



ABSTRACT

Wildani Pingkan Suripurna Hamzens, 2007: FISHERMAN RESOURCE QUALITY ENHANCEMENT: CASE SMALL FISHERMAN AT MUARA ANGKE FISHERY PORT PROVINCE DKI JAKARTA. (Under a Team of Advisors with Sumardjo as Chairman; Margono Slamet, Prabowo Tjitropranoto, as members).

From generation to generation fisherman has been making a live for himself and family mainly by fishing from the sea. However, development has yet been able to make a significant change in their life. Fisherman resource quality is still low, which is reflected on low generated income of fishing from the sea. As the consequences, they ability to suffice their own and family needs also low.

The objectives of this research are: (1) to analyze several fisherman characteristic and environmental factors; to see how is it related with competence, as well as to find out which factors that determine fisherman competence formation; (2) to explain and analyze, condition of fisherman resources based on competence, ability to fulfill consumer's need, income, and ability to suffice their own and their family need and (3) to formulized effective fisherman resource quality enhancement strategy.

Research finding has shown that: (1) feature of fisherman is characterized by: (a) individual characteristic (low education, new comer fisherman, low intrinsic motivation toward development, even though they appreciate their own profession); (b) effort characteristic that are: client-patron pattern (owner-worker-investor serve as main customer as weell), various capture equipment, various sharing return, most of them has more than 10 years experience as fisherman, and the main reason to become a fisherman is coming from fisherman family; Low environmental support toward formation of fisherman competence; Internal related factor towards competence formation are: (a) age; (b) number of dependant; (c) monthly expense and (d) experience as a fisherman. Experience is the most influential factor on fisherman competence formation. External factor that related to fisherman competence formation is fisherman institution; (2) Low quality of fisherman resource, reflected on: low competence, low ability to fulfill needs, low income, low ability to suffice their own and their family needs for living; (3) Fisherman resource quality enhancement strategy divided on: (a) internal strategy, by applying social inovation through continuous non formal education (extension) and (b) external strategy by increasing environment supports for fisherman effort according to their need.

Key words: *Fisherman Resource Quality Enhancement, Competence, Social Inovation, Continuous non Formal Education (extension).*