the early condition that government power’s flow moved from district to central level, then it had been ideal that since the established of district autonomy policy, the flows of dynamic power would moved opposite, from central to district.

The district government not only as the operational executor of policies which had been expected and established by central level, but also more than it were hoped become activator agent development in the district level, in order to carry out the government function is empowering the society, especially fisherman society. The role of the district government appropriate with the authority that belongs to and responsible to protect and empowering fisherman society in the meaning of increase of their powers, the capability in order the members of the society either as an individual or group would be more autonomous. The society’s of don’t empowering is caused by marginalization the society untuil created groups of weak, which is the group that experienced discrimination in the society, such as the low economic class society, the low education society, and also the society in the purilieus are people who experienced the not empowering. Because of that, the district government was hoped to plays the role to represent creative ideas and innovative that could increase the power and capability of society, especially fisherman society of Bajo ethnic as one community of society fallen within poor, who needed more attention of district government in order they could be carry out in a step by step from the poor’s line by the empowering. The society of Bajo ethnic di Bone regency is an ethnic which lived in a group that never separate with another, most of Bajo ethnic lived in the coastal area until in the middle of the sea. The economic income, the only dependtheir selves to the sea, in the village development aspect of Bajo ethnic are so miserable in fact their house has made from bamboo embroidery covered by coconut leafs, if rains, hard wind, their house just like as destruction of them. Bajo ethnic is underdeveloped ethnic, there are many people reacted that Bajo ethnic is poor ethnic. Bajo ethnic is Indonesian citizen who have the right to get attention in all aspects that they wanted, especially in the education aspect, because Bajo society has not been gotten formal education realltively. These things showed from the role of the district government in the empowering the society that still minimum. The fisherman, especially Bajo ethnic traditional poor fisherman had been lived in the sea since long time
The research uses mixed methodology paradigm (Creswell 2009). This method is used dominant and less dominant approach, those are the most of qualitative research quantitative research as seconder or less dominant (Creswell, 2009). The research location is in Bone Regency of South Sulawesi Province. The research informants are chosen by Purposive Sampling with consideration the data that wanted are appropriate with the purpose of the research. The data technical aggregation are depth interview, observation, documentation, and quisitioner with dengan amount respondent are 75 people. The selection of informant is based on three cases, they are;(1) who come from the district government actor, (2) from Bajo ethnic society, (3) secondary informant from academician, society’s figure, and NGO. The data analysis is done by simultaneous together with the process of data aggregation (ongoing analysis) by using data analysis technique of qualitative, whereas the quantitative data analysis using descriptive and inferential statistical tolls.

THE RESULT OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Location Profile
Bone Regency is one of the regency in South Sulawesi Province that located on east coastal of South Sulawesi Province which has distance 174 km from Makassar City. The capital is Tanete Riattang. It has coast line as far 138 km from south to north automatically located in position 4013’-5006’ south latitude and between 119042’-120040’ east longitude with boundaries as like these:
- In the north with Wajo and Soppeng regency.
- In the west with Maros, Pangkep, and Barru regency.
- In the south there are Sinjai and Gowa regency.
- In the east there is Bone Gulf.

Bone Regency area includes sub-tropical zone area. The humidity is about 95% - 99% with temperature is about 260C – 430C. At April-September period, the east wind blows that brings rain. In the other way, at Oktober-Maret month the west wind blows, it is the time in Bone Regency has dry season. Be sides in both of areas which concerned with the climate, there are also shift area, they are: Bontocani and Libureng Subdistrict which half follows west area and the other follows east area. The rainfall average yearly in Bone have variation, average of <1.750 mm; 1750-2000 mm; 2000-2500 mm and 2500-3000 mm. The width of Bone Regency is 4,559 km² with the width area is 2,747,36 Ha. By the administration of Bone Regency government included 27 subdistricts which consist of 328 Country and 44 Village, where Bontocani Subdistrict and Libureng Subdistrict are 2 the larger and each of them 463,35 km² (10,16%) and 344,24 km² (7.55%). Whereas the smallest subdistrict is Tanete Riattang Subdistrict which is the capital of Regency and Tanete Riattang Subdistrict width each of them 23,79 km² (0,52 %) from all of the province area and national that related to Bone Regency area and the next will be derived and combined into lay-out of Bone Regency. Thereby, the aspects of synchronization and cohesiveness the order of lay-out of Bone Regency area will be more open end and accommodative to activities of interest manager in national, reginal and local with concerned of ecological balance (protect function) or economic aspect (cultivation function) region.

B. The role of District Government in the Empowering of Bajo Ethnic Traditional Fisherman
District Government is the head of district as executor element of the governmentally district who leads the implementation government assignment that become autonomy area authority. The role of district government in the empowering of society is appropriate in the Laws (UU) of District Government. The implementation role of district government of regency in the empowering of traditional fisherman means as efforts to arouse of awareness potential. The role of district government in the empowering of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman in Bone regency are the executor assignment, authority and obligation of district government to operate one of district government element in the maritime sectors (naval and fishery) are increased power and capability of Bajo ethnic traditional society. The empowering means to increase power and capability of...
society with give chance, opportunity, and protect to expand their potential in order Bajo ethnic traditional society could actualization theirselves by all daily activities.

C. The Role of District Government in the Development Institutional of Bajo Ethnic Fisherman

The Role of Bone Regency district government in the empowering of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman in the institutional perspective. The institutional means in the Law (UU. NO.7 years 2016) about the protection and the empowering of fisherman, fishes cultivation, and salt fishpond are : (a) social institution, (b) fisherman group, (c) labor group, (d) fishes cultivation group, (e) processing and marketing fishery product group. The fisherman group become the object of this research, the role of district government as in the form of assignment implementation in the same manner as has been mandated by UU of district government that Bone Regency district government gets authority government assignment choices in the naval and fishery sectors from central government. In the implementation of government assignment government assignment, Bone Regency district government by means of Naval and Fishery Department as sets of equipment of district government to build Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman that were formed and facilitated by district government and cooperate with society figure of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman that named “Bajo ethnic fisherman group”. The fisherman group as social group is united of human who lived togheter, that based on with reciprocal relation that influence each other and also support awareness element to help of this basic means, so prerequisite of social group are: (1) every member aware that he is becomea part of the group, (2) there is reciprocal between members, (3) there are purpose and interests togheter, (4) has structure and behavior pattern, (5) systemic and processed according dan berproses menurut Soekanto,1997, in Ambo tuwo,2011 :158) Bone Regency district government by means of Naval and Fishery Department, information agriculture agency, fishery, plantage and forestry (BP4K) the subdistrict government and village play their roles to encourage the formed of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. Bajo ethnic fisherman society have social group that named Bajo ethnic fisherman group in order to hold out always depends of sea and coastal resources in the coastal area “Bajoe”. Bajo ethnic fisherman society benefited sea reasources in the simple way generally, and this is become characteristic of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society lived in groups until showed ther settlement models that concentrically and turned to the sea. They are also in groups to grasp fishes and generally relation pattern between guidance and labor in the Bajo ethnic language well known as “Punggawae-Sabina” or which often used by bugis ethnic is “Punggawae-Sawi” (The relation of guidance and obeyer) to grasp fishes in the sea, this pattern had been a long time become institutionalize in Bajo ethnic fisherman society. According one of the societ figure of Bajo ethnic said that in the beginning we lived in the sea even our forefather lived in the sea and lived in mansions that called with “Lopi Jarangka “. Lopi jarangka (Jarangka boat) has double function in the one side as mansions, and the other side become equipment to grasp fishes, the trailional crop of fishes uses to fulfill daily needs, but as long as our age become old and family have been started to go up to the land until could be influence us to move to the land or coastal area that near from the sea, but the princip we made into the sea as mean of support places even we can not be sepatared with the sea. (Interview 12 Oktober,2016) Bajo ethnic group is very faeturedas a group between punggawae and sabina (patron-client) in the organization context. Punggawae in the Bajo ethnic language occupied patron position (guidance/patron) and sabina in the position client (labor /obeyer). The relation pattern of patron client described from the top (punggawae) to bottom (sabina) is service several of economic needs, learning, and protected. On the contrary from bottom labor to top (punggawae), this relation has character of obey,diicline, loyal, responsibel, honest, confession and all that. Those cultural value sets equipment precisely become enthusiasm and also character from relation pattern Punggawae-sabina of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. This relation pattern had been a long time ago interweave since the formed of Bajo ethnic fisherman society, that the relation between “Punggawae-Sabina (guidance-obeyer)”.

### Table 1

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**Source:** Primary data, 2016
From the result of research showed that amount of Bajo ethnic fisherman society in Bone Regency are 12 fishermen with the named of their groups are various and generally addressed in Bajoe Village, each of members 10 people of group and at most 25 people, and every group has a leader. The leader of fisherman group called “Punggawae”, (guadance) whereas the member of group called “Sabina” (obeyer). Punggawae who controlled the fisherman member group (sabina), all activities of fisherman members which related to fishery and reported to punggawae, moreover punggawae is the pillar hope of Bajo ethnic fisherman member group, because karna punggawae the owned of the financial capital who could lend some money to the member of Bajo ethnic fisherman group if they need the life costs. According one informant from Bajo ethnic said that in the fisherman group, the relation between punggawae dan sabina (relation guidance-obeyer) are characterized of family relation because the individu of traditional; Bajo ethnic fisherman with punggawae, where punggawae as leader of the group) has been reputed as men who inhabitable to lean on in the nice or difficult conditions, because punggawae has modal that can helps fisherman member group in every time when we need it, and also this punggawae lead the fisherman group to always live in harmonious and help togheter to solve the problem in the sea nor the in the land. And because of that, we are from the fisherman society of Bajo ethnic who lived in groups always hoped a helping hand from punggawae in not only aid of some money but also instructuion and direction that related to the fishery problems (wawancara 13 Kotober, 2016). To the empowering of Bajo ethnic fisherman society to increase their capability to excetue fishery labor, the district government of Bone regency be obliged to give motivation to the community of Bajo ethnic fisherman society for keeping and take care of institution (fisherman group) that amount of 12 fisherman group with total of fisherman member group society are 147 people. The obligation of district government and its equipment always give motivation to every fisherman group and function well, especially to keep solidarity between punggawae and sabina (leader of the group and fisherman member). The role of the district government of Bone regency appropriate with authority level and could be give protect to fisherman group include of Bajo ethnic fisherman group that amount of 12 groups to execute the activity of grasp fishe in the sea appropriate with the rule and procedur has been setted in, the strategy of protect and the empowering of fisherman group consist of: (a) to increase capacity and capability of Bajo ethnic fisherman, (b) protect from the risk of disaster, climate change and also contamination,(c) to give guarantie of safety and salvation and also law assistance, (d) the guarantie of grasp fishes risk, fish cultivation, and abolition of high economic cost. From the result of research showed that most of respondent appraise the district government of Bone Regency appropriate with authority level and could be give protect to fisherman group include of Bajo ethnic fisherman group that amount of 12 groups to execute the activity of grasp fishe in the sea appropriate with the rule and procedur has been setted in, the strategy of protect and the empowering of fisherman group consist of: (a) to increase capacity and capability of Bajo ethnic fisherman, (b) protect from the risk of disaster, climate change and also contamination,(c) to give guarantie of safety and salvation and also law assistance, (d) the guarantie of grasp fishes risk, fish cultivation, and abolition of high economic cost.

From the interview of one informant of Bajo ethnic fisherman group said that thereare protected from district government who cooperated with POLAIRUT (the police of waterworks) to us as fisherman who grasp fishes in the sea, the protection that has been given to as long as we do not break the law such as using fishes bomb, trolley, if the rule that has been established break down so the official would not be secure us and forbid to grasp the fishes in a meanwhile, such also with the corps of fishes grasp that are brought to the land and to be sold based on experienced that the government applied retribution. (Interview, 15 Oktober 2016) The district government with district equipment has strategy to execute assignment about the empowering of Bajo ethnic fisherman from institutional aspect that give information to the fisherman group that was already formed that called with “Bajo ethnic fisherman group”. This information has purposes to give understanding to fisherman group to consolidate institutional and about the using of modern equipment fishes grasp by fisherman group members compare with the usual tradisional equipment. The result of the research showed that most of respondent appraise the district government always give information to the Bajo ethnic fisherman group to increase knowledge and understanding about the importance of them to lived to give information each others, and solved various problems that they faced, in the other side this informationa that has been given to increase fisherman’s knowledge and skill in using modern equipment to grasp fishes include using motorization.

D. Coordination between District Government Institute in the Empowering of Bajo Traditional Ethnic Fisherman Society

The district government as with its authority responsible to execute protect coordination and the empowering of fisherman society include of Bajo ethnic fisherman traditional society. Coordination is an effort that synchronous and regular to supply amount and time exactly, and instruction to produce a one kind action harmonious that had been setted in target. Coordination is to increase group effort togheter and unity action to achieve collective purpose. The district government as with its authority to_coordinate between district institute that functionally and institutionally to empowering society especially Bajo ethnic fisherman society. Basically the empowering more larger than only basic need or supply mechanism to restrained poor process , but the full empowering substance are established and make fisherman society be able. The empowering not only include individual reinforcement but also institutions or its institution. In this relation, the district government of Bone Regency by means of SKPD Naval and Fishery Agency are responsible appropriate with their sectors assignment to coordinate with district equipment that in district government organization, include subdistrict and village government that Bajo ethnic lived. The purpose of the district government coordinate between district equipment to restrain intersect of empowering assignment of Bajo ethnic fisherman society, and also to compare the perception between unitary district equipment in the empowering of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society could be seen on the next table.
The result of this research showed that half of respondents appraise the coordination level of unitary district equipment in the district government organization area are appropriate with the assignment each of unitary district equipment, and appraise no coordination or less coordination between unitary district equipment in the empowering of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. This condition describes that there is good coordination between unitary district equipment in the empowering of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. According one informant from government apparatus of Bone Regency said that the district government that is represented by Naval and Fishery Agency always coordinate between unitary district equipment that related to Bappeda, Lay-out and Residence Agency Social, Ecology sector, Education Agency, Health Agency, Bank, Assurance, Defense Agency. Coordinate and cooperate relation between unitary district equipment means as efforts to combine activities from unitary district equipment, until Bone Regency district government as organization moved as unity to execute assignment and duty appropriate with the authority they have to empowering Bajo ethnic fisherman society. One of strategy that government have done by unitary district equipment (SKPD) are Naval and Fishery Agency be obliged to coordinate and cooperate with related SKPD to give modal to the member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. The result of the research showed that half of respondent stay appraise the importance of coordinate and cooperate relation between unitary district equipment to make the same perception appropriate with assignment and duty of SKPD related to modal to the member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society, and half of respondent appraise no or less coordination between SKPD related to to give modal to the member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. This fact describes that there is efforts from unitary district equipment to give modal aid, but still less or not enough by member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society. The result of the research showed that half of respondent appraise there is coordination and cooperation between unitary district equipment that could give aid to Bajo ethnic fisherman society with the aid of fulfillment principle commodity, and half of respondent appraise no or less coordination between unitary district equipment to give the aid of fulfillment principle commodity to Bajo ethnic fisherman society. This condition describes that coordinate and cooperate between unitary district equipment to give aid to Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society, also facilitate the aid from central government in anything such as like some money or grasp fish equipments that could be used Bajo ethnic by traditional fisherman society. The result of the research showed that half of respondent appraise there is coordination and cooperation between unitary district equipment such as Naval and Fishery Agency coordinate with related unitary district equipment to facilitated Bajo ethnic by traditional fisherman society to get aid from central government, and also a half of respondent appraise no or less coordination between unitary district equipment to facilitated Bajo ethnic by traditional fisherman society to get aid from central government such as Raskin Aid to fishermansociety, and so the aid of grasps fishes equipment like fishing rod, the small motor boat and has power 5 Gt.

### Table 2

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**Source:** Primary data, 2016

E. Raising Control of Catching Fish in the Sea

One of the important and strategic role of regency district government to keep the community of society include of Bajo ethnic by traditional fisherman society who works with grasp fishes in the sea. The role of district government appropriate with its authority in same manner as regulated in the article 70 of the Law (Undang-undang No. 7 years 2016) about protection and empowering of salt fishpond as explicit that (1) to guarantie the achieveveness of the empowering of fisherman, fishes cultivation and salt fishpond must be done of occupation planning and implementation, (2) the control in same manner as article 1 means include monitoring, reporting and evaluaison, (3) the control that means of article 1 and article 2 are implemented by the central government and district government appropriate with its authority, (4) in the implementation of control in same manner as article 3 means, the central government and district government can engage society to monitoring and reporting with empowering the potential. District government of Bone Regency with Naval and Fishery Agency cooperate with related unitary district equipment to execute control member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society to grasp fishes in Bone Sea. The purpose of control besides restrain deviation and also ensure the safety equipment for Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society to to grasp fishes in the sea, besides that this control is to know condition and situation of fisherman in their activity of grasp fishes in the sea, based on report that received could be given helpful search and aid for Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society if get some accident when grasp fishes in fastest, exactly, cohesived and coordinated. To know about the control of Naval and Fishery Agency to fisherman of grasp fishes in the sea can be seen in the next table.
The result of the research showed that half of respondent appraise the district government by Naval and Fishery Agency to stay to execute the control to the Bajo ethnic fisherman doing activity to grasp fishes in Bone Sea, and also a half of respondent said that Naval and Fishery Agency no or less of control for Bajo ethnic fisherman to grasp fishes. These facts give image that the control is very important to execute for helping Bajo ethnic fisherman society to looking for their living in the sea by grasp fish. According one informant from government apparatus who works at Naval and Fishery Agency said that district government was represented by Naval and Fishery Agency that always monitoring Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society activities that lived in Bajo Village Tanete Riattang Timur subdistrict include activity of grasp fishes in Bone Sea. The purpose of fish grasp control is not looking for the wrongness or weakness from fisherman community, but it more to give instructions and help in control activity that has been done by district government apparatus from Naval and Fishery Agency. Naval and Fishery Agency cooperate with Polaerut (the police of waterworks), and control society group that formed by Naval Agency to control the fishes grasp, and the monitoring result reported to Fishery Agency. (Interview 19 Oktober, 2016) From the opinion of district government apparatus, describes the role of district government in perspective of control to restrain infraction that would be done by Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman to grasp fishes in Bone Sea. From the interview result with one informant of society figure of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman society said that member of Bajo ethnic fisherman to grasp fishes in Bone Sea using “lopi-lopi” (small boat) that has small machine and there is also the boat does not have permanent machine that had controlled by sea officer (the police of waterworks), the monitoring in everytime that has been done by officer in the sea, except on Thursday because all of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman member society based on their tradition that Thursday is not used to grasp fishes in the sea, all of member of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman go up to the land on Thursday afternoon to take a rest, but the member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society are rare to do infraction, except driven by a party to use fish bombs, fishes anaesthesia in the sea that could be destroyed fishes seed and interude the fisherman safety themselves. The next said that the officer who works in Bone Sea usually gives briefing to the fisherman who are doing fish grasp to not using fish boms, fishes anaesthesia, and trolley which had been banned by district government. (Interview 20 Oktober, 2016) From the opinion of society figure of Bajo ethnic fisherman society give image that the control which has been done by district government by apparatus who works in Naval and Fishery Agency cooperate with the sea police that has duty in the sea stay works to monitoring the fishes grasp activity that has been done by Bajo ethnic fisherman traditional society. This is appropriate with what are said by an informant from district government apparatus who works in Naval and Fishery Agency at sector Bajo ethnic fisherman that the control that have been done by Naval and Fishery Agency to restrain deviation that would be done by Bajo ethnic fisherman society to to grasp fishes to grasp fishes in the sea such as like the using of fish boms, fishes anaesthesia, and trolley. And also Naval and Fishery Agency made control society group that has duty participate to help district government to execute control, and even the Naval and Fishery Agency usually participate with police to keep monitoring fisherman activity in the sea. (Interview 20 Oktober, 2016) From the opinion above give image that district government keeps its role to execute the control of Bajo ethnic fisherman, the control means monitoring the activity of fish’s grasp that has been done by Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman.

Conclusion
The role of Bone Regency district government in the empowering of Bajo ethnic traditional fisherman could be seen in the institution dimension and could increase the power and capability member of Bajo ethnic fisherman society who lived in a fisherman group that it’s formed had been insiated by member of fisherman and supported by district government. In this fisherman group there are realtions between guidance and obeyer (punggawae-sabina) in group of Bajo ethnic fisherman. The district government with district equipment that called Naval and Fishery Agency, Information Agriculture Agency, fishery, plantage and forestry (BP4K), the subdistrict government and village always givemotivation, protected, information and coordination between unitary district equipment to give aid and to help of fulfill the primary needs, and also the control from Naval Agency cooperate with Polerut (the police of waterworks) to Bajo ethnic fisherman groups to execute the fish grasp activity in the sea.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Table 3
The Control of Naval and Fishery Agency for Fisherman Society to Grasp Fishes in the Sea

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Source: Primary data, 2016
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