STUDYING COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS PROVINCE FROM A SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Kajian Sosial Ekonomi Budaya Masyarakat Pesisir di Propinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung

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ABSTRACT

The coastal area in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province has high mangrove biodiversity with an area of 67,386 Ha. The purpose of the study was to examine the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the coastal communities of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The research method was a survey. Data collection consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from in-depth interviews with 129 informants from 13 coastal villages determined purposively on Bangka Island and Belitung Island. Primary data collection used questionnaires, observation and documentation. Secondary data were obtained from the village office and related agencies. The results of the study, the social conditions of the community include PLN electricity sources, the main source of water for the community is well water, the transportation route is land transportation, public facilities include mosques, prayer rooms, soccer fields, volleyball courts, village libraries and the main signal towers are Telkomsel and Indosat. The religion practiced by the majority of the community is Islam. The types of work of the coastal village community recorded consist of educators, medical personnel, midwives, traders, fishermen, self-employed, unemployed and others. Economic conditions include district/city GRDP, namely the highest GRDP value in Bangka Regency in 2023 of IDR 11,756,196 million and the lowest in East Belitung Regency of IDR 6,211,049 million. Local wisdom or culture in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province includes: Maulid, Ruahan, Isra miraj, nisfu syaban, Satu Muharram, Rebo kasan, Peh Cun and Perang Ketupat. Public perception of the existence of mangrove forests and unconventional mining in coastal areas is in the Good category, while community participation in mangrove rehabilitation/protection and coastal community preferences related to the economy that they want to develop are in the Medium category. The economic preferences that they want to

develop are fish, shrimp and crab cultivation, fish processing such as kemplang and shrimp paste, nipah crafts and mangrove tourism.

Keywords: Babel, Culture, Economy, Coast, Social

ABSTRAK

Wilayah pesisir di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung memiliki biodiversitas mangrove tinggi dengan luas 67.386 Ha. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengkaji sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat di pesisir Propinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Metode penelitian ini adalah survei. Pengumpulan data terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara mendalam (indepth interview) kepada informan yang berjumlah 129 orang dari 13 desa pesisir yang ditentukan secara *purposive* di Pulau Bangka dan Pulau Belitung. Pengumpulan data primer menggunakan alat bantu kuesioner, observasi dan dokumentasi. Data sekunder diperoleh dari kantor desa dan dinas tekait. Hasil penelitian, kondisi sosial masyarakat meliputi sumber listrik PLN, sumber air utama masyarakat adalah air sumur, jalur transportasi adalah transportasi darat, fasilitas umum meliputi masjid, mushola, lapangan bola, lapangan volley, perpustakaan desa dan tower sinyal utamanya Telkomsel dan Indosat. Agama yang dianut mayoritas masyarakat adalah Islam. Jenis pekerjaan masyarakat desa pesisir yang terdata terdiri dari tenaga pendidik, tenaga medis, bidan, pedagang, nelayan, wiraswasta, pengangguran dan lainnya. Kondisi ekonomi meliputi PDRB kabupaten/kota, yakni nilai PDRB tertinggi di Kabupaten Bangka tahun 2023 sebesar Rp 11.756.196 juta dan terendah di Kabupaten Belitung Timur sebesar Rp 6.211.049 juta. Kearifan lokal atau kebudayaan di Propinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung diantaranya: Maulid, Ruahan, Isra miraj, nisfu syaban, Satu Muharram, Rebo kasan, Peh Cun dan Perang Ketupat. Persepsi masyarakat terhadap keberadaan hutan mangrove dan tambang inkonvensional di wilayah pesisir pada kategori Baik, sedangan partisipasi masyarakat terhadap rehabilitasi/ perlindungan mangrove dan Preferensi masyarakat pesisir terkait perekonomian yang ingin dikembangkan pada kategori Sedang. Preferensi perekonomian yang ingin dikembangkan adalah budidaya ikan, udang dan kepiting, pengolahan ikan seperti kemplang dan terasi, kerajinan nipah dan wisata mangrove.

Kata Kunci: Babel, Budaya, Ekonomi, Pesisir, Sosial

INTRODUCTION

The coastal areas of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province boast rich mangrove biodiversity. According to Sigap data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2021), mangrove forests in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province cover 67,386 hectares, consisting of Bangka Island (48,271 hectares) and Belitung Island (19,115 hectares). Analysis of land cover change using multitemporal satellite imagery from 1999 to 2019 revealed a loss of 10,265 hectares of mangrove forest and a new growth of 7,474 hectares.

Sustainable use requires sound planning to ensure continuity and meet priority needs. The socio-economic and cultural studies of coastal communities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are part of the Baseline Assessment and Scientific Studies of Mangrove Ecosystems in the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province. These activities are carried out to protect and maintain the biotic components of the ecosystem and/or populations, as well as to maintain the harmony of the natural cycles of abiotic components, as part of a mangrove ecosystem conservation effort in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The existence of mangrove natural resources is threatened by tin mining, which currently serves as the main source of income for Bangka Province (Kurniawan et al., 2021). Mangrove degradation on Bangka Island occurs along the coast of Pangkalpinang City (Akhrianti and Gustomi, 2021). Mangrove degradation also occurs in the coastal area of Mendanau Island,

Selat Nasik District (Akhrianti, 2019). Furthermore, there was a decrease in mangrove area of approximately 15% (176 hectares) on the East Coast of Bangka Island between 2000 and 2014, and an increase in 2018 to approximately 36 hectares (Savira et al., 2018).

The Nusantara Nature Conservation Foundation (YKAN) and the Tahija Foundation, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, initiated a program focused on "Improving Local Community Livelihoods through the Protection and Restoration of Coastal Mangrove Ecosystems in the Bangka Belitung Islands." To realize this program, particularly in terms of ecosystem protection and restoration, one of the key strategies required is the development of a scientific database/information on biophysical, social, economic, and cultural aspects. Based on this, an initial condition assessment and other related scientific studies are necessary as the main input in developing an appropriate mangrove ecosystem restoration and protection design, as well as a management approach/strategy for the Bangka Belitung coastal area.

The purpose of this research is to examine the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the coastal communities of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

Place and Time

The survey was conducted in January – February 2025. The research locations were selected purposively, namely villages/sub-districts that have mangrove forests, including: Kota Waringin Village, Puding Besar District; Kota Kapur Village, Mendo Barat District, Bangka; Rebo Village, Sungailiat District; Sungai Padang Village, Sijuk District, Belitung; Gantung Village, Gantung District, East Belitung; Dendang Village, Dendang District, East Belitung; Tanjung Niur Village, Tempilang District, West Bangka; Sebagin Village, Simpang Rimba District; Sungai Selan Village, Sungai Selan District; Selindung Village, Gabek District, Pangkalpinang City; Lassar Village, Membalong District; Petaling Village, Selat Nasik District, Belitung; and Buding Village, Kelapa Kampit District, East Belitung. The research location map is presented in Figure 1.
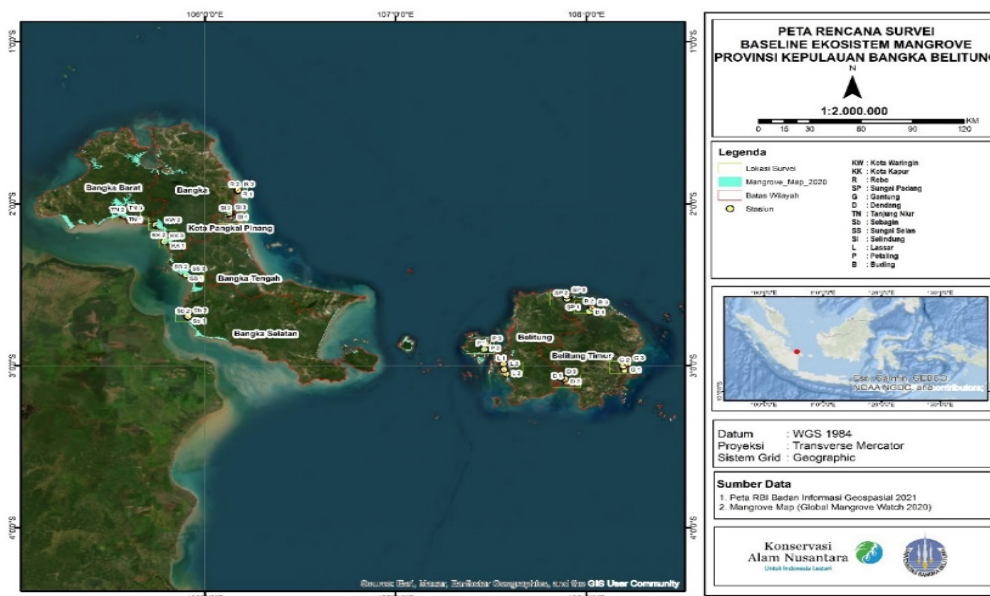

Figure 1. Research Location Map

Tools and Materials

The tools used in this research include questionnaires, stationery and cameras.

Methods

This research method is a survey. Data collection consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly through in-depth interviews with 129 informants. These informants included fishermen who fish in the mangrove forest area, community members whose livelihoods are associated with mangroves, such as bird hunters, honey collectors, nipah palm craftsmen, and mangrove wood collectors, as well as village officials and community leaders, totaling ten people per village/sub-district. Primary data collection used questionnaires, observation, and documentation. Secondary data were obtained from village offices and relevant agencies, including village profile data, general conditions (electricity, water use, transportation, markets, and public facilities), identification and collection of population data (number of residents, heads of families, gender ratio, ethnic origin, and language), identification and collection of education data (facilities, number of schools, students, and teachers), health data (medical personnel and facilities), and community religion. Data on types of employment, income and sources of income were collected from the village office and relevant agencies.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is presented in tables, histograms, and graphs, then analyzed descriptively by category, as shown in Table 2. For the preference analysis, multiple regression statistical analysis was used with the stepwise method. According to Kurniawan (2016), multiple linear regression is an analysis involving more than one independent variable.

Table 2. Summary of respondents' perception, participation, and preference assessments

Assessment Categories	Perceptual Value Interval			
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
Very low	22-35	10-12	7-8	7-8
Low	36-47	13-15	9-13	9-13
Currently	48-59	16-18	12-18	12-18
Good	60-71	19-21	19-23	19-23
Very good	72-83	22-24	24-28	24-28

RESULT

Electricity Consumption, Water Consumption, Transportation and Market Conditions

The electricity supply for all coastal villages and sub-districts in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is provided by PLN (State Electricity Company). The primary water source for the community is well water. Only two villages, Kota Waringin and Buding, use PDAM water. Residents use well water and refilled water for cooking and drinking. Bottled water is used for special occasions. For washing and bathing, most residents in all villages and sub-districts rely on river water.

Transportation within the villages and sub-districts is primarily land transportation, with paved village roads. To meet their daily food needs, coastal villagers shop at stalls or shops selling various staples, vegetables, and side dishes. Traditional markets are located in the sub-district capitals.

Public facilities

Public facilities in all villages/sub-districts include a village hall, mosque, prayer room, soccer field, volleyball court, village library, and the main signal towers for Telkomsel and Indosat.

The religions practiced by the community are Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Christianity, and Catholicism. However, the majority of the population is Muslim, so prayer rooms and mosques are the primary places of worship.

Population Conditions

The population comes from several ethnic groups, including Malay, Javanese, Bugis, Sawang, and Chinese. However, the majority of the population is Malay. The languages spoken include Bangka Malay, Belitung Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Palembang Malay, and Chinese.

The everyday language of the villagers on Bangka Island is Bangka Malay, while the majority of the population on Belitung Island uses Belitung Malay. Chinese, Palembang Malay, and Javanese are used as languages of communication within the community. Indonesian is the official language in schools, government, and other formal communications.

Job Type Data in Coastal Villages

The types of occupations recorded in coastal villages include educators, medical personnel, midwives, traders, fishermen, self-employed, unemployed, and others. While the types of occupations not recorded include private employees, fish farmers, fish laborers, service workers, private doctors, livestock breeders, civil servants, farmers, and non-farmers.

Economic Condition Data

GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) at constant prices is useful for assessing real economic growth over time. Based on the data, district/city GRDP increased, with the highest GRDP value in Bangka Regency in 2023 at Rp 11,756,196 million and the lowest in East Belitung Regency at Rp 6,211,049 million.

Culture/tradition and local wisdom of the community

Local wisdom or culture in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province includes: Maulid; Ruahan; Isra Miraj; Nisfu Syaban; 1 Muharram; Rebo Kasan, namely the tradition of sea alms; Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha; Cheng Beng or grave prayer, namely pilgrimage to ancestral graves by Chinese descendants every April 5; Peh Cun, namely the tradition of symbolically throwing Nyuk Cun and bathing in sea water which is commemorated every 5th of the 5th month of the Chinese calendar; and Perang Ketupat, namely the tradition of throwing ketupat at each other which is held during the Islamic New Year.

Respondent Characteristics

The total number of respondents from the 13 villages surveyed was 119 people consisting of 77.9% men and 22.1% women, the most common area of origin was people living in villages at 79.1%, the 41-55 age group was the most at 43.3%, the most common level of education was elementary school graduates at 42.6%, the most common number of family members was 5-7 people at 55.5%, the most common monthly income was IDR 2,500,000-IDR 4,000,000 per month at 50.5%, the most common main livelihood was others (people had more than one livelihood other than fishermen, farmers and fish farmers) at 36.6%, the most common side livelihood was others (people had more than one side livelihood, such as farm laborers, honey collectors, and bird hunters) at 99.2%.

Analysis of Public Perception, Preferences and Participation

Respondents' perceptions of mangrove forest utilization (Y1), community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation (Y2), community preferences for desired economic activities (Y3), and community perceptions of tin mining activities in coastal areas (Y4) were categorized as Moderate to Good (Table 3).

According to Table 3, community perceptions of mangrove forest utilization are generally Good. The perceptions of Selindung and Kota Kapur Villages are Very Good. Two villages

with Moderate perceptions are Sebagin and Tanjung Niur. The remaining coastal villages have a majority of Good perception

Table 3. Analysis of Public Perception, Participation and Preferences

Subdistrict	Village Name	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4	
		Score	Category	Score	Category	Score	Category	Score	Category
Puding Besar	Waringin City	69	Good	17	Moderate	23	Good	16	Moderate
Mendo Barat	Limestone City	73	Very good	20	Good	25	Very good	17	Moderate
Sungailiat	Rebo	64	Good	20	Good	23	Good	28	Very good
Sijuk	Padang River	67	Good	17	Moderate	22	Good	17	Moderate
Gantung	Hanging	68	Good	19	Good	22	Good	16	Good
Dendang	Dendang	62	Good	19	Good	23	Good	19	Good
Tempilang	Tanjung Niur	56	Moderate	17	Moderate	24	Very good	16	Moderate
Simpang	Sebagin	58	Moderate	16	Moderate	23	Good	16	Moderate
Sungai Selan	Sungai Selan	64	Good	15	low	23	Good	15	Moderate
Gabek	Selindung	83	Very good	17	Moderate	25	Very good	15	Moderate
Membalong	Lassar	63	Good	16	Moderate	19	Good	18	Moderate
Selat Nasik	Petaling	63	Good	19	Good	23	Good	13	Moderate
Kelapa Kampit	Buding	65.3	Good	19	Good	23	Good	18	Moderate
Seluruh Desa Sampel		65.7	Good	17.7	Moderate	22.9	Good	17.2	Moderate

The Influence of Respondent Characteristic Variables on Perception, Participation and Preferences

Multiple linear regression analysis with the stepwise method was used to determine the influence of independent variables (respondent characteristics) on the dependent variables (respondent perceptions of mangrove forest utilization (Y1), community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation (Y2), community preferences for economic activities to be developed (Y3), and community perceptions of tin mining activities in coastal areas (Y4).

1) Respondents' perceptions of mangrove forest utilization (Y1)

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis of the influence of respondent characteristics on respondent perceptions of mangrove forest utilization (Y1) are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Respondents' perceptions of the use of mangrove forests (Y1)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.30841
R Square	0.095117
Adjusted R Square	0.02551
Standard Error	0.349518
Observations	127

ANOVA

	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	9	1.50241	0.166934	1.366493	0.211158
Residual	117	14.29303	0.122163		
Total	126	15.79544			

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the significant value of F is 0.21 > 0.05 which indicates that Gender (X1), Region of Origin (X2), Length of Residence in the Village (X3), Age (X4), Monthly Income (X5), Main Livelihood (X6), Side Livelihood (X7), Education (X8), and Number of Family Members (X9) do not have a significant effect on the level of perception of the existence of mangrove forests and coastal environmental conditions (Y1). The Adjusted R Square value is 0.03, meaning that the influence of the independent variable (X) is 3%, the rest is influenced by other variables outside X. The multiple R value is 0.31, meaning that the correlation of variable X to Y is in the Low category.

2) Community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation (Y2)

Table 4. Community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation (Y2)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.565795
R Square	0.320124
Adjusted R Square	0.267826
Standard Error	0.52651
Observations	127

ANOVA

	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	9	15.27175	1.696862	6.121145	4.99E-07
Residual	117	32.43393	0.277213		
Total	126	47.70569			

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the significant value of F is 4.99E-07 < 0.05 which indicates that Gender (X1), Region of Origin (X2), Length of Residence in the Village (X3), Age (X4), Monthly Income (X5), Main Livelihood (X6), Side Livelihood (X7), Education (X8), and Number of Family Members (X9) have a significant effect on community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation (Y2). The Adjusted R Square value of 0.27 means that the influence of the independent variable (X) is 27%, the rest is influenced by other variables outside of X. The multiple R value of 0.57 means that the correlation of variable X to Y is in the Medium category

3) Community preferences for economic activities that they wish to develop (Y3)

Table 5. Community Preferences for Economic Activities to be Developed (Y3)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.749147
R Square	0.561221
Adjusted R Square	0.527469
Standard Error	0.353445
Observations	127

ANOVA

	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	9	18.6947	2.077188	16.62768	2.46E-17
Residual	117	14.61605	0.124924		
Total	126	33.31075			

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the significant value of F is 2.46E-17 < 0.05 which indicates that Gender (X1), Region of Origin (X2), Length of Residence in the Village (X3), Age (X4), Monthly Income (X5), Main Livelihood (X6), Side Livelihood (X7), Education (X8), and Number of Family Members (X9) have a significant influence on community preferences for economic activities to be developed (Y3). The Adjusted R Square value of 0.53 means that the influence of the independent variable (X) is 53%, the rest is influenced by other variables outside of X. The multiple R value of 0.75 means that the correlation of variable X to Y is in the Strong category.

4) Public perception of tin mining activities in coastal areas (Y4)

Table 6. Public Perception of Tin Mining Activities in Coastal Areas (Y4)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.747313
R Square	0.558477
Adjusted R Square	0.524513
Standard Error	0.394913
Observations	127

ANOVA

	Df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	9	23.08027	2.564474	16.44352	3.48E-17
Residual	117	18.24691	0.155956		
Total	126	41.32718			

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the significant value of F is 3.48EE-17 < 0.05 which indicates that Gender (X1), Region of Origin (X2), Length of Residence in the Village (X3), Age (X4), Monthly Income (X5), Main Livelihood (X6), Side Livelihood (X7), Education (X8), and Number of Family Members (X9) have a significant effect on community perception of tin mining activities in coastal areas (Y4). The Adjusted R Square value of 0.52 means that the influence of the independent variable (X) is 52%, the rest is influenced by other variables outside of X. The multiple R value of 0.75 means that the correlation of variable X to Y is in the Strong category.

DISCUSSION

Facilities and infrastructure in coastal villages in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are adequate. All villages have electricity from the state electricity company (PLN), and village roads are paved. Public facilities are also good, such as public health facilities, elementary, middle, and high schools, village libraries, village halls, markets, signal towers, and places of worship.

The community has diverse livelihoods. The majority have more than one job, such as fishing and farming, fishing and grocery stores, fishing and farm laborers, and so on. The average income ranges from Rp 2,500,000 to Rp 4,000,000 per month. According to Fatmasari (2016), people who have more than one job have a more stable household economy to meet their family's needs.

The diverse culture reflects the strong traditions held dear by the community. Mutual cooperation and strong ties are well-established. The coastal communities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are predominantly indigenous people who have lived in the village for generations (79.1%). According to Hendra et al. (2023), the inherent value of cultural wisdom indicates that the community still maintains and preserves its original identity as a form of preserving regional culture.

The highest level of education among the community is elementary school graduates (42.6%). This is thought to influence community participation in mangrove forest rehabilitation/protection, which is categorized as Moderate. According to Lolowang et al.

(2022), community education level correlates with community participation in regional development.

Community perception of mangrove forest utilization is generally Good. The perception of Selindung and Kota Kapur Villages is Very Good. Two villages with Moderate perceptions are Sebagin and Tanjung Niur. The majority of coastal village residents have Good perceptions. This indicates that the presence of mangrove forests in their villages is perceived as providing benefits that can be directly felt by the community. According to Permata et al. (2021), community perception of the existence and benefits of mangrove forests is influenced by knowledge, education, and information regarding mangrove forests due to a lack of education.

Community participation in mangrove protection and rehabilitation is generally categorized as Moderate. Sungiselan Village even falls into the Low category. This is suspected because the community considers mangrove forest management to be the government's responsibility due to its status as a protected forest. According to Gumilar (2012), local governments are responsible for environmental management.

Community preferences regarding economic activities they wish to develop are categorized as Good. All respondents were able to identify economic activities they would like to develop in their villages, including fish/shrimp/crab cultivation, fish processing such as kemplang (rice crackers) and shrimp paste (shrimp paste), nipah palm crafts, and mangrove tourism development. Three villages even categorized their preferences as Very Good: Kota Kapur Village, Selindung Village, and Tanjung Niur Village. According to Pramono and Sulistyarso (2013), economic development efforts should prioritize human resources, technology, infrastructure, and marketing.

Public perception of tin mining activities in coastal areas is generally categorized as Moderate. This is suspected because tin mining remains the livelihood of the majority of rural communities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. One village, Rebo Village, has a Very Good perception. This is suspected because tin mining activities in coastal areas have a direct impact felt by local fishermen. Two villages, Dendang Village and Gantung Village, on Belitung Island, are categorized as Good. According to Bidayani et al. (2023), tin mining activities in coastal areas have an impact on the income of traditional fishermen.

CONCLUSION

1) Facilities and infrastructure in coastal villages in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are adequate. All villages have electricity from the state electricity company (PLN), and village roads are paved. Public facilities are also good, including public health facilities, elementary, middle, and high schools, village libraries, village halls, markets, signal towers, and places of worship. The district/city GRDP increases annually.
2) Local wisdom or culture in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is well maintained, indicating that the community maintains and preserves regional traditions.
3) Public perception of the existence of mangrove forests and unconventional mining in coastal areas is categorized as Good. Meanwhile, public participation in mangrove rehabilitation/protection and coastal community preferences regarding economic development are categorized as Moderate. Economic preferences include fish, shrimp, and crab cultivation, fish processing such as kemplang (rice crackers) and shrimp paste (shrimp paste), nipah palm crafts, and mangrove tourism.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

of the University of Bangka Belitung for facilitating the activities, and resource persons in 13 coastal villages on Bangka Island and Belitung Island.

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