

**EXPLORING THE FISHERMEN'S PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM IN
TERENGGANU**

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**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of
Science in the Faculty of Fisheries and Food Science
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu**

2020

Dedicated this thesis to:

My supervisor, Alfian Zein, Ph.D

My beloved parents, siblings and friends.

For all their dedication, continuous support and endless love.

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu in
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Science

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Faculty : Fisheries and Food Science

Fishermen's income basically depends on the wages of their efforts while the portion depends on the system set out by mutual agreement between the workers and employers called the profit sharing system. However, profit sharing was said to be an unfair system that exploits the workers yet the system survived till today besides being said as one of the factors that cause income inequality among fishermen and the reason why there are rich and poor fishermen. This research aimed to study the patterns of profit sharing system between the crews or workers and the ship owner or employers and inequality relating to the system besides analysing the profit generated by fishermen in Kuala Marang and Seberang Takir as well as to find the factors that influenced the fishermen's profit. Research was carried out from March to May 2017 in the areas of Kuala Marang and Seberang Takir by using descriptive analysis, budgetary analysis and regression analysis. Hundred and sixty-two fishermen were interviewed in both study areas where 89 in Kuala Marang while 73 in Seberang Takir which were randomly selected by using Slovin's formula with 90% confidence level. Finally, the study found that fishing operations using purse seine, gill net, hook and lines and trap net in both studied areas applied the profit sharing system where there were two different sharing patterns for each gear type. For purse seiner, owner, captain, operator and crew (12) in Pattern 1 received 50%, 5%, 5% and 3.33% respectively while in Pattern 2 received 52%, 8.5%,

3.8% and 2.5% respectively. For gill net, the owner and crew (1) in Pattern 1 received 66.67% and 33.33% respectively while those with Pattern 2 received 75% and 25% respectively. For hook and lines, in Pattern 1 the owner and crews (2) received 40% and 30% respectively while those with Pattern 2 received 66.67% and 16.67% respectively. For trap, in Pattern 1, the owner and each crew (4) received 50% and 12.5% respectively while those with Pattern 2 received 33.33% and 16.67% respectively. In Kuala Marang, factors that influenced the profit of fishermen were purse seine and trap gear while in Seberang Takir were fishermen's experience, number of trip, purse seine, gill net and hook and lines. In conclusion, profit sharing system was found as one of the factors leading to income inequality.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu sebagai memenuhi keperluan Ijazah Sarjana Sains

MENEROKAI SISTEM BAGI HASIL NELAYAN DI TERENGGANU

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2020

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Pendapatan nelayan adalah bergantung kepada hasil dari usaha nelayan manakala bahagian yang diterima bergantung kepada sistem yang telah ditentukan dan dipersetujui oleh kedua pihak pekerja dan majikan yang dinamakan sistem bagi hasil. Walaubagaimanapun, sistem ini dikatakan sebagai tidak adil dan yang mengeksploitasi pekerja namun tetap bertahan sehingga kini disamping dikatakan merupakan salah satu punca wujudkan ketaksamaan kadar pendapatan dalam kalangan nelayan termasuk di Kuala Marang dan Seberang Takir. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji corak sistem bagi hasil di antara nelayan pekerja dan pemilik bot (majikan), dan ketaksamaan pendapatan nelayan berkait sistem bagi hasil disamping menganalisa keuntungan nelayan di Kuala Marang dan Seberang Takir sekaligus mencari faktor yang mempengaruhi keuntungan nelayan di kedua kawasan kajian. Kajian ini telah dijalankan bermula Mac sehingga Mei 2017 di kawasan Kuala Marang dan Seberang Takir menggunakan analisis diskriptif, analisis belanjawan dan analisis regresi. Satu ratus enam puluh dua nelayan telah ditemuramah di kedua dua kawasan dimana 89 orang di Kuala Marang dan 73 orang di Seberang Takir yang dipilih secara rawak menggunakan formula Slovin dengan tahap keyakinan 90%. Hasil kajian mendapati operasi menangkap ikan menggunakan peralatan pukot jerut, pukot hanyut, pancing dan bubu di kedua dua kawasan kajian mengaplikasikan sistem bagi hasil dimana terdapat dua corak pembahagian yang berbeza bagi setiap jenis alatan tangkap. Bagi pukot jerut, pemilik,

kapten, pegawai operasi dan krew (12) dengan *Pattern 1* masing-masing menerima 50%, 5%, 5% dan 3.33% manakala di *Pattern 2* masing-masing menerima 52%, 8.5%, 3.8% dan 2.5%. Bagi nelayan pukat hanyut dengan *Pattern 1*, pemilik bot dan krew (1 orang) masing-masing menerima 66.67% dan 33.33% manakala di *Pattern 2* masing-masing menerima 75% dan 25%. Bagi nelayan perikanan pancing, di *Pattern 1*, pemilik bot dan krew (2 orang) masing-masing menerima 40% dan 30% manakala di *Pattern 2* masing-masing menerima 66.67% dan 16.67%. Bagi perikanan menggunakan bubu, di *Pattern 1*, pemilik bot dan krew (4 orang) masing-masing menerima 50% dan 12.5% manakala nelayan di *Pattern 2* masing-masing menerima 33.33% dan 16.67%. Di Kuala Marang, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keuntungan nelayan adalah jenis alatan tangkap pukat jerut dan bubu manakala di nelayan di Seberang Takir dipengaruhi oleh faktor pengalaman nelayan, bilangan perjalanan menangkap ikan dan jenis alatan tangkap pukat jerut, pukat hanyut, dan pancing. Kesimpulannya, sistem bagi hasil nelayan merupakan salah satu faktor menyumbang kepada ketaksamaan pendapatan.