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DETERMINATION OF WELFARE AND INCOME OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE BIREUN REGENCY FISHING VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT : This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the productivity and welfare of the fishing community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, Bireuen Regency, both from internal and external factors. From the results of the study it was found that the factors that influence the welfare level of the fishing community are income, health, social capital education in terms of work motivation, working hours and weather conditions as well as productivity in terms of labor, capture technology and working capital aspects. Factors that do not affect the productivity of fishermen in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, Bireuen Regency are government policies in terms of capital assistance, empowerment and counseling as well as social capital aspects in terms of work motivation, working hours and weather conditions. Factors that do not affect the level of welfare of the fishing community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, Bireuen Regency are government policies in terms of capital assistance, empowerment and counseling.

Keywords: Productivity, welfare, government, policies, social capital, fishermen,

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world which consists of 17,504 islands with a coastline of 99,000 km and sea area of 3.1 million km². In the 1982 UN Convention, Indonesia had abundant biological and non-biological resources. This causes the majority of people to live and live in the area around the coast as well as destabilize their lives as fishermen. As a nation that has vast sea areas and fertile land, Indonesia should be a prosperous nation. It becomes unnatural when such a large fortune turns out to not be able to prosper. Health affects economic conditions, and vice versa the economy affects health. Fishing communities have different lifestyles compared to urban communities. This is indicated by the limited access to production, limited capital, lack of facilities in terms of fishing and is influenced by hereditary socio-cultural factors. The potential of fish farming in Pahlawan Village is quite an opportunity to be developed [1].

As is known, fishermen are not a single entity. They consist of several groups, which in terms of ownership of fishing gear can be divided into three groups, namely: labor fishermen, skipper fishermen, and individual fishermen. Workers' fishermen are fishermen who work with other people's fishing gear, on the other hand skipper fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing gear and in their operations do not involve other people. Of the three types of fishermen, fishermen generally are not poor. Poverty tends to be experienced by individual fishermen and fishing workers. Because the two types of fishing groups are in majority, the image of poverty is inherent in the lives of fishermen. According to Rahmat Sembiring (2017) through his research, it shows that the coefficient of variable of fishermen income is 0.150 or 15%, which means there is a positive relationship between fishermen's income and welfare level [2]. As well as the productivity of the fishing community that is still under good words become a benchmark against the level of welfare of the fishing community as well. Productivity can utilize human resources efficiently as a ratio between output and input in certain units [3]. Poverty reflects the living conditions that can be caused by the low level of income

they receive to meet the necessary living needs. The fishing communities still earn insufficient income to spend their income to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing, housing and to finance the education of their children. The problem of poverty they face is a matter of their inability or powerlessness to recognize and utilize the potential, both the potential of human resources such as knowledge, skills and attitudes they possess and the potential of natural resources especially marine resources.

The low level of knowledge, attitudes and skills of fishermen in contributing to the process of improving their socio-economic life and also the role of local governments which are still lacking in providing a conducive business environment for fishing communities, such as the availability of physical and capital facilities and infrastructure are the causes of various conditions the lives of today's fishing communities. Sustainable development in synergy with environmental insights as a basic and planned effort, integrating the environment as a resource in the development process to ensure the ability, welfare, and quality of life of present generations to future generations. Preparing resources as environmental elements including human resources, natural and non-biological resources and artificial resources[4]. The impact of all this is the low production that can be produced by fishermen to meet their daily needs. With such conditions, the level of welfare of the fishing community is still far from being an indicator of welfare or is said to be among the poor. It is not easy to compare the income from fishing with other types of businesses. If the trader can calculate the profit obtained every month, the farmer can also predict the yield, but this is not the case with fishermen whose activities are full of uncertainty and are speculative and fluctuating [5].

Bireuen Regency is one of 23 Regencies / Cities in Aceh Province. Geographically, the location of Bireuen Regency is very strategic because it is on the Banda Aceh - Medan crossing line. Bireuen Regency covers an area of 190,121 Ha of land and sea area of 503.70 Km². Administratively, Bireuen Regency has 17 Districts, 69 Settlements and 609 Villages. 11 Districts are coastal districts with a total of 114 coastal villages. The potential of marine and fisheries resources is quite large, with a coastline of 69 km and a territorial sea area of 503.70 km² and ZEEI waters covering 25,500 km² is a potential fishing ground for capture fisheries. One of the villages that I chose to measure the productivity and welfare of Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, Bireuen Regency. The indicator of work motivation for fishermen is that the longer the fisherman works in the sea, it means that the higher the work motivation, the size is the hour per sea [6].

II. Results and Discussion

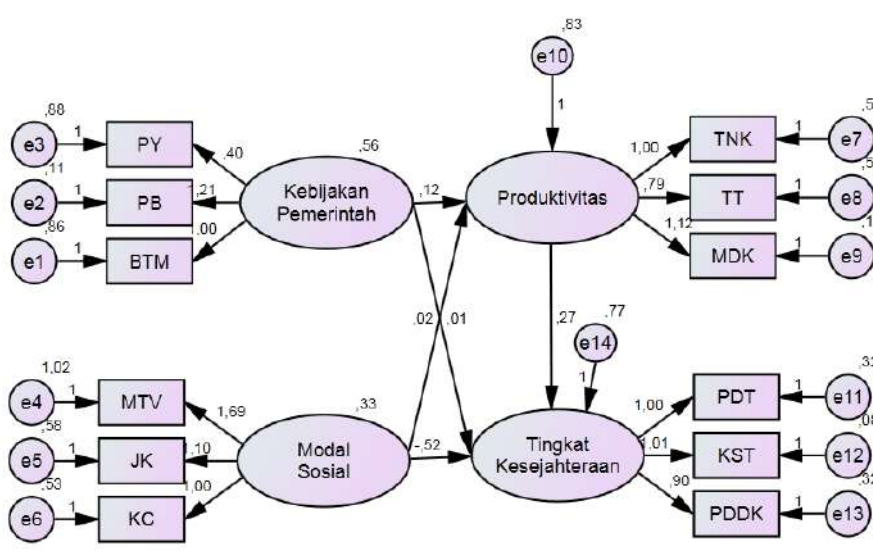


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

Table 1.1. Results of Testing the Feasibility of Research Models for SEM Analysis

Goodness of Fit Indeks	Cut of Value	Hasil Analisis	Evaluasi Model
Min fit function of chi-square	$p > 0,05$	(P = 0.14)	Fit
Chisquare	Carmines & Mever (1981) Df=168 = 129.69	106.558	Fit
Non Centrality Parameter (NCP)	Penyimpangan sample cov matrix dan fitted kecil < Chisquare	57.558	Fit
Root Mean Square Error of Approx (RMSEA)	Browne dan Cudeck (1993) < 0,08	.077	Fit
Model AIC	Model AIC > Saturated AIC < Independence AIC	164.558 > Saturated AIC (156.000) < Independence AIC (1245.717)	Fit
Model CAIC	Model CAIC << Saturated CAIC < Independence CAIC	289.209 < Saturated CAIC (491.269) < Independence CAIC (1113.297)	Fit
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	> 0,90	0.997	Fit
Parsimoni Normed Fit Index (PNFI)	0,60 – 0,90	0.666	Fit
Parsimoni Comparative Fit Index (PCFI)	0,60 – 0,90	0.698	Fit
PRATIO	0,60 – 0,90	0.742	Fit
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	> 0,90 (Bentler (2000))	0.941	Fit
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	> 0,90 Byrne (1998)	0.942	Fit
Relative Fit Index (RFI)	0 – 1	0.862	Fit
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	> 0,90	0.922	Fit
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI)	> 0,90	0.976	Fit
Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI)	0 – 1,0	0.579	Fit

Source: Amos Output 22

Table 1.2: Results of estimation of C.R (Critical Ratio) and P-Value

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
PV	<---	MS	,021	,142	,148	,882	par_11
PV	<---	KP	,119	,097	1,227	,220	par_12
TK	<---	MS	-,518	,153	-3,397	***	par_9
TK	<---	KP	,007	,094	,072	,943	par_10
TK	<---	PV	,273	,079	3,449	***	par_13

Source: Amos Output 22

Probability Tests for Critical Ratio Probabilities that have three asterisks can be given in the following explanation:

- There is a causal relationship between Social Capital and Welfare Level. The critical value is 3.397, more than three times the Standard Error value and the Probability value (p) which has a significant sign star.
- A causality relationship exists between Productivity and Welfare Level. The critical value is 3.449, which is more than three times the Standard Error value and the Probability value (p) which has a significant asterisk.

The magnitude of the effect of each latent variable has a standardized direct effect or an indirect standardized effect and the total standardized effect can be seen in the following processing result :

Table 1.3. Standardized Direct Effects

	MS	KP	PV	TK
PV	,013	,097	,000	,000
TK	-,310	,005	,260	,000
PDDK	,000	,000	,000	,837
KST	,000	,000	,000	,962
PDT	,000	,000	,000	,862
MDK	,000	,000	,937	,000
TT	,000	,000	,707	,000
TNK	,000	,000	,767	,000
MTV	,691	,000	,000	,000
JK	,640	,000	,000	,000
KC	,619	,000	,000	,000
PY	,000	,300	,000	,000
PB	,000	,941	,000	,000
BTM	,000	,627	,000	,000

Source: Amos Output 22

Table 1.4. Standardized Indirect Effects

	MS	KP	PV	TK
PV	,000	,000	,000	,000
TK	,003	,025	,000	,000
PDDK	-,257	,026	,218	,000
KST	-,295	,029	,250	,000
PDT	-,264	,026	,224	,000
MDK	,012	,091	,000	,000
TT	,009	,069	,000	,000
TNK	,010	,075	,000	,000
MTV	,000	,000	,000	.000

	MS	KP	PV	TK
JK	,000	,000	,000	,000
KC	,000	,000	,000	,000
PY	,000	,000	,000	,000
PB	,000	,000	,000	,000
BTM	,000	,000	,000	,000

Source: Amos Output 22

Tabel 1.5. Standardized Total Effect

	MS	KP	PV	TK
PV	,013	,097	,000	,000
TK	-,306	,030	,260	,000
PDDK	-,257	,026	,218	,837
KST	-,295	,029	,250	,962
PDT	-,264	,026	,224	,862
MDK	,012	,091	,937	,000
TT	,009	,069	,707	,000
TNK	,010	,075	,767	,000
MTV	,691	,000	,000	,000
JK	,640	,000	,000	<u>,000</u>
KC	,619	,000	,000	,000
PY	,000	,300	,000	,000
PB	,000	,941	,000	,000
BTM	,000	,627	,000	,000

Source: Amos Output 22

The results of the total effect in the table above can be described as follows:

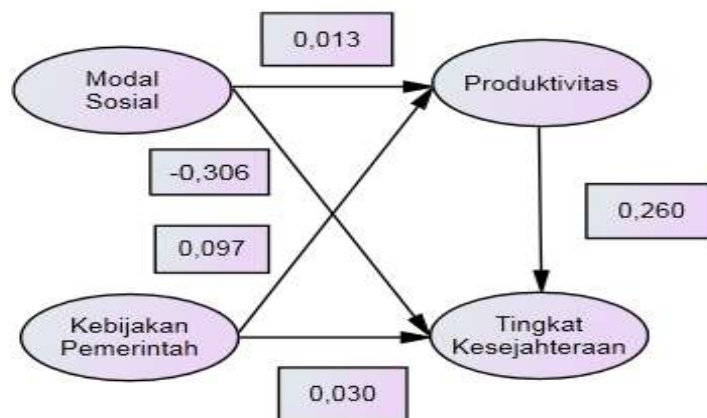


Figure 1.2. Total Effects of Government Policy and Social Capital

Table 1.6. The estimated results of C.R (Critical Ratio) and P-Value

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
PV	<---	MS	,021	,142	,148	,882	par_11
PV	<---	KP	,119	,097	1,227	,220	par_12
TK	<---	MS	-,518	,153	-3,397	***	par_9
TK	<---	KP	,007	,094	,072	,943	par_10
TK	<---	PV	,273	,079	3,449	***	par_13
KP1	<---	KP	1,000				
KP2	<---	KP	1,208	,353	3,419	***	par_1
KP3	<---	KP	,396	,102	3,893	***	par_2
MS3	<---	MS	1,000				
MS2	<---	MS	1,103	,192	5,742	***	par_3
MS1	<---	MS	1,685	,294	5,731	***	par_4
PV1	<---	PV	1,000				
PV2	<---	PV	,795	,078	10,142	***	par_5
PV1	<---	PV	1,124	,101	11,157	***	par_6
TK1	<---	TK	1,000				
TK2	<---	TK	1,010	,055	18,285	***	par_7
TK3	<---	TK	,897	,058	15,446	***	par_8

III. Conclusion

Based on the table above it is known:

1. There is no significant effect of social capital on productivity in the community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, where the probability value is $0.882 > 0.05$ so it is known that social capital does not significantly affect productivity.
2. There is no significant effect of government policy on productivity in the community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, where the probability value is $0.220 > 0.05$ so it is known that government policy does not significantly affect productivity.
3. There is a significant influence of social capital on the level of welfare in the community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, where the probability value has a three star.
4. There is no significant effect of government policies on the level of welfare in the community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, where the probability value is $0.943 > 0.05$ so it is known that government policy does not significantly affect the level of welfare.
5. There is a significant effect of productivity on the level of welfare in the community in Matang Pasie Village, Peudada District, where the probability value has a three star.

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