

# The Difference of Traditional Fishing Boats in Blimbing

*By Yugowati Praharsi*

## The Difference of Traditional Fishing Boats in Blimbing and Brondong Sub-districts, Lamongan, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** There are 17 fisherman's offices in Lamongan regency whose record the data of traditional fishing boats. However, there are only two fisherman's offices whom very active, i.e.: Blimbing and Brondong sub-districts. Blimbing has the data of 394 traditional boats while Brondong has 207 ones. In this study, we compare the Gross Tonnage-Size of traditional boats, the type of fish catching tools, and the frequency distributive between the two sub-districts. The results show that the mean of GT-size in Blimbing and Brondong is 15 GT and 10 GT respectively. The Pareto charts show that more than 50% in Blimbing used trawl while more than 60% in Brondong used fishing rods. We did the hypothesis test for the mean of GT-Size. The results of hypothesis show that there are differences of mean between the two sub-districts. Subsequently, we create the frequency distributive in each district. By this study, it is expected that the data extraction of traditional boats in Blimbing and Brondong gives a comprehensive description and understanding for the standardization of traditional fishing boats.

### 1. Introduction

The traditional fishing boat are still used and produced by fishermen in Lamongan regency. Traditional fishing boats are made from wooden [1] [2]. The fishermen build the traditional fishing boats by a heritage technique from their ancestors [1] [4]. Most of the fishermen are registered as a membership among the seventeen fishermen offices. In each office, there is an organization structural including the chief, the secretary, the treasure, the chief of sub divisions in advocacy and law, in development of fish processing, in society service, in training and education for fishermen, in discipline, and members. However, there are only two fishermen offices whose very active organizations, i.e.: Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts. Brondong has 207 members of fishermen while Blimbing has 394 members ones. When our research team visited these two offices, we discussed about the characteristics of traditional fishing boats in both territories [5]. However, they could not explain about the mean of GT size, the majority of fish catching tools used by fishermen, and the data dispersion of their members. This study is motivated by their problem. We aim to extract the data of membership in Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts by the central tendency distribution, the hypothesis testing of mean of GT sizes in both sub-districts, and the frequency distribution table to describe the data dispersion.

In order to describe the data quantitatively, the measurements used in the central tendency distribution are mean, mode, median, quartile 1, and quartile 3. We also consider the data dispersion and use the standard deviation, variance, minimum and maximum values [6] [7]. Subsequently, we test

the hypothesis null that the mean of the GT sizes between Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts are the same. Besides, we describe the data in frequency distributive table to observe the data in each class.

The remaining of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents research methodology including sample, design, and proposed hypotheses. Section 3 discusses the results of central tendency distribution, hypothesis test, and frequency distributive table, whereas Section 4 finally presents the conclusions, limitations, and future research directions derived from this paper.

## 2. Research Methodology

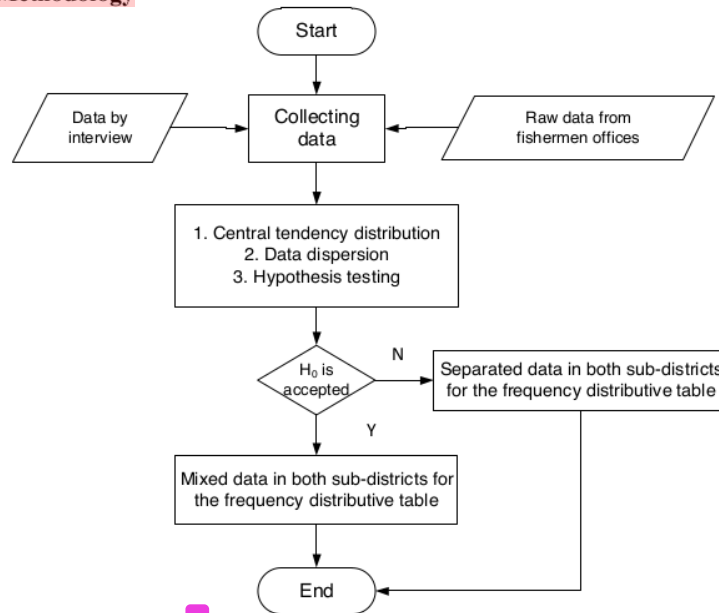


Figure 1. The research methodology

Based on Figure 1, we start the research by collecting the data primary and secondary. In primary data, we did the interview with the stakeholders of fishermen offices in both sub-districts. In secondary data, we took the raw data of the membership in both fishermen offices. Subsequently, we processed the data by central tendency distribution, data dispersion, and hypothesis testing. We set that there is no difference between mean of GT sizes in Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts in Lamongan regency for the hypothesis null. If this hypothesis is accepted, we mixed the data in both sub-districts to make the frequency distributive table. Otherwise, we make the frequency distributive tables for each sub-district.

## 3. Result and Discussion

### 3.1. Central tendency distribution of Blimbing district



Total											
Variable	Count	N	N*	CumN	Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Variance	Minimum	Q1	Q3
Median											
C2	207	207	0	207	10.386	0.440	6.335	40.131	3.000	6.000	8.000

N for				
Variable	Q3	Maximum	Mode	Mode
C2	12.000	29.000	9	30

Figure 5. The data of central tendency distribution and dispersion in Brondong sub-district

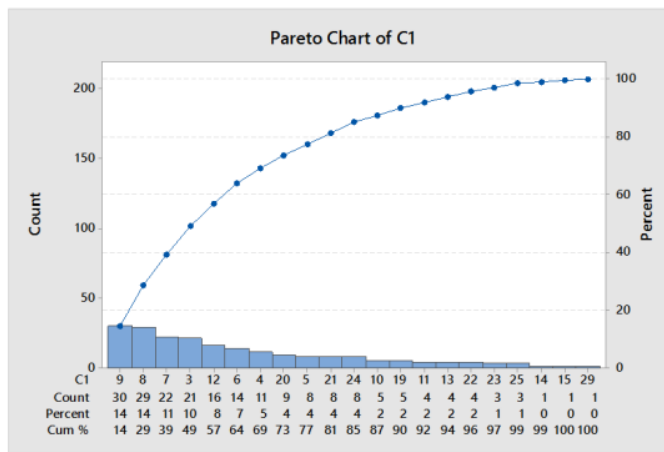
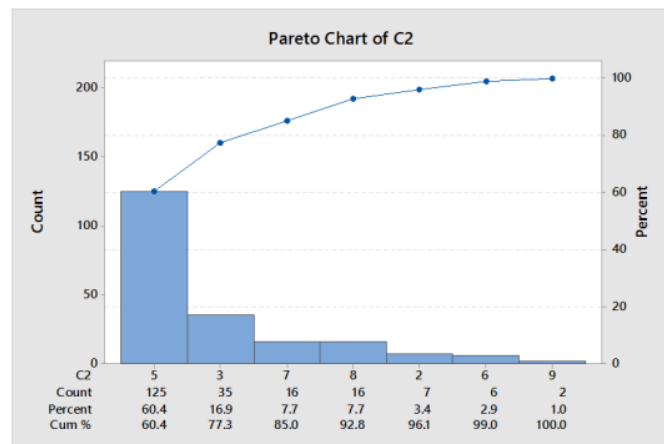


Figure 6. Pareto chart for the mean of GT sizes in Brondong sub-district



- 1: Purse seine      3: Trans-shipment      5: Fishing rod      7: Circumference net      9: Gillnet  
 2: Trawl            4: Surrounding net      6: Mini trawl      8: Long fishing line

Figure 7. Pareto chart for the type of fish catching tools in Brondong sub-district

### 3.3. Hypothesis testing

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad (1)$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \quad (2)$$

With the level of significance 5%, we set the hypothesis null that there is no difference of mean GT sizes in Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts.

Based on Figure 8, we reject hypothesis null because the *p-value* is less than 0.05. It means that the mean of GT sizes between Brondong and Blimbing are different. The mean of traditional fishing boat in Brondong is 10 GT, meanwhile the ones in Blimbing is 15 GT. Subsequently, we make the table of frequency distributive based on the data for each sub-district.

Two-sample T for C1 vs C2				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
C1	207	10.39	6.33	0.44
C2	394	14.99	7.82	0.39

Difference = $\mu$ (C1) - $\mu$ (C2)				
Estimate for difference: -4.603				
95% CI for difference: (-5.764, -3.443)				
T-Test of difference = 0 (vs $\neq$ ): T-Value = -7.79 P-Value = 0.000 DF = 499				

**Figure 8.** The result of hypothesis testing

### 3.4. Frequency distribution table

The number of class ( $k$ ) =  $1 + 3.3 \log (394) = 9,565 = 10$

Range =  $(X_{\max} - X_{\min}) = 30 - 2 = 28$

The interval ( $c$ ) =  $(\text{Range} + 1)/k = ((30-2)+1)/10 = 2,9 = 3$

**Table 1.** The frequency distributive in Blimbing sub-district

The size of GT	Frequency
1,5 – 4,5	1 + 4 + 1 = 6
4,5 – 7,5	4 + 28 + 42 = 74
7,5 – 10,5	77 + 8 = 85
10,5 – 13,5	19 = 19
13,5 – 16,5	57 + 4 = 61
16,5 – 19,5	15 = 15
19,5 – 22,5	26 + 6 = 32
22,5 – 25,5	2 + 27 + 42 = 71
25,5 – 28,5	1 + 1 + 13 = 15
28,5 – 31,5	16 = 16
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>

The number of class ( $k$ ) =  $1 + 3.3 \log (207) = 8,643 = 9$

Range =  $(X_{\max} - X_{\min}) = 29 - 3 = 26$

The interval ( $c$ ) =  $(\text{Range} + 1)/k = ((29-3)+1) / 9 = 3$

**Table 2.** The frequency distributive in Brondong sub-district

The size of GT	Frequency
2,5 – 5,5	21 + 11 + 8 = 40
5,5 – 8,5	14 + 22 + 29 = 65
8,5 – 11,5	30 + 5 + 4 = 39
11,5 – 14,5	16 + 4 + 1 = 21
14,5 – 17,5	1 = 1
17,5 – 20,5	5 + 9 = 14
20,5 – 23,5	8 + 4 + 3 = 15
23,5 – 26,5	8 + 3 = 11

26,5 – 29,5	1	=	1
Total			207

#### 4. Conclusion

We have described the central tendency distribution, the dispersion, and the hypothesis testing of the data of traditional fishing boat in Brondong and Blimbing sub-districts. Based on the hypothesis testing, the mean of GT sizes in both-sub districts are different. The mean of traditional fishing boats in Brondong sub-district is 10 GT while the ones in Blimbing sub-district is 15 GT. Subsequently, we make the frequency distributive tables for each sub-district to observe the GT sizes in classes. Besides, we also have described the type of fish catching tools. Based on the pareto diagram, more than 50% in Blimbing used trawl fish catching tools while more than 60% in Brondong used fishing rods. By studying the data characteristics in both sub-districts, we expect to help the standardization of traditional fishing boats in East Java. The future research will be carried by multivariate analysis to know the relationship between the GT sizes and the type of fish catching tools.

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