



Analysis of The Impact of Usahamina Port on The Socio-economic Welfare of The Sorong Manoi District Community

Djuliyanto¹, Surnata^{2*}, M Fahmi Amrillah², Muhammad Murhidayah Riandi²

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pelayaran Jakarta

²Politeknik Transportasi Sungai, Danau dan Penyeberangan

Email : Surnatas66@gmail.com

Abstract. Usahamina Port is located in Sorong City, West Papua Province, which is useful for crossing activities. Seeing that the Sorong City area is in the 3T area where there is a lot of economic inequality, and the surrounding area is not yet developed, the researchers took the research theme of the social and economic impacts caused by the construction of Usahamina Port. The aim of this research is to analyze the social and economic impacts that arise after the existence of Usahamina Port. The results of the analysis show that the existence of Usahamina Port has an impact on the social community both directly and indirectly. Likewise, with the economic impact caused, many people have been helped by the existence of Usahamina Port. Like the people who are busy opening small businesses or kiosks around Sorong Manoi District. Due to the busyness and density of activity, local MSMEs become developed and busy with visitors, resulting in an increase in people's income.

Keywords: Usahamina Port, Social Impact, Economic Impact, Society

1 Introduction

Each region has the aim of improving the welfare and standard of living of the community, one way is through good economic development. Conceptually, the measure of the level of welfare as a result of economic development is per capita income which is a comparison between income and population. How to find a common ground between efforts to increase per capita income with economic growth and on the other hand strive for equal distribution of growth between regions. One of the successes of development carried out by regional governments is development in the economic sector, a sector that involves all components in the area concerned. (Bintaro, 1989). Economic development involves the government, private and general public sectors. states that economic development is a process of creating and utilizing physical resources, human resources, finance and social capital to bring about economic improvement and equality and quality for a

community or region. Economic development is the center of attention in looking at the progress of a region because it is seen as related with the ability to fulfill the life needs of society as a whole. Based on the description above, the author is interested in taking the title of writing this Mandatory Working Paper, namely: "Analysis of the Impact of Usahamina Port on the Socio-Economic Welfare of the Sorong Manoi District Community". and social capital to bring about economic improvement and equality and quality for the community or region. Economic development is the center of attention in looking at the progress of a region because it is seen as related to the ability to fulfill the livelihood needs of the community as a whole. Based on the description above, the author is interested in taking the title of writing this Mandatory Working Paper, namely: "Analysis of the Impact of Usahamina Port on the Socio-Economic Welfare of the Sorong Manoi District Community". and social capital to bring about economic improvement and equality and quality for the community or region. Economic development is the center of attention in looking at the progress of a region because it is seen as related to the ability to fulfill the livelihood needs of the community as a whole. Based on the description above, the author is interested in taking the title of writing this Mandatory Working Paper, namely: "Analysis of the Impact of Usahamina Port on the Socio-Economic Welfare of the Sorong Manoi District Community".

2 Research Methodology

This research uses a qualitative approach which aims to understand symptoms that do not require quantification. According to Sugiyono (2018:213) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy that are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of people individually or in groups. Qualitative researchers, those who engage in this form of inquiry have assumptions about deductively testing theories, establishing safeguards against bias, controlling for alternative or counterfactual explanations.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Data Presentation

Rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita penduduk Papua Barat

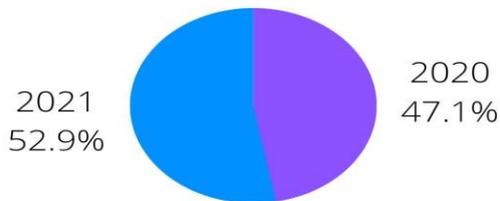


Figure 1 Average Per Capita Expenditure of West Papuan Population

Meanwhile, the population with expenses of less than IDR 300,000.00 per month decreased from 52.47% (2020) to 42.88% (2021). Assuming that the middle class in Sorong Manoi District is a population with a monthly per capita expenditure of IDR 500,000.00, it can be said that in general the percentage of the middle class to the elite in 2020 in Sorong Manoi District reached 26.58% higher than in 2021 which reached 11.54%. there was an increase in income from 1,345,303 to Rp. 1,822,475 with an average increase of Rp. 477,172, which is an increase of around 0.03%. This increase in income was only experienced by some

professions, such as fishermen whose fishing areas were reduced due to ship activity at Usahamina Port. Therefore, to go to sea, fishermen have to go to sea to get fish. However, the decline in their income was helped by them becoming TKBM at Usahamina Port. For standard income increase data in this sub-district, the researchers did not get it, but in this sector the researchers were supported by data obtained from interviews with respondents.

persentase kaum menengah hingga elit

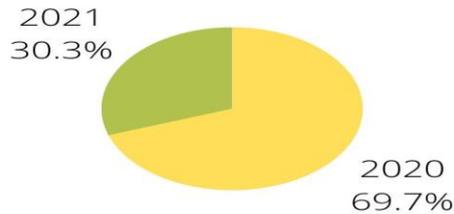


Figure 2 Percentage of Middle to Elite

The average per capita expenditure of the West Papuan population shows an increase from IDR 384,032 (2020) to IDR. 432,053 (2021). An increase in income should ideally be followed by equal distribution of income because equality is one of the strategies and goals of national development. Indicators for measuring the level of equality of population income are using World Bank criteria and this index. GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) is the amount of gross added value arising from all economic sectors in the area. Calculating GRDP aims to help create regional policies or planning, evaluate development results, and provide information that can describe regional economic performance.

3.2 Data Analysis

Table 1 Percentage Distribution of Sorong City's GRDP for the Last 5 Years

Business field	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	7.44	7.12	8.99	8.89	9.04
Mining and Excavation	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.16	1.16
Processing industry	4.87	4.64	4.87	4.99	5.31
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
Water Supply; Waste, Waste and Recycling Management Repeat	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.29
Construction	30.32	30.39	22,335	21.79	20.24
Wholesale Trade and Retail	16.69	17.14	20.32	20.32	20.90
Transportation and Warehousing	7.35	7.44	8.52	8.15	7.11
Provision of Accommodation and Eating and drinking	1.35	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.64

Business field	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %
1	2	3	4	5	6
Information and Communication	4.78	4.85	5.36	6.13	6.59
Financial Services and Insurance	3.91	3.85	4.06	4.19	4.35
Real Estate	2.73	2.77	2.88	2.92	3.18

Table 2 Number of Schools in Sorong Manoi District

N0	School	Amount
1	kindergarten	7
2	Elementary School Equivalent	8
3	Middle School Equivalent	5
4	High School Equivalent	4
Amount		24

Table 3 Number of Research Informants

No	Job/Position	Many Respondents
1.	Fisherman	20
2.	Port TKBM	20
3.	Fish Entrepreneur	15
4.	MSMEs	15
5.	Public figure	5
6.	Port Employees	10
7.	Harbor Trader	15

3.3 Discussion

Table 4 Population Development in Sorong Manoi District in the last 3 years

No	Year	Population Composition		Amount
		Man	Woman	
1.	2021	27,581	24,815	52,396
2.	2022	28,641	25,748	54,389
3.	2023	29,657	26,718	56,375

Table 4 above shows that there has been an increase in the population development sector in Sorong Manoi District. Changes occur every year. The development of the male gender dominates in this district. The formula for calculating the ratio of population according to gender is as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Jumlah penduduk laki-laki}}{\text{Jumlah Penduduk Perempuan}} \times 100 \% (1)$$

$$\frac{29.567}{26.718} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 110.6632$$

From calculations using the formula above, for every 100 female residents of Sorong Manoi District there are 110.6 male residents. In other words, the people of Sorong Manoi Subdistrict have a ratio of female to male population, namely 100:110.6, of which there are still many male residents, and have a dependency ratio as a measure for a subdistrict area that can be said to be advanced and developing. and not are as follows.

$$= \frac{P_{0-14} \pm P_{70}}{P_{15-69}} \times 100\% (2)$$

$$= 18,619 \frac{\pm 446}{37,310} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 19,065 \div 37,310 \\ &= 0.510989 \\ &= 51.098 \% \end{aligned}$$

So every 100 productive people bear the burden of 51 unproductive people. It can be concluded that the number of dependents of productive age has quite a large value in meeting the needs of the population, both family and relatives. The economic structure here is meant by the emergence of other economic activities as a result of this development, so that it is a source of new jobs that can absorb a workforce that is greater than that absorbed by the port. For example, hotels, rental houses, food stalls, public transportation, shops and so on. The economic structure of the people of Sorong Manoi District after the port was established increased, such that only 15 restaurants/restaurants absorbed a workforce of 38 people. 40 convenience/basic food stalls absorb a workforce of 45 people, fuel retailers total 4 units with a workforce of 6 people, 20 rental houses employ a workforce of 20 people. Now you can find many small business people on the side of the road who are the biggest source of livelihood in this sub-district. The existence of this port indirectly has a positive effect by creating opportunities to open small businesses and increase residents' income. However, the majority of those selling around the port are immigrants, not local people, they come from Java and neighboring areas. Currently, the surrounding community is not developing as before, which is benefited by immigrants or grocery traders and for fishermen, there is actually a reduction in income. Based on the results of research in the field, the indicators regarding the economic structure of the Sorong Manoi District community have not been said to be developing, because the negative impacts are felt more, especially by fishing communities, fishing is the main source of livelihood, but currently, after the port has been established, fishing is rare and this has caused the fishermen's economy to decline. I haven't gone to sea for almost two weeks because there is a shortage of fish and the climate is not good so recently fishermen have had difficulty finding fish so for two weeks many fishermen have been idle at home with no activities. In a season like this it is very difficult for them to go to sea, apart from having no other source of income they just wait for good weather to go to sea.

4 Closing

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the analysis of the socio-economic impact of the existence of Usahamina Port on the level of welfare of the people of Sorong Manoi District, it can be concluded that:

1. **Social Impact:** The conclusion of the social impact caused by the existence of Usahamina Port is that Sorong Manoi District has population growth that has not changed significantly, many immigrants have opened large/retail businesses, the unemployment rate has decreased.
2. **Economic Impact:** The conclusion of the economic impact caused by the existence of Usahamina Port is that this Port provides fishermen with the opportunity to become Port TKBM to support their income. This Port indirectly encourages entrepreneurs to open MSMEs/kiosks/food stalls around this Port, Absorption of labor either from ports or from emerging MSMEs, increasing community income.

4.2 Suggestion

1. The social impacts are: Ports must provide berthing needs for fishing boats, Ports provide assistance to small fishermen in the form of large capacity boats and machines so that small fishermen can reach distant fish sources, Ports provide education about sailing safety to fishermen.
2. Economic impacts, namely: Ports must pay attention to the welfare of the surrounding community, such as empowering the community, such as providing safety training to create skilled and qualified human resources, Ports collaborate with entrepreneurs.

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11.

12.

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3 rd -level heading	Run-in Heading in Bold. Text follows	10 point, bold
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Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

$$x + y = z \tag{1}$$

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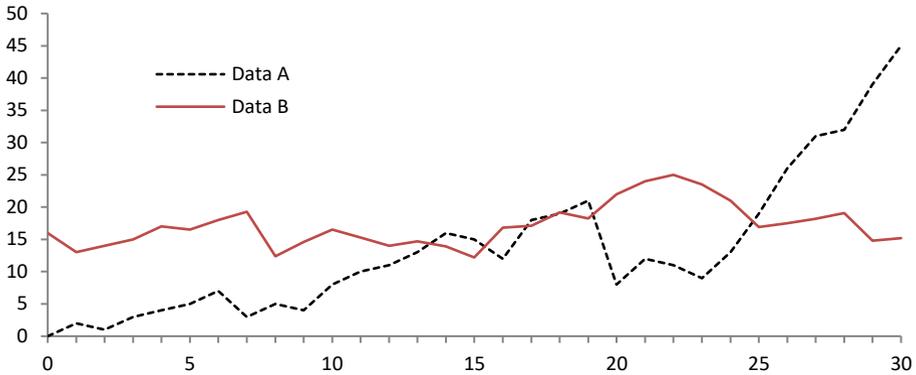


Fig. 1. A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

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