

RINGKASAN

FEBRI DANDI. Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Pesisir (Studi Kasus Masyarakat Suku Laut Pulau Lipan Desa Penuba Kabupaten Lingga. Dibimbing oleh HAIDAWATI dan FITRIA ULFAH.

Suku Laut merupakan komunitas pesisir yang awalnya hidup nomaden dan terisolasi. Masyarakat Suku Laut di Pulau Lipan telah mengalami proses pendaratan dan perubahan status sebagai Komunitas Adat Terpencil (KAT). Penelitian mengkaji perubahan pola kehidupan pasca-endaratan, peran pemerintah setelah pencabutan status Komunitas Adat Terpencil dan tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat Suku Laut berdasarkan indikator Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam dengan tokoh masyarakat, serta kuesioner tertutup terhadap 14 masyarakat asli Suku Laut. Data kualitatif dianalisis dengan reduksi, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan, sedangkan data kuantitatif dianalisis dengan 21 indikator Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus-September yang berlokasi di Pulau Lipan, Desa Penuba, Kabupaten Lingga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perubahan kehidupan pasca-endaratan membawa perubahan terhadap kehidupan masyarakat Suku Laut di Pulau Lipan, terutama pada aspek fisik, sosial, dan ekonomi. Pasca-pencabutan status Komunitas Adat Terpencil (KAT), peran pemerintah terhadap masyarakat Suku Laut di Pulau Lipan masih tetap berlangsung, dari pembangunan permukiman, bantuan sosial, dan bantuan fisik. Kesejahteraan masyarakat Suku Laut berdasarkan indikator BKKBN menunjukkan 64 % berada dalam kategori Keluarga Pra-Sejahtera (KPS), yaitu keluarga yang belum mampu memenuhi ke enam indikator pada kebutuhan dasar.

Kata kunci: Suku Laut, Kesejahteraan, Pendaratan, BKKBN, Pulau Lipan

SUMMARY

FEBRI DANDI. Coastal Community Welfare (A Case Study of the Suku Laut Community of Lipan Island, Penuba Village, Lingga Regency). Supervised by HAIDAWATI and FITRIA ULFAH.

The Suku Laut is a coastal community that originally lived a nomadic and isolated way of life. The Sea Tribe community on Lipan Island has undergone a settlement process and a change in status from a Remote Indigenous Community (Komunitas Adat Terpencil/KAT). This study examines changes in post-settlement living patterns, the role of the government after the revocation of the Remote Indigenous Community status, and the level of welfare of the Suku Laut community based on indicators from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The research employs a mixed-methods approach. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews with community leaders, and closed-ended questionnaires administered to 14 indigenous members of the Suku Laut. Qualitative data were analyzed through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, while quantitative data were analyzed using 21 welfare indicators established by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The study was conducted from August to September on Lipan Island, Penuba Village, Lingga Regency. The findings indicate that post-settlement changes have significantly influenced the lives of the Suku Laut community on Lipan Island, particularly in physical, social, and economic aspects. Following the revocation of the Remote Indigenous Community (KAT) status, the government's role in supporting the Sea Tribe community has continued through housing development, social assistance, and physical infrastructure support. Based on BKKBN indicators, 64% of Suku Laut households fall into the Pre-Prosperous Family (Keluarga Pra-Sejahtera/KPS) category, indicating that these families have not yet been able to fulfill all six basic needs indicators.

Keywords: Suku Laut, Welfare, Landing, BKKBN, Lipan Island