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The Poverty of Coconut Farmer Household: Ethnic Dimension

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ABSTRACT

Coconut plantations in Kolono Bay is dominated by multi-etnic households (as majority : Bajo, Bugis, Muna, Tolaki ; as minority: Mandar, Flores, Menui, and Moronene). The diverse of coconut farmers apparently have showed the economic, social behavior, and poverty with the different face. The objective of this study is to analyse the poverty of coconut farmer households based on ethnic as social differentiation dimension. The design of this research is descriptive analysis which is to describe the poverty of coconut farmer household in Kolono Bay based on ethnic dimension. Then, do a comparative study to show the ethnic differences in household poverty. Coconut Farmers households in the study area, both are Bugis, Bajo, Muna, Tolaki, and the minorities: Moronene, Flores, Menui. In general, the coconut farmer level of education is still relatively low. The number of dependents for each household is quite large. On average each household has 2-4 people of dependents. Bugis farmer households tend to have a large number of dependents. Coconut plantation land controlled and owned by households coconut farmers. The results showed that the land area of coconut plantations owned by the farmers tend to extensive. The average farmer has 1-3 ha of coconut plantations. The plantation land ownership largely through a system of buying and selling, and through a system of inheritance. The farmer that is have the widest land are dominated by Bugis farmers.

KEY WORDS
Coconut, Farmer Household, Poverty, Ethnic.

INTRODUCTION

The term of poverty is the condition of lack of sufficient material and cultural household resources to sustain a healthy existence. Stigma of poverty is closed to rural area. [11] found that the main causes of rural poverty are structural, being related to the unequal land distribution and to the uneven power system. Access to capital, technology and markets, as well as to knowledge and information systems, is becoming increasingly

important in determining the success of an agricultural enterprise. But the sustainability of peasant agriculture and the alleviation of rural poverty depend on wider social and political issues as well as on a favourable.

[7] said that the livelihoods approach to poverty reduction represents a deepening of the ideas surrounding the 1990s poverty agenda. It is less dependent than the latter on objective economic measures of poverty of supposedly wide application across a country, or entire region, and it focuses more on people's survival strategies in local and specific context. It places its emphasis on a holistic understanding of the relationship between assets, mediating processes, and strategies, with a view to identifying those parts of the process of constructing a livelihood that can be facilitated with a view to strengthening individual or household survival capabilities. Diversification options are thought to play an important role in this regard, because a diverse livelihood is more resilient than an undiversified one, and this is a critical attribute for people living at the margins of survival.

Like the others in rural area who are faced with poverty and so it is with coconut farmers households. Fact that the farmer receive low copra prices, the economic crisis situation as a result of inflation and the lack of government attention to the future common coconut plantations delivered them to sell fresh coconuts and copra ; they do not have huge motivation to increase household income through added value of the products. According [4], there was limited the government's attention to the palm plantations directly and indirectly have ignored the fate and interests around 8 million families (40 million people of Indonesia) covering farmers, farm workers, trade workers, traders and industrial workers.

In Indonesia, the number of poor people in 2015 reached 28,59 million people (11,22 percent). It was different from the data in September 2014, the number of poor people 27,73 million people (10,96 percent). Meanwhile, the percentage of poverty in rural area increased from 13,76 percent to 14,21 percent [6].

[3] found that poverty is not only mainly rural but also indigenous and feminine. This situation is even more marked in Bolivia as 62 per cent of the total population over 15 years of age self-identity as indigenous, a figure which increase to 78 percent in the rural area. In Bolivia 80 per cent of the indigenous population fall below the poverty line in comparison to 40 percent of the non-indigenous population.

On the empirical side, most studies have focused on the rural poor [15]. The earlier work from [10] who studied a panel data set covering 85 districts in India over the period 1961 to 1981 through the use of a reduced from estimation technique, found that government investment in roads had a positive effect on crop output, rural nonfarm employment, and agricultural wages (all of which were beneficial to the poor). In addition, relying on a sample of 129 villages in Bangladesh, [1] estimated the impact of rehabilitated rural infrastructure and established a strong positive effect of infrastructure on the incomes of the poor.

Coconut is a potential commodity, Indonesia coastal realm, weather provide huge area *of tall* coconut plantation. Indonesia coastline is 81.000 miles (DKP, 2002), with the total production of tall coconut 3.025.011 tons which wide-scale of land ownership by smallholder is 3.583.130 areas [8].

South-east Sulawesi has 57.055 areas of coconut smallholder with total production was 42.410 tons. As show in Figure 1. The land ownership with the mature coconut slightly decrease from 43.901 areas in 2011 to 43.885 areas in 2013. But, the total amount of smallholder coconut household increased from 76.303 households in 2011 to 81.027 households in 2013.

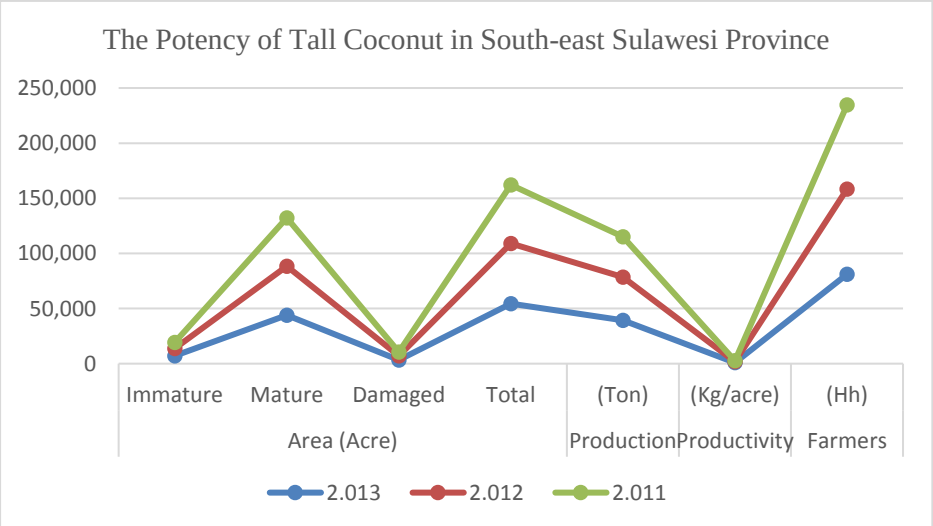

Fig. 1: The Potency of Tall Coconut in South-east Sulawesi in 2011-2013 (Source: Department of plantation and horticulture, South-east Sulawesi, 2014)

Table 1: The Production, Productivity and Total Farmer based on the district in South Konawe Regency, 2014

No.	*Districts*	AREA *Immature*	*Mature*	*Damaged*	*Total*	*Production* (Ton)	*Productivity* (Kg/Area)	*Total Farmer* (Hh)
1	Andoolo	80,0	136,0	12,9	228,9	130,2	957,3	648
2	Palangga	14,0	119,0	2,3	135,3	115,0	966,4	915
3	Lainea	0,0	138,0	0,0	138,0	121,7	881,9	678
4	Tinanggea	0,0	316,0	18,9	334,9	303,0	959,0	1.244
5	Angata	64,0	290,0	13,6	367,6	232,6	802,2	950
6	Landono	0,0	193,0	12,9	205,9	183,4	950,5	823
7	Konda	42,0	97,0	12,1	151,1	88,3	910,1	587
8	Ranomeeto	35,5	102,5	8,3	146,3	100,0	975,4	943
9	Moramo	0,0	590,0	10,6	600,6	539,3	914,1	936
10	Laonti	81,0	168,0	21,9	270,9	179,9	1.070,7	519
11	Kolono	236,0	422,0	15,1	673,1	492,2	1.166,3	1.478
12	Lelembuu	0,0	100,0	1,5	101,5	92,3	922,8	997
13	Basala	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0
14	Benua	0,0	20,0	2,3	22,3	16,9	843,5	112
15	Buke	0,0	88,3	15,1	103,4	88,0	997,2	434
16	Palangga Selatan	7,0	249,0	40,1	296,1	274,5	1.102,2	1.254
17	Baito	0,0	11,5	0,0	11,5	9,4	815,4	72
18	Laeya	6,0	121,0	3,0	130,0	103,9	858,6	575
19	Wolasi	6,0	20,3	0,0	26,3	17,0	838,4	115
20	Ranomeeto Barat	51,0	75,5	6,1	132,6	76,0	1.006,6	598
21	Mowila	28,0	111,0	4,5	143,5	109,1	982,9	825
22	Moramo Utara	16,5	343,0	22,7	382,2	355,1	1.035,2	647
TOTAL		**667**	**3.711**	**224**	**4.602**	**3.628**	**977,6**	**15.349**

(Source: Department of Plantation and Horticulture, South-east Sulawesi, 2014)

Kolono is the largest area of farmer coconut plantation in the South Konawe Regency. Based on the data in table 1, Kolono has 673,1 acres that reserved for coconut plantation. An area of immature coconut is 236 acres. 422 acres are mature coconut with the productivity 1.166,3 kg/acre [8].

Coconut plantations in Kolono Bay is dominated by multi-etnic households (as mayority : Bajo, Bugis, Muna, Tolaki ; as minority: Mandar, Flores, Menui, and Moronene). The diverse of coconut farmers apparently have showed the economic, social behavior, and poverty with the different face. This study assumes that the social context is reflected in the context of ethnicity and household position of coconut farmers in the social structure will be instrumental in Based on the reality, the objective of this study is to analyse the poverty of coconut farmer households based on ethnic as social differentiation dimension.

Methodology:

The design of this research is descriptive analysis which is to describe the poverty of coconut farmer household in Kolono Bay based on ethnic dimension. Then, do a comparative study to show the ethnic differences in household poverty. However, to verify and enrichment the depth of data, this research was also supported by the method or qualitative techniques. So that, this study uses two approaches: quantitative and qualitative approaches.

A major purpose of many social scientific studies is to describe situations and events. The researcher observes and then describes what was observed. Because scientific observation is careful and deliberate, however, scientific descriptions are typically more accurate and precise than are casual ones [5].

Research was conducted for two months, starting in May to June 2015, in Rumba-rumba Village, South Konawe Regency, South-east Sulawesi Province (figure 2).

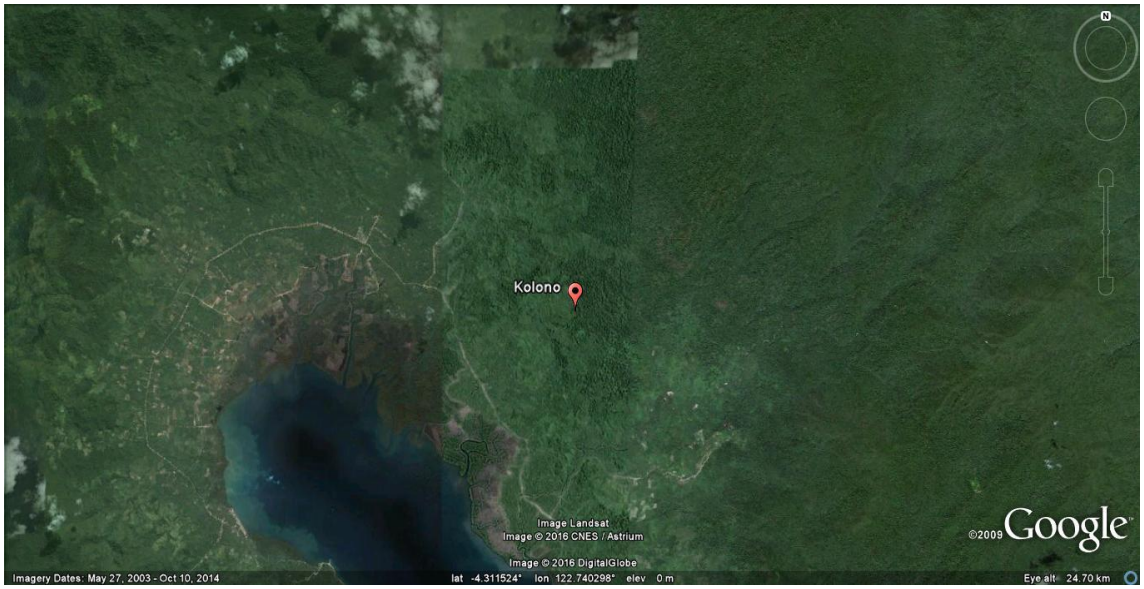

Fig. 2: Study Site

The population of coconut households in Kolono Bay are from Bajo and Bugis households, Tolaki, Muna and others (such as Moronene, Flores, Menui, Palopo, Mandar, Wawonii).

There are 100 samples as total respondent that were selected (13,5 percent from the population). Respondents (households) are taken by clustered technique (based on ethnic clustered). Bajo (26 households); Muna (32 households); Bugis (28 households); Tolaki (8 households); and others (Moronene, Flores, Menui, Palopo, Mandar, Wawonii as much 6 households). Key informant were selected by purposive technique, in the method of in-depth interviews.

The data of analysis were used descriptive analysis using a single frequency tables, two-way cross-tabulation with the purpose of comparison of description of household assets, poverty of coconut farmers in field of research, with different ethnic context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

[13] said that it is important to note that poverty is a result of many factors, including lack of or limited access to basic infrastructure and services, technology and institutions, and other productive assets and resources needed to ensure sustainable livelihood. [2] found that the factors causing poverty include low economic growth performance; macroeconomic shock and policy failure; labor market deficiencies; unemployment/underemployment; poor human resources development; ill health/diseases; debt burden; poor governance ; environmental degradation; crime and violence.

In this study, the concept of poverty is interpreted as a resultant of the level of consumption of goods and services that maximize the satisfaction of farm households. The poverty of coconut farmer households are described not only ethnical dimension but also by: (a) the level of education of the head of household; (b) the amount of family member of household ; members according to the type of work (IDR/month); (b) farming household food consumption per year (IDR/year); (c) household expenditure on non-food items and food items and (e) the assets of farm households such us land that is owned or share cropping, (f) the amount of family member as dependent of household, (g) income household from on farm and nonfarm activity.

Poverty is even more complicated as it has many faces. Consumption is just one dimension of it. Security, access to health facilities, educational attainment, physical wellbeing, and social status are examples of other dimensions of welfare which can be incorporated into a definition of poverty [14].

People in rural areas often lack the required education and skills. They always had to cope the risk situation with occasionally work, odd job and low salary. [14] said that education level is presumably highly correlated with welfare. Those who can achieve a higher level of education will have greater opportunities to get better job, and hence improve the welfare of their families. In reality, this condition is embedded to social context. Table 1 and figure 3 illustrate proportion of level of education head of coconut farmer household based on ethnic dimension.

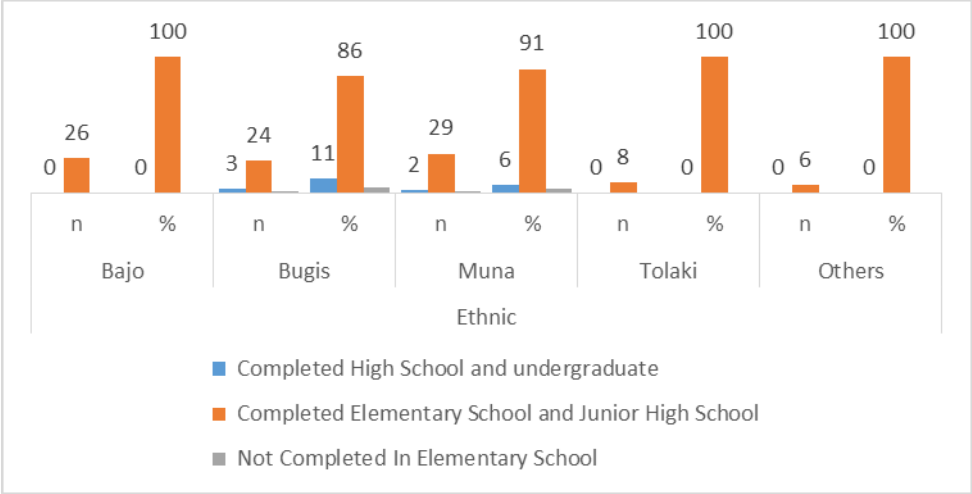

Fig. 2: Farmer Household based on Level of Education of Coconut Farmer Household in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 1: Amount of Farmer Household based on Level of Education of Coconut Farmer Household in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Completed High School and undergraduate	0	0	3	11	2	6	0	0	0	0
Completed Elementary School and Junior High School	26	100	24	86	29	91	8	100	6	100
Not Completed In Elementary School	0	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

Based on data (table 1) shows that in general the farmer level of education is still relatively low. A total of 93 respondents completed primary school education up to junior high school graduation. The minority Bajo ethnic entire coconut farmers and Tolaki only finished elementary school and junior high school. While, 3 Bugis (11 percent), and 2 Munanese (6 percent) that graduated on high school and college.

For Bajo share cropper, Bugis share cropper and Tolaki, education are not quite important to the household. The tendency of Bajo and Bugis are caused by economic, and cultural reasons. For Bajo and Bugis man, the ability to earn money from daily working as unskilled labourer in fishing activity and coconut harvesting are more important, even they are young age. For woman, the responsibility in domestic area (e.g. caring for children) and helping husband or father in harvesting and retailing (e.g. as *papalele*) are major job. They do not need specific qualification, but, loyalty and faithfulness are preferable. Another side, Tolaki is more caused by cultural aspect. Tolaki young generations are not quite interesting to gain the high degree of education. Not only man but also woman have not an obligation for supporting the economic household. The tendency of Tolaki farmer household in Rumba-rumba do not habituate their children to assist the household income since the early.

Later, the next dimension is the number of household dependents. For households in the countryside number of family like two sides of a coin. Opportunities if you have a large number of dependents is going to facilitate household farmers manage agricultural activity without having to incur huge costs to pay for labor. However, on the other hand, a large number of dependents is a burden particularly in the household food needs, education, and health. Number of dependents of the farm household will be a serious problem, especially for households of farmers who are on the poverty line.

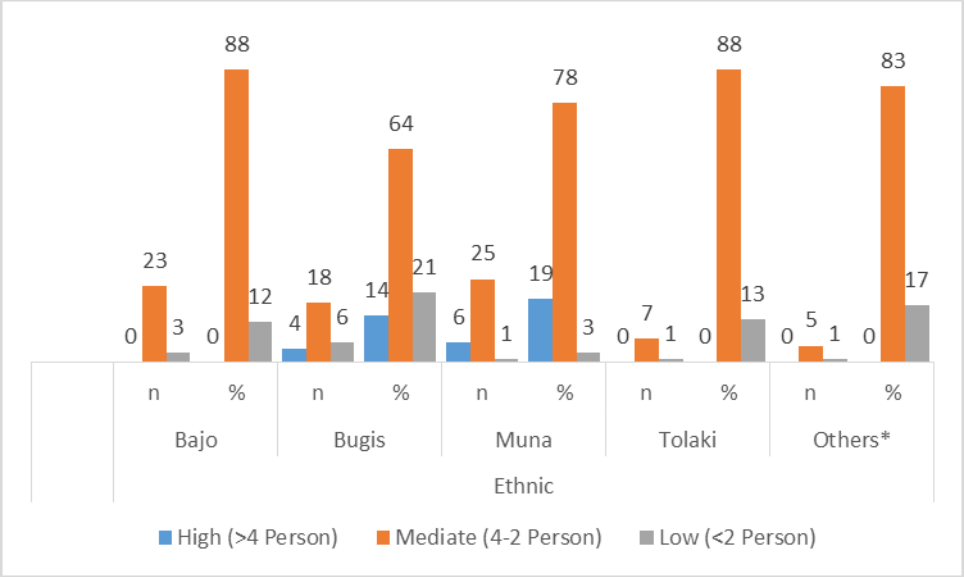

Fig. 4: Coconut Farmer Household based on number of family Member in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 2: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on number of family Member in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>4 Person)	0	0	4	14	6	19	0	0	0	0
Mediate (4-2 Person)	23	88	18	64	25	78	7	88	5	83
Low (<2 Person)	3	12	6	21	1	3	1	13	1	17
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

Based on data in Table 2 and figure 4 confirms that the number of dependents per household is quite large. On average each household has 2-4 people the number of dependents. This phenomenon is related to the belief that many children will provide a great opportunity to earn a living in the future. That trust means that the child is an investment in the future, and as family labor is free not only to the management of coconut plantations, the manufacture of copra, but other activities such as seaweed farming, fishing, and fish cultivation in cages. Bajo most of the farm household, or about 88 percent have a number of family of 4 to 2. Bugis farmer households tend to have a large number of dependents. A total of four households, or about 14 percent have a number of dependents of more than four persons, namely 5 to 7 people. Likewise with Muna ethnic farmer households, as many as 6 people or about 19 percent have a number of dependents of more than 4 people. Tolaki farmer households have a number of dependents less than four people. The average farm household has dependents Tolaki about 2-3 people. The Fact show that the children of farmers Tolaki not much help parents manage coconut groves. They are more to the city to continue their education, or working in the informal sector in cities that do not require higher education and specialized skills.

Land is an important asset of the household. Not only because of its economic value, but also contained social identity for the household. Land also described the agrarian structure of a particular community. [9] defined that agrarian structure also refers to the distribution of the extent of land owned or controlled by every social strata,the initial tenure patterns and land ownership, the land distribution patterns, the ways to occupy or the encroachment of the land, land expansion mechanism, as well as the ways to obtain and to relinquish the ownership, the control over the land, including the inheritance system.

The data in Table 3 shows the extent of coconut plantations land controlled and owned by household coconut farmers. The results showed that the land area of coconut plantations owned by the farmers tend to extensive. The average farmer has 1-3 ha of coconut plantations. The plantation land ownership largely through system of buying and selling, and through a system of inheritance. Land owned by the dominant farmers planted crops as hard as coconut, cashew, and a few stands of teak.

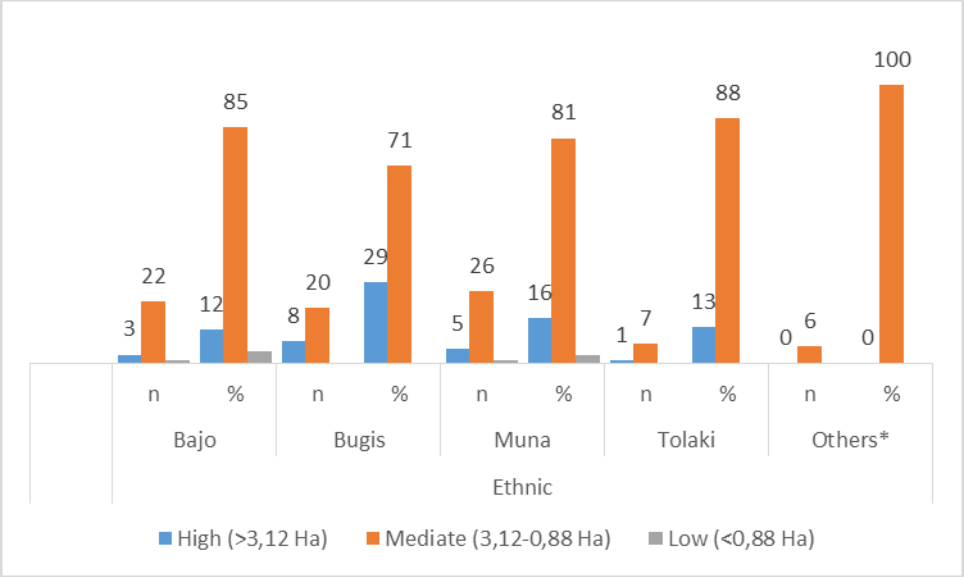

Fig. 5: Coconut Farmer Household based on number of coconut land plantation ownership in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 3: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on number of coconut land plantation ownership in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>3,12 Ha)	3	12	8	29	5	16	1	13	0	0
Mediate (3,12-0,88 Ha)	22	85	20	71	26	81	7	88	6	100
Low (<0,88 Ha)	1	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

The data in Table 3 and Figure 5 also confirms that farmers have the widest mix of garden land dominated by ethnic Bugis farmers. A total of 8 Bugis farmer households, or about 29 percent have a coconut plantation area of over 3.12 hectares. There is a farm household Bugis has 15 hectares of coconut plantations. The smallest palm plantation land area owned by ethnic Bajo some coconut farmers that only an area of 0.5 hectares.

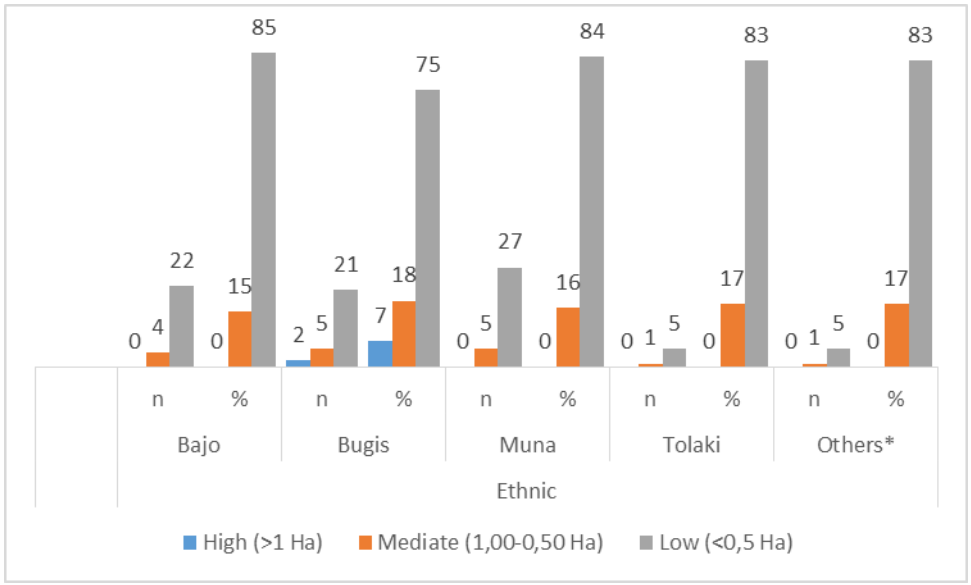

Fig. 6: Coconut Farmer Household based on ethnic and number of coconut land plantation by sharing holder in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 4: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on ethnic and number of coconut land plantation by sharing holder in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>1 Ha)	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediate (1,00-0,50 Ha)	4	15	5	18	5	16	1	17	1	17
Low (<0,5 Ha)	22	85	21	75	27	84	5	83	5	83
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	6	100	6	100

In understanding the concept of agrarian structure, not only highlights the concept of ownership, but also on the concept of land control. The data in table 4 and Figure 6 shows another form coconut plantation namely sharing crop system. This system actually facilitate farmers-small farmers and landless farmers to improve farm incomes from oil plantations. Clearly demonstrated that the coconut farmers the most extensive coconut plantation land management by implementing a system for farm households is the result of ethnic Bugis. A total of 2 farmers, or about 7 percent of farmers Bugis manages more than 1 hectare of agricultural land with the profit-sharing system. Who rarely manage agricultural lands for the results which farmers and growers Tolaki Muna. The evidence suggests that efforts to increase the production of copra by two ethnic farmers and Tolaki Muna does not have to increase the agricultural land tenure. They only rely on the production of its oil fields.

The study found that the institution is an important element that serves as the support of a living system that is built by each household either by the coconut farmers Muna ethnic farmers, and farmers-Bajo.Rumah ethnic Bugis ethnic Muna stairs coconut farmers sustain a living system that is built on the strength of the institutional kinship Muna among people both in situ, ie, who lived in the village Maligano. In addition to kinship, Muna farmers also use the PNPM institutional government formation. Muna ethnic farm workers rely heavily on social networking with the village officials to support households at the coconut farm workers in access to aid PNPM. Institutional government formation is actually required as a provider of coconut farming venture capital management.

As for farmers Bugis, economic institutional patron-client between land-owning farmer once middlemen copra oil with domestic farm labor and sharecroppers serve as a living system supporting both institutional households owning farmers and farm workers. Middleman copra farmers Bugis ethnic provide social assistance to the return of a very flexible mechanism to farm workers with preconditions coconut farm workers have to sell their land to middlemen copra result, at a price determined by middlemen on behalf of "mutual agreement". Middleman and farm tenants on a coconut farm households of ethnic Bugis, usually related to kinship as the case of farmer households upper layer-ethnic Bugis Bajo with household HU HA farm workers. According to [16], patron-clients is a special case of the relationship between two people, mostly involving friendship instrumental, where someone who is social position (patron) higher to use its influence and resources at his disposal to provide protection or benefits, or both the party whose position (clients) lower. Basically patron-clients are with respect to: (1) the relationship between the actors or the actors who control the resources that are not the same, (2) The relationship of a special nature (particularistic), and personal relationships are a bit much to contain affection (affectivity), (3) relationship based on mutual benefit and reciprocity (give and take). For farmers the upper layer, patron-client relationships and kinship is not enough to sustain a living system being operated, in addition to the two elements of the institutional, economic institutions (KUD) helped facilitate the up level of household to support the efforts of the accumulation of capital. The above description confirms the importance of a living pattern-based assistance for farmers especially good for the bottom layer Muna ethnic farmers, and farmers Buginese-Bajo.

Saith (1992), Leones and Fieldman (1998) in [7] defined farm income refers to income generated from own account farming, whether on owner-occupied land, or on land access through cash or share tenancy. Furthermore, farm income, broadly defined, include livestock as well as crop income, and comprises both consumption-in-kind of own farm output as well as the cash income obtained from output sold. In all cases, reference is to income net of costs of production. The cost item included in this calculation vary according to the measures of farm income sought. Typically, outlays in cash or in kind on land rent, variable input (fertiliser, etc) and hired labour are deducted from gross income in order to obtain the desired net income figures. Family labour inputs are not deducted in this way when the objectives is to describe the net contribution of farming household income.

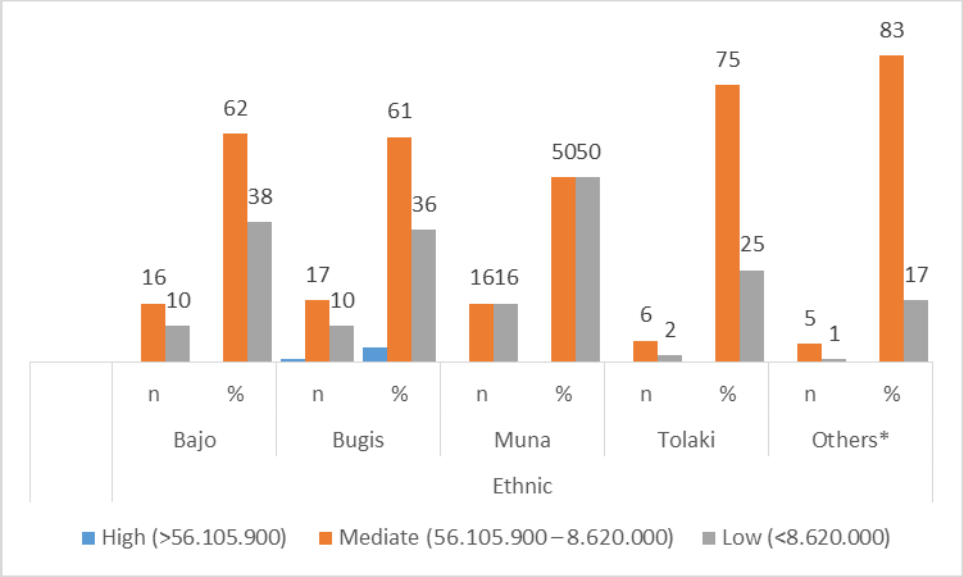

Fig. 7: Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and Level of On Farm Income Household per Year in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 5: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and Level of On Farm Income Household per Year in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category (IDR/year)	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>56.105.900)	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediate (56.105.900 – 8.620.000)	16	62	17	61	16	50	6	75	5	83
Low (<8.620.000)	10	38	10	36	16	50	2	25	1	17
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

The data in Table 5 and Figure 7 shows that the average household income of coconut farmers earn about IDR 8620000-56105900 of agricultural activities either manage coconut groves, cashew nuts, fisheries and aquaculture activities, as well as on the activities of the farm. Farmers who tend to be high revenues from agricultural activities are farmers Bugis. A total of 1 Bugis farmers, or about 4 percent gain the highest income from agricultural activities amounted to IDR 29.395.000. While households that earn low incomes from agricultural activities, especially from coconut crop management is Bajo ethnic farmer for IDR 1.114.000 per year, and ethnic Muna farmers who did not earn income from coconut farming activities in 2015.

[12] found that both domestic coconut farmers Bugis, Bajo and households coconut farmers ethnic Muna build a living is not only based on agricultural activity (on farm), among others farming coconuts, cashew nuts, crops, fishing catch and fishing cultivation, as well as non-farm activities (non-farm) that is a business that offers services include managing the marketing of the catch or as *papalele*, some farmers were fortunate to be the middleman copra, manage marine transportation services, construction workers, and manage water roomie into beverages hard or known as *kameko*. Saith (1992), Leones and Fieldman (1998) in [7] define non farm income as non agricultural income sources. Several secondary categories of non farm income are commonly identified. There are: (1) non-farm wage or salary employment, sometimes called business income; (3) rental income obtained from leasing land or property; (4) urban-to-rural remittances arising from within national boundaries; (5) other urban transfers to rural households, for example, pension payments to retires; (6) international remittances arising from cross-border and overseas migration.

The study found that household income from non-agricultural activities to be larger than the income from agricultural activities, especially of coconut plantation management. Off-farm income is used both as an element of capital in the management of coconut plantations, as well as savings when facing economic difficulties. For example, the case of Bugis household of coconut farmers who have land area of coconut plantations, cashew nuts, chocolate, and mango area of 3 hectares, of land that he could earn in a year of IDR. 17.500.000. While the business activities of marine transportation services, the households can earn a fantastic income which are amounted to IDR. 336.000.000/year.

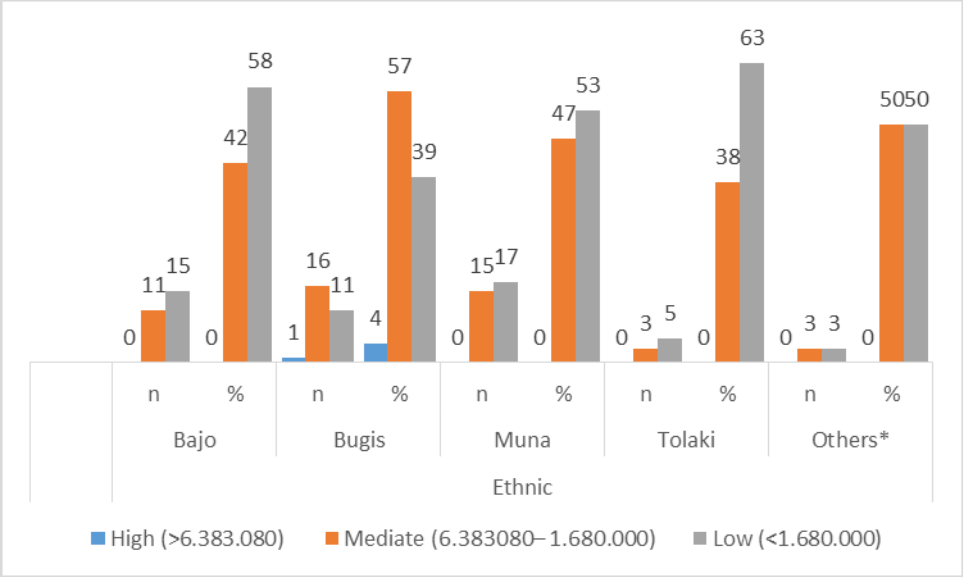

Fig. 8: Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and off farm income level of Household per Year in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 6: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and off farm income level of Household per Year in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category (IDR/year)	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>6.383.080)	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediate (6.383080– 1.680.000)	11	42	16	57	15	47	3	38	3	50
Low (<1.680.000)	15	58	11	39	17	53	5	63	3	50
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

Table 6 and Figure 8 shows that the average household coconut farmers earn income outside the farming activities of IDR. 1680000-6383080. The Bajo's coconut farmer households are about 15 respondent farmers, or about 58 percent of households tend to derive their income from non-farm activities in the category of less than IDR 1680000 per year. Likewise with Muna ethnic farmers, as many as 17 household coconut farmers, or about 53 percent of households farmers earn income outside agricultural activities amounted to less than IDR. 1680000. Bugis farmer tend to be more secure in off farm activity. They are not only as coconut land owner but also as middleman in copra distribution, they have several unskilled labourers who are bounded in kinship relation.

Whereas, Bajo is the lowest farmer who is received off farm income. Almost Bajo as sharing holder farmer in Bugis coconut and cashew farm and unskilled labor in Bugis copra wholesale business. The main livelihood of Bajo is fishing activity and fish cage cultivation. Coconut as secondary income for the Bajo, but sometimes coconut and cashew sharing revenue as buffer income for supporting fishing activity. Fishing activity for Bajo is seasonal, when east season the Bajo have stopped fishing activity and replacing its to other livelihood activities such as repairing the fishing gear, harvesting the fish in the cage if they were lucky and as sharing holder farmer in Bugis coconut land.

Next dimension is coconut household expenditure of food and non food. Spending every month for daily food consumption includes consumption of cereals, tubers, animal food, cooking oil, beans, vegetables, fruits, and other snacks (sugar, tea, coffee, salt). Non-food consumption expenditures include: the cost of healthcare, cost of education, the cost of the kitchen, housing, clothing, transportation and others.

Category expenditure of coconut farmer households in the study area of food and non-food consumption each year (table 7 and figure 9) divided into three categories, namely low when the average expenditure category less than IDR. 10.140.000, mediate category with the average expenditure between IDR. 34.548.062 – 10.140.000 and category high when average of spending more than IDR. 34.548.062.

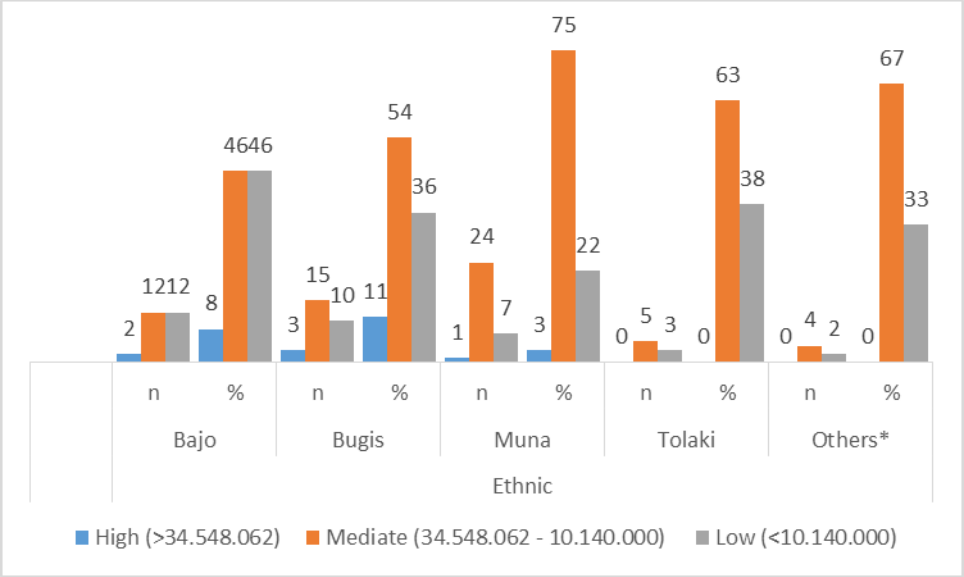

Fig. 9: Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and Food and Non Food Expenditure per Month in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Table 7: Amount of Coconut Farmer Household based on Ethnic and Food and Non Food Expenditure per Month in Rumba-rumba Village, 2015

Category (IDR/year)	Ethnic									
	Bajo		Bugis		Muna		Tolaki		Others*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High (>34.548.062)	2	8	3	11	1	3	0	0	0	0
Mediate (34.548.062 - 10.140.0	12	46	15	54	24	75	5	63	4	67
Low (<10.140.000)	12	46	10	36	7	22	3	38	2	33
Total	26	100	28	100	32	100	8	100	6	100

Research results in Table 7 and Figure 9 shows that in general, household as respondents spending for food and non-food consumption is distributed in the qualifying expenditure mediate categories between IDR. 34.548.062 to IDR. 10.140.000 every year. Expenditure of food and non-food consumption by Bugis coconut farmer households respectively 54% in the mediate expenditure category; Bajo coconut farmer households 46% in mediate and low category; Muna coconut farmer households 75% in mediate category; Tolaki coconut farmer households is 63% are in high category. The data confirmed that the poorest households are Bajo, and Muna tend to spend bigger parts of their income for food.

Conclussion:

Coconut Farmers households in the study area, both are Bugis, Bajo, Muna, Tolaki, and the minority : Moronene, Flores, Menui. In general, the coconut farmer level of education is still relatively low. The number of dependents for each household is quite large. On average each household has 2-4 people the number of dependents. Bugis farmer households tend to have a large number of dependents. Coconut plantations land controlled and owned by households coconut farmers. The results showed that the land area of coconut plantations owned by the farmers tend to extensive. The average farmer has 1-3 ha of coconut plantations. The plantation land ownership largely through a system of buying and selling, and through a system of inheritance. The farmer that is have the widest land are dominated by Bugis farmers.

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