

ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF WELFARE OF THE FISHERMAN COMMUNITY IN ALUE AMBANG VILLAGE TEUNOM DISTRICT ACEH JAYA REGENCY

Rusdi Faizin¹, Isma Suryani²

^{1,2}Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Teuku Umar

Corresponding E-mail: rusdi.faizin@utu.ac.id

Abstract

Fishery resources are the main source of income for fishermen and abundant natural wealth in the marine resources sector commonly have a positive impact on coastal communities. Fishery resources actually have the potential to be utilized to improve the standard of living and welfare of fishermen, but in reality there are still many fishermen who are in poor economic conditions and have low income thus being synonymous with poverty. This research was conducted to determine the level of welfare of fishermen in Alue Ambang Village Teunom District Aceh Jaya Regency. With 30 fishermen respondent taken through simple random sampling. The result showed that with 8 indicators of welfare adopted from BPS, 63.3% of the fishermen in Alue Ambang Village Teunom District Aceh Jaya Regency are categorized as having a moderate level of welfare.

Keywords: *Welfare, Community, Fishermen*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of approximately 17,504 islands and has a sea area far larger than the land area. According to the 2018 National Reference for Territorial Data of the Republic of Indonesia compiled by the Geospatial Information Agency and the Center for Hydrology and Oceanography of the Indonesian Navy, Indonesia has a total water area of 6.4 million km². Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2019, Indonesia has a land area of 1,916,906.77 km². Indonesia has high potential for marine resources and can be called a country with a maritime character (BPS Indonesia, 2021). Fishing communities are people who generally live in coastal areas with socio-economic conditions and low incomes, so they are synonymous with poverty (Kobi & Hendra, 2020). This condition stems from the weak human potential of fishing communities and the lack of environmental support in utilizing natural potential and available resources (Widjajanti et al., 2019). According to Sudarmo et al. (2015) some of the complex problems faced by small-scale fishermen's livelihoods include the problem of using coastal resources, decreasing fish resources, changing the contours of coastal areas, the problem of the fuel crisis, urbanization, all of which put pressure on coastal areas. Coastal areas are also very vulnerable to natural disasters such as tsunamis, typhoons and storms (Erlania & Radiarta, 2014).

Fishery resources actually potentially can be used to improve the standard of living and welfare of fishermen, but in reality there are still quite a lot of fishermen who are in unfavorable economic conditions even compared to other communities in the agricultural sector, fishermen area layer whose life is less prosperous. Relatively, fishermen's income is generally not enough to meet their daily needs (Emmerson, 1979 referred to by Jambak, H, 2002).

Aceh Jaya district has an area of 381,400 ha located at 04°22 to 05°16 north latitude and 95°10 to 96 east longitude. The Aceh Jaya region is part of the west coast of Sumatera Island which stretches from west to east starting from the foot of Mount Geurute, bordering Aceh Besar District to Cot Paleng bordering West Aceh District with a coastline length of 221.95 km and a sea area approx, more than 2,718.50 km² so far, 45 islands have been recorded spread across 6 sub-districts (BPS Aceh Jaya, 2016). Alue Ambang Village is one of the villages in the Teunom mukim, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency. This village consists of three hamlets, among others, Sentose Hamlet, Teungku Hamlet in Bubon and Geulumpang Payong Hamlet (Anonymous, 2014). Most of

The residents of Alue Ambang village work as fishermen. The main catch of the fishermen from Alue Ambang Village is long shrimp. In addition to shrimp, fishermen also get fish as a side catch. Abundant natural wealth in the marine resource sector usually has a positive impact on coastal communities, especially those who work as fishermen in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency.

Welfare is the amount of satisfaction that a person gets from consuming the income received. However, the level of welfare itself is something that is relative because it depends on the amount of satisfaction obtained from consuming that income. The link between the concept of welfare and the concept of needs is that by fulfilling these needs, a person is considered prosperous, because the level of these needs is indirectly in line with welfare indicators (Pramata, et al 2012). Based on this context, the researcher wanted to know the level of welfare of the fishing community in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency. Where the majority of the work of the villagers of Alue Ambang, Teunom District, is a fisherman. Therefore the author wants to conduct research with the title "Analysis of the Level of Welfare of Fishermen Communities in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency. The time of this research was carried out from August 2022 to November 2022. The tools used in carrying out this research were questionnaires as instruments in data collection, writing instruments, cellphones. This study uses a survey method. According to (Sujarweni 2015, 13) survey research is research conducted to collect information by compiling a list of questions asked to respondents. In survey research used to examine the symptoms of a group or individual behavior. Data collection can be done through questionnaires and interviews. The sampling method in this study was carried out using Simple random sampling. It is said to be simple (simple) because the collection of members of the population sample is done randomly without regard to the existing strata in the population. This way is done when members of the population are considered homogeneous (Sugiyono, 2009). From the information provided by Panglima Laot in the village of Alue Ambang, there are 60 fishermen in the village. The samples taken in this study amounted to 30 people or 50% of the total population of 60 fishermen.

The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data from Yulirianie (2012). Primary data is research data obtained directly from data sources collected or research subjects by using measuring devices such as questionnaires or data retrieval tools as sources of information. The primary data used in this research is the results of filling out questionnaires, observations, and interviews by respondents. While Secondary data is data obtained from books, literature, research journals, the internet, related agencies and so on related to the data needed for research by taking data from other sources published by institutions that are considered related, competent and relevant to problems in research. Data analysis method used in this research is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative descriptive technique is data analysis by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions. In this study the data will be displayed in the form of a percentage number (Sugiyono, 2015). Looking at the level of welfare of fishing communities based on BPS indicators and analyzed using scoring which can be seen in table 1.

Table 1 Community Welfare Indicators according to BPS Criteria 2005

No	Welfare Indicator	Criteria	Score
1.	Income	Height >Rp. 3,000,000,	3
		Medium Rp. 2,000,000-Rp. 3,000,000,	2
		Low <Rp. 2,000,000	1
2.	Expenditure	Height >Rp. 3,000,000,	3

		Medium Rp. 2,000,000-Rp. 3,000,000,	2
		Low <Rp. 2,000,000	1
3.	Condition of residence	Permanent	3
		Semi permanent	2
		Non Permanent	1
4.	Residential facilities	Complete	3
		Enough	2
		Not enough	1
5.	Health of family members	Good	3
		Enough	2
		Not enough	1
6.	Ease of getting health services	Easy	3
		Enough	2
		Difficult	1
7.	Ease of enrolling children in education	Easy	3
		Enough	2
		Difficult	1
8.	Ease of getting transportation	Easy	3
		Enough	2
		Difficult	1

Source: Sugiharto (2007), journal of fishermen welfare level

Giving a value is then given a score based on Table 1 above. Then from all these values are added up and the results of this calculation describe the level of welfare where later we can determine whether fishermen are included in the high, medium or low prosperous category.

Based on BPS, Score for the level of welfare that is :

- The level of welfare that is classified as high: a score of 20-24
- The level of welfare is classified as moderate: a score of 14-19
- The level of welfare is classified as low: a score of 8-13

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Level of Welfare of the Fisherman Community in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency

Table 2 Respondent's Age

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	29-40	9	30%
2	41-50	10	33.3%
3	51-60	8	26.7%
4	>60	3	10%
	Total	30	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the age of the respondents ranged from 29-60 years which is a productive age that has sufficient energy and health compared to the age of respondents who are 60 years and over, because the age of 60 years and over is included in a state of age that is not too old. productive and can reduce the ability to go to sea due to manpower and health factors that have begun to decline, and it is easy to get sick when exposed to sea breezes when going out at night.

Table 3 Total Dependents of Respondents

No	The number of dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-1	6	20%
2	2-3	20	66.7%

Rusdi Faizin, Isma Suryani

4-5	4	13.3%
Total	30	100%

From the data in the table above it can be seen that 6 respondents (20%) have 0-1 dependents, 20 respondents (66.7%) have 2-3 dependents, and 4 respondents (13.3%) 4-5 dependents. From these conditions it can be seen that the average fisherman has at most 2-3 dependents, the number of dependents also affects the size of the expenditure, where the more dependents, the greater the expenditure needed for daily life.

3.2 Cross tabulation between Welfare Levels and Per Welfare Level Indicators

Table 4 Welfare Levels Based on Respondents' Income Indicators

No	Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	High >3,000,000	6	20%
2	Medium 2,000,000-3,000,000	18	60%
3	Low < 2,000,000	6	20%
	Total	30	100%

From the data in the table above it shows that there is as many as 6 respondents (20%) with high income (> 3,000,000), 18 respondents with moderate income (2,000,000-3,000,000) and 6 other respondents with low income (<2,000,000). Based on the explanation from the data above, it can be concluded that the income level of the fishing community in Alue Ambang village is classified as moderate. There are several factors causing the lack of income that fishermen earn each month, namely because generally, on average, they are fishermen who work with other people's boats and fishing gear. (ship captains), and many fishermen do not have side jobs, many of them only get income from fishing, rising fuel prices, the sometimes erratic weather factor is also a factor in the lack of income for fishermen.

Table 5 Welfare Levels Based on Respondents' Spending Indicators

No	Expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
1	High >3,000,000	4	13.3%
2	Medium 2,000,000-3,000,000	18	60%
3	Low < 2,000,000	8	26.7%
	Total	30	100%

From the data in the table above shows that there were 4 respondents (13.3%) with high expenditure, 18 respondents (60%) with moderate expenditure, and 8 respondents (26.7%) with low expenditure. The consumption or expenditure of respondents is classified as moderate with an average score of 2. The results of the research data show that in general the fishing community in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency has monthly expenditures ranging from Rp. 2,000,000-3,000,000 in the moderate category. Expenditure or household consumption of respondents has increased in line with rising prices of basic needs and other needs. These expenses include expenses for everyday families including food and other costs. This household expenditure is also influenced by the more or less the number of family members borne by the respondent.

Table 6 Welfare Level Based on Indicators of Respondent's Residence

No	State of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Permanent	28	93.3%
2	Semi Permanent	2	6.7%

3	Non Permanent	0	0
Total		30	100%

From the data in the table above it shows that there were 28 respondents (93.3%) with permanent residence conditions, and 2 respondents (6.7%) with semi-permanent residence conditions. Conditions of residence are the main needs for every family. The condition of the house inhabited by a family can describe its social and economic conditions, based on the criteria and the results of the answers from the respondents, the most common houses with permanent conditions were found, namely as much as 93.3%, the average house in Alue Ambang village was an aid house where the assistance was given because Previously the village area was swept away by a tsunami. The house is considered very livable where the walls are made of bricks, cement floors and the ownership status of the house is one's own.

Table 7 Welfare Level Based on Indicators of Respondent's Residential Facilities

No	Residential Facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Complete	11	36.7%
2	Enough	19	63.3%
3	Not enough	0	0
Total		30	100%

From the data in the table above it shows that there were 11 respondents (36.7%) with complete living facilities, and 19 respondents (63.3%) with sufficient living facilities. Residential facilities are quite good with an average score of 2. The average respondent has a narrow yard because the housing is directly facing the road. The average electronic equipment they have is aTV, fan and refrigerator. The source of clean water used comes from drilled wells, the type of vehicle they have on average is a motorcycle. In general, respondents have their own MCK at home.

Table 8 Welfare Level Based on Health of Respondent's Family Members

No	Health of family members	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	15	50%
2	Enough	12	40%
3	Not enough	3	10%
Total		30	100%

From the data in the table above it can be seen that there were 15 respondents (50%) with good health conditions, 12 respondents (40%) with fairly good health conditions, and 3 respondents (10%) with unfavorable health conditions. Based on these data it is known that the average health condition of family members in Alue Ambang village is in good condition.

Table 9 Welfare Levels Based on Ease of Obtaining Respondents' Health Services

No	Ease of Obtaining Health Services	Frequency	Percentage
1	Easy	12	40%
2	Enough	18	60%
3	Difficult	0	0
Total		30	100%

From the results of the data in the table above, it can be seen that there were 12 respondents (40%) with easy answers in obtaining easy access to health services, and 18 respondents (60%)

with fairly easy answers. This is also based on the proximity of drugstores, sufficient health service facilities available in Teunom District, such as Puskesmas, Posyandu and Clinics. Based on the results of interviews with respondents, it is known that the average respondent has BPJS so this is very helpful and relieves medical expenses.

Table 10 Level of Welfare of Respondents Based on Ease of Entering Children in Education Levels

No	Ease of Entering Children in the Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Easy	30	100%
2	Enough	0	
3	Difficult	0	
Total		30	100%

From the data in the table above it shows that all 30 respondents (100%) with an average score of 3 gave an easy answer in entering children into the education level. This is supported by the availability of quite complete educational facilities around the Teunom District area starting from Kindergarten, Elementary, Middle School, High School, MAN or equivalent available there. In addition to this, the ease of enrolling children in education is also supported by a free education program which is certainly very helpful and makes it easier for fishing communities to send their children to school. This is also reviewed in terms of costs, distance to schools and admission procedures.

Table 11 Level of Welfare of Respondents Based on Ease of Obtaining Transportation Facilities

No	Ease of Getting Transportation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Easy	21	30%
2	Enough	9	70%
3	Difficult	0	0
Total		30	100%

From the data in the table above it shows that there were 9 respondents (30%) gave an easy answer to get transportation facilities, and 21 respondents (70%) answered quite easily. Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the ease of accessing transportation facilities is classified as easy. This is supported by the fact that most road in each hamlet in the village have been paved, making it easy for transportation vehicles to pass through. Additionally, the majority of respondents own motorcycles as their means of transportation. However, some respondents complain about the relatively high cost of transportation. It is undeniable that the recent increase in fuel prices has somewhat affected expenses, including transportation cost. That ease of accessing transportation facilities is assessed based on the cost of vehicles, vehicles facilities, and ownership status.

Table 12 Welfare Level Based on Indicators

No	Prosperity level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tall	11	36.7%
2	Currently	19	63.3%
3	Low	0	0
Total		30	100%

Source : Processed research questionnaire results, 2023

It can be seen from the research results table above that the level of welfare of the fishing

community in Alue Ambang Village, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency, namely, there were 11 respondents (36.7%) who were in the high category, and 19 respondents (63.3%) were in the medium category. Based on the calculation of the three indicators, in general it was found that the level of welfare of the fishing community in the village of Alue Ambang, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency was classified as moderate.

4. CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the level of welfare of the fishing community in the village of Alue Ambang, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency, it shows that 63.3% of the respondents are categorized in the "Moderate" level of welfare with a score of 14-19. Based on the results of the research, the age of the respondents ranged from 29-60 years with productive age and the number of dependents was 2-3 dependents in one family. Respondents' income and expenses are categorized as moderate. The conditions of residence and housing facilities are classified as adequate and sufficient. On average, the respondents had TV, fan and refrigerator electronic equipment and a source of clean water for daily use, almost all of the respondents used drilled wells. The health condition of the family members is quite good. because in the village there are adequate health facilities so that access to health services is quite easy. The ease of entering children to educational levels is also very good in the easy category, this is supported by the existence of a free education program from schools which is very helpful and makes it easier for fishermen's children to get an education, this is also facilitated by the proximity of schools to settlements and Most of the roads that have been paved in each village also make it easier for transportation to enter and exit.

Based on the discussion and related conclusions, the researcher provides suggestions and inputs that could potentially be beneficial for fishermen and the local government, namely :

1. It is hoped that fishermen can engage in secondary activities in other fields, such as trading or farming, in order to improve their income and support and enhance the family's economy.
2. For the local government, it is hoped that they can play a more active role and provide assistance such as empowering fishermen, providing training, and providing information on other types of businesses or activities to enhance the knowledge and skills of fishermen.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. (2021). *Statistik sumber daya laut dan pesisir 2021 : Perikanan berkelanjutan*. BPS Indonesia, Jakarta.
- BPS. (2016). *Kabupaten Aceh Jaya Dalam Angka 2016*. BPS Kabupaten Aceh Jaya. Aceh Jaya
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2005). *Indikator Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga 2005*. BPS. Jakarta
- Desa Alue Ambang (2014). *Profil Desa Alue Ambang*. <http://alueambang.com/index> Website resmi Desa Alue Ambang Kecamatan Teunom Kabupaten Aceh Jaya.

- Erlania, E., & Radiarta, SAYA.N. (2014). Pengelolaan dari berkelanjutan rumput laut (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) akuakultur di dalam itu konteks dari climate cmitigasi hang. bahasa Indonesia Akuakultur Jurnal, 9 (1), 65.
- Jambak, H. (2002). Faktor-faktor Sosial Ekonomi yang Mempengaruhi Lambatnya Perkembangan Kesejahteraan Nelayan. Skripsi. Ekonomi Pembangunan. Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Kobi, W., & Hendra, H. (2020). KAJI SEBUAH GEOGRAF IEKONOMI: STUDI KASUS KONDISI SOSIAL EKONOMI MASYARAKAT SUKU BAJO DI POPAYATO, GORONTALO. JAMBURA GEO JURNAL PENDIDIKAN, 1 (1), 16-25.
<https://doi.org/10.34312/jgej.v1i1.4637>
- Pratama Ds, iwang G, da nine M. (2012). *Analisis pendapatan nelayan pancing ulur tradisional di kecamatan manggar, kabupaten belitung timur*. Fakultas perikanan dan ilmu kelautan unpad.
- Satria A. (2020). *Pengantar Sosiologi Masyarakat Pesisir*. PT Pustaka Cidesindo, Jakarta. 125 hlm.
- Sudarmo, A. P., Baskoro, M. S., Wiryawan, B., Wiyono, E. S., & Monintja, D.R. (2015). Social Economics Characteristics Of Coastal Small-Scale Fisheries In Tegal City Indonesia. *International Journal Scientific & Technology Research*, 4 (1), 85-88
- Sugiharto, E. (2007). Tingkat Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Nelayan Desa Benua Ilir Berdasarkan Indikator BPS. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Perikanan FPIK Unmul Samarinda*, 4 (2) : 32-36
- Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung : Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Sujarweni, V. wiratna. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, 33. Yogyakarta:Pustaka Baru Press.
- Widjajanti, WW, Antariksa, A., Leksono, A., & Subadyo, A. T. (2019). Kultural Belajar Of Nelayan Masyarakat dalam Hunian, Brondong, Lamongan, Timur Jawa. *Internasional Seminar dari Riset Bulan Sains Dan Teknologi untuk Rakyat Pemberdayaan*, 2018(2018), 276-285. <https://doi.org/10.11594/nstp.2019.0238>
- Yuliriane Dewi. (2012). Kontribusi Wisata Bahari Terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Tangga Nelayan Di pantai Pengandaran Kabupaten Ciamis Jawa Barat. Skripsi. Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan.