



ANALYSIS OF DISTINGUISHMENT FACTOR AFFECTING OF FISHERMAN FAMILY IN DISTRICT COAST COASTAL AREA NUSANIWE OF AMBON CITY

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 26th September, 2017
Received in revised form
21st October, 2017
Accepted 08th November, 2017
Published online 29th December, 2017

Key Words:

Distinguishment factor,
Income fisherman, Village in Nusaniwe.

ABSTRACT

Research was conducted in coastal area region of sub-district Nusaniwe which aimed to determine the distinguishment factors that affect the income of fishermen village in Nusaniwe. The method used is qualitative descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis using multiple linear regression. Fisher's respondent were sampled stratifically. The sampling technique used is incidental Sampling. Result of the research indicated that the nature of work and length of work per week are significant effect on the income of fishermen village in Nusaniwe, while level of education, skills exercise, land ownership, and credit facility no significant effect on the income of fishermen village in Nusaniwe.

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Citation: Christina Litaay, 2017. "Analysis of distinguishment factor affecting of fisherman family in district coast coastal area nusaniwe of ambon city", *International Journal of Development Research*, 7, (12), 17819-17821.

INTRODUCTION

Level of minimum income is the gap between poor and not so poor, or more often called as bottom level of poverty (Arsyad 1992). Income defines quality of the family, therefore low income will cause a family unable to provide sufficient food and necessity (Suhardjo *et al.*, 1986). In addition, family income also affects food supply. Low income will also restrain family from obtaining a very basic necessity (Sajogyo *et al.*, 1987). According to Rahmatika *et al.* (2013) the low income of fishermen due to the instability of the results obtained by fishermen catch fish, these factors are supported by facilities and inadequate infrastructure, climate, up to the middlemen who buy the catch of fishermen with a relatively low budget. Poverty reduction strategy from internal factors was government keep continue the aid to change the status of tools ownership from workers into owners. This type of tool provided in the form of environmentally friendly fishing gear. While Education and training for entrepreneurship needs to be done for fishermen women, so they do not consumptive and need counseling of the importance of saving (Junaidi *et al.*, 2015). The higher income is, the more demand and cost allocate to purchase meat etc. The bigger the size of the family

will also provide opportunity to earn more (Income Earner) also will contribute to the income of the. The more family member work will relate very strongly to high income to the family. This search is done to analyze different factors that affect people income especially those who live by the coast.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was done amongst several rural villages by the coast in Village Amahusu, Latuhalat and Seri, sub-district Nusaniwe. This research used qualitative approach that is collecting and obtaining primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by using questioners while Secondary data was obtained through local official within the village. This research use statistic analysis for variable factors differences, which assume to have effect on fisherman earning. In this statistic analysis also use multiple regression analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Level of Education

In general, level of education that was found in these areas is Primary School. Therefore, Primary School is the only level of education they can enter amongst the fisherman. However,

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people knowledge about education approximately 60%. Research shows that formal education has no affect with their job or work. Based on interviews, the reason why these people cannot pursue higher education is because of economy factor (fees) parents motivation, and also the reality of live in the past and today. According to Mudjijono *et al.* (1996), level of education amongst the fisherman family is only up to Primary School due to tuition fees and also motivation from parents. A similar research also done by Berdegue *et al.*, (2001), said that education variable is not a significant factor that defines their earning. However, research by Swaminathan (1997) shows that level of education does effect earning. According to Rahmatika *et al.* (2013) education and number of dependents has a negative influence and not significant to revenue of fishermen in Ulak Karang Padang. This is different from reported Primyastanto *et al.* (2013), factors that significantly affect household expenditure is revenue sail, non revenue sail, number of families member and level of education. Educational status was found to be significant at 10 % affecting artisanal fishermen (Shettima *et. al* 2014).

Skills Exercise

Based on interviews, fisherman who participate in the training of how to use fishing tools is only 6,7%, whereas 93,3% do not participate in any kind of training. According to the evaluation, the reason to why low level of interest amongst fisherman to participate in the training due to time and skills constrain. Furthermore, based on some interview feedback, the thought of training is not an important issue or value because does not define the outcomes. Result of the research show that skill training has nothing to do with family earning or income. Training a negative effect on productivity (Latuconsina, 2014). According to Sastrawidjaya and Manadiyanto (2002), skill does not influence earning, even though work of the fisherman is perceived as a very difficult task. This can be accomplished even with a very basic skill. Many of them work as fisherman because it is something that has been passed on through generation. It is not something to be obtained professionally. A low percentage of fisherman who participate in the training in fact contribute to low level of income Income is very affected by whether or not a family or a person attend the training. Also how long they will attend the training for Guhardja *et al.* (1993). According to Junaidi *et al.* (2015) contributions of women fishermen to increase in earnings continuously improved through the efforts of the productive and entrepreneurial skills training and capital gains as well as the packaging and labeling of products.

Land Ownership

As for land that is owner or managed is a farming areas where the production of the land is for daily consumption. Specifically, only 30,0% of fisherman own the land, while 70,0% of them do not have land to manage. Research proves that the ownership of land does not affect families' earning The reason is land is only productive during harvest time, where they can sell goods or consume them daily, this can also increase their income, this also emphasized by Guhardja *et al.* (1993), this shows that the bigger size of the land farmer posses will impact their earning. According to Zamroni and Masahiro (2011), fishers cannot be easily persuaded to go into such a diversification of their livelihood. They need some kind of technical and financial assistance until the products will have been accepted by the market continuously.

Credit Facility

Areas where research was undertaken found fishermen rarely receive credit facility support. In general only 13.3% of the use credit facility whereas remaining 86,7% do not use credit facility. Based on research, found that credit facility does not really have impact on family income. They do not believe that credit facility will support them to have better income. In fact credit facility does not support them to have higher income, said by Guhardja *et al.* (1993), credit facility is a very important tool for them to develop their business that is non fishing, in order to boost up their income. This was also mentioned by Wibowo *et al.* (2010) in his research, credit facility is very important to boost up their income in other sector. They can use them as capital to invest in equipment or tools that help them to catch more fish in large quantity. According to Latuconsina (2014), effect of fishermen access to credit facilities negatively affect productivity in Central Maluku district. Access to credit has any influence in ones ability to become a fisherman. Therefore adoption of fishing is positively related to credit access (Matiya, 2002).

Nature of Work

Work found in the research location is categorized as fixed job. However, this sort of job is based on seasons and also is not predictable, which account to 70,0%. Since this job is something seasonal. These difficulties force them to also seek for other work in order to maximize their income. However, job opportunities are not as many as can be found in those areas. This research finds that nature of this work really influence their income. As job is a fixed job then their income will follow the outcomes. This also emphasized by Tarigan (2000), income is strongly related to the nature of work. According to Guhardja *et al.* (1993) head of family that has fixed job will definitely have fixed income for the family, whereas those whose work area seasonal also find their income to be seasonal. This also depends on who supply for family needs.

Length of work per week

According to research, working hours for fisherman based on frequent is 4 (times), with the percentage of 80,0%. The research shows that length of work will very much influence their family income. Since this is the only source of income they have, therefore, the longest they work will automatically influence the higher income they can have, according to Rahim (2011), length of work will influence fishermen income. This also agreed by Sukirno (2006) that income is the total of earning they receive upon their performance for a length of period, it could be daily, weekly, monthly even yearly. According to Sasmita (2006) said one of the factor that influence their income is the length of work they spend in the ocean fishing. This has a very positif influence and significant to their income as fisherman. Halim dan Susilo (2013) reported that the venture capital variables, length of time at sea per trip and long business has significant positive effect on the income level of coastal fishing communities in Bantul. Length of working hours is a very significant factor that lead to level of productivity.

Conclusion

The nature of work and length of work per week are significant effect on the income of fishermen village in

Nusaniwe, while level of education, skills exercise, land ownership, and credit facility no significant effect on the income of fishermen village in Nusaniwe. Thus the more hours the fishermen put into working hours will also contribute to a higher income.

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