

WWJMRD 2015; 2(8): 1-6
www.wwjmr.com
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25
e-ISSN: 2454-6615

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Dynamics of Institutional Patron - Client in Kampung Bugis District of Poasia Kendari

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the dynamics of transformation of patron-client on the seashore of the District Poasia fishing communities. Fishing activities carried out by fishermen in the district of Kampung Bugis Poasia institutional pattern forming with different social structures, especially in fishing using *gae*. This research was conducted using the method of interview (interview), observation, documentation, *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) and analysis of documents (*document analysis*). Selection of informants was purposively, that person or offender who knows institutional activities that occur patron client in Kampung Bugis. The results showed that the dynamics of transformation of patron-client on fishing communities have occurred social differentiation. Fishing patterns using *gae* require several different positions with different skills. *Sawi* or crew members are usually recruited by ties of kinship. Artifacts various positions in arresting belt, namely *lapisan* on the highest incomes are usually owned by *Ponggawa* as well as the skipper. Intermediate positions held by *bass*, artisan circumference, electricians and *pakacca*. While the lower position with lower incomes *reaktif* and physical working by *tare* artisan, artisan *bage* and artisan *lume*. Division of the catch is usually middle piece system (*punggawa* 50%: *sawi* 50%). In addition, the bond payable by the client (*mustard/* labor) to the patron (*Ponggawa/* Shipowners) makes the client working as semi-free.

Keywords: *Institutional, Fishermen districts Poasia, Patron-client.*

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago which has abundant maritime resources. It is estimated that the maritime area of Indonesia reached 5.8 million km² (Sham in Suhartini *et al.*, 2006). Noted, there are 42 cities and 181 counties located in the coastal area. In fact, about 90% of fish resources are used as material consumption, comes from coastal areas, including in the area of Southeast Sulawesi province, especially in Sub Poasia. This opens up the potential of marine resources as a beacon of hope for the future of the country, especially the fishing community. As a maritime nation, the government is fitting to give attention to the public, especially the fishing communities as part of the development of the fisheries sector in Indonesia.

In terms of economic conditions, fishing is one of the segments of society that are less prosperous. It can be observed directly by the size of shelter, clothing, nutrition, lifestyle, and social status memberikan much more vivid picture of poverty fishermen. Only a few fisherman who have a relatively good economic condition. They are the shipowners, financiers, or moneylenders. Phenomenon has also been put forward by Mubyarto *et al* Hamzah (2008) which states that, by comparing the coastal village communities with other communities, fishing is the poorest layers, compared with communities off the coast. Revenues earned its fishermen daily and the amount cannot be determined.

The fishing communities that have been understood itself as it is, full of humility, on the other hand raises outlook for the scientists and engineers that fishing communities are confined in the system cultural values that tend to be exploited and marginalized. It encourages the emergence of thinking about the various restructuring programs among fishing communities, through forms of technology development and management or the so-called process of transformation (modernization). As a system, the fishing community consists of categories that form the social -category social unity. They also have a system of values and symbols of culture as a reference of their everyday behavior. Like any other society, the fishing communities also have a structure and patterns of social relationships. One of the social problems faced by the fishermen of the pattern of cooperation between

capital owners and fishermen or called a pattern patron and client relationships. This has led to the phenomenon of social dependence. Indeed, the pattern of the relationship between patron and client is not too exploitative, because the value of cooperation is still preserved. However, fishermen desire to get out of the system that has been established is not easily realized.

The process of working relationship is formed mentality of the fishermen who are economically dependent on an employer. As a result, the feeling of indebted among fishermen has become a vicious cycle that is not easily resolved. Picture of the social structure of fishing shows that the system established working relationships are mutualistic. Relationship established between the parties has its own advantages and limitations of resources. Institutional system or a relationship like this in some coastal areas in Indonesia has its own characteristics. South Sulawesi Bugis particularly familiar with this institutional system as retainer-mustard.

The fishing communities in this area are also a large part of the Bugis. Therefore, the institutional system *punggawa-sawi* also contributed in building the social system fisherman. An initial survey provides information that, the sustainability of fishing activity in this area is very dependent and colored by patronage system. Labor life of fishermen in fishing activities largely depends on the relationship with the skipper (shipowner). The phenomenon thus causing labor fisherman position (client) has been degraded dependence. Based on this it is necessary to study the dynamics of transformation of patron-client on fishing communities in the District Poasia. It is very important to describe how the pattern of patron-client on fishing communities in the region.

Objective

This study aimed to describe the dynamics of transformation of patron-client on fishing communities Subdistrict Poasia.

Benefits research

This can generate concept dynamics of transformation of patron-client for fishermen and the government in establishing strict regulations related to fishing enterprises revitalization formal institution which regulates the marketing of the catch, as well as being a reference in conducting similar research in institutional patron-client fisherman or the dynamics of fishing communities.

Methods

Location and time research

Study was conducted in April to June 2016, housed in Kampung Bugis, District Poasia, Kendari of Southeast Sulawesi Province. Locations were selected *purposively* with consideration that there are institutions that stand out, namely the system of relations *Ponggawa-Sawi* (patron-client) fishermen catch.

Collecting Data

The data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data includes; institutional patron-client concerning norms, values, laws, regulations, knowledge, ideas, mutual trust, and moral; meaning patron-client for each group; patterns of production relations; indicators of the transformation of the patron-client identifier. Secondary

data is data obtained through the results of a literature review, documents, historical development of patron-client. The research was conducted using the method of interview(interview), observation, documentation, *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) and analysis of documents (*document analysis*).Determination of informants done *purposively*, that person or offender who knows institutional patron-client activity that occurred in Kampung Bugis District of Poasia Kendari.

Data Analysis Techniques

After the interviews, observation, focus group discussions and review of the literature, then the data will be described qualitatively. Data analysis started with data reduction. data that is closely related to patronage activities of fishermen, as well as the transformation that has taken place will be summarized as an overview of activities on institutional patron-client, institutional involvement of fishermen in the pattern of relations of production (patron-client) contained in fishing communities, and the dynamics of transformation patron clients on fishing communities.

Once the data is reduced, then the next step is to present the data. Presentation of primary data can be done in the form of tables, graphs, and others. While the conclusion made in the form of narrative text.

Results and Discussion

Use Period Purse Seine (Gae)

Gae is a local term for a means of catching package consisting of pursein ships, as well as purse seine. Purse seines were first introduced on the north coast of Java by LEDA in 1970 (Subani in Irham, 2006). Technology *gae* entered in Southeast Sulawesi, especially in Kampung Bugis District of Poasia for the years 1976-1978. The informant first use second-hand vessels as well as the *gae* of a *retainer* for Rp 6,000,000. Previously, fishermen sell a boat as buying additional *gae*capital.

How Fishermen Production

Gae is actually a type of trawl incorporating ballast ring. The bottom trawl at *gae* amounted to 200 units. The ring ropes wrinkle functioning together form a pocket or cup in collecting fish (Irham, 2006). The top of the *buoy-gae* there are small buoy made of plastic or rubber. Length of trawl between 150-250 meters with a width of 30-50 meters. With such a wide, trawls can be operated in waters with a depth of 25-30 meters. The ship is known as a mini ship with engine power pursein 10-30. Fishermen use the designation *gae* for easier means the *arrest*. Meanwhile, the crew of the fishing fleet called *Pagae*. The length of the fishing vessels used is between 15-20 meters with a width of 3 - 3.5 meters and can load of fish from 1.5 to 2, 5 ton. There is room at the top of the vessel that serves as a place to store equipment, supplies and wheelhouse. Shaped room flat roof made of planks and used by the *mustard* to socialize or just playing dominoes as entertainment before activity begins trawl circular. fishermen must invest an amount of approximately USD 90 million to USD 95 million for the procurement of used ships and their net. While the price of new vessels capable of reaching Rp 120 million to Rp 150 million. *Pagae* with the base system going back to the village in the early *light*, evening for example to 12 - 15. If the condition of low tide(metti), *pagae* walk to the boat each led a *Ponggawa*.Whereas, if

the condition of the tide, the fishermen will use the ship *jonson 10 pk(bodytrunk /padomba)* that serves to put his trawler along the light. Usually on the first day at sea, fishermen perform the ritual of *departure balaa* at night every month.

When it comes to the destination, the crew */pagae* getting ready to start work pending position of the moon overhanging side on to the sea state was pitch black. To lure the fish's attention is turned on the lamp pumped in relatively large amounts. Currently, some companies replace petromak with engine *generator*. While waiting position of the moon, each crew carry out their respective activities. At the right moment, gillnets set for every *pice*. Then spread a circle using a *rod body* being driven by a *mustard*. In addition, several *pagae* other in charge of spreading the trawl. After each end of the trawl meet at one point, the *mustard* lowers trawler had climbed into the boat and wait for the fish collected during of 1 - 1.5 hours. The *mustard* back to perform other activities while waiting trawler withdrawn. A *mustard* duty to observe the state of the quality of fish and fish stocks are called *pakacca*. Fish were collected subsequently collected and put in a trap trawl. It takes approximately 2.5 hours. Then the fish included in the storage section located at the bottom of the deck or collected separately in boat *brick bodying*. Fishermen will continue fishing if that time is not until the early hours. It is intended that at sunrise the activity has

been completed, as well *pagae* will not be late for morning prayers. Some *mustard* a special duty to sorting or selecting fish according to the type and magnitude.

There are different types of fish caught by the fisherman, among others swordfish(*turinga/tuna*), groupers (*coraltrout*), white fish(*pote*) houses (*ruruma*), pari (*sarange*), anchovies (*lure*), song(*Tebah*) as well as a variety of other fish species. According to another informant, the fishermen were able to obtain various types of fish with up to half a ton in the season. *dark* Once in the dock (Piers Ocean Kendari), the transaction will be carried out between *pappalele* and *Ponggawa*. While *mustard* also Fish earned bonus offers to *pappalele* large or *pappalele* small. *Papalele* is the designation for traders. On some boats there are children and teenagers who tried to take and steal fish(*matila*) belonging *pagae* or *pappalele*. They usually take a small amount for each fleet. The fishing communities in the District Poasia believe that the *matila* actually a carrier of sustenance. However, the number of fish taken is not too much.

Based on the interview, *pagae* choose working with ship means (mini pursein) and purse seine. This is due to the work space is relatively less, the number of members of the group that many / great, does not require great physical exertion, and does not require frequent maintenance trawl nets dibandingkan small. Briefly way fishermen production *Gae* (Table 1)

Table 1: Production Method Fishermen on the Utilization of Fish *Gae*

Dimensions	Achievements / Form
Type	Boat pursein capacity of 10 -30 GT and purse seine fishing gear(gae)
Power Cruising	
	(> 10 miles)
number of Workers(Mustard)	20-25 people
a.nature	Semi-free
b.recruitment pattern	Selective
Fishing	time>12 hours per day
division of labor	is clear

Note: In general, groups of fishermen using the capture system overnight in the region of Teluk Kendari

In terms of effectiveness, the use of *gae* the results achieve dcreate more and varied. In addition, the work of *mustard* becomes lighter than using a manual system (using the ship *bale-bale* or *ngkuru-ngkuru*). The condition of the ship also made fishing freely determine catchment areas that have more fish, and in accordance with the zoning established by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Affairs local. In contrast to the previous period, where fishermen take into account the risk of power and distance that is difficult to reach.

The use of technology in the aspect of engine capacity have implications for the increase in cruising to choose the fishing area which is considered to have more fish resources. Achievement makes cruising much time at sea for fishermen to be longer. In fact, some fleets(*pagae*)perform system bases on a certain area. The use of technology should load ships purse seine fishing gear can not be operated by a small group. Trawler loaded on a ship with a capacity of at least 10-30 with group of *a sawi* 20-25 people.

The development of patron-client relationship between *Ponggawa* and *sawi* the implies also the emergence of a rational economic relations, such as accounts payable

relations. The accounts payable induce a feeling "uncomfortable" for *mustard* to move on group *pagae* with *Ponggawa*. other As a result, the nature of labor into semi-free workers. The relationships developed among fishermen Kampung Bugis. All the fishermen Bugis ever having the debt. Even among them still have a debt burden on *Ponggawa*. The pattern of recruitment *sawi* becomes more selective, not solely rely on physical strength. Different tasks require workers do also have the skill and perseverance. For example the task to run the machine and observe the condition of the fish, whether or not already beleaguered called *makacca*. Therefore, the division of labor becomes more obvious for the duties and responsibilities and authority of each.

Social Structure Fishermen

sociological changes occur when the use of a motor boat *gae*. As described earlier, the fleet *gae* require *sawi* 20 -25 people, and some jobs require special skills. By using machines and a capacity of 10-30 proficiency level, fleets need to employ a machinist to run, maintain and repair machinery(*bass*). These positions are usually filled by children *Ponggawa* are specifically taught. The new

position is an artisan circular trawler given credence to the mustard.

The position of the skipper, a direction and determine the location of the arrest entrusted kapada *Ponggawa*. If using a generator, required *mustard* duty to operate the machine. So with the modernization, social differentiation occurs seen from the increasing number of social positions that lead to changes in a tiered and hierarchical stratification.

group *Pagae* also require a feasibility observe catches. The position requires a particular expertise for *mustard* because the observation is done by diving into the water at night

time, and only include a water glasses. The position in the local language is called *pakacca*. In the fleet there is also a handyman position *bagels* served sorting fish by size and type, as well as dividing the bonus fish (*jame-jame*) for each *mustard* before sale. Based on the description of the division of labor or social structures of fishermen in fishing, every fisherman has a role and function of each should have their individual skills. Briefly social structure fisherman can Kampung Bugis District of Poasia can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: The new position in Work Pattern Fleet *Gae*

No.	Position	Duties
1	skipper / <i>Ponggawa</i>	- Driving a boat - Determining the direction of the ship - Determine the location of the arrest
2	Machinist / <i>Bas</i>	- Run the engine - Maintain and repair machinery
3	<i>Pakacca</i>	Viewing feasibility of a number of fish before being pulled
4	Electrician	run and operate the engine generator
5	Plumbers Rim	wrapped trawl around a light
6	Plumbers <i>Tare</i>	Attractive trawl to the vessel
7	Plumbers <i>Bage</i>	- Sorting fish according to the type and size - dividing the bonus (<i>jame-jame</i>) for <i>mustard</i>
8	Plumbers <i>Lume</i>	Cleaning sea water and other impurities that get into the ship

In Table 2, the difference in position (differentiation jobs) in the employment pattern has implications for social differentiation. This is because the position is vertical, hierarchical and hierarchical. Position *mustard* with specialized skills will have a share more than *mustard*. other This decreases the tendency of *mustard* to learn so as to reach positions that require special expertise. The trend occurs because the rules for the positioning results obtained are more than the number of positions that rely on physical strength such as *mustard* in general. Although the amount is not specified in a special institution. For those *gae* who have an engine towing trawl, artisan positions *tare* no longer needed due to be replaced by a machine that is moved by the driver (*bass*). Thus, the *bass* usually get results pretty much division. The ranking system shows a fisherman in the village of Kampung Bugis had open stratified system with the introduction of the system *achieved* status. Table 3 is an overview of the number and percentage of fishermen based on the type of work in the fishing activity.

Number of Respondents *Sawi* at Various Facilities
Modernization Working Position

No.	Position	Number
1	<i>Bas</i>	9
2	Electrician	12
3	Plumbers Rim	5
4	<i>Pakacca</i>	7
5	Plumbers <i>Tare</i>	10
6	Plumbers <i>Bage</i>	7
Total		50

Table 3 shows that regulation of electricity requires more labor than others, as many as 12 people or about 21.8% of the number of workers. While artisan *lume* require relatively small quantities. Fleet engine that uses *gardang* recruiting more selective *mustard*. *Sawi* is just rely on physical strength are less of a priority to work on *gae* *gardang*. *Sawi* Other keep working on nonfleet. *gardang* In addition, *Ponggawa* also not possible to accommodate the workers too much. Some *mustard* recruited to work as *pagae* *gardang* because it already has the ability to operate the machine towing trawl. It is summed up in interviews with other informants:

"My job now so builders circle. But before that I just pull trawl artisan. After a long time I was given to believe (entrusted: Author). *Ponggawa* to the circular. Maybe he (*Ponggawa*) I can see a circular".

Based on the dimensional stratification at the level of groups of fishermen, each type layer puts the fisherman with a position on the ownership, employment and income positions. The measure put *Ponggawa* remain on the top layer. *Bas*, electricians and carpenters circumference *pakacca* occupy intermediate layer. While the bottom layer to the position occupied by fishermen artisan, *tare* artisan *bagels*, artisan *lume*. Briefly change the social structure of fishing as a result of the use of new technology (modernization) can be seen in Table 4, which shows that the fishermen with nobility status or not spread in various positions (differentiation). The mention of *mustard* to specific tasks commonly used in groups of arrest, while outside groups (communities) continue to use the term *mustard*.

Table 4: Social Structure Fishermen on the Utilization of *Gae*.

Dimensional	Shape
Differentiation	skipper /Ponggawa, <i>Bas</i> , <i>pakacca</i> , electrician
	Plumbers circumference, artisan <i>tare</i> , artisan <i>bagels</i>
Stratification	
1. Fishing groups	
a type Layer	Upper (<i>Ponggawa</i>)
	Medium (<i>Bas</i> , artisan circumference, electrician, <i>pakacca</i>)
	Down (<i>tare</i> artisan,artisan <i>bagels</i> ,)
b. Basic / size	Owners, working position, revenue
2.Community of	
a type layer	Top (<i>Ponggawa</i>)
	Medium (<i>bass</i> , artisan circumference, electrician, <i>pakacca</i>)
	Down (<i>tare</i> artisan,artisan <i>bagels</i>)
b. Basic / size	Owners, working position, revenues(<i>achieved</i> status)
relationship	Non-exploitative patterns,hierarchical
Sharing System	Cut the center (operational costs)
	50%(<i>Ponggawa</i>):50%(<i>sawi</i>)

Based on the size of the economy or wealth, physically visible difference in each of these positions. The measure is seen from the house models, furniture and clothes. According Prasodjo and Pandjaitan (Hamzah, 2009), a system of stratification occurs because: (1) the existence of an institutional process that sets a type of certain goods and services as something valuable and desirable, (2) the allocation rules that distribute goods and services to various positions or employment, (3) the existence of mobility mechanism (motion to change) associating the individual with his work or his position.

The pattern of relationships *Ponggawa-sawi* as a consequence of the nature of mutual need between the owners of the means of production(*Ponggawa*)as well as sellers of labor services(*mustard*).The pattern of production relations has a positive side and the exploitation by the *Ponggawa*. This was caused by; Relationships are not tied to the employment contract, *Ponggawa* not bear the cost of supplies, as well as collateral receivables specifically for *mustard*,consequence points employment contract resulted in the *mustard* can change *Ponggawa* anytime they wish, the sharing system that ensures *mustard*.

On the other hand the relationship patterns lead to symptoms semi exploitation in respect of the target number of catches. The catch is not on target, for example when catches previous months can not cover operating costs next month because it becomes a debt for the group *pagae*.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

The dynamics of transformation of patron-client on fishing communities on the seashore of the District Poasia demonstrate their social differentiation. Fishing patterns using *gae* require several different positions with different skills. *Sawi* or crew members are usually recruited by ties of kinship or kinship. Fishermen also claimed that,use of *gae* as a fishing gear can improve their economy.

In addition, the bond debt (*sawi/* labor) to the patron(*Ponggawa/* Shipowners) makes the client become semi-free workers. Division of the catch is usually mengambil system central piece(*Ponggawa* 50%: *sawi* 50%).

Suggestion

The pattern of patron-client carried out by fishermen should

not be eliminated, but embraced to be a pattern of cooperative relations of mutual aid between employers and workers.

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