

ANALYSIS ON IMPACTS OF SHRIMP FARMING TOWARDS COMMUNAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT DURING COVID-19 IN ULAKAN BEACH, PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY

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Abstract

shrimp farming is an important factor as a supporter of community welfare. Shrimp farming business is one of the livelihoods of the community, especially for people living in coastal areas, so that The current COVID-19 pandemic makes people in coastal areas unable to carry out their normal activities, this is a serious problem for the economy of people living in coastal areas. Departing from the following background, this study focuses on finding out how the impact of the shrimp farming business on improving the community's economy during the COVID-19 pandemic on Ulakan beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency. Research methods used in this research is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, the data in this study were obtained from primary data and secondary data. The collection is done by interview, observation and documentation techniques. Based on the results of the research that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the shrimp farming business in the coastal area of Ulakan expanded, so that the surrounding community also felt the impact, especially by opening up job opportunities for Nagari children and helping increase the income of people in coastal areas. For example, it can be seen that the community started a business or became a shrimp trader both on a small and large scale, and worked in the field of expedition and transportation of harvest or feed products. Departing from the results of this study, it was concluded that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the average income of pond farmer workers has increased, so that this economic Empowerment has been running to restore the economy of the community in the Ulakan coastal area.

Keywords: *Economic Empowerment, Shrimp Farming, Covid-19 Pandemic, Ulakan Beach.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ("UUD 1945") has sovereignty and jurisdiction over Indonesian waters and has the right to regulate the utilization of fishery resources for both fishing and fish cultivation, as well as improving welfare. and the prosperity of the people for the maximum utilization for the interest of the nation and the state while still observing the principle of the preservation of fish resources and the environment as well as the sustainability of the national fishery development.¹

¹ Republic of Indonesia, 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia Constitution, Ps. 33 paragraph (3).

Aquaculture such as shrimp ponds, seaweed, grouper, and other reef fish have high economic value, so that aquaculture can be used as a substitute for businesses that can be developed in coastal areas. Many people living in coastal areas have switched jobs to become farmers or fish or seaweed farmers because this cultivation business provides quite a large profit. Thus, it can be said that aquaculture is one of the livelihoods of the community, especially for people living in coastal areas, so that aquaculture is an important factor to support community welfare.

Fisheries in Padang Pariaman Regency have considerable potential in the fisheries sub-sector, both inland fisheries and marine fisheries. This is illustrated by the Padang Pariaman Regency area which is located on the edge of the Indonesian Ocean. A total of 6 (six) sub-districts in Padang Pariaman Regency are bordered by the coast, one of which is Ulakan Tapakis District.²

Based on Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries ("Fisheries Law"), it is stated that fisheries have an important strategic role for the development of the national economy, especially in terms of increasing job opportunities, income distribution and improving the standard of living of the community, small fish cultivators, and business actors in the field of fisheries while maintaining sustainability, the environment, and the availability of fishery resources.³

Ulakan Beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, is one of the coastal areas that is quite wide in the Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra Province. Ulakan Tapakis sub-district is one of the sub-districts located in Padang Pariaman Regency with an area of 38.85 km² and a population of 18,369 people. Ulakan Tapakis District is located on the west coast of the island of Sumatra with a coastline of 7.5 km and an altitude of 0-25 m above sea level.⁴

Geographically, Ulakan Tapakis District is located between 100° 16' 00" East Longitude and 0° 45' 00" South Latitude. The boundaries of the Ulakan Tapakis District are in the north bordering the Nan Sabaris District, in the south bordering the Batang Anai District, in the east bordering the Sintuk Toboh Gadang District and Lubuk Alung District, in the west bordering the Indonesian Ocean.⁵

In connection with the ongoing spread of the coronavirus, the current COVID-19 pandemic makes people in coastal areas unable to carry out their normal activities, this is a serious problem for the economy of people living in coastal areas. Based on the author's initial survey and media information (Kompasiana.com), shrimp farming businesses on the Ulakan beach, Ulakan Tapakis District are currently increasingly emerging, both on a small and large scale.⁶ Most of the people on the coast do not work in shrimp farming, some work in the field of expedition and transportation of crops or feed. Therefore, with the emergence of many shrimp farming businesses in Padang Pariaman Regency, especially in the coastal area, of course it can automatically affect people's income, as well as affect the level of community welfare in Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

Based on the explanation above, the author will examine more deeply the impact of shrimp farming on improving the community's economy during the COVID-19 pandemic at Ulakan Beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency. So from this discussion, an analysis will be carried out, whether it can create welfare value and improve the economy of the community in Ulakan Beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency. Thus, this paper will carry the title "Analysis of the Impact

² Central Bureau of Statistics of Padang Pariaman, *Kabupaten Padang Pariaman Dalam Angka 2019*, (Padang Pariaman: BPS Padang Pariaman Regency, 2019), p. 256.

³ Republic of Indonesia, *Law on Fisheries*, Law No. 31 of 2004, LN of 2004 Number 118, TLN Number 4433, General Elucidation.

⁴ Central Bureau of Statistics of Padang Pariaman Regency, *Kecamatan Ulakan Tapakis Dalam Angka 2020*, (Padang Pariaman: BPS Padang Pariaman Regency, 2020), p. 6

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 3

⁶ Damanhuri Ahmad at Kompasiana.com, "Tingkatkan Investasi, Tambak Udang Mulai Marak di Pesisir Padang Pariaman", accessed at the URL: <https://www.kompasiana.com/damanhuriahmad5085/60e5e2781525104efa69a2e3/pengelolaan-limbah-tambak-udang-mulai-meresahkan-coastal-community>, on November 25, 2021.

of Shrimp Farms on Community Economic Improvement During the COVID-19 Pandemic Period at Ulakan Beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Departing from the background, the problem formulation that the author will bring is how the impact of shrimp farming business on improving the community's economy during the COVID-19 pandemic on Ulakan beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

3. STUDY PURPOSE

The purpose of this research was to determine the impact of shrimp farming business on improving the community's economy during the COVID-19 pandemic on Ulakan beach, Ulakan Tapakis sub-district, Padang Pariaman Regency.

3. BENEFITS OF RESEARCH

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide benefits and contributions to the development and improvement of knowledge among academics and the community in Padang Pariaman in particular. Practically, this research is expected to be input for the government in formulating policies to improve the economy of shrimp ponds, especially in Padang Pariaman.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. In this case, this research fully describes the object of research in order to get a comprehensive picture of the aspects explored in this research.

Research with a qualitative approach has several characteristics or characteristics that distinguish it from other types of research as stated by Bogdan and Biklen that there are 5 characteristics of qualitative research.⁷ The first is the natural setting, taken in natural conditions as a direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in the research. Second, qualitative research is more descriptive. The data collected is in the form of image text so that it is not focused on numbers. Third, research focuses more on the process than on the product or result. Fourth, qualitative research conducts inductive data analysis. Fifth, qualitative research focuses more on the meaning or data behind what is observed.

The data in this study were obtained from primary data and secondary data. In this case, the source of the data from this study was obtained by going directly in the field including personal socio-economic data of shrimp pond workers and the Ulakan Tapakis community, but also strengthened by secondary data in the form of supporting data to conduct analysis in research.

For this reason, data collection was carried out by means of interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted with selected informants to obtain various data and information related to all research problems. In this study, interviews were conducted with the community, shrimp pond entrepreneurs, and one of the resource persons from stakeholders in government agencies in Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

Observations were made to test the suitability of the interview results with the facts in the field relating to the behavior of the object of research. In this study, a survey or direct observation was carried out at the research location, namely Ulakan Beach, Ulakan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency. Specifically, document analysis was carried out to collect data in the form of written texts and images as a comparison of information obtained during interviews.

⁷ Sugiyono, *Understanding Qualitative Research* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), p. 1

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Shrimp Ponds in Ulakan Tapakis Subdistrict

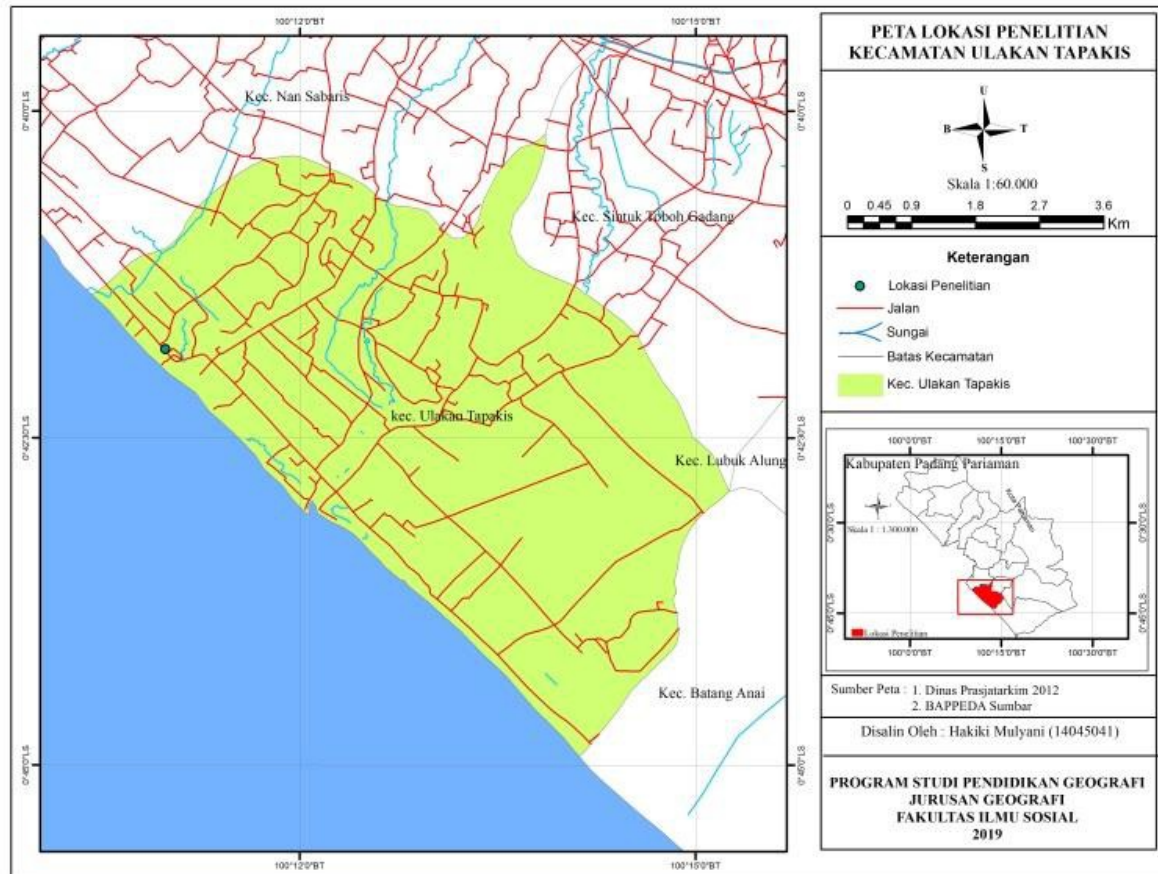


Table List of Shrimp Pond Owners in Ulakan Tapakis Subdistrict

No	Name	Location	Area
1.	PO. Yon Fitri	Cor. Manggopoh South End of Nag. Manggopoh Palak Gadang District. Ulakan Tapakis	1.2 Ha
2.	Indra Mahendra	Cor. manggopoh Palak Gadang Ulakan Ulakan Tapakis District	1.8 Ha
3.	Ridayat Turahman (Sikumbang Saiyo - Fish Cultivator Group)	Korong Oyster Nagari Tapakis Ulakan Tapakis District	0.3 Ha

4.	Enggi Wardiman (Po.Enggi Wardiman)	Jalan Syech Burhanuddin Korong Manggopoh Ujung Utara Nagari Manggopoh Palak Gadang Ulakan Ulakan Tapakis District	2.1 Ha
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5.	PT Tanjung Bahtera Tanjung	Nagari Seulayat Ulakan, Tapakis District	6.1 Ha
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Source: Department of Investment and Integrated Services Industry
Padang Pariaman District

Based on observations during the visit of shrimp ponds in Ulakan beach, it is known that during a pandemic COVID-19 shrimp farms in the District Ulakan beach of Ulakan Tapakis is currently more and more popping up both on a small and large scale, which can be seen from the many ponds along the coast of Ulakan Tapakis sub-district.



In shrimp farming, pond owners will usually determine the size of the shrimp in order to determine the price of shrimp per kilogram (kg), shrimp with size 40 will be priced at 80/kg. From the distribution table of shrimp ponds above, it is known that one of the owners of shrimp ponds which has a land area of 1.8 Ha, consisting of 9 ponds (45 x 45 M2) can produce once in 4 (four) months with a total of 6 tons, with a total sale of IDR 480,000,000. From the owner of the pond, it is known that 25 employees or pond workers are permanent employees. For each harvest, 10 employees will be added (for 5 days) with a salary of Rp. 125,000 per day, while the income of permanent employees is around Rp. 3,000,000 - 4,000,000 or equivalent. UMR (Regional Minimum Wage). The pond workers or employees come from the local nagari communities and some are from outside the region, but the majority are from the people of the Ukan Tapakis sub-district.⁸

⁸ Interview with Gusti Randa (employee of shrimp farming in Ulakan Tapakis sub-district), 5 November

In addition, one of the owners of a shrimp pond on the Ulakan beach with an area of 1.2 Ha consisting of 6 ponds (40 X 50 M2) can produce once in 4 (four) months with a total of 4 tons, with total sales of Rp. 320,000,000. From the owner of the pond, it is known that there are 17 permanent employees or pond workers plus 7 people at harvest time with an income of Rp. 125,000 per day, while the income of permanent employees ranges from Rp. 3,000,000 - 4,000,000 or at the level of UMR (Regional Minimum Wage). The pond workers or employees come from the local nagari communities and some are from outside the region, but the majority are from the people of the Ukan Tapakis sub-district.⁹

From this description it can be concluded that the area of a shrimp pond can affect the level of production of a shrimp pond business, namely the larger and wider the shrimp pond, the greater the amount of production and sales of shrimp. However, each hectare of ponds still produces the same amount of production. The existence of the shrimp pond business affects the income of the people of the Ukan Tapakis sub-district where during the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions were imposed on community activities, but the community can still generate income by working in shrimp ponds.

The increase in the production of shrimp ponds in Ukan Tapakis has made it easier for many fish traders to get their source of merchandise. This can be seen from the results of the author's interview, that previously fish catches decreased, especially when the weather was bad, even many fish traders bought merchandise from shrimp ponds.¹⁰ This decline can be seen based on data by the Central Statistics Agency of Padang Pariaman that marine fish production in the Ukan Tapakis sub-district has decreased to 3758.26 tons in 2020, while in 2019 it was 5265 tons.¹¹ This means that the existence of a shrimp pond business will also have an impact on the economy of other businesses, especially fish traders in the sub-district of Ukan Tapakis. So that with the increase in the number of fish traders, it can automatically increase the income of the community, especially the people of the Ukan Tapakis sub-district.

Likewise with public consumption, with an increase in production and income due to ulakan coastal shrimp ponds, it can have a major impact on the consumption of the local coastal villages of ulakan. The large production of ulakan coastal shrimp ponds has increased sales, both export sales and sales in the area of the local (local) community.

CONCLUSION

Thus, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the shrimp farming business made a major contribution to improving the economy of the coastal community in Ukan Tapakis sub-district. The spread of shrimp farming business that is growing and requires the community as workers in the shrimp farming business has increased the production of shrimp ponds, thus helping to increase job opportunities for the people of the Ukan Tapakis sub-district.

The existence of a shrimp farming business has an impact on the community's economy, as well as affecting the level of community welfare in Ukan Tapakis District, Padang Pariaman Regency. Departing from the results of this study, it was concluded that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the average income of shrimp farming workers has increased, so that this economic improvement has taken place to restore the economy of the people in the Ulakan coastal area.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Interview with Haji Am (Member of Ulakan Beach Community), 8 November 2021.

¹¹ Central Bureau of Statistics of Padang Pariaman, *Kabupaten Padang Pariaman Dalam Angka 2020*, (Padang Pariaman: BPS Padang Pariaman Regency, 2020), p. 429.

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