

DETERMINANTS OF INCOME AND WELFARE OF FISHERMEN IN DESA ADAT JIMBARAN, BADUNG REGENCY

Kadek Surya Astawa Putra¹, Made Kembar Sri Budhi²

1 Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University;

2 e-mail : suryaastawa26@gmail.com

² Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University

* Corresponding: Author: Kadek Surya Astawa Putra

Abstract: The welfare of fishermen in Desa Adat Jimbaran, Badung Regency, remains relatively low due to various interrelated factors, including limited human resources, the continued use of traditional fishing methods, restricted access to capital, poor financial management habits, and the underutilization of modern fishing technology. This study aims to analyze the determinants of fishermen's income and welfare by focusing on three main variables: working capital, technology, and work experience. Using a quantitative approach with Partial Least Squares (PLS) as the analytical tool, this research was conducted among fishermen in Desa Adat Jimbaran, who face uncertainties in daily catch volumes and income. The findings reveal that working capital and work experience have a positive and significant effect on both income and welfare, while technology has a positive but statistically insignificant effect. Income is also found to be a significant mediating variable between the independent variables and fishermen's welfare. These results suggest that while capital and experience are essential in enhancing income and living standards, the application of fishing technology has not produced optimal outcomes due to limited skills and high operational costs. Therefore, there is a need for training and improved access to user-friendly technology to strengthen the economic resilience of traditional fishing communities.

Keywords: income, welfare, fishermen, working capital, technology, experience, Desa Adat Jimbaran

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a maritime country, with ocean territory covering approximately two-thirds of its total area. The marine sector has the potential to serve as a cornerstone or main driver of national development, contributing significantly to the current and future welfare of the nation. Consequently, the marine and fisheries sectors should receive greater attention from the government. In Indonesia, marine fisheries are largely dominated by small-scale or traditional fishers, with only a small portion operating within the industrial sector. Traditional fisheries are characterized by limited adoption of modern information and technology, practices passed down through generations, and the use of simple fishing equipment (Ari, 2011).

Globally, coastal areas tend to be centers of economic activity and human civilization, hosting around 60 percent of the world's population (Rustiadi, 2009). Coastal regions serve as primary landing sites for marine resources, such as fish, and are hubs for economic activities like trade, particularly for fishing communities. Daily activities of