



USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY FISHING GEAR FOR SUSTAINABLE TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN'S INCOME

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Abstract

Poverty is a fundamental problem that still surrounds some of the people of Ulee Jalan Village, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City. Poverty is a condition of lack of income that causes a low quality of life. Based on existing data, poverty has also caused worrying juvenile delinquency behavior and parenting patterns that are not as expected. Another finding in Ulee Jalan Village is that there is a significant number of stunted babies, reaching 21 people in 2023. Based on the initial needs assessment from the interview results, there is a problem that many people still have low incomes and are economically powerless and they do not understand how to get out of poverty by using MSMEs, then the role of the family as the first educational institution has not been fully obtained by some teenagers in Ulee Jalan Village. The influence of inappropriate parenting patterns forms bad character in teenagers, as well as adolescent social patterns that are not controlled by parents. The emergence of criminal cases with children and adolescents as subjects or objects does require special study. This concern needs to be investigated, what is actually the background of the problem, how is its dynamics and what efforts can be used as a solution and anticipation so that the problem does not spread. Furthermore, poor understanding of nutrition and minimal income have an impact on the high rate of stunting, one of the causes of which is poverty. The specific objectives are: 1) Providing information related to innovation and creativity that can be done to increase income so that MSME actors can increase their business productivity, 2) Providing assistance and empowerment of MSME actors in business development, and 3) Providing an understanding to mothers and young women about the importance of the role of parents in educating children and creating a happy family to support the formation of quality adolescent characters, 4) Providing an understanding of the causes of stunting in infants and how to overcome it, especially strategies for providing sufficient nutritional intake for infants from infancy to the first 1000 days of life. The fundamental contribution to a field of science is to contribute to the development of science, especially by enriching the treasury of theories and concepts as well as models for Empowering MSME Actors and parenting patterns that reduce juvenile delinquency and significantly reduce stunting rates.

Keywords: Marine Ecosystems, Environmentally Friendly Fishing Gear, Fisherman's Welfare

INTRODUCTION

Lhokseumawe City is a division of North Aceh Regency and is located on the east coast of Sumatra Island. The position of Lhokseumawe City is between Banda Aceh City and Medan. Since its formation in 2001, until now Lhokseumawe City has been divided into 4 sub-districts, 9 mukim, 68 gampong/villages, and 259 hamlets. The area of Lhokseumawe City is 181.06 km², most of which is used for residential areas (BPS, 2018). Banda Sakti District is the district with the largest population with a proportion of around 43 percent of the total population of Lhokseumawe or 80,769 people.

One of the villages in Banda Sakti District is Ulee Jalan Village which has various complex problems ranging from poverty, unemployment, juvenile delinquency, drugs, and even stunting rates are also recorded as very high. In 2023, it was recorded that in Ulee Jalan Village there were 21

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children suffering from stunting. In general, the existing condition of the Ulee Jalan Village area is a village located in the center of Lhokseumawe City. Data shows that Lhokseumawe City has a number of poor people who still need to be empowered. Furthermore, the number of stunted children is high where in 2021 there were 1,276 who experienced stunting out of 21,618 toddlers in Lhokseumawe City, Aceh Province experiencing stunting or failure to grow due to chronic malnutrition. The Lhokseumawe City Health Office said that the trigger for stunting was due to lack of nutritional intake, environmental health, and hereditary or genetic factors. The Head of Public Health at the Lhokseumawe City Health Office said that the Covid-19 pandemic also played a role in this problem. This is because the pandemic has caused many people in Lhokseumawe City to lack income so that they are unable to meet their children's nutritional needs.

This stunting survey is an important foundation for accelerating the handling of stunting in Indonesia in line with the Presidential Decree on stunting in 2021. The results of the survey conducted by the Lhokseumawe City Health Office make us all aware that currently some of our toddlers are still experiencing extreme malnutrition so that they experience a condition of failure to grow properly, this is also experienced by some of the people of Gampong Ulee Jalan. This encourages us to maximize the role of all relevant stakeholders to maximize their respective roles in order to prevent poverty which also has an impact on juvenile delinquency and stunting in the future. Related institutions including academics must move in an integrated handling system in accordance with their respective main tasks and functions. Handling stunting is not only after birth but long before the baby is born, they must be in a condition of adequate nutrition. This shows that to reduce stunting, it must start from pregnancy. Pregnant women must prepare themselves for a healthy pregnancy. On the other hand, newborn babies are also recorded and assisted to meet nutritional intake and this must be done in cross-sector coordination to improve infant health and improve stunting in Lhokseumawe City. This nutritional adequacy is also closely related to the adequacy of income sources for the family.

Given the high poverty and stunting rates in Lhokseumawe City, including in Gampong Ulee Jalan, we as academics would like to carry out community service in an activity called "UMKM and Parenting Training in Efforts to Overcome Poverty in Gampong Ulee Jalan, Lhokseumawe City". This community service program is focused on 1 (one) village, namely: Ulee Jalan village. The human resource conditions of the residents of Gampong Ulee Jalan refer to the sub-district profile and village potential where there are still high numbers of residents who do not attend school, and residents who have completed junior high and high school education are relatively small, only a small portion of the population can complete higher education. This shows a very sharp educational gap. Most of the population works in the non-formal sector (2,203 people), 37 people work in the formal sector and the rest are unemployed. During the rainy season/accompanied by wind, residents do not carry out fishing activities and concentrate on meeting their daily needs through plantations and livestock. Low community income has contributed to the growth rate of children. In addition, the lack of public awareness of environmental health and sanitation, as well as the low support and services of health institutions, makes this area very vulnerable to children experiencing stunting.

PURPOSE OF SERVICE

The objectives and benefits of this community service activity are:

1. Providing training for selected members of the Gampong Ulee Jalan community to be able to carry out activities that can increase their sources of income through sustainable empowerment of MSMEs.
2. Providing mothers and pre-married teenage girls with an understanding of the importance of parenting patterns that can prevent juvenile delinquency, including providing comfortable parenting patterns for children.
3. Providing training to mothers and pre-marital adolescent girls about the nutritional intake needed by babies from pregnancy to the first 1000 days of life as an effort to control stunting effectively.



METHOD

Venue of Implementation

The implementation of this activity was in Gampong Ulee Jalan, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe. This place was chosen because of the conditions of poverty, juvenile delinquency and stunting rates which are relatively high compared to other villages in Lhokseumawe City. In fact, this Ulee Jalan village is a village that receives special attention from the Lhokseumawe City Government regarding poverty and stunting. This training is carried out using a pedagogical method, namely a training method for adults. In this training, materials are provided related to tips for developing MSMEs, parenting for character-based parenting for children and an understanding of adequate nutritional intake as an effort to overcome stunting comprehensively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Details of Activity Implementation

To improve the community's ability to run small businesses as an effort to alleviate poverty and improve the ability of parenting patterns to prevent juvenile delinquency and provide an understanding of adequate nutritional intake to reduce stunting, the Ulee Jalan village community was chosen, consisting of people who are classified as economically weak, mothers and pre-marital teenagers who will be responsible for parenting patterns and responsible for adequate nutritional intake for their children.

The stages of UMKM and Parenting training activities in an effort to eradicate poverty in Gampong Ulee Jalan begin with:

1. Preparation of participants consisting of poor people, mothers and pre-married teenage girls.
2. The selection of the training location, in this case, was deliberately taken in a certain space so that the target community could focus more on participating in the training.
3. Preparing the curriculum as well as speakers who master the issues being discussed. In this case, there are three main speakers, namely: (1). Dr. Mariyudi, SE., MM who focuses on providing material on alternative sources of income and the development of MSMEs as well as various home industry activities that can be carried out by the community and their families to avoid vulnerability and decreased income. (2). Prof. Dr. Saifuddin, who focuses on providing material related to social phenomena in society related to parenting patterns and also nutritional intake for stunting. (3) Dr. Faisal Matriadi, SE., M.Si who focuses on providing material related to the processing of fishery products as an effort to increase sources of income including the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear for the sustainability of coastal community income.

IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES

The impact of this activity is as follows:

1. Increasing motivation of participants to be more active and diligent in running small-scale businesses such as selling sugarcane juice, small stalls, selling fried bananas and other small businesses as an effort to increase sources of income to meet daily living needs.
2. There is an understanding of how to raise and educate children in a good and characterful way and an understanding of the importance of formal education and religious education for the development of children's character.
3. The emergence of an understanding of how to care for babies in the first 1000 days of life, including an understanding of the nutritional intake needed by children in the first 1000 days of life to ensure their perfect growth so that stunting does not occur.
4. The emergence of an understanding of how to process fishery products to make them more valuable in an effort to increase sources of income and understand the importance of preserving the sea and coast as an effort to maintain the sustainability of their income.
5. Furthermore, the community is also given an understanding of the importance of maintaining the cleanliness of residential areas or regions in order to avoid various types of diseases that can reduce the quality of life of the community.



(a) Mrs. Ida's Small Business



(b) Mrs. Nurhayati's Small Business

CONCLUSION

After community service was carried out, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. To overcome income vulnerability, they have understood the importance of knowledge about the importance of running a small business as a mainstay of family income sources and mothers also understand business patterns that can help their husbands to increase their sources of income.
2. Mothers and young women are considered to have knowledge about the nutritional needs of children in efforts to overcome stunting.
3. The participants also have good parenting skills to raise good children in the future which can reduce juvenile delinquency.

THANK-YOU NOTE

On this occasion, we would like to thank all parties who have helped carry out this activity, especially to:

1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Herman Fithra, ST, MT., IPM, ASEAN, Eng as the Chancellor of Malikussaleh University.
2. Dr. Mawardat SP MT. As the Head of the Research and Community Service Institute of Malikussaleh University who has facilitated this community service activity.
3. Jullimursyida, P.Hd as Dean of FEB Malikussaleh University.



4. Keuchik Gampong Ulee Jalan who has helped facilitate this community service activity and other parties that the author cannot mention one by one.

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