

Model Pengendalian Lingkungan Kerja Nelayan Untuk Perikanan Skala Kecil Berkelanjutan (Studi Di Pulau Batam Provinsi Kepulauan Riau) = The Model of Fishermen's Work Environment Control for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (Study in Batam Island, Riau Archipelago Province)

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Abstrak

Kondisi kerja nelayan perikanan skala kecil dipengaruhi oleh risiko keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja (K3). Penelitian ini bertujuan menyusun model pengendalian lingkungan kerja nelayan melalui pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian adalah penilaian risiko K3 nelayan dengan tingkat risiko tinggi; aspek sosioekologis nelayan perikanan skala kecil meliputi karakteristik nelayan dan aspek DPSIR yang menjadi faktor utama adalah Impact; aspek kebijakan dan program kesehatan, keselamatan dan kesejahteraan. Analisis kebijakan dengan SWOT mengidentifikasi kekuatan (lokasi penangkapan dekat tempat tinggal), kelemahan (sarana dan prasarana terbatas), peluang (bantuan modal pemerintah), dan ancaman (industri pesisir). Kesimpulan pengendalian lingkungan kerja nelayan dengan tahapan: (a). penilaian risiko K3 nelayan; (b). tahapan aspek sosiekologis nelayan yaitu karakteristik nelayan dan Impact (dampak sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan); dan (c). peningkatan kebijakan dan pengembangan dengan strategi peningkatan faktor internal dan faktor eksternal.

.....The working conditions of small-scale fishery workers are significantly influenced by occupational safety and health (OSH) risks. This study aims to develop a model for managing the working environment of fishermen using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The findings indicate a high level of OSH risk among fishermen, with key socio-ecological aspects including fishermen's characteristics and DPSIR components, where "Impact" (social, economic, and environmental) is the primary factor. The analysis of policies and programs related to health, safety, and welfare, conducted through SWOT analysis, identifies strengths (fishing locations near fishermen's residences), weaknesses (limited facilities and infrastructure), opportunities (government financial assistance), and threats (coastal industrial activities). The proposed environmental management model consists of three stages: (a) OSH risk assessment for fishermen; (b) socio-ecological analysis focusing on fishermen's characteristics and impacts; and (c) policy improvement and development strategies by enhancing internal and external factors.