The evaluation of society’s ngliper economi activities in Tempeh Kidul, Lumajang

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the profile of the ngliper, the management of the ngliper to the level of the welfare of the residents, to evaluate the duties and functions of to support the welfare of the ngliper in Tempeh Kidul Village, Tempeh District, Lumajang District, the focus of qualitative research was obtained after Evaluation of Ngliper Economic Activities in Improving Community Welfare in Tempeh Kidul, Lumajang. The research general exploration. By using purposive sampling Data analysis in this study using data, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The findings of this study ngliper, the exchange rate ngliper, income and expenditure per day, the total family income is below one. Even though the income from the business is income of the running low, it means that the current family is not sufficient to fulfill all daily their needs, even though all needs can be fulfilled. The movement that we can know from the INTN (Fisherman Exchange Rate Index) provides families from time to time. Overview of daily observations, INTN is based on the total income the people in Tempeh Kidul Village who are the samples. The author's research tends to increase. This shows that the welfare of the people of Tempeh Village Kidul during the last 1 year has fluctuated slightly.

1. Introduction
Economics is a human activity that involves many people. Production, consumption, and distribution activities address the issue of general welfare and justice. The entire process of production and distribution that occurs in society is not isolated by the motive of meeting the needs of each person. According to Amartya Sen, an observer of the welfare economic system, economics is concerned with assessing how something develops for members of society. The economy will be in touch with problems humanitarian, especially those related to problems faced by segments of society who are impoverished by development processes market and business-oriented. Thus the economy cannot be separated from ethical considerations. Even the most productive economies always give greater attention to ethical considerations that shape human behavior and judgment, and direct all economic activities for the sake of human development (quoted in Michael Dua, 2008: 10-11).

The government is trying to find solutions to display the quality and quality of the economy so that it can compete with other countries. According to Article 33 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, the economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. Meanwhile, Article 33 Paragraph 2 states important production branches for the country and which affect the livelihoods of the public shall be controlled by the state. Mean while Article 33 Paragraph 3 statea of the earth and water contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. And it is strengthened by Article 33 Paragraph 4 which states that the national economy is carried out on the basis of economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance between progress and national economic unity. In fact, based on preliminary observations made by researchers in Tempeh Kidul, Lumajang, which is a village with a population of around 5000 people, most of whom work in the sector agricultural / agricultural and also farm laborers. While most of the education community's. As
well as the condition of the community, especially mothers and children who ngliper, which can be done in groups or at home. This activity ngliper can generate rupiah so that it can be used as additional spending. Ngliper is a job that mothers can do after doing household chores and for children it can be done after school. Even mothers who have small children can also do ngliper, because most mothers who have children who are still under five and want to earn income sometimes find it difficult to work outside the home so with ngliper mothers besides being able to raise children can also work to earn income with the ngliper. As well as for children who are at school they can ngliper after school, in addition to helping their parents but also for pocket money and for now because it is still in a pandemic condition, the results of goalkeeping for children whose ngliper schools are made to buy packages because schools are now online. So that it can reduce the burden on parents. The majority of the people in Tempeh Kidul Village are from the middle to economic lowerclass. In connection with social actions (Max Weber) actions that affect individuals have meaning for themselves and others in a subjective social reality. Subjective here means that each person can interpret these actions differently. To be understood, a convincing expression and style of speech are needed. Types of social action can be categorized into 4 (four), Instrumental rational: is an action taken to achieve an expectation and goal through logical considerations so that the resulting impact is more useful or beneficial, Value-oriented rational: is a social action taken by individuals but not relates to an end result which can be "proved" objectively like an instrumental rational action. But only a value (belief) that already exists in the individual, action traditional: is a social action that is carried out in a habitual or repeated manner and is taken for granted without a problem, affective action: is an action carried out based on feelings or emotions without reflection intellectual and conscious planning. (Prof. Dr. Bambang Soepeno, MPd, 2012: 123). Based on the above problems and the theory above, this researchon focuses “The Evaluation of Society’s Ngliper Economic Activities in Tempeh, Lumajang”.

2. Methods
The method was research conducted in Tempeh Kidul Village, Tempeh District, Regency Lumajang. This location was chosen because in this area, there are fishing economic activities where the handling is less than optimal to improve the standard of living of the people of Village Tempeh Kidul through the existence of social economic activities. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research method used to study the recycling of waste materials from wood where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive. The focus of qualitative research is obtained after the researcher evaluates the economic activity. So that researchers will get a comprehensive general picture which is still at the level of the social situation surface.

The technique of determining respondents in the determining informants, researcher used a sampling technique, that is using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is sampling from data sources with certain considerations that aim to make it easier for researchers to explore the object under study and the size of the sample is determined with consideration of information. This technique is carried out in agencies related to the evaluation of social economic activities in supporting welfare in Tempeh Kidul Village. Agencies include Tempeh Kidul Village, Community Empowerment Service. Secondary data collection and interviews with the village head, interviews with local residents of Tempeh Kidul Village. Ngliper, which is processing wood waste materials into plywood. In the data collection technique, the researcher used 3 techniques, namely observation, interview, and document data recording.

Data based on accurate facts so that it can be justified. The data collection technique used in this study is a warning. In this study, the researchers visited the place of activity that the researcher would observe but the researcher did not participate in the activity. For this observation stage, the researcher immediately saw the activity at the fishing spot in Tempeh Village Kidul. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative analysis. In qualitative data analysis, the first objective is to determine the profile of the ngliper, including the ngliper function. The second objective is to analyze the ngliper management with the function management, namely planning, organizing, driving and controlling in supporting the
welfare of the ngliper in Tempeh Kidul Village. The third objective, is to see the evaluation of the performance of the ngliper duties and functions with the results of facts the field.

3. Results and Discussion

With the existence of ngliper economic activities in the Village of Tempeh Kidul, these activities can absorb the workforce of community members, especially mothers and children.

**Table 1.** Character of Respondents by Age

| No | Character  | Total | Percentage (%) |
|----|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1  | 15-30 Years | 10    | 0,27           |
| 2  | 31-45 Years | 11    | 0,29           |
| 3  | 46-50 Years | 10    | 0,27           |
| 4  | 51-60 Years | 6     | 0,16           |
| 5  | 60 Years    | -     |                |
|    | Total       | 37    |                |

Source: Primary Data Processed by the Author (2020)

Based on Age, Respondents in this study consisted of 10 respondents (0.27) aged between 15-30 years and 10 respondents (0.27) aged over 46 - 50 years. The distribution of respondents shows that the majority of respondents are between 31-45 years old as many as 11 people (0.29). This is because the majority who work as fishermen are more in demand by the productive age group (productive workforce age).

**Table 2.** Characteristics of Respondents by Education

| No | Character                  | Total | Percentage (%) |
|----|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1  | Elementary School (SD)     | 30    | 0,81           |
| 2  | Junior High School (SMP)   | 4     | 0,10           |
| 3  | Senior High School (SLTA)  | 3     | 0,08           |
| 4  | Diploma                    | -     |                |
| 5  | Undergraduate (S1)         | -     |                |
| 6  | Others                     | -     |                |
|    | Total                      | 37    |                |

Source: Primary Data Processed by Author (2020)

Based on the latest education in the study consists of 3 respondents (0.08) with high school education, 4 respondents (0.10) with a junior high school education, 30 respondents (0.81) with an elementary school education. This shows that the respondents in this study came from the lowest level of education in SD, this indicates that the goalkeepers in Tempeh Kidul Village have more elementary school education.

**Table 3.** Characteristics of Respondents based on the type of material used

| No | Characteristics  | Number | Percentage |
|----|------------------|--------|------------|
| 1  | Finer sengon     | 3      | 1          |
| 2  | Finer meranti    | 1      | 0.33       |
| 3  | Finer jabon      | 1      | 0.33       |
|    | Jumlah           | 3      |            |

Source: Primary data processed by the author (2020)

Based on the type of material used in fishing activities, it is known that the majority of fishing in Tempeh Kidul Village uses wood waste. It is known that 3 respondents (1) used finer sengon material,
I used material (0.33) and there were still 1 respondent using finer meranti material (0.33). This shows that the goalkeepers in Tempeh Kidul Village have used a sengon finer and manual tools in the activity of compiling waste wood into tripleh.

### Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Ownership Status of Owned Houses

| No | Characteristics      | Amount | Percentage |
|----|----------------------|--------|------------|
| 1  | Own                  | 5      | 1          |
| 2  | Rent / Contract      | -      | -          |
| 3  | Others               | -      | -          |
|    | Total                | 5      |            |

Source: Primary Data Processed by Author (2020)

The majority of ngliper who do fishing activities come from within Tempeh Village Kidul, who come from the hamlets of Krajan, Ngebruk, Cikalan, Merto Kidul, Merto Lor and other goalkeeping areas in Tempeh Kidul Village, various fishing houses in Tempeh village Kidul have private property rights (SHM). It is known that 5 respondents (1) have proprietary roof tiles, live with their family and live with their family in Tempeh Kidul Village. This shows that the ngliper houses in Tempeh Kidul Village have owned or become private property, which indirectly indicates that the economic conditions of the fishing community in Village Tempeh Kidul have progressed.

![One Month's Ngliper income](image)

**Figure 1.** Exchange Rate Ngliper (NTN) / day (Rupiah)

Source: Primary data processed by the author (2020)

In Figure 1 it can be seen that NTN for ngliper in Tempeh Kidul Village, income daily and expenditure, of the total family income is below one. Even though NTN from the of revenue the business has gone below one. This means that the current ngliper family's acceptance cannot fulfill their life, even though all the needs or expenses for ngliper can be fulfilled.
Figure 2 Value index Swap Ngliper (INTN) / Day (rupiah) total income (January 2020) 2019 NTN movements that we get know from INTN describes the dynamics of the level of welfare of the hyper family from time to time as a picture of observations per day, INTN is based on the total income of all ngliper in Tempeh Village Kidul which is the sample of the author's research tends to increase. This shows that the people's purchasing power in Tempeh Kidul Village over the past 1 year has fluctuated slightly. This is because as a ngliper it has increased and as a fisherman has decreased. INTN-based ngliper revenues slightly decreased even though NTN was above one. The trend of INTN variation occurs because consumption expenditure is not fixed, and the ngliper business income is uncertain because it is influenced by the condition of the body, hand speed, type of material, and the price of the resulting drifters.

The implication is that it is necessary to pay close attention to immediately invest when excess income is obtained, for example by procuring office equipment / facilities that are more gluey and also kater to anticipate the risk of deficits when prices are lodging cheap. The results of this study support the results of Sunandi's research which states that the implementation of empowerment programs plays an important role in increasing the welfare of farmers, but there is still much that needs to be managed incentively and professionally based on local resources.

The results of this study also support the results of research conducted by Anwar which states that the implementation of the empowerment program in Pangandaran Village has an effect on the level of fishermen's welfare. Judging from the process, community empowerment is a series of activities carried out by both the government and NGO elements otherto empower people to have the ability, willingness and courage to solve problems. Based on this understanding, it is not impossible if in practice empowerment activities are focused more on economic empowerment efforts in poverty alleviation activities. So itnot issurprising then that empowerment activities are carried out in the form of developing productive activities to increase income levels and levels welfare. Indeed, every area of business in an area has a direct effect on the level of community welfare. Based on Hiariey's analysis, the area mangrove forest of Tawiri Village has direct and indirect benefits and plays a role for the local community. The use of the area must be sustainable in accordance with its functions, benefits and ecosystem. To overcome labor inefficiencies, it can be done by adding efficient production aids and efficient regional performance by being able to produce more with the sameratio input and output.

4. Conclusions
This can also be seen in the welfare level of the community in the village of Tempeh Kidul. Exchange Rate (NTN) of ABKfishing Purse in Tempeh Kidul Village, daily income and expenses, of the total family income below one. Even though NTN from the revenue of the business has gone below one. This means that the family's current ngliper income has not been able to meet all their life needs, even though all the needs or expenses for ngliper can be fulfilled. The NTN movement that can be known from the INTN (Ngliper Exchange Rate index) provides an overview of the ngliper dynamics the level of welfare of the family from time to time. As an illustration of daily observations, INTN based on the total income of all Ngliper in Tempeh Village Kidulas a sample of research authors tends to increase.
This shows power that the people's purchasing in Tempeh Kidul Village has fluctuated slightly over the past year. This is because some ngliper have increased and some have decreased. INTN based on goalkeeping income decreased slightly NTN was below one. The trend of INTN variation occurs because consumption expenditure is not appropriate and the ngliper business income is uncertain because it is influenced by body condition, type of material, hand speed and also the fishing loading price. The implication is that you must immediately invest if you get excess income, for example by procuring equipment / facilities for kantip and also kater to anticipate the risk of deficiencies when the loading price drops. Increasing the production of ngliper in the future, goalkeepers must reduce waste cutting and the use of excess canteen is not may be done that does not support the cost of living to increase productivity and operational costs of ngliper. The more the number of workers, the better because it can simplify or speed up the ngliper production process.

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