

HUBUNGAN FUNGSI AGIL DENGAN KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA NELAYAN YANG RAWAN TERKENA BENCANA ALAM

The Correlation between AGIL (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency) Functions and Family Welfare of Fishermen in Disaster Area

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ABSTRACT. *The objectives of this study were to analyze family welfare (categorized as objective and subjective welfare) of fishermen and its correlation with family AGIL (adaptation, goal attainment, latency, and integration) functions. The study design was cross sectional. Data were collected in 2009 in Pangandaran District, Ciamis Regency (affected by tsunami in 2006), taken from 80 families (53 categorized as juragan and 27 as janggol) as the samples selected by using proportional random sampling method. By using spearman's correlation test, it was found that there was a positive correlation between family AGIL functions and family welfare. Moreover the results of correlation test between components of family AGIL and family welfare showed that there were positive correlations between adaptation function and objective welfare, and between latency function with subjective welfare. This means that the higher the family adaptation, the higher the family income, and the better the level of family latency, the higher the level of family subjective welfare. Descriptive analysis revealed that the essential components of fishermen family subjective welfare included sincere feeling, i.e., always thank God for whatever happen and have a good satisfaction even in marginal family condition. The above results implied that, increasing family AGIL function should become a crucial factor in increasing family welfare. Indeed, strengthening family program should be emphasized on the two vital functions: adaptation and latency.*

Key words: *family welfare, adaptation, goal attainment, integration, latency*

PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia merupakan negara kepulauan yang wilayah lautannya lebih luas dibandingkan wilayah daratannya dengan garis pantai sepanjang 81.000 km. Wilayah perairan Indonesia berada diantara dua lempeng yaitu lempeng samudera dan lempeng benua. Secara teknis, kondisi demikian menyebabkan sebagian besar kawasan pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia berada pada daerah rawan bencana alam seperti gempa bumi, tsunami, gelombang pasang, erosi pantai, banjir pasang-surut dan subsiden, badai, dan sedimentasi. Padahal banyak masyarakat Indonesia yang tinggal di sepanjang pantai dengan mata pencaharian utamanya nelayan, dan proporsi terbesarnya adalah

nelayan buruh (janggol) dengan tingkat kesejahteraan keluarga yang rendah.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut menjadi penting upaya peningkatan resiliensi keluarga, khususnya di wilayah rawan bencana. Sebagaimana Sunarti (2007) menunjukkan besarnya perubahan, tantangan, dan ancaman yang dihadapi keluarga pada saat ini. Resiliensi keluarga merupakan kemampuan keluarga untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan dan krisis, terkait erat dengan kemampuan keluarga mempertahankan keberlangsungan hidup keluarganya pada keadaan apapun dengan memaksimalkan pengelolaan sumberdaya keluarga. Sementara itu menurut Parson dalam Hamilton (1983) sebuah sistem dapat mempertahankan keberlangsungannya manakala menjalankan fungsi adaptasi (A), pencapaian tujuan (G=goal attainment),