



Analysis of Fisherman's Household Income in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Beach District Boalemo District

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Abstract

The research was carried out from April to July 2022 in Olibu Village, to be precise, in the Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency. The population of fishermen in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency is 116 fishermen. The sample taken was only 54 fishermen using the snow ball sampling method. This study aims to determine the income of fishermen's households in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The research method used is in the form of interviews and direct observation. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. Prosperous family indicator from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

Keywords: Income, Welfare, and Fishermen.

1. Background

One of the fishing settlements is located in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency, where the majority of the population work as fishermen. The habits of fishing communities in general in their households still uphold the local wisdom values of the existing community, such as helping each other or working together in the household. Basically, the custom of the people in Olibu Village requires that women or wives help with their husband's activities. With this understanding, the position of the wife and husband is not seen as lame or not different. The wife also has the same responsibility for improving the family economy.

The view of some people in Olibu Village, regarding the problem of improving the family economy is seen as something that must be shared.

Happiness is enjoyed together and sorrow is shared, so it is not surprising to see wives running small businesses such as selling. Some fishermen's wives also go to earn money by taking salaries from other people's gardens. When the men cannot go to sea because of bad weather and they have no skills to work other than being fishermen. This is where the role of a woman is very influential, where they have to work to earn a living for the economic needs of the family. However, not all fishing communities do not have expertise in other fields, some of the fishermen have side jobs such as being farm laborers and construction laborers when not going to sea.

The phenomenon that occurs in coastal communities (fishermen) in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency is that the economic life conditions of the people are always uncertain, sometimes they are able to make ends meet, sometimes not, because the income they



receive is not balanced with their daily needs and does not permanent, because fishermen's income is very dependent on natural situations and conditions. Uncertain natural conditions, the existence of fish is not settled because they always move from one place to another, unstable sea currents, there are winds (both east, west, northwest and southwest winds) which can cause big waves, equipment facilities catches are inadequate, prices for goods are high, as well as engine damage and boat damage, causing the fishermen's income to decrease.

Fishermen's income is the result received by all fishermen's households after carrying out fishing activities at a certain time. However, the fish catch obtained cannot be regarded as income, if there has not been a sale and purchase transaction. The transactions in question are buying and selling transactions between fishermen (producers) and buyers (consumers) and transactions between fishermen (producers) and fish dealers (distributors). Income received by fishing communities is used to meet all consumer needs in each of their households, for example buying household equipment, paying monthly electricity, paying interest on loans or other debts, buying fishing facilities and infrastructure, expenses for going to sea, and even using for their children's education expenses.

However, the income earned by the fishermen does not come entirely from fishing, but can be obtained from the results of other economic activities as a side job to fill their spare time. In addition, the role of wives and children is also needed to support work to increase the amount of income and government intervention is also very important in overcoming the problem of increasing fishermen's income, for example creating work programs for fishermen and simultaneously providing assistance to fishermen in the form of boats, engines and rafts.

During the dry season when the temperature of the hot sea water is quite high, it is difficult to get fish because fishermen do not catch fish, resulting in a decrease in fishermen's income levels. If the coastal waters are not in season for fishing or there is no good income, fishermen will carry out andun (seasonal migration) to land which can provide income. The length of the period of andun for coastal fishermen is very dependent on the existing level of income, that is, if the level of income earned within two-three days of going to sea from the end of their andun period is considered a little, it means they have to end their andun period (Kusnadi, 2013).

Basically income can support the success, prosperity and economic progress of a society in every region/country. Therefore, the economic condition of the community is also influenced by the amount of income. The greater the income earned by a household or community, the economy will increase, conversely if people's income is low, the result is that the household economy in society does not increase (Bastian, 2012).

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled "Analysis of Fisherman's Household Income in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency".

A. Formulation of the problem

What is the income of fishermen in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency?

B. Research purposes

To find out the income of fishermen in Olibu Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency.

C. Research methods

1. Types and Research Approaches

The type of data used in this research is survey and observation methods which are descriptive qualitative and quantitative.



2. Place and time of research

This research was conducted in the village of Olibu, precisely in the District of Paguyaman Pantai, Boalemo Regency. This research was carried out in April - July 2022.

3. Sampling technique

a. Population

Based on the results of the data that has been obtained, the total population of fishermen in Olibu Village is 116 fishermen.

b. Sample

The sampling method used in this study was snow ball sampling. The number of samples to be studied is 54 fishermen obtained using the following Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{116}{116.0.10^2 + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{116}{2,16} = 54$$

Information :

n =Sample Size

N =Population

d = deviation

population

or, that precision

desired, which is 0.10.

4. Data source

This study used survey methods and direct interviews with the community, using a questionnaire and using two ways of collecting data, namely:

- Primary data is data collected or obtained from interviews with fishermen using a questionnaire.
- Secondary data is data obtained from government agencies in the village of Olibu, the Boalemo Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, and from other literature related to this research topic.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Household income is the sum of all the results obtained by family members in the form of money as a result of their work.

Household income comes from three sources, namely husband, wife and other sources. Household income can be calculated by:

$$TRPN = PN + PAN + PIN$$

Information :



TRPN = house income

ladder

PN = Husband's income

PAN = Wife's income

PIN = Source incomeE. Data Description and Analysis

1. Overview of Research Locations

Olibu Village is one of the villages located in Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency. Olibu Village is the village at the far end, about 35 km from the sub-district center. Judging from the village's economic life, the agriculture and fishermen sector is the locomotive of the economy. The road infrastructure is still very bad, causing the journey to take up to 1 hour to reach Olibu Village from the sub-district center.

Based on the administration of Olibu Village with an area of approximately 2,400 hectares which is divided into 3 hamlets, namely Hamlet I (Olibu), Hamlet II (Karang Indah), Hamlet III (Mombinge). The height of Olibu Village ranges from 600 meters above sea level. With the state of the land has wavy hilly valleys and flat. The population in Olibu Village is currently 686 people, of which 369 men and 317 women (Salimi, 2018).

2. Respondent Characteristics Data

Respondents in this study amounted to 54 people who work as fishermen in the village of Olibu. The research results were obtained through data collection using questionnaires and field observations. The intended data includes the characteristics of the respondents and indicators of the welfare level of fishing households.

➤ Respondent Age

Age is an important factor in work productivity, because at a productive age a person can do maximum work. Furthermore, Otoluwa (2015), states that age can also be related to family welfare, when age gets older, physical abilities begin to decrease.

Age can also affect a person's ability to work, because productive work ability will continue to decline as a person's age advances, but there is a tendency for older prosperous families to have more experience at work. Based on data from the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) that productive age ranges from 15-60 years (Mareto, 2015). Based on the research results obtained from respondents, the characteristics of respondents based on age are obtained which will be presented in table 1.

Table 1. Age of fishermen in Olibu Village

Age Group(Year)	Total population	Percentage(%)
25-29	6	10.60
30-34	6	10.60
35-39	7	12.40
40-44	11	18.75
45-49	6	10.60
50-54	11	18.75
55-59	4	8.50
60-64	2	6.50
65-	1	3.30
Total	54	100

Source: Primary Data 2022



Table 1 shows that the number of respondent fishermen who work the most is from the age range of 40-44 years and 50-54 years. This is because when they are at that age, the ability that a person has is in his productive period to carry out all activities including work. In accordance with Rosni's statement (2017), that productive age is the age stage that humans have to be able to work and produce something optimally. But in general, at that age is a time when someone passes on experience or shares knowledge with those who are younger.

➤ Education

The level of education is an indicator that determines the quality of human resources and the development of an area so that it makes it easier for someone to take advantage of the potential that exists in their area. Even the level of education will affect a person's mindset and perspective in accepting a change (Syahputra et al, 2017). Furthermore, the education level of fishermen in Olibu Village can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Level of Education of Respondents of Olibu Village Servants

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
SD	42	80,60
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	7	10,40
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	3,75
Bachelor	3	5,25
Total	54	100

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the education level of the fishermen in Olibu Village varies, this is evidenced by the final education attained by the fishermen respondents differ from one another, including 2 respondents only up to the high school level (SMA), 3 respondents up to the undergraduate level (S1), then as many as 7 respondents only went to junior high school (SMP) and most of the fishermen with a total of 42 respondents, their education was limited to elementary school (SD), some did not even finish school. This is because the people of Olibu Village who work as fishermen are less concerned with education, on the grounds that they are constrained by the cost of education and some of them want to help their parents in earning a living so that the family's needs are met.

As a result of economic difficulties, some respondents dropped out of school and were unable to continue their education at a higher level because they resigned themselves to the situation. So that conditions like this greatly affect the welfare of fishermen because, with good education, it can help fishermen improve their social and economic life.

3. Fishermen's Income

The level of welfare is directly affected by income. The difference in income is influenced by the number of family dependents. According to Zuliany (2013), the main income is the income that is obtained from work that is carried out with the use of more time and the highest income compared to other jobs, expressed in rupiah. While additional income is income from work done with less time usage, expressed in rupiah. The income of fishermen households in Olibu Village obtained from fisheries and non-fishery businesses can be seen in Table 3

**Table 3. Average income of fishermen in Olibu Village**

Source of Income	Revenue(IDR)
Fishery Income	IDR 1,711,111
Non-Fishery Income	IDR 1,227,778
Monthly Income	IDR 3,025,926
Revenue Per year	IDR 36,311,111
Income per capita	IDR 16,618,518

Source: Primary Data2022.

In accordance with Table 3, the average income of fishing families in Olibu Village is IDR 36,311,111 per year, while the average per capita income per year is IDR 16,618,518. The income of the fishing community in Olibu Village is obtained from fishery and non-fishery income, which can be seen in (Table 3). The fishing business originates from the sale of catches from the sea. In addition, several fishing communities in Olibu Village prefer to catch fish outside Gorontalo waters due to their increasing standard of living. While the income of non-fishery fishing communities is obtained from other jobs such as farmers and carpenters, then the fishermen's wives help besides being busy taking care of the household, in between hours they work to supplement family income. The wife's income can contribute to additional family income. Income indicator criteria can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Criteria for the income indicator for fishermen in Olibu Village

Welfare Indicator	Score	Fisherman	
		Fishermen (Person)	Percentage(%)
Tall	3	41	89.30
Currently	2	13	10.70
Low	1	-	-
Amount		54	100

Source: Primary Data2022.

Based on Table 4, the results of a comparison of the per capita income per year of fishermen in Olibu Village can be seen that 89.30% fall into the category of high welfare indicators adjusted for BPS indicator criteria (2015), where their income is more than IDR 10,000,000/year, then 10.70% is included in the category of moderate income criteria with a per capita of IDR 5,000,000-10,000,000/ year.

The income level of fishermen in Olibu Village is measured using indicator criteria from BPS (2015), with reference to income results, namely comparing income with living standards and local prices. When adjusted for the BPS (2015) welfare indicator criteria, it can be stated that the majority of fisherman respondents are categorized as high welfare indicators. This shows that the level of fishermen's welfare has begun to experience changes for the better in improving family welfare. The results of data processing of fishermen's income in Olibu Village can be seen in Table 5.

F. Conclusions and recommendations

1. Conclusion

In this study it can be concluded that the per capita income of most fishermen is included in the high welfare category with an income of more than IDR 10,000,000/year.

2. Suggestion



Suggestions in this study are:

- a. There needs to be socialization from the government regarding the economy which leads to a more prosperous society and new and more profitable captures in large-scale businesses.
- b. There is a need for further research on the factors that affect income and the impact on the welfare of fishermen's households.

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