

Exploring Salt Farmers' Satisfaction of Basic Human Needs Based on Maslow's Hierarchy: A Descriptive Study

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ABSTRACT

The basic human needs are satisfied when they are fully met. Maslow's theory classifies basic human needs into physiological needs, the needs for safety, the needs for belongingness and love, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. This study analyzed the satisfaction of basic human needs in salt farmers in Pinggir Papas village, Kalianget district, Sumenep regency, Madura Island. This descriptive study involved a sample group of 75 salt farmers selected through total sampling. Research data was collected using a need satisfaction inventory questionnaire. The results showed that the satisfaction of basic human needs among salt farmers was marked by a mean score of 194.51, meaning that the farmers had satisfied their basic needs. The satisfaction of basic needs was close to the maximum mean in each category, inter alia, physiological needs (36.79), the needs for safety (38.56), belongingness and love (39.85), self-esteem needs (39.75), and self-actualization needs (39.56). The study found the highest to lowest basic needs' satisfaction were the needs for belongingness and love, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization, the needs for safety, and physiological needs. Nurses can act as educator and advocate to provide comprehensive information, advocacy to be motivated on the fulfillment of basic needs to ensure maximum satisfaction in each category of basic needs.

Keyword: Basic Human Needs, Descriptive, Salt Farmers, Satisfaction

ABSTRAK

Kepuasan terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia merupakan suatu kondisi yang dirasakan ketika kebutuhan dasar dalam hidup dapat terpenuhi. Kebutuhan dasar manusia menurut teori Abraham Maslow terdiri dari lima tingkatan yakni kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan rasa dimiliki dan cinta, kebutuhan harga diri, dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kepuasan terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia pada petani garam di Desa Pinggir Papas, Kecamatan Kalianget, Kabupaten Sumenep. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dan sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 75 petani garam yang didapatkan melalui metode total sampling. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner the need satisfaction inventory untuk menganalisis kepuasan petani garam dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa kepuasan terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia pada petani garam penggarap memperoleh skor rata-rata 194,51 mendekati nilai maksimal yang berarti petani garam penggarap mencapai kepuasan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan dasarnya. Pada setiap tingkatan kebutuhan juga mendekati nilai maksimal yakni kebutuhan fisiologis memperoleh skor rata-rata 36,79, kebutuhan keamanan memperoleh skor rata-rata 38,56, kebutuhan rasa dimiliki dan cinta memperoleh skor rata-rata 39,85, kebutuhan harga diri memperoleh skor rata-rata 39,75, dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri memperoleh skor rata-rata 39,56, yang berarti petani garam penggarap mencapai kepuasan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar pada setiap indikatornya. Perawat sebagai educator dapat memberikan informasi terkait pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia yang terdiri dari lima tingkatan sehingga diharapkan kebutuhan dasar manusia dapat terpenuhi pada setiap tingkatannya tidak hanya berfokus pada salah satu tingkatan kebutuhan dasar.

Kata Kunci: Kepuasan, Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia, Petani Garam

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Introduction:

In addition to being an archipelago, Indonesia is often referred to as a maritime country due to its vast natural resources in both land and sea. The islands cover an area of 1.91 million km², while the water area is significantly larger at 6.32 million km², boasting a coastline spanning approximately 99,093 km². The country's extensive waters offer abundant opportunities for resource utilization, including fisheries, marine plants like seaweed, minerals, transportation, and marine tourism (Arianto, 2020). According to the Central Statistics Agency, around 25.14% or 7.78 million Indonesians depend on the sea for their lives (Arianto, 2020). One of the people who depend a lot on the sea is the community on the island of Madura, an island that belongs to East Java province. The island has an area of 5.250 km² consisting of 4 districts, namely Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep (Fatmawati et al., 2023). The geographical conditions that tend to be dry can support salt production. In fact, it is a major salt supplier in Indonesia, where salt plays a crucial role as a food ingredient and raw material for domestic industries (As & Fatmariyah, 2023). In 2017, Indonesia produced 1,020,925 tons of salt, with East Java being the leading producer at 372,729 tons. By 2018, the salt production increased to 782,738 tons, and Sumenep Regency, one of the largest salt producers, contributed 199,074.94 tons (Burhanuddin, 2020).

Comprising a group of islands separated by the ocean, Sumenep is the largest salt-producing district with several sub-districts, which include Demo, Saronggi, Giligenting, Talango, Kalianget, Sumenep, Gapura, Dungkek, Raas, Sapeken, and Arjasa. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency for Sumenep in 2013, the largest number of salt farmers was in Kalianget, with 787 farmers, followed by Saronggi with 576 farmers and Giligenting with 506 farmers (Ismawati et al., 2020). These farmers made their living by hoeing, cultivating land, and working in salt ponds (Fitriah et al., 2019).

Like farmers in general, salt farmers are also vulnerable to occupational diseases such as dermatitis, musculoskeletal disorders, and

sunburn because they are exposed to sun heat with temperatures of 22°C - 33°C even up to 40°C when working to produce salt crystals (Fitriah et al., 2019). As such, the high salt production needs to be made harmonious with their expected welfare (Setiawan, 2019). Apart from these health-related issues, these farmers have to deal with high production costs, low selling prices, and the difficulty of obtaining capital. Yuliaslina et al (2020) report that the mainstay commodities of Sumenep are fish and salt, but these have yet to increase their living standards, which accounts for the prevalence of impoverished and underdeveloped areas. Poverty is one of the causes of unfulfilled human needs (Hidayah, 2018).

Previous studies show that the basic needs of salt farmers in Pamekasan are only limited to physiological fulfillment such as clothing, food, and housing, and the need for education is only limited to reading and writing (Hanik & Mutmainah, 2020). This is in line with research by Putri (2018) who investigated fishermen in Muncar district of Banyuwangi regency, where the community is only able to meet their physiological needs. The fishermen in Muncar sub-district put their priorities in the following order physiological needs, the need for belongingness and loved, the need for safety, the need for self-esteem, and the need for self-actualization. As the human needs are basic for each individual, thus, it is important to explore salt farmers' satisfaction of basic human needs based on Maslow's hierarchy.

A preliminary study in Pinggir Papas village, Sumenep regency, shows that salt farmers still apply traditional salt processing methods which are only feasible during the dry season. In contrast, those in Karanganyar village can maintain their salt production during the rainy season with the pyramid method. During the rainy season, the majority of salt farmers work as fishermen because their salt ponds are converted into fishponds. Some others opt for different jobs, such as pedicab drivers and construction workers, with some even being unemployed. Mostly salt farmers said that the satisfaction of basic needs was challenging during dry and rainy seasons, as in the case of physiological needs and self-

actualization needs. In terms of clothing needs, the majority of farmers can buy new clothes every year. To meet the need for food, they store basic ingredients from salt production to be used during the upcoming rainy season, yet they oftentimes fail to achieve satisfaction. They, however, have been able to ensure proper housing. Their need for self-actualization was rather poorly satisfied due to the lack of training and recreational activities in the village. Training and counseling were needed to increase their knowledge and skills. To some extent, these have been in line with the theoretical concept of Abraham Maslow.

Maslow (1970) defines five levels of basic needs in humans, namely physiological needs, safety and safety needs, needs for belongingness and love, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Hidayat & Uliyah, 2015). This is a practical interdisciplinary theory that applies to everyday life. The theory presumes that every individual has the motivation to meet the needs in his life. If one need is met, humans will try to reach the next level of need (Putri, 2018). As a holistic being, all levels of basic human needs must be met to achieve optimal satisfaction. Despite similar basic needs across individuals, personal preferences can always lead to differences. In view of the preliminary study on the challenges of salt farmers to satisfy their basic needs, the present study investigates how they satisfy their needs in reference to Maslow's hierarchy of basic needs in Sumenep regency. Thus, the aim of study was to assess the satisfaction of each need of basic needs among salt farmers.

Methods:

This descriptive quantitative study engaged the collection of numerical data, data interpretation, and the presentation of findings. It was analyzed the salt farmers' satisfaction with Maslow's basic human needs. There were 75 farmers recruited through total sampling from Pinggir Papas village which consisted of Dhalem, Ageng, and Kauman hamlets. The inclusion criteria were incorporated active salt farmers who agreed to participate during the study. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria were land

owner who indirectly worked as salt farmers. The data were collected by a Need Satisfaction Inventory (NSI) questionnaire developed by Lester (1990) consisting of 50 questions which divided into five sub variables. The originated instruments were in English which then translated by two experts in the field of English and a bilingual nurse. The NSI questionnaire included five Likert scales ranged from Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree that coded to 1,2,3,4, and 5 for each point. A CVI test on the translated questionnaire demonstrated an I-CVI score of 0.98, which implied exemplary validity. The researchers passed the ethical feasibility test at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, with referral number 053/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2022. Data analysis used univariate analysis. Data analysis used numerical descriptive statistics as an univariate analysis. In item level, the minimum number would be 1 and maximum number was 5. In addition, for each sub variables of the NSI questionnaire have minimum number of 10 and maximum score was 50. In total item, the minimum score was 50 and maximum score was 250.

Results:

Table 1
The age of salt farmers in Pinggir Papas village (n=75)

Variable	Min-Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	23-73	47.91	±10.141

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The age distribution showed a minimum age of 23 and a maximum age of 73, with an average age of $47.91 \pm SD 10.141$.

Table 2
The Demographics of Salt Farmers in Pinggir Papas village (n=75)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1. Gender		
a. Man	43	57.3
b. woman	32	42,7
Total	75	100

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
2. Education		
a. No education	9	12.0
b. Elementary School	46	61.3
c. Junior high school	16	21.3
d. Senior high school	4	5.3
e. College	0	0
Total	75	100
3. Income		
a. ≤ IDR.1.978.927,22	39	52.0
b. > IDR.1.978.927,22	36	48.0
Total	75	100

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
4. Religion		
a. Islam	75	100
b. Christian	0	0
c. Hindu	0	0
d. Buddha	0	0
e. Catholic	0	0
Total	75	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The table above shows that the majority of the farmers are males (57.3%) corresponding to 43 subjects. Marked at 61.3%, the highest level of education is elementary school, which includes 46 subjects. About 52% or 39 of the farmers earn IDR.1,978,927.22 each month. All of these farmers are Muslim (100%).

Table 3
Descriptive statistics of farmers' responses in item level questionnaire (n=75)

No.	Questions	Total Score	Mean	Min	Max	Mo
Physiological Needs						
1	I've never had trouble sleeping at night	252	3.36	1	5	5
2	I have enough income to make ends meet	270	3,60	1	5	5
3	I get enough rest	288	3.84	1	5	5
4	I have a satisfying sex life	315	4.20	2	5	5
5	In general, my health is good	306	4.08	1	5	5
6	I feel very cold in cold weather	217	2.89	1	5	5
7	I eat enough to meet my physical needs	333	4.44	2	5	5
8	I did enough exercise	229	3.05	1	5	5
9	There are some parts of the body that bother me	307	4.09	1	5	5
10	I feel uncomfortable in hot weather	242	3,23	1	5	5
Average		275.9	3.679			
The needs for safety						
11	I feel my place is quite comfortable	334	4.45	2	5	5
12	I won't walk alone at night	271	3.61	1	5	5
13	My anxiety level is high	241	3.21	1	5	5
14	I feel safe with the amount of money I have	285	3.80	1	5	3
15	I feel safe and protected	326	4.35	3	5	4
16	I'm afraid to stay home alone at night	226	3.01	1	5	1
17	My life is in order and going well	315	4.20	2	5	5
18	I can depend on others to help me when I need it	310	4.13	1	5	4
19	I often worry about my physical health	283	3.77	1	5	5
20	My life has a fun routine	301	4,01	1	5	5
Average		289.2	3.856			
The needs for belongingness and love						

No.	Questions	Total Score	Mean	Min	Max	Mo
21	I know my family will support and be by my side no matter what	334	4.59	1	5	5
22	I have involvement with the environment	304	4.05	1	5	5
23	I feel that I don't have a special place or position in the environment around me	185	2.47	1	5	1
24	I have a group of friends, with whom I can do things	325	4.33	1	5	5
25	I feel a bit isolated socially	168	2.24	1	5	1
26	I have some close friends that I can rely on	320	4.27	1	5	5
27	I feel close to my relatives	358	4.77	3	5	5
28	I am happy and feel close to the group	337	4.49	3	5	5
29	I am religious and consider myself a member of a religious group	326	4.35	1	5	5
30	I can express my thoughts and feelings to at least one close friend	322	4.29	1	5	5
Average		298.9	3.985			
Esteem Needs						
31	I often feel dissatisfied with myself	177	2.36	1	5	1
32	I feel respected by my peers	325	4.33	1	5	5
33	I rarely fear that my actions will cause my friends to have a low opinion of me	300	4.00	1	5	5
34	I can stand on my own two feet	329	4.39	1	5	5
35	I feel confident with my current line of business	344	4.59	2	5	5
36	I would describe myself as a confident person	338	4.51	2	5	5
37	I have earned respect from others	327	4.36	1	5	5
38	I don't spend much time worrying about what people think of me	308	4.11	1	5	5
39	I feel that I am a valuable person	325	4.33	2	5	5
40	In groups, I usually feel that my opinion is inferior to that of others	208	2.77	1	5	3
Average		298.1	3.975			
Self-Actualization Needs						
41	I have good thoughts about what I want to do with my life	322	4.29	2	5	5
42	My life means	345	4.61	2	5	5
43	I'm not sure about my life's purpose	126	1.68	1	5	1
44	I feel fulfilled my potential	315	4.20	2	5	5
45	I'm in the process of becoming an adult	325	4.33	1	5	5
46	I find my job challenging	286	3.81	1	5	5
47	I know what I'm capable of and what I can't do	330	4.40	1	5	5
48	I feel like I'm doing the best I can	346	4.61	3	5	5
49	I feel that the process of becoming a better person	346	4.61	3	5	5
50	My educational achievement is according to my ability	225	3.00	1	5	5
Average subtotal		296.7	3.956			

The researchers distributed the questionnaire with 50 items to the 75 respondents. The complete responses from all participants implied that they were able to complete the questionnaire fairly easily. The questionnaire results showed an average total score of 275.9 and an individual mean of 3.679 in psychological needs. The statistics on the need for safety mark an average total score of 289.2 and an individual mean of 3.856. Next, the need for belongingness and loved shows an average total score of 298.9 and an individual mean of 3.985. An average total score of 298.1 and an individual mean of 3.975 are identified in the self-esteem needs. Finally, self-actualization is found an average total score of 296.7 and an individual mean of 3.956.

Table 4

Descriptive statistics of highest to lowest sub variables on farmers' satisfaction of basic human needs (n=75)

Variable	Total Score	Mean	Min	Max	Mo	Q1	Q3
Satisfaction of the need for belongingness and love	298.9	39.85	28	45	42	38	42
Satisfaction of esteem needs	298.1	39.75	25	49	42	37	43
Satisfaction of self-actualization needs	296.7	39.56	24	48	42	37	43
Satisfaction of safety needs	289.2	38.56	26	50	38	34	44
Satisfaction of physiological needs	275.9	36.79	24	46	35	34	42
Satisfaction of basic human needs	1,458.8	194.51					

The statistics demonstrate an average total score of satisfaction of basic human needs was

1.458,8 and an average of 194.51. In sequential, the satisfaction of salt farmers regarding basic human needs from highest to lowest mean score were satisfaction of the need for belongingness and love, satisfaction of esteem needs, satisfaction of self-actualization needs, satisfaction of safety needs and satisfaction of physiological needs.

The three highest mean score sequentially were satisfaction of the need for belongingness and love, satisfaction of esteem needs, satisfaction of self-actualization needs. The first highest component was the satisfaction of the need for belongingness and love which obtains a total score of 298.9, mode of 42, and an average of 39.85 with a minimum score of 28 and a maximum score of 45. The Q1 value of 38 means that 75% of respondents get that score, and the Q3 value of 42 means that 25% of respondents get that score. In the second highest score, the satisfaction of the needs of self-esteem obtains a total score of 298.1, a mode of 42, and an average of 39.75 with a minimum score of 25 and a maximum score of 49. The Q1 value of 37 means that 75% of respondents get that score, and the Q3 value of 43 means 25% of respondents get that score. In the third highest score, the satisfaction of the needs of self-actualization has a total score of 296.7, a mode of 42, and an average of 39.56, with a minimum score of 24 and a maximum score of 48. The Q1 value of 37 means that 75% of respondents get that score, and the value of Q3 value of 43 means that 25% of respondents get that score.

Furthermore, the two lowest mean score were the satisfaction of safety needs and physiological needs. The satisfaction of the safety needs obtained a total score of 289.2, with a mode of 38, an average of 38.56, and a minimum score of 26 as well as a maximum score of 50. The Q1 value is 34, which means that 75% of respondents get this score, and the Q3 value is 44, which means 25% of respondents get that score. Lastly, the satisfaction of physiological needs obtained a total score of 275.9, a mode of 35, and an average of 36.79 with a minimum score of 24 and a maximum score of 46. The Q1 value or the value of the bottom position of the data is 34, which means that 75% of respondents get that score.

The value of Q3 or the value of the position on the data is 42, which means 25% of respondents get that score.

Discussion:

The present study explores the satisfaction to fulfill human basic needs based Maslow Hierarchy among salt farmers conducted in Pinggir Papas Village, Madurese, East Java of Indonesia.

The characteristics of salt farmers in Pinggir Papas Village

The research results showed that the average age of the respondents was 47.91 years. This is similar to the research on farmers conducted by Arga et al (2021) who report that 33 garlic farmers (66%) were 46-55 years old. Arga et al (2021) mention that people of this age range have strong open-mindedness, enthusiasm, and curiosity in farming, which encourages them to escalate their skills and knowledge. Researching ginger farmers, Saputra et al (2018) also contend that age can affect motivation in fulfilling basic needs, in that older age leads to higher motivation. The fact that the age range in this study corresponds to a group of people with strong will, it is very likely that they can satisfy their basic needs in the coming future.

The fact that the majority of salt farmers in Pinggir Papas village were male is also in congruence with the research by Dewi et al (2021) who recruited 55 males (98.2%). In this study, most of the respondents were male because working as salt farmers involves heavy duties, and this has been well-known to be associated with men, rather than women. This study shows that most of the salt farmers only achieved elementary school education. Again, this is aligned with Arga et al (2021) who reported 38 people (76%) in their study only obtained an elementary school education. In addition, Dewi et al (2021) also show that most of the farmers in Taro village of Tegallalang district only finished their elementary school education. Hasyim (2003) in Arga et al (2021) argue that education can affect farmers' insight in applying different measures to improve their farming. Education can prepare a person to face the challenges in their

life (Hagen et al., 2019). In this study, although most of the salt farmers' education is low, they put their family's needs as the main priority.

The result showed that most of them earned an average of IDR 1,978,927.22 per month. A similar finding was reported by Ningsih and Laila (2021) who reported that the income of salt farmers in Bunder village of Pamekasan regency was IDR 1,784,416 per hectare per month. Phahlevi (2007) in Arga et al (2021) mention that agriculture has an important role in farmers' income. In general, farmers process agricultural products to fulfill their daily needs. In this study, the salt farmers' income was mostly low because salt was only produced during the dry season, so they looked for side jobs to meet their daily needs. The volatility of individual incomes is closely related to meeting their basic needs (Suharyanto et al., 2021).

The results showed that all salt farmers in Pinggir Papas village were all Muslim. This is in line with research by Hossain et al. (2019) who report that most of the farmers in Bangladesh are Muslim. This commonality implies that farmers have mutual understanding, from religious perspectives. In this study, the religious concept of satisfying basic needs is related to being grateful for what God has given. Salt farmers believe that what humans experience is the same, everything depends on God's gift and will (Dharmawan, 2018). In addition, similar beliefs stimulate intensive social undertakings, such as religious activities.

The Satisfaction of the Salt Farmers' Basic Needs Based on Maslow's Hierarchy

The results on satisfaction of salt farmers' basic needs obtained an average score close to the maximum score. This implies that they have satisfied most of their basic needs. Maslow contends that humans are creatures who never feel satisfied. According to Maslow, satisfaction is always temporary, as satisfying one specific need will lead to attempts at satisfying another. When all needs are met, individuals will feel satisfied and increase their subjective well-being in life (Sucipto & Saleh, 2019). This is in line with Hidayah (2018) who studied secondary crop farmers in Guyangan Lor hamlet in Gunung

Kidul. She acknowledged that these farmers satisfied their physiological needs and needs for safety. They satisfied the need for belongingness and love at 6%. In contrast, their self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs were satisfied at 44% and 50%, respectively. Hidayah (2018) furthered that the farmers had very high actualization needs compared to physiological needs and the need for safety. Simply put, her findings demonstrate that one is more likely to satisfy his needs for self-actualization regardless of his economic status.

The satisfaction of physiological needs among salt farmers was a lowest gained mean score's component compared to other four component of Maslow. It identified by an average score close to the maximum score. This confirmed the research by Lubis et al., (2019) who report that the chili farmers in Sleman are highly motivated to satisfy their physiological needs because they can meet their basic needs such as food, comfortable housing, education, and entertainment. The demographic data on the salt farmers' income show that most of them earn IDR. 1,978,927.22 each month. This is consistent with the answers to the questions "I have enough income to meet my needs" and "I eat enough to meet my physical needs", both of which obtained high average scores. Interestingly, although this rate is in fact below the regional minimum salary, they can meet their basic needs daily. In line with Arga et al (2021), the motivation of garlic farmers in Tawang Mangu district to satisfy their physiological needs is very high as they have successfully met their primary and secondary needs despite their insufficient income, which is below IDR. 2,999,000.

The salt farmers' basic needs are fulfilled even though their income is low because most of them do not buy side dishes and they buy their rice directly from farmers, at a more affordable price. In addition, most of the salt farmers receive social aid from the government, and they manage to save their basic materials purchased from selling salt for the rainy season. In the same vein, Dharmawan (2018) reported that salt farmers managed to survive or meet their needs by earning extra income when their salt ponds were converted into fishponds. His study also showed

that the farmers resorted to consolidation in their families, such as by selling fishponds. Finally, they also managed to survive the rainy season by minimizing expenses and managing basic needs by selling half of the salt harvest in the rainy season. These strategies were helpful to meet their needs during the famine. However, even though the farmers' physiological needs have been sufficiently met, some of them fail to meet sufficient standards of health. This is confirmed by the average score on the question "there are some parts of my body that bother me" on which the majority of them agreed. They mentioned that several factors interfered with health due to the exposure to sun such as sunburn, itching, and body aches. By implication, this is also confirmed by the average of the farmers that fall under the age category susceptible to health problems or degenerative processes (Qureshi, 2019).

Of the five components of basic human needs, the satisfaction of safety needs were occupied on the fourth rank. With regard to the need for safety, the average score is close to the maximum score. This study is in line with the research by Lubis et al. (2019) who reported that the satisfaction of the need for safety among chili farmers in Sleman is fairly high presumably because of the decent farming facilities that create a sense of comfort and support. The answers to the questionnaire item "I feel my place is quite comfortable" indicate a high average score. In this case, the environment where the salt farmers live is quite safe and comfortable, and this stimulates strong social cohesion. In addition, the answers to the item "I feel safe with the amount of money I have" confirm that their income can help to meet their basic needs. Although the salt farmers encountered many economic problems, such as weather-dependent jobs, instability in salt prices, and detrimental moral factors, they managed to engage several strategies to survive and meet their daily needs (Dharmawan, 2018). However, on the safety of health, the findings indicate high average scores on the questions "I am often worried about my physical health" and the questions "My anxiety level is high". These farmers mention that worries about health frequently arise because they increasingly get

older. Thus, the researcher assumes that these salt farmers struggle to meet their needs for safety.

The satisfaction of the needs of belongingness and love was a first rank of human basic needs component among salt farmers. It has been found at an average score close to the maximum score. This is in line with Saputra et al (2018) who document high satisfaction of social needs among ginger farmers in Renah Pembarap district because the farmers need to motivate each other to make their farming better. This study is also in line with the research by Gaurav (2023) who claims high social needs among rice farmers in Telangana, India, because they are motivated by the higher living standard of their neighbours.

The questionnaire results on the items "I am happy and feel close to the group" and the question "I have involvement with the environment" are found to have a high average score. In this case, salt farmers feel strong social interaction because they often raise discussions related to work and its associated problems. Dharmawan (2018) also contends that the salt farmers in Pinggir Papas village manage their work by expanding the network by exchanging information to maintain good relations with neighbors. They believe that living in harmony will bring them fortune. For instance, during famine, those in close intimacy always help each other by offering jobs. This becomes highly potential given the commonality in terms of religions among the farmers. The answers to the question "I am religious and consider myself a member of a religious group" are indicated by a high average score. To a large extent, this portrays the farmers' social attitude which encourages them to stay together and exchange opinions in religious activities such as during the recitation of Al-Qur'an and social gatherings in the neighbourhood. In matters of religion, the farmers also believe that life is to undergo a command from God, which means that everything in life depends on God's will and gifts (Dharmawan, 2018). In harmony, Indardi and Nugroho (2021) state that the high need for belongingness and love is formed by interacting with others, expanding social relationships, and working together. The researchers, therefore,

conclude that the salt farmers have successfully satisfied their needs of belongingness and love.

In terms of the satisfaction of self-esteem needs which occupied on second rank of human basic needs, a high average score is also evident. This study confirms Haryadi et al (2019) who report high satisfaction with the need for appreciation among cassava farmers in Seputih district because group leaders and community members always appreciate individual opinions. In addition, this study is also in agreement with the research results by Lubis et al., (2019) who confirm high motivation for self-esteem needs among chili farmers in Sleman because they always receive support from their families in farming and from farmer groups through meetings and counseling. These have been affirmed in the present study where a high average score is identified on the question item "I have earned respect from others" obtained a high average score. The salt farmers mention that they respect each other at work and in social life. In addition, on the question "I feel confident with my current line of business" a high average score is confirmed, which means that they are very satisfied and confident in their current job despite their low education level and absence of options for better jobs. This is also supported by the answers to item "I often feel dissatisfied with myself" which obtained a low average score. These findings evince that the salt farmers have satisfied their self-esteem needs.

The satisfaction of self-actualization needs is the third rank of human basic needs which found at a high average. This study is in line with Saputra et al (2018). He documents high satisfaction of self-actualization needs among ginger farmers in Renah Pembarap district because their work continues to develop and improve despite their poor educational background. This study is also in line with the research by Sugiarto et al. (2021). They confirm that the cattle farmers in Brebes have high satisfaction in their self-actualization needs because of a strong desire for their offspring to have a better education. This is evidenced by the high average scores corresponding to the items "I feel that I am in the process of becoming a better person" and "I feel I have fulfilled my potential".

The salt farmers have aspired to become useful individuals, by improving their skills. The researchers argue that these farmers have high self-actualization due to consistent motivation to improve their skills and knowledge in farming to maximize the work they do, despite their educational background. The farming skill is generally passed down from generation to generation in their families. Notwithstanding, it is unfortunate that they claim that counseling or training is rarely carried out, so they have to find solutions to increase their skills and knowledge by running discussions and seeking information from salt farmers who work at salt factories. These farmers mention that training and socialization related to salt farming have been a regular agenda in government-owned salt companies. As a result, they are always in the pursuit of new methods in salt farming.

The findings cohere with Setiawan's (2019) research which states that counselling or training in Pinggir Papas village has been scarce. When such undertakings were conducted, these only served formality purposes by the village government who invited people from Sumenep regency office. These salt farmers say that they have a good plan or purpose in life to actualize themselves through other jobs. The research findings thus prove that the farmers have yet to satisfy their self-actualization needs.

Regardless of the abovementioned findings, this present study is not without limitations. First, it only describes the fulfilment of salt farmers' basic needs without examining any driving factors related to their efforts to meet the basic needs. Besides, the number of samples in this study was limited because most of the salt farmers were not present when the research took place. In addition, the information provided by respondents through questionnaires sometimes did not necessarily show their true opinion because of different thoughts, assumptions, and understanding, as well as other factors such as honesty.

Conclusions:

The study results affirm five components of basic human needs explored among salt farmers in Madurese Island. The study found sequentially

satisfaction from highest to lowest were the needs for belongingness and love, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization, the needs for safety, and physiological needs among the salt farmers in Pinggir Papas. This means that they have met every category of their basic needs. Considering the two lowest of components of Maslow's hierarchy including safety and physiological needs among salt farmers, the farmers require motivation, stimulation and protection to enhance the fulfillment of satisfaction their needs. The present study may contribute to government policy to provide right for equitable welfare. Nurses can act as educator and advocate to provide comprehensive information and advocacy to be motivated on the fulfillment of basic needs to ensure maximum satisfaction in each category of basic needs.

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