

Study of Improvement Fishermen Welfare Through Improved Productivity And Model Development In The Coastal North Konawe

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in North Konawe with the aim to assess: (1) The model of empowerment significant effect on productivity (2) The model empowerment significant effect on the fishermen income, and (3) Productivity significant effect on the fishermen income. The method of analysis used in this research is the path analysis of the calculation process using an application program SPSS. The results showed that the better model of empowerment, it can improve productivity while increasing the fishermen income in the coastal area North Konawe.

Keywords; *Fishermen Welfare and Empowerment Model.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Background

Roles and responsibilities of the government is working to improve welfare through increased income, one way to do is empowerment that summarizes existing social values in society. According Somodinigrat (1999) that empowerment is to provide the capabilities and people's independence, which aims to improve people's lives in conditions that are now unable to escape from the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. Kartasasmita, G (1996) Community empowerment can be seen from the point of view or dimensions; (1) Climate that allows the potential of developing societies, (2) Increased capabilities in building community through various grants, training, infrastructure development and means both physical as well as social and institutional develop in the area, and (3) Through siding with the weak in order to prevent unfair competition.

Community empowerment is also done by increasing the active participation of the community in various aspects of development, so that every program implemented foster awareness of interests and common interest with the aim of implementing a project, so that citizens are required to be involved, not only the practical aspects but also emotional involvement in such programs. In the empowerment process should ideally be prevented weak are getting weaker because less empowerment in the face of strong. Empowering communities to make people more dependent on the provision of government programs because basically every what each enjoyed what must be produced on their own business. Bergen, DG (2001) Thus the ultimate goal is the community's independence, enabling to advance themselves toward a better life on an ongoing basis.

The formation of groups in the community or fishing is a very important thing, because the group insists on the principle of solidarity in order to realize the spirit and cooperative activities. In togetherness each member take responsibility, mutual trust and serve. According Sumodiningrat (1999) that the policy of empowerment in the general public can be selected into three groups: (1) the policy that indirectly on target but provides the basis to achieve an atmosphere that supports social and economic activities of the people, (2) the policy that directly leads to an increase in economic activity of the target group, (3) the special policy that reaches the poor through special efforts. Fishermen generally still in a cycle of poverty and economic uncertainty, due to hardships faced by fishermen and their families. The situation is caused by the relationship between fisherman and the coastal and marine environments are filled with uncertainty, Rafiy. M (2015). According to Undang-Undang Perikanan No.45 Tahun 2009: Fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing. This restriction indicates that the fishermen life depends directly on the sea and make the fishing as the main component construction maritime community in Indonesia.

Region of North Konawe community life its coast is not much different from social life other coastal communities in Indonesia, for example, lack of education, the productivity of fishing is highly dependent on the season, limited working capital, lack of supporting facilities and poor market mechanism, the length of the

transfer technology and slum area which resulted in income of coastal communities, especially the fisherman became erratic, Michel Sipahelut (2013). In connection with the above in development of increasingly complex and competitive, fishermen are expected to challenge the greater the fishing effort in connection with various aspects of the environment that influence and competition in the utilization and use of resources available.

To overcome the problems of fishermen in the research area, it is necessary to define the various models of empowerment fishermen so that production targets set by Fisheries and Maritime Office Southeast Sulawesi Province can be reached. Target production in 2013 amounted to 9,510 kg, however, reached only 3,170 kg and target production in 2014 amounted to 19,070 kg, however, reached only 6,076 kg. Therefore it is necessary for the economic empowerment of fishermen in the coastal region of North Konawe so that the target can be achieved and poverty can be reduced fishing there should be measures or empowerment model as follows; (1) Increase spirit of people to produce (2). Helping Capital. (3). Implement Training / Applied Technology. (4). Coaching / Support development of local government. (5). Environmental factors . With the empowerment of the expected increase in the fishermen income the coastal region must be improved so that socio-economic status and general characteristics as fishing communities increasingly apparent. Based on the background of the problems described above, researchers interested in conducting research studies the welfare of fishermen through productivity improvement and empowerment model are considered essential. The Empowerment Model Framework as follows;

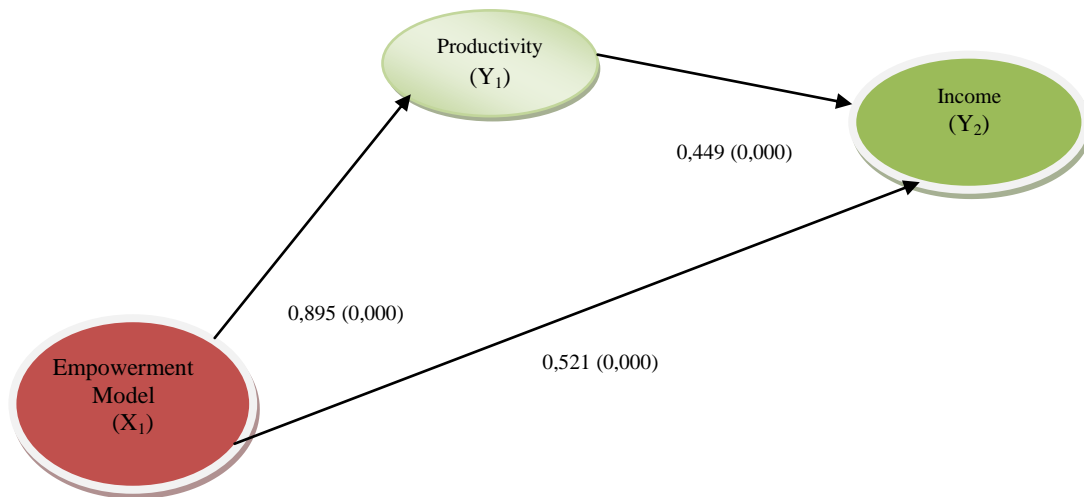


Figure 1. Path Analysis Diagram

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Empowerment Model

Empowerment model is build economic institutions that are able to simplify fishermen influence of various external forces pressing system of coastal area management, sustainable manner. While the specific target is achieved is explained complexity social structures and institutions for simplification concepts of formulation coastal areas of agricultural development and rural community-based fishermen, Nikijuluw (2013). The complexity of the social structure and formulating that create increasingly widespread phenomenon of social inequality and the declining quality of water resources. While simplification includes drafting effort which refers to the recognition mechanisms and increase the ability of local institutions so that the intervention of the organization "super-structure" can be effected. Sumarti T, et al (2013).

Community empowerment policies can generally be selected in three groups; The first policy is not direct on target but it provides an atmosphere that supports the achievement of the basic socio-economic activities of the people. Second, policies that directly leads to an increase in economic activity of the target group, Third, specific policies to reach the poor through special efforts, Abipraja Soedjono, (2002). Policies are not directly aimed at creating conditions that guarantee the continuity of any efforts to increase equitable development and community empowerment, provision of facilities and infrastructure, institutional strengthening, and improving regulations that support the socioeconomic community.

Within the framework of this policy also includes the creation of an social atmosphere and political peace, the creation of business climate and economic stability through macroeconomic management are cautious, population growth control and environmental preservation. Policies directed at improving access to community empowerment national targets in the form of provision infrastructure and facilities that support the basic needs for food, clothing, housing, health and education, increased productivity and income, especially low income people. Michael P. Todaro (1986).

In this connection the most appropriate approach in the economic development of the people is through a group approach in the form of joint ventures in the container cooperative. This means that the provision of the means of production and improvement of skills needs to be balanced by the availability of continuous market and access to financing sources. Particularly preferred policies in the preparation of poverty can perform socio-economic activities in accordance with the local culture. Special efforts are basically encourage and facilitate the process of transition from the life of the subsystem into the life market. M.Islam (2012)

B. Fishermen Welfare

One indicator to measure the welfare of fishermen is the level income received from the fishing. Fishing is an who with all its activities related to the marine and coastal environment, or those who make their livelihood. In terms the way of life on the fishing community is a community of mutual cooperation, the need for mutual cooperation and mutual help was very important at the time to cope with circumstances that require large expenditures and exertion are many, such as when sailing, building a house or dike wave around the village. According to Sukirno (2006) revenue is the amount of income received by residents on its _works performance for a certain period, whether daily, weekly, monthly or yearly. As for some classifications of income;

1. Personal income, is all types of income earned without giving any activity that is acceptable to population of the country.
2. Disposable income, is reduced personal income tax to be paid by the recipient of the income, this is called residual income or disposable income.
3. National income, is the value of all goods and services are produced by a country in a year. Mankiw (2007) argues that disposable income is income derived types someone who is prepared to spend or consumed. Disposable amount of income that is earned income minus direct taxes as income taxes.

According to Samuelson (1992) that public revenues can be classified into two, namely permanent and temporary income revenue. Permanent income can be interpreted; (1) revenues are always welcome at any particular period and may be used before, an example is in the form of wage and salary income, (2) revenue obtained from the results of all the factors that determine a person's wealth. Furthermore, the low income of the fishermen due to the quality of human resources fishing society reflected in the form of poverty is closely associated with the internal and external factors of society. Internal factors ; rapid population growth, less willing to take risks, easily satisfied and other habits that do not contain modernization. Besides the weakness of the business capital of fishermen strongly influenced by fishermen mindset. External factors that lead to poverty fishermen household lower layers; the production process which is dominated by the capital owners and the boat owner or the nature of the marketing of products in controlled the monopsony market (Kusnadi :2003).

C. Productivity.

According to Sedarmayanti (2001) in Prasetyo F. (2014) states that productivity implies a mental attitude that always has a view of the quality of life today should be better than yesterday and tomorrow better than today. Quantitatively productivity is the ratio between the output and the input that is used perunit time. This formulation applies to the company, industry, economic, fishermen and others. This is in line with the view Simanjuntak (1998) that productivity implies a qualitative containing philosophical outlook on life and mental attitude are always trying to improve the quality of life that the state should be better today than yesterday, and tomorrow's quality of life must be better than today. Increased productivity can be realized in four forms, namely; (1) The same amount of production obtained using fewer resources, (2) A greater number of production achieved by using less resources, (3) A greater number of production achieved using the same resources. (4) Production quantities far greater gain obtained with relatively smaller resources.

Sinungan (2003) explains that basically productivity include mental attitude of patriotic looking forward optimistically to the roots in the confidence that life today is better than yesterday of tomorrow is a better today. Attitudes like this for the people who are building is absolutely necessary to answer the challenges of development challenges that are both economical and non-economical. Economic challenges such as the scarcity of capital, human resources and technology skills that must be mastered. Non-economic challenges have more to do on the attitude and willingness of the government, the nation's cultural attitudes, safety and order and a common commitment of all walks of life to create progress.

Furthermore Sedarmayanti (2001) in Prastiyo F. (2014) argues that productivity is how to produce or increase the yield of goods and services as high as possible by utilizing resources efficiently. Therefore, productivity is often defined as the ratio between output and input within a certain time unit. Based on these opinions can be concluded that the overall productivity comparison between what is produced output and input. Specifically means the ability to produce something that include increased efficiency and speed to produce a product that is the result of a combination of effectiveness, efficiency and economies.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in North Konawe with fishing research sites in the district. Motui, Sawa, Lembo Lasolo and Molawe, conducted in 2015. This research uses survey method through observation and interview. The amount of sample in this study as many 114 fishermen using Slovin formula, sampling technique used was purposive sampling method. While the data analysis using Path Analysis.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Hypothesis Testing Results

The collected data were analyzed by inferential statistical analysis to perform testing of hypotheses proposed in this study. The testing will be drawn conclusions based assessment. Therefore, to test the hypothesis proposed research, analysis covering test path analysis. Based on the relationship between variables in accordance with the theory and previous research, such as what has been put forward in the framework of the concept in Chapter II of this study, the hypothesis that the model will be determined value of the coefficient using the tool of regression.

See the relationship, then modeling the path analysis in this study will be done by looking at the pattern of relationships Empowerment Model exogenous variables (X1), the endogenous variable Productivity (Y1), and Fishermen Income (Y2). Results of testing the hypothesis with path analysis in Table 1. The three hypotheses stated that significant. Hypothesis testing is done by looking at the standard coefficient value, significance value p-value test and mark the relationship of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially. The hypothesis testing results can be shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Testing Hypotheses.

| Exogenous Variables | Endogenous Variables | Path Coefficient | p-value | Decision |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Empowerment Model (X1) | Productivity (Y1) | 0,895 | 0,000 | Significant |
| Empowerment Model (X ₁) | Fishermen Income (Y ₂) | 0,521 | 0,000 | Significant |
| Productivity (Y1) | Fishermen Income(Y ₂) | 0,449 | 0,000 | Significant |

Source : Primary data, processed 2015.

Hypothesis 1; Empowerment Model on Productivity.

The results of such analyzes in Table 1 above image obtained coefficient of determination total for Empowerment Model on Productivity (Y1). Hypothesis testing using SPSS software generates path coefficient direct influence Empowerment Model on Productivity with a value of 0.895 with a p-value = 0.000. Because of > 0.05, then the hypothesis Model Empowerment received a significant effect on productivity. Given the significant coefficient is positive and it can be concluded that the influence of both unidirectional. That is, the better a model of empowerment, the more increases the productivity of fishermen in the coastal area of North Konawe.

Hypothesis 2: Empowerment Model significant effect on Fishermen Income

Hypothesis testing using SPSS produce coefficients lane direct influence Empowerment Model on Fishermen Income with a value of 0.521 with a p-value = 0.000. Because the p-value > 0.05, then the hypothesis Model Empowerment positive and significant effect on the fishermen income. Given the significant coefficient is positive and it can be concluded that the influence of both unidirectional and meaningful. That is the better model Empowerment means can raise fishermen income.

Hypothesis 3: Productivity significant effect on Fishermen Income

Tests using SPSS produce coefficients lane direct influence on the productivity on fishermen income with a value of 0.449 with a p-value = 0.000 for p-value < 0.05, then the hypothesis stated Productivity significant effect on Fishermen income acceptable. Given the significant coefficient is positive and concluded that the relationship between the two is unidirectional, meaning the better the productivity increase the fishermen income.

4.2. Discussion of Results

This study consisted of three variables: Empowerment Model (X1), Productivity (Y1) and Fishermen Income (Y2). Discussion of the results of the descriptive statistical analysis was based on frequency, percentage and mean. The following discussion will explain each variable.

1. Model Empowerment (X₁)

Model Empowerment variable is the responder (Fishermen) regarding the process of empowerment implemented short term aimed at improving high morale to always think positively, understand and activate the potential of self, increased confidence, and confidence, in the face of the job within the organization so that the organization's goals achievable. Empowerment Model in this study is measured by three indicators, namely; (1) Participation, (2) Development and (3) Technology. This suggests that the empowerment model which was held in North Konawe The coastal area has been carried out properly. Of the respondents perception appears that the benefits of empowerment model considered by the fishermen so as to make the fishermen to further improve its performance. It contained indicators Empowerment Model benefits have the highest average value by 3.94 Instead perception of fishermen to the indicator Empowerment Model method indicates the average level of the smallest is 3.57. Nevertheless, the respondents' perceptions of the benefits of the Empowerment Model with average value of 3.78 so that the empowerment model is able to increase the expertise and skills, and improve performance, able to improve and provide quality service to the fishermen.

2. Productivity (Y₁)

Productivity variable is the ratio between the output to the input or resource productivity has two (2) dimensions; 1. Effectiveness is the achievement of such targets; quality, quantity and time, 2. Efisiensi comparing inputs are actually used or how the work is done or executed. This is in line with the opinion of Simanjuntak (1997) that productivity is to provide more goods and services using the resources a bit, then Productivity also an integrated interaction of three (3) essential factors such as; 1. Investment, technology and research. 2. The management and workforce 3. In this study Productivity is measured by three (3) indicators, namely; 1. Education, 2. training, 3. Work Ethics and Attitude. The results showed that the productivity according to respondents in the region is good research. It can be seen from the answers of respondents to the indicator and has the highest average score of 3.89 on the contrary respondents' perceptions of productivity shows that the smallest average level of 3.74. However, as the overall respondents' perceptions of productivity on average with a value of 3.83. This indicates that labor productivity fisherman always well preserved since the average fisherman is able to increase the production of fish. For Fishermen believe that the fish production must be greater today than yesterday. In addition the relationship and cooperation that has always existed well with fellow fishermen and his government village, so that the labor productivity of fishermen in coastal areas of North Konawe well preserved, and there is always a chance that was given to fishermen to evolve also makes fishermen more eager to work.

3. Fishermen Income (Y₂)

According to Islam, M (1985) that a measure which is essential to the welfare of farmers is household income, because some aspects of well-being depends on the income level of fishermen. The amount of the income of fishermen themselves will affect the basic requirements that must be fulfilled, namely; food, clothing, shelter, health and employment. There are two factors that influence the success of farming that internal factors such as, elements of earth, water, climate, level of technology, management, labor and capital etc. while external factors, namely the availability of means of transportations and communicates, price, production facilities, credit facilities and counseling. In this study, the income of fishermen in the variables measured by three indicators, namely; 1. Capital, 2. Facilities / Infrastructure, 3. Experience fishing and, 4. Mileage.

Description of the research results show that revenue Fishermen respondents according to respondents is already good. This can be seen from the value of the average perception of respondents is 3.80. From the respondents' perceptions seem that existence needs is stronger than the relationship needs and growth requirements. Perception of the income of fishermen indicates that respondents agree and strongly disagree with variable incomes, especially in the line of duty. This is evident from the answers of respondents to the mileage indicator has the highest average value of 3.84. Then reverse the perception of respondents towards Infrastructures lowest average value of 3.73. However, as the overall perception of respondents to fishermen revenue indicated that coastal areas are already well in District

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis of descriptive and statistic inferential it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Results of research supported empowerment model variables indicators of participation, coaching, technology and the establishment of MFIs both positive and significant impact on productivity variable. That is the better model of empowerment, it can improve the productivity of fishermen in the coastal area of North Konawe.
- b. The results showed that the empowerment model a positive and significant effect on fishermen revenue. Given the regression coefficient is positive and significant, it can be concluded that the influence of both unidirectional and meaningful. That is the better model of empowerment can increase fishermen revenue in the coastal area of North Konawe
- c. The results showed that the productivity significant effect on fishermen revenue. Given the regression coefficient is positive and significant it can be concluded that the effect between the two is unidirectional, meaning that the higher the productivity increase fishermen revenue.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the analysis results of the study the researchers gave suggestions as follows:

- a. Fishing communities are expected to maintain and continue to make improvements in terms of empowerment model, such as participation, expected are people who are more competent in their field. In addition the technology used in the model of empowerment should be in accordance with the needs, fostering empowerment model must be in accordance with the needs of fishermen and should adjust the time to be implemented fishermen empowerment model and further increase the output / benefit model of empowerment.
- b. Labor productivity fishermen are quite good but needs to be improved further by considering a few things related to the training needs of the fishermen, it gives fishermen the opportunity to develop a career and the potential of each fisherman
- c. In the aspect of the government expected to consider the income of fishermen and increase the availability of capital to run the job. Increased revenue for every fisherman fishing can be enhanced through participation in empowerment model are held either regularly or irregularly in accordance with the working field. Some models of empowerment that can be followed by fishermen, among others: the operation of the boat / ship and mileage, the use of facilities and infrastructure.

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