

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF INCOME WITH HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY OF BAJO FISHERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE WEST MUNA DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aimed to look at the link between Bajo fishers' income and food security during the Covid-19 period in West Muna Regency. The study was carried out in Latawe Village, West Muna Regency. Because the community is a seaside village with many Bajo residents who primarily work as a fisherman, the study area was chosen with care. There were 64 families in this study's sample. The quantitative descriptive approaches were used to examine the data in this research. The illustrated method tries to assess the Bajo community's home food security. Measurement of income using income analysis and the share of food expenditure. The results of the study found that during the Covid-19 pandemic, there were fisherman Bajo who have more income small and more significant from a minimum wage with category vulnerable food nor stand food and based on results analysis Chi-Square is known that there is the relationship between income with the household food security of Bajo fishers in West Muna Regency for the time of the Covid-19 pandemic. The expected role, as well as government, facilitate marketing results catch fisherman Bajo During Covid-19 pandemic period for guard income fisherman bajo following the minimum wage in force in the district West Muna

**Keywords:** Bajo fisherman; food security; income; relationship.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Covid-19 pandemic impacts health and directly affects the socio-economic conditions of people in various regions in Indonesia (Chairani, 2020; Dewi Wulandani & Anggraini, 2020; Susilo et al., 2020; Syafrida & Hartati, 2020; Wuryandani, 2020). The government enforces various rules to control the spread of Covid-19 following the severity of the reach of the Covid-19 virus in each region. The implementation of multiple regulations resulted in a slowdown in economic growth in the various areas of Indonesia (Chairani, 2020; Fahrika & Roy, 2020; Muhyiddin, 2020; Wuryandani, 2020).

Slowing economic growth can cause a recession due to negative economic growth. Because people's buying power starts to dwindle, particularly in-home consumption, public consumption cannot be anticipated to sustain economic development during a pandemic (Anjaeni & Rahmawati, 2020; Wuryandani, 2020). The decrease in people's purchasing power is due to the reduction in people's income at the beginning of the pandemic so that people make changes to household consumption because they are experiencing problems in the food security sector (Kurniasih, 2020; Limi & Batoa, 2015).

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has not yet subsided, and one of the sectors that have been affected by the pandemic is an activity in the marine and fisheries sector due to a decrease in the selling value of marine and fishery products (Jatnika Suratman, 2021). The reduction in the selling value of fishery products causes a decrease in fishers' income due to a reduction in the selling value of their catch due to the decreasing demand for fish exporters, collectors, traders of fishery products, as well as many hotels and restaurants which are the primary buyers of fishery products closing their businesses (Jatnika Suratman, 2021)

One of the communities living in coastal areas and experiencing a decrease in income is the Bajo fishing community, which lives permanently in the coastal area of West Muna Regency. A reduction in income causes a decrease in the purchasing power of a household. Bajo fishers during the Covid-19 pandemic were due to the decline in demand and the selling value of their catch while fulfilling the household needs of Bajo fishers did not only rely on the yield but also needed other markets in the form of food needs other than fish and non-food needs.

Ladder for food and non-food requirements at home Bajo fisherman in West Muna Regency are content to spend their earnings by selling a portion of their catch. A decrease in the income of Bajo fishers can lead to a reduction in the level of food security at the home ladder Bajo fisherman. According to (Aisyah, 2020; Meydina Maharani & Rahmawati, 2021; Pradnyadewi et al., 2021) that during the Covid-19 pandemic, farmers' income had a significant influence on the proportion of food expenditure which also affected the food security of farmers' households but How is the relationship between Bajo fishers' income and Bajo fishers household food security using the share of food expenditure approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between fishers' income Bajo with the food security of the Bajo fishers' households during the Covid-19 pandemic in West Muna Regency

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study was carried out in Latawe Village, West Muna Regency. The study site was chosen with care, considering that the community is a seaside village where fishers live and work. There were 64 families in this study's sample. The data analysis in this research employs a descriptive technique to assess fishers' families' food security based on the percentage of food expenditure (Maxwell et al., 2000) and income analysis (Suratiah, 2015)

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics fisherman Bajo in a study this consist on age, education and dependents family as well as income and share expenses food on Table 1

Table 1. Characteristics respondent

Characteristics respondent	Range	Average
Age (years)	25-70	42
Education (years)	0-17	6
Family Dependents (person)	3-9	5
Income (IDR)	1,300,000-6,000,000	2,562,500
Share Expenditure Food	26.39-86.59	60.72

Source: Primary data, 2020

Results calculation characteristics fisherman Bajo on Table 1 is known that age fisherman Bajo range between 25-70 years old with an average age of 45 years. The average age indicates that the average fisherman in Bajo still aged productive, as stated by (Soeharjo & Patong, 1972). Farmers aged between 15-54 are categorized as farmer effective. Rank education fisherman Bajo range between 0-17 years old with an average education of 6 years. Intermediate education is the sign that the average fisherman Bajo educated school base. Education level could influence patterns to think and action (Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 1990, 2021; Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, 2003). Education level fisherman Bajo will influence fulfillment of food and pattern consumption fisherman Bajo and member family fisherman Bajo (Hanum, 2018). Dependent family fisherman Bajo range between 3-9 people with average members family of 5 people. House ladder fisherman Bajo belongs to a medium household, namely households with 5 to 7 members. The dependent family will influence the fulfillment needs of food member family fisherman Bajo who became not enough answer head family fisherman Bajo (Nababan, 2013; Purwanto & Taftazani, 2018).

Results calculation characteristics fisherman, Bajo on Table 1, is also known that income fisherman Bajo range between IDR1,300,000-IDR6,000,000 with an average income of IDR2,562,500. fisherman's average income Bajo if compared with minimum wage applicable in the District West Muna for IDR 2,768,592 get is known that the average income fisherman Bajo under minimum wage and Thing the could give the influence to share expenditure food house ladder

fisherman Bajo range between 26.39-86.59 with average share expenditure food 60.72 where according to (Amaliyah & Handayani, 2017; Maxwell et al., 2000; Rachmah et al., 2017) if share expenditure food  $\geq 60\%$  then house ladder categorized as vulnerable food and use share expenditure food worthy for count endurance food (Ilham & Bonar, 2007)

### Relationship n Income with Home Food Security Ladder Bajo Fisherman

Income fishers sourced Bajo from sell results caught during the Covid-19 pandemic. Earned income by fisherman Bajo used for food needs that need grains, tubers, meat, eggs and milk, flour, vegetables, fruits, nuts, oil and fat, spices, ingredients drinks, food and drink so and cigarette as well as needs huge non-food bills, namely monthly costs include energy, water, personal equipment, education, health, and savings, as well as social events. Fisherman on a ladder Bajo. Comparison Among expenditure for food expenditure with t total cost is known to share expenditure food house ladder fisherman Bajo. The relationship between income and household food security ladder Bajo fisherman could be seen in Table 2

Table 2 . Relationship between income and household food security ladder Bajo fisherman

Income	Level Endurance Food		Total
	Food Insecurity	Food Resistant	
< Minimum Wage	31 (77.5%)	9 (22.5%)	40 (100.0%)
> Minimum Wage	(3) 12.5%	21 (87.5%)	24 (100.0%)
Total	34 (53.1%)	30 (46.9%)	64 (100.0%)
Pearson Chi-Square	25,449 <sup>a</sup>		0 000**

Source : Primary data, 2020

Based on Table 2, it is known that there are 77.5 % of houses ladder fisherman Bajo who has income smaller than minimum wage due to the Covid-19 pandemic with category vulnerable food and only 22.5% of houses ladder fisherman Bajo who has income below the minimum wage with category stand food because during the Covid-19 pandemic at home ladder fisherman Bajo the still capable Fulfill needs the food with replace type side dish specific and more choose to look for source other income for Fulfill needs family (Kurniasih, 2020). Capabilities of fishers' households Bajo obtain sufficient food, including quantity, quality, and variety, as well as accepted by local culture to meet their food and nutritional needs, both from own farming and from buying at the market so that household members become healthy and able to carry out daily living activities during a pandemic covid 19

Table 2, it is also known that there are 12.5% of houses ladder fisherman Bajo who has income higher than minimum wage with category vulnerable food because house ladder fisherman Bajo the permanent maintain pattern expenditure consumption old family and same like when before the Covid-19 pandemic due to perceived income still higher from minimum wage, so that felt enough for Fulfill needs food family than change pattern expenditure family. In Table 2, it is known that there are 87.5% of houses ladder fisherman Bajo who has income higher than minimum wage with category stand meaningful food that during the Covid-19 pandemic at home stairs 87.5% of houses ladder fisherman Bajo still capable Fulfill needs food, visible family, from the availability of sufficient, nutritious, and equitable food that can be accessed by every individual so that its absorption can be carried out optimally for the achievement of a healthy and productive life.

Based on the analysis of the results, Chi-Square in Table 2 also shows a significant relationship between income and food security for Bajo fishers using a meaningful share of food expenditure approach that income fisherman Bajo determines endurance food house ladder fisherman Bajo. Results analysis the signify that p goose expenditure food could make indicator endurance food because have a close relationship with various size endurance food that is level consumption, diversity food, and income. According to (Pakpahan et al., 1993), The percentage of household food spending may be used to measure food security. The greater a household's food availability, the more secure it is. The capacity of families to acquire food is represented in the percentage of their income spent on food, and the payment of Bajo fishers influences this significantly. (Aisyah, 2020; Pradnyadewi et al., 2021)

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the Covid-19 epidemic, fishers Bajo received more money from a minimum wage with the categories of vulnerable food and stood food, both small and large. Based on the study of the data, Chi-Square has shown a link between family food security and income among Bajo fishers in West Muna Regency during the Covid-19 epidemic. The expected role, as well as government, facilitate marketing results catch fisherman Bajo During Covid-19 pandemic period for guard income fisherman bajo following the UMP in force in the district West Muna

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