Poverty is a problem that still becomes an obstacle until now in the development process. In overcoming the problem of poverty in society, it is necessary to have a planned, integrated and comprehensive resolution in all aspects of life. Poverty is one of the social symptoms that gives various kinds of gaps in people's lives, especially for fishing community groups. This fact is also found in the community in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency, where the people only rely on marine results as a reinforcement of all aspects of the family's economic resilience. The situation of the sea which is erratic and changes every time has an impact on the economic condition of fishermen in Pajala Village that is becoming unstable. On the other hand, the low quality of education and their lack of access to the outside world make the Pajala Village fishing community increasingly left behind and trapped in poverty. The poverty of fishing community in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency is not only caused by one factor, but is also caused by several key factors so that the poverty has not been properly addressed until now. The root of the problems of poverty in fishing communities needs to be systematically explored in order to produce a concept that is truly capable of lifting and improving the standard of living of fishing communities, especially those in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency.

This research used a qualitative research method in the form of a description to provide an overview of the problems discussed in this research, namely analysis of factors causing poverty in fishing community in Pajala Village in Maginti Sub-district. According to Patton in his book Moleong (2001: 103) states that data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing in a pattern, category and large description units. Analysis of qualitative research data is an analysis of primary and secondary data obtained in the main form and not using statistical rules. The data that have been collected in the research were analyzed in several stages, starting with organizing the data, by making the transcript of the interview results into sections in the form of written descriptions. After that, grouping was done based on categories, themes, and patterns of answers according to the research problems. The stages of presenting the data began with exploratory data, data triangulation and finally made the conclusion.

This research was conducted in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency. This area was chosen as the research area because some of its people work as fishermen and at the same time make the work of fishermen as the main job in fulfilling their needs. There were three data collection techniques used in this research, namely interview, observation, and document study
techniques. Interviews were used to get information from informants using interview guidelines. Observations were done by observing the daily activities of fishermen's life to obtain data on the causes of poverty. Meanwhile, document studies were used to support existing data by integrating with libraries, or several scientific articles that supported this research. The fishermen in Pajala Village are still categorized as poor society.

Pajala Village is one of the villages in Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency, where the majority of the population has main jobs as traditional fishermen. This resulted in the community that is becoming vulnerable to poverty. The uncertainty of income earned from fishing is a very worrying thing for family members of fishing communities. On the other hand, the higher level of needs is not directly proportional to the people's lifestyles which tend to be more consumptive. This then gradually makes the fishing community of Pajala Village worse off and increasingly retarded and shackled with the poverty space. This phenomenon needs to get serious attention from various parties in order to improve the lives of fishermen communities to get better and out of the shadow of poverty. Therefore, an analysis of factors causing poverty in fishing community in Pajala Village in Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency, is relevant to be studied.

The lives of these fishermen are very vulnerable to poverty. Working as a fisherman is a very seasonally determined job. When the calm season arrives, the fishermen can carry out their activities to make a living. However, on the contrary, if bad weather comes, fishermen cannot make a living. This can at the same time cut off the fishermen's income chain so that there is no income. This condition is what triggers the deterioration of the lives of fishermen. Sharp, et. Al. (1996) in Kuncoro (2006: 120) said that basically the causes of poverty among fishermen are caused by three things, namely 1) on a micro basis, that poverty arises because of the inequality of patterns of resource ownership resulting in imbalanced income contributions. The poor people only have limited resources and low quality; 2) poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources. Low quality of human resources means low productivity, which in turn low wages. The low quality of human resources is due to low education, the fate of disadvantaged people and the existence of discrimination; and 3) poverty arises due to differences in access in capital.

The result found that poverty in the community in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency occurs because of several factors, namely: weak human resources, lack of good financial planning or there is no investment owned by fishermen, low income owned by fishermen, debt bondage, some limitations in terms of capital ownership so that they experience difficulties in developing their business, there are no alternative jobs other than working as fishermen so that when they enter a famine season or cannot go fishing, they cannot produce anything. In addition, the technology used by fishermen in Maginti Village is relatively traditional in nature so it cannot increase the productivity of the catch and automatically makes their income does not increase.

**Keywords:** factors, poverty, fishermen, Pajala village

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
