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MINASARI VILLAGE UNIT COOPERATIVE ROLE TO IMPROVE FISHERMEN WELFARE IN PANGANDARAN REGENCY, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in Pangandaran Regency and evaluate the performance of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in Pangandaran Regency to increase the welfare of fishermen. The research was conducted at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in Pangandaran Regency starting from January to February 2019. The method used in this research is the descriptive method by using primary data in the form of questionnaires and secondary data. The collected data used purposive sampling for 60 respondent members of the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari who worked as fishermen. The analyzed research by Likert Scale in the data processing. The research results of fishermen who are members of the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari have the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Pangandaran has an average index value at 67,07. This average index means the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative to increase the welfare of fishermen in Pangandaran Regency is considered good by its respondent which catches layur fish the most using gillnet as fishing gear and boat with 3-5 GT of the fishing fleets.

Keywords: Fishermen's Welfare, Pangandaran, Role, Village Unit Cooperative.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pangandaran is one of the Regency in that has the potential of fisheries in Indonesia. According to Aprillia (2017), Pangandaran Regency is one of the *Growth Centers* found in the southern part of West Java Province. This region is part of Ciamis, but with the issuance of Law No. 21 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of Regency Pangandaran, the area officially became a separate Regency, separate from Ciamis Regency. The northern part of Pangandaran Regency is bordered by Ciamis and Banjar Regency, in the eastern part bordering Cilacap Regency, in the western part Pangandaran Regency borders on Tasikmalaya Regency. The southern part of Pangandaran Regency borders on Indian Ocean, causing much tourism and marine capture fisheries are very important (Nurhayati and Purnomo 2014).

The fishing community has special characteristics from other communities, namely the characteristics that are formed from life in the ocean that is very hard and full of risks, especially the risk that comes from natural factors. According to Subri (2005), fishing is a group of people whose lives depend directly on the sea, either by mail or cultivation arrest.

Geographically, fishing communities are people who live, grow and develop in coastal areas, namely a transition area between the land area (Kusnadi 2002).

The area of Pangandaran Regency is bordered directly by the southern Indian Ocean, so that much potential tourism, conservation, and fisheries activities are

carried out in coastal areas of the coast. According to Dahen (2016), fisheries resources actually can potentially be used to improve the standard of living and welfare of fishermen but in reality, there are still quite some fishermen who have not been able to increase their catch, so that the income level of fishermen does not increase. The level of fishermen welfare is largely determined by the catch. A large number of catches is reflected in the amount of income received and the income is mostly for the needs of family consumption. Thus the level of fulfillment of family consumption needs or Minimum Physical Needs (KFM) is largely determined by the income received (Sujarno 2008).

According to Salim (1999), the factors that influence fishermen's income include social and economic factors which consist of the amount of capital, number of boats, number of workers, distance traveled and experience. This the income of fishermen is based on the size of the catch volume, there are still several other factors that determine it, namely social and economic factors in addition to the above.

The alleviation of fishermen poverty can be done by developing cooperatives. According to Soetrisno (2008), the Cooperative is a non-profit institution that can provide enormous benefits, especially for coastal communities. In Pangandaran Regency

cooperatives need to be presented in the framework of building institutions that can become partners of the state in driving development to achieve community welfare, one of which is the establishment of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative (KUD).

In general, what is meant by cooperatives is a joint business entity engaged in the economy. The cooperative also has a section, namely fisheries cooperatives to facilitate coastal communities and fishermen. Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari a social economy organization container where its constituent elements are interconnected to one another and form a unified whole that is bound via a social network. Social networks are patterns of social relations between individuals, parties, groups or organizations.

Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) Minasari established social relationships that bound the basic identity of kinship, race, ethnicity, friends, neighborhoods, interests have a function and Roles, as follows: (1) to establish and develop the potential and economic capacity members in particular and society in general in increasing their economic and social welfare for members .(2) to enhance the quality of life for its members .(3) to strengthen the people's economy as a basis for the strength and resilience of the national economy with cooperatives. (4) to realize and develop a national economy which is a joint effort

based on the principle of family and economic democracy. Thus, economic development is driven faster because of the existence of institutions that can empower the economy of coastal communities and fishermen to get an increase in welfare.

Annual Member Meeting (RAT) of the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari Pangandaran 2017 budget year held

at the Fish Auction Place (TPI) attended by around 618 respondents who work as fishermen.

Through the role and performance of the Village Unit Cooperative Minasari developed into a savings and loan business which is a source of funds for fishermen who provide material for their members, proper health for their members, the need to develop themselves for their members, and service.

II. METHODOLOGY

a. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in, Pangandaran Regency. This research process will be conducted in January 2019. The following Figure 1 is a map of the research location.

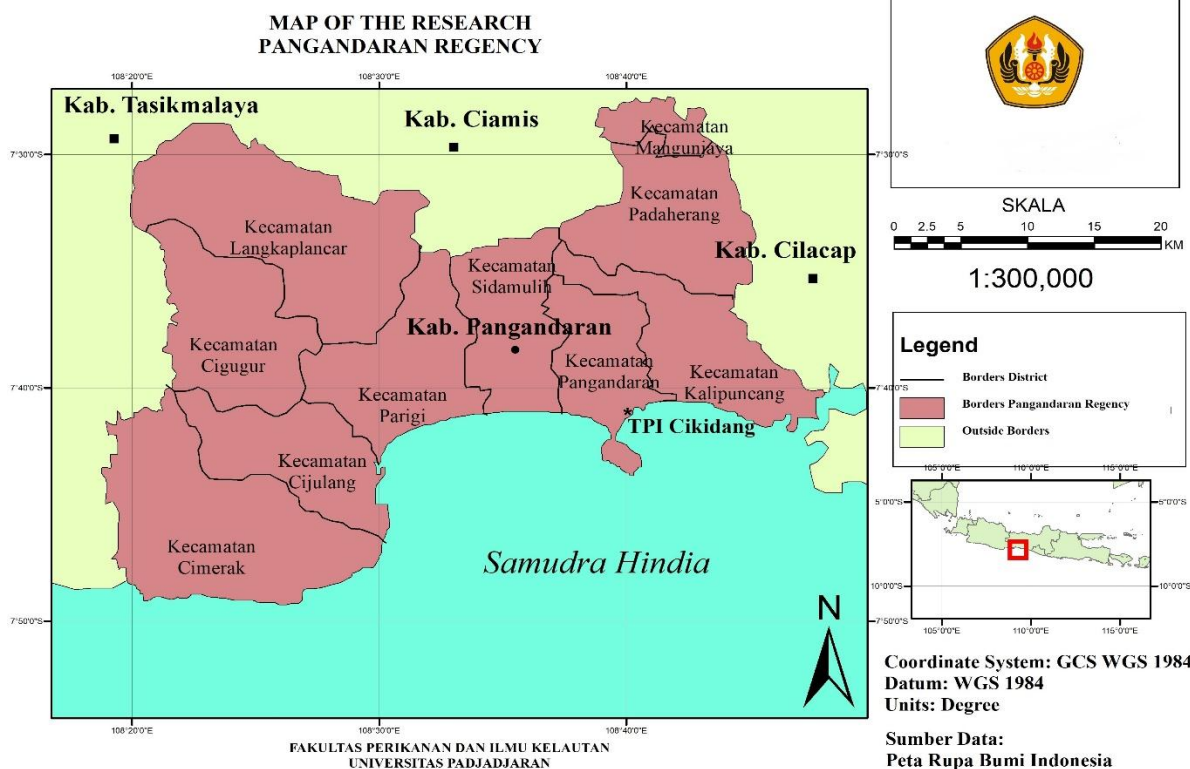


Figure 1. Map of the research location

b. Research

This research method uses a case study method in the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative (KUD). Case studies are a series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail and in-depth about a program, event, and activity, both at the individual level, a group of people, institutions, or organizations to gain in-depth knowledge of the event (Raharjo 2017). Research with a case study approach is part of descriptive research. The descriptive method is by providing an overview of the problems that occur at this time, with the existence of such a picture we can explain phenomena by collecting

information or data that is following reality (Sugiyono 2005).

c. Sampling Method This sampling

This sampling method uses a *quota sampling technique* with the number of samples being used as respondents for 60 fishermen, the calculation of 10% 600 members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) who work as fishermen using questionnaires and interviews

d. Sources and Types of Data Collection Data

The data collected consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data in the form of direct data collected through interviews with respondents and using a list of questions (questionnaire). Whereas for secondary data sourced from the data of the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari, data from various books, journals, theses, theses and other literature that can be used as a reference for discussion in this matter.

e. Data Analysis of the Role of Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) Minasari

Analysis of the data used in this research uses the *Likert* Scale in data processing techniques, the author uses a measurement scale obtained from the results of respondents' answers in this research, namely the *Likert* scale with the index formula % and uses a score interpretation based on the interval according to from table 1 .

$$\text{Formula Index\%} = (\text{Total Score} / Y) \times 10$$

Table 1. Scale Format *Likert*

Interpretation of Scores Based on Intervals		
0% number - 19.99%	=	Not good
Figures 20% - 39.99%	=	Not good
Figures 40% - 59.99%	=	Pretty good
Figures 60% - 79.99%	=	Well
Number 80% - 100%	=	Very good

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Characteristics of Fishermen Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

3.1.1 Age

One of the characteristics studied is age. Age is considered important for research because it can determine a person's productivity. According to Kusumo et al (2013), the productive age group began at the age of 15 years - 64 years. The results of the

questionnaire data indicate that members of the Minasari Village Unit (KUD) who work in the Regency of Pangandaran are of productive age, as seen from the age data obtained. The age distribution of fishermen in Pangandaran Regency can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Age of Fishermen Members of KUD Minasari

No	Parameter	Value (Year)
1	Age Max	67
2	Age Min	19
3	Median Age	46
4	Age Mode	43

Age of fishermen members of the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) Minasari shows the oldest age is 67 years old and the youngest is 19 years. Whereas, the age at most according to the results of interviews is the age of 43 years. All fishermen are in the age group 19 years - 67 years which means all productive fishermen. This should be a supporter where fishermen can increase their income.

3.1.2 Education

Education is one of the factors that play an important role in improving a person's quality of life. According to Iqbal et al (2019), the education of a person can have many skills or knowledge that can be applied in the world of work that can improve the welfare of the individual. This is evidenced by the level of education based on Figure 2 below.

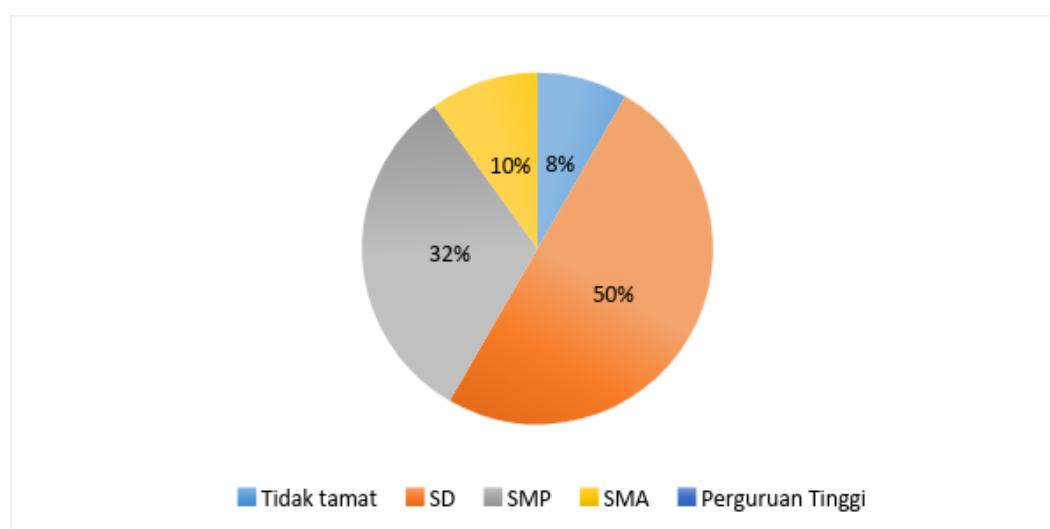


Figure 2. Level of Fisheries of KUD Minasari Members

Based on the figure, it can be seen that in general the fishermen members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative constitute the majority of elementary school graduates, as seen from the percentage of elementary school graduates of 50% or as many as 30 people from 60 respondents. In addition, junior high school, graduates for 32%, senior high school 10%, 8% of fishermen are not a graduate and higher education 0% means that there are no higher education graduates for fishermen in the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative.

3.1.3 Results of Catching Fishermen of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

The catch is income of fishermen from the catch that will be traded with the auction system at the Fish Auction Place. The following in Figure 3 is a graph of the catches of fishermen members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

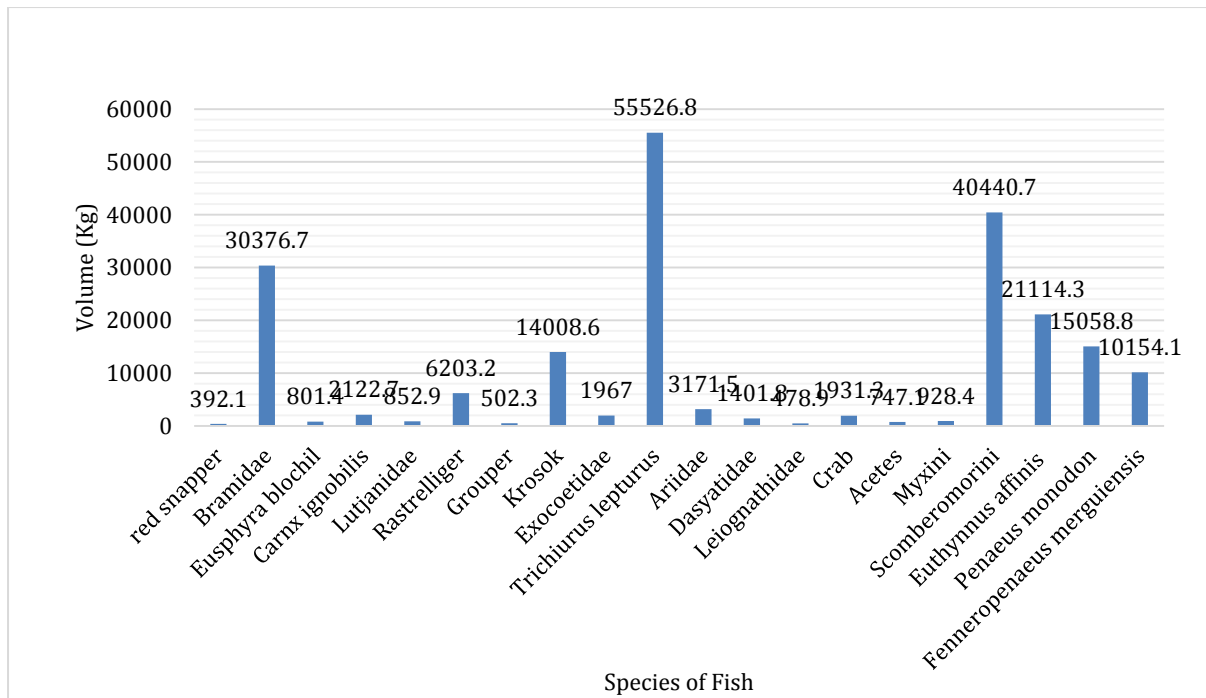


Figure 3. Results of Catches of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Fishermen

Based on the results of the research in Figure 3 the catch of the fishermen Members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative catches diverse fish. From the graph above, *Trichiurus lepturus* fish is the catch of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative members, the highest and lowest is found in *Grouper*.

It is known that the size of the fishing fleet is dominated by a size of 3-5 GT, but the fishing gear used by fishermen is very diverse. The following in Figure 4 are the types of fishing gear used by fishermen members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative.

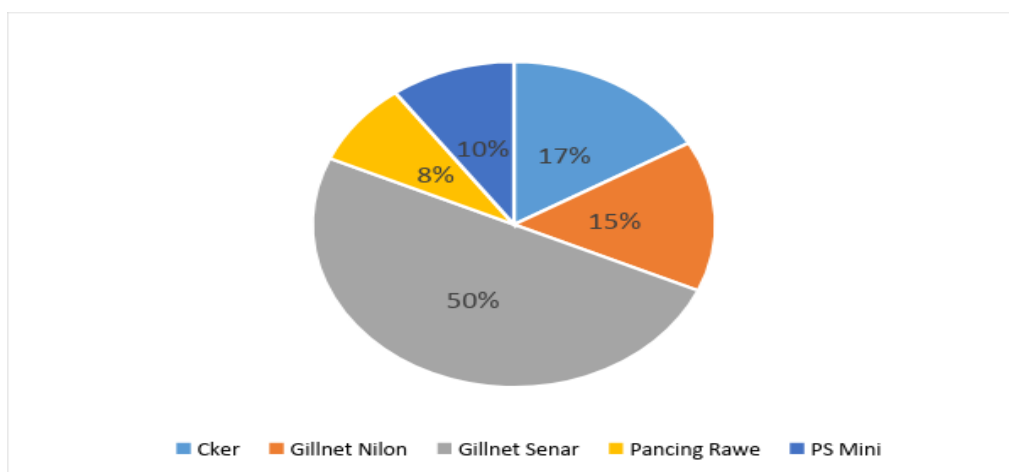


Figure 4. Graph Member Fishermen Capture Device Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

Based on Figure 4 operates fishing gear assortment, including ciker, *gillnets*, nylon *gillnets* strings, Rawe fishing rods and nets *Purse Seine* mini. However, *gillnet* the most dominant strings are used by fishermen members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative with a percentage of 50%. fishing gear is *Gillnet* used to capture various kinds of fish commodities so that fishermen members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative choose to use fishing gear *gillnet*.

3.2 Roles of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

Analysis of the role Minasari Village Unit Cooperative for the welfare of its members is in accordance with cooperative principles which are divided into three: fulfillment of material needs at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative for its members, fulfillment of life appropriate for its members, and fulfillment of self-development for its members which is calculated using *the Likert scale* with the interpretation of the score based on the interval numbers 0% - 19.99% is not good, the numbers 20% -

39.99% is not good, the numbers 40% - 59.99% pretty good, numbers 60% - 79.99% good, and numbers 80% - 100% very good.

Minasari Village Unit Cooperative was formed based on common perceptions and needs of coastal communities, especially the people who work as fishermen to obtain facilities and infrastructure based on cooperative principles as well as people's economic movements based on family principles.

Minasari Village Unit Cooperative has an active membership condition of 618 people in which members work as fishermen. But on the membership of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative also works as a trainee and also serves as a swordsman for 96 people. The following table 3 is a condition of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative members according to the results of the task implementation report in 2018.

Table 3. Membership of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

No	Membership	Number
1	Fishermen Member	618 People
2	Non Fishermen	96 People

Based on Table 3 it's the active members of the Minasari Village Unit

Cooperative are predominantly fishermen with a total of 618 people.

Because Pangandaran Regency is one of the regencies that has fisheries concessions in Indonesia, so the people of Pangandaran Regency have livelihoods as fishermen to become their main income. According to Nurhayati (2013), the main work as fishermen has uncertainty factors that increase over time from both natural and economic factors. The natural factor in question is a season factor that is difficult to predict. Meanwhile, economic factors are the higher the cost of fishing, the yield tends to decrease and there are fluctuations in the price of fish.

Fulfillment of material requirements for members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative covers providing its members with easy access to capital, providing easy access to fishing equipment, facilitating bait raw materials, facilitating access procurement of ship components, and facilitate the procurement of ice so that the catch is of good quality. The following in table 4 is the result of the calculation of the role of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in the material needs for the welfare of its members.

3.2.1 Fulfilled Material Needs for Fishermen Members of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative

Table 4. Material Requirements Fulfilled Members

No	Variable Minasari Village Unit Cooperative	Index(%)	Information
1	Providing members with easy access in capital	36,00	Not good
2	Providing easy access to fishing gear equipment	71,33	Well
3	Providing easy feed raw material	61,67	Well
4	Facilitate access to procurement of vessel components	69,00	Well
5	Facilitate the procurement of ice so that the catch is of good quality.	88,33	Very good
Average Index		65,27	Well

In table 4 above shows that the material needs of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative members provide their members with easy access to capital, making it easy to access fishing equipment, making it easy for feed raw materials, facilitate access to procurement of ship components, and

facilitate the procurement of ice so that good quality catches have an average index of 65,27 % which means that it is in good condition. However, the ease of access in the capital has an index value of 36,00 % which means it is not good at the Minasari Village Unit

Cooperative to its members. This is because Minasari Village Unit Cooperative does not use a system of capital lending to its members.

Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in its member material needs only provides fishing gear that has been provided in the

equipment units they have and if the fishermen members need bait or ice material so that good quality catches are provided at the Fish Auction Place. Next picture 5 is a graph in meeting the material needs of its members at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative.

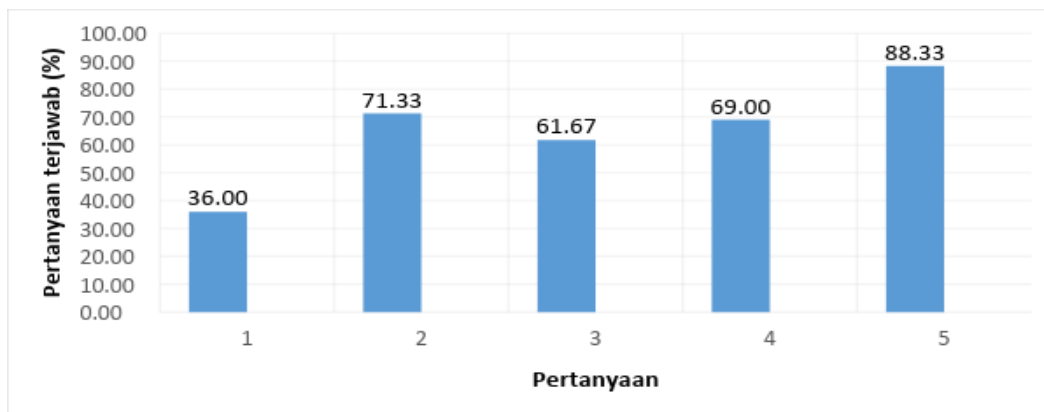


Figure 5. Graph of Fulfilled Material Needs for Fishermen

In Figure 5 the graph above shows the ease of access in the capital for fishermen members at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative at the lowest position compared to the procurement of fishing equipment access, procurement of feedstock, procurement of ship components, and procurement of ice. But the procurement of ice is at the highest position. The Minasari Village Unit Cooperative provides ice procurement facilities for fishermen members available at the Fish Auction Place so that fishermen catches are of good quality. However, to procure capital of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative is not good at providing initial capital to all members.

3.2.2 Eligible Life Fulfilled for Fishermen Members of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Decent

Life is a human right of every human being but a decent livelihood is not considered or ruled out. In fulfilling a decent life at the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative includes helping members to improve the quality of their health and the safety of their members, cooperative services to increase the income from the auctioned catches, help realize their members to get decent housing, help facilitate housing needs the ladder of its members, and the sharing of the results of cooperative efforts made to its members. The

following table 5 is a calculation of the fulfillment of a decent life for members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative.

Table 5. Fulfilled Decent Life for Fishermen

No	Variable Minasari Village Unit Cooperative	Index (%)	Information
1	Helps members improve the quality of their health and the safety of its members	74,00	Well
2	Cooperative services to increase income from catches which are auctioned	85,00	Very good
3	Help realize its members to get decent housing	31,33	Not good
4	Help make it easier to get the household needs of its members	64,67	Well
5	Distribution of the results of cooperative efforts made to its members	88,67	Very good
Average Index (%)		68,73	Well

Based on table 5 above on the fulfillment of a decent life for its members in the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative has an unfavorable index value in helping to realize its members to get decent housing with a value of 31.33 %. This is because the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative does not provide adequate housing for its members.

The Minasari Village Unit Cooperative has a role in helping to increase the income of the auctioned catches and the distribution of results of operations made for members who have been agreed upon at the Annual Member Meeting of 1% for mandatory savings, 2% for open deposits, 0,40% famine funds, 0,50 death funds, 0,40% fishermen savings, 0,30% Lebaran packages,

0,20% RAT funds, 0,50% social funds, 0,30% old age funds, 0,20% old funds, 0,20 % of marine fund, and 1,20% of auction services. The distribution of proceeds in this famine fund will be used every July, namely the distribution of rice to members by the cooperative. But the results of the average index obtained at fulfilled a decent life with a value of 68.37 % means that the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative fulfilling a decent life for its members is valued by its members. The following Figure 6 graph fulfills a decent life from the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative for its members.

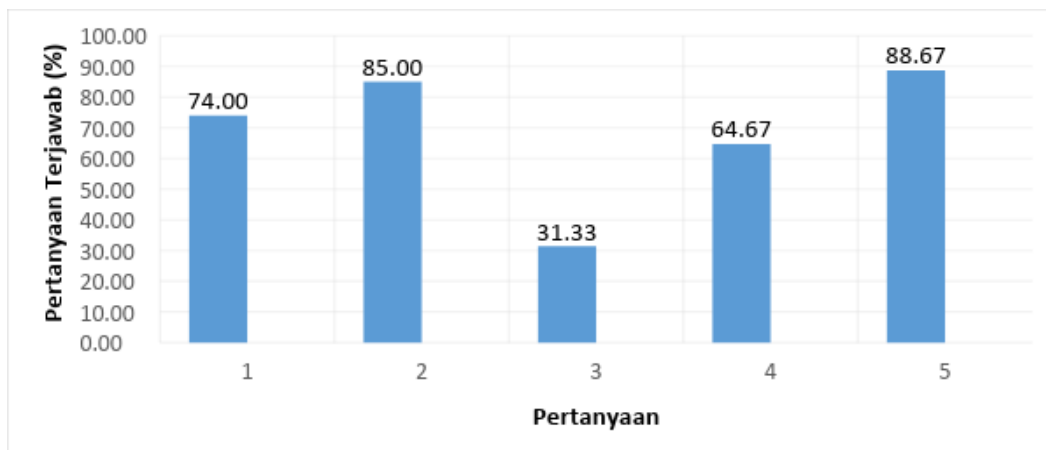


Figure 6. Life-Fulfilled Charts Worthy of Fishermen

In Figure 6 the graph above shows that the lowest is in realizing its members to get decent housing, meaning the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in realizing its members to get decent housing is not good for its members. But in making it easier to get household needs the members are in a good position. This is because the management and employees of the Village Unit Cooperative Minasari do not have the facilities to procure adequate housing for their members, but in the household needs of the members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative provides fishermen members with famine funds in each section July.

3.2.3 Fulfilled Self Development Needs for Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Members

According to cooperative principles in Law No. 17 of 2012 article 6, one of them is a cooperative that organizes education and training for members, supervisors, administrators and employees, and provides information to the community about identity, activities and benefits of cooperatives. In

fulfilling the need to develop themselves for its members, it covers how the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in the implementation of education and provides information on the use of fishing equipment so that the maximum catches, storage of good quality catch so that it is of high value, understanding the impact of environmental pollution in the sea so that fishermen can help maintain the preservation of the sea, processing the catch so that it can be processed into high-value processed products, and understanding of ship maintenance and equipment for fishing equipment to be well maintained. The following table 6 is the fulfillment of the members' self-development needs.

Table 6. Fulfilled Personal Development Needs Members of the

No	Variable Village Minasari Village Unit Cooperative	Index (%)	Information
1	Village Unit Cooperative Development (KUD) in administering education and providing information on the use of fishing equipment so that the maximum catch is	71,00	Well
2	Development of catch storage good quality so high value, understanding the impact of environmental pollution at sea so that fishing can contribute to preserving the marine	65,67	Well
3	Fostering understanding of environmental pollution at sea so that fishing can contribute to preserving the marine	64,00	Well
4	Development of processing the catch to be processed into refined high value	64,33	Well
5	Fostering understanding in ship maintenance and gear for fishing equipment to be well maintained	71,00	Well
Average Index (%)		67,20	Well

Based on table 6 above the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative has an average index of 67, 20%, meaning that according to members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative natural conditions to help fulfill the self-development needs of its members. According to the annual report of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative carried out

coaching activities which included building basics, fostering members and fishermen, and fostering and educating employees. The following is Figure 7 graph in fulfilling the self-development needs of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative members.

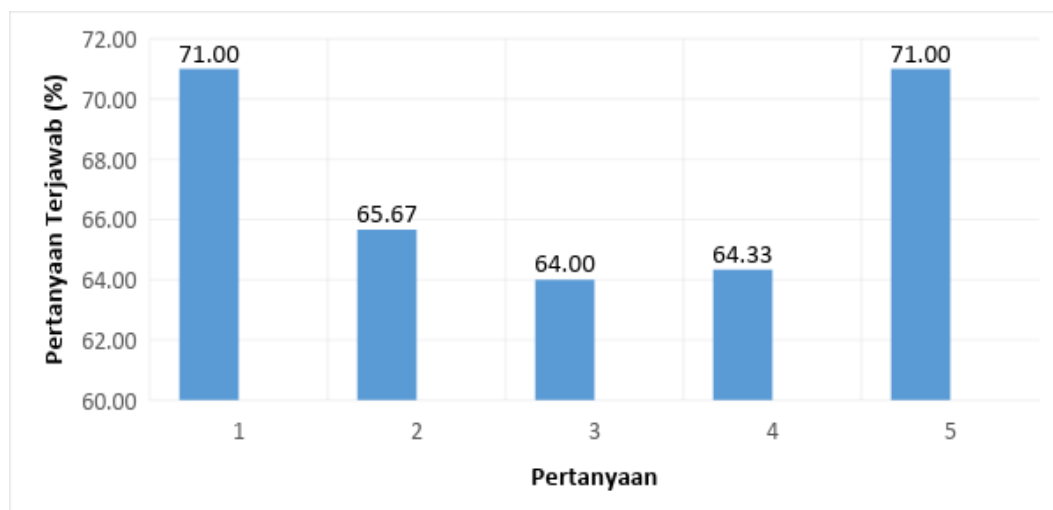


Figure 7. Fulfillment of Self Development Needs Graph for Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Members

In Figure 7 the above graph regarding the self-development of members of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in the form of education as well as providing information on the use of fishing equipment so that the catch is good quality high, understanding the impact of environmental pollution on the sea so that fishermen can participate in maintaining the preservation of the sea, processing catches so that they can be processed into high-value processed products, and understanding ship maintenance and equipment for fishing equipment are valued by its members.

3.3 The Role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative to Improve Fishermen's Welfare in Pangandaran

Welfare through the role of cooperatives is one of the important needs to get services from cooperatives in order to meet their needs and further develop

their business. However, in reality there are still many fishermen who have not been able to increase their catch, so that fishermen's income does not increase. However, in the independent effort of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in collaboration with the government of Pangandaran Regency in managing or organizing the Fish Auction Place Pangandaran the economic development of fishing communities can be done from an institutional perspective as well as patterns of fisheries that can increase income fishermen.

Fish marketing there needs to be a management system as a regulator so that marketing can run in accordance with the goals to be achieved, namely increase of income. The following in Figure 8 is the mechanism for fish auctioning at the Pangandaran Fish Auction Place.

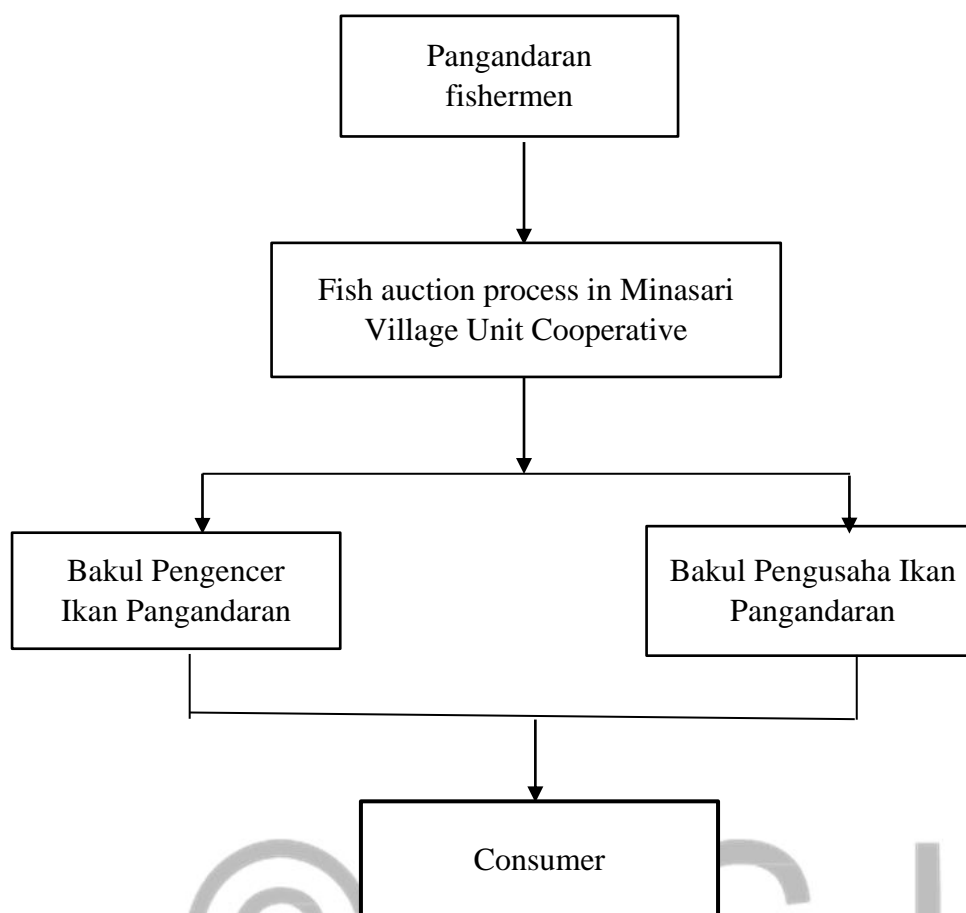


Figure 8. Fish Auction Mechanism

In the mechanism of fish auctioning at the Fish Auction Place Pangandaran fishermen who come to bring fish products are immediately taken to the auction site for the separation process accordingly types of fish and weighing are assisted by Minasari Village Unit Cooperative employees to be recorded as tickets later given to fishermen. Then the fish that have been separated according to the type of fish and weighing the fish are brought close to the seller to sell the fish accompanied by the auctioneer from the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative and representatives from the fishermen. This auction process can be followed by all available baskets. But still in the auction

procedure which bids higher than the auctioned fish available and approved by the fishermen, the fish has the right to be owned by the basket. Fish that have been purchased with a price agreement at auction are re-recorded by ticket holders and fishermen are given a ticket containing the type of fish, fish weight, fish price / kg, and total fish prices from the ticket officer of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative.

After the process takes place and an agreement is reached by the fishermen by bringing the ticket to the cashier that has been provided by the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative and

will be given income from the auction results that have been accumulated in advance with a percentage agreed at the Annual Member Meeting 1% for compulsory savings, 2% manasuka savings, 0,40% famine funds, 0,50 death funds, 0,40% fishermen savings, 0,30% Lebaran packages, 0,20% RAT funds, 0.50% funds, 0.50% funds social, 0,30% old age funds, 0,20% marine fund, and 1,20% auction services.

The auction through TPI was indeed subject to fees for fees and funds collected and managed by the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative. The funds collected are used for the welfare of the members who work as fishermen. The funds are channeled through various forms such as in the health sector. If there is a member of the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative who works as a fishermen, he experiences an accident in the sea, then the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative will also contribute to his health. In addition to the health sector of the Cooperative Unit

The difference between fishermen who are not members of the Village Unit Cooperative, the fishermen do not have facilities such as assistance in bidding to increase income from catches, is less able to cope with chronic income due to inaccessible funds, it is difficult to maintain health and safety if something happens in the middle of the sea, and there are no death funds or old age funds.

So from that fishermen in Pangandaran Regency chose to become members of the Village Unit Cooperative, one of which became a member of the

Minasari Village Unit Cooperative. So from the calculation of the average index by Appendix 5 is 67,07 % which means the role of the Village Unit Cooperative Minasari to improve the welfare of fishermen in Pangandaran Regency is considered good by its members who are specifically fishermen. According to Jannah (2013), fish marketing there needs to be a management system as a regulator so that marketing can run in accordance with the goals to be achieved, namely welfare. This is in line with the principles and values of cooperatives to prosper the members of the Village Unit Cooperative, especially those who work as fishermen.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research role of Village Unit Cooperatives Minasari To Improve Welfare fishermen In the Regency of Pangandaran West Java, the conclusion obtained the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative Pangandaran has an average index value at 67,07. This average index means the role of Minasari Village Unit Cooperative to improve the welfare of fishermen in Pangandaran Regency is considered good by its respondent which catches layur fish the most using gillnet as fishing gear and boat with 3-5 GT of the fishing fleets.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Minasari Village Unit Cooperative needs to improve again in the role of members who work as fishermen in the provision of materials, provision of decent living, and the provision of self-development

needs for the welfare of members who work as fishermen.

2. Further research needs to be done on performance analysis in the Minasari Village Unit Cooperative in improving the welfare of its members in Pangandaran Regency

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