

Analysis of Smoked Fish Processed Businesses on the Welfare of Coastal Communities in Lahewa District, North Nias District

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ABSTRACT

Management of marine resources is still traditional, and community knowledge that can only be passed down from generation to generation has caused the people in Siheneasi Village to go into a cycle of poverty. The many daily needs exacerbate this condition, including children's education costs, health, and others. Living conditions still need to be fully controlled by society itself. In other words, life is still not sufficient. Sufficient in terms of children's education, health, and even daily costs. The mediocre income relies on results from the sea, which are sometimes uncertain, and unpredictable weather conditions that prevent coastal communities in Siheneasi Village from going to sea because they fear the high risks. This research aims to find out whether potential, capital, consumption, distribution, labor, technology, income, and education have a significant effect on increasing the welfare of coastal communities in Lahewa District and to find out relevant factors that have a significant influence on increasing the welfare of coastal communities in Lahewa District. What was studied was whether potential, capital, consumption, distribution, labor, technology, income, and education significantly influenced the welfare of coastal communities in Lahewa District and relevant factors significantly influenced the welfare of coastal communities in Lahewa District. A total sample of 207 respondents was collected by distributing questionnaires and processing data using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Multiple Linear Regression. The results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) test in the KMO and Bartlett's test tables show that income, education, and potential factors are significant for community welfare in Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District. In contrast, capital, distribution, labor, and technology factors negatively or insignificantly affect the community's welfare in Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District. Moreover, multiple linear regression testing results show partial hypothesis test results for consumption, income, education, and significant potential for community welfare in Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District.

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INTRODUCTION

As a maritime country, Indonesia has a coastline of approximately 81,000 km sea area and an Exclusive Economic Zone covering 5.8 million square km. These marine and coastal areas contain a huge wealth of marine resources, ranging from fish, crabs, shrimp, shellfish, and other marine resources ready to be exploited by fishermen. With such great marine wealth, fishermen can live well. However, in reality, only a handful of fishermen live well; the rest can be said to be not only not well off but also still underdeveloped and poor.

The fisheries potential in Lahewa District is very large and sufficient to meet the local community's needs. It also has quite a large sea area. Siheneasi Village is located in the administrative area of Lahewa District, which has large fisheries resources, especially marine fisheries resources, considering that Siheneasi Village is surrounded by a large area of marine waters that is quite large if developed to meet the needs of the local community.

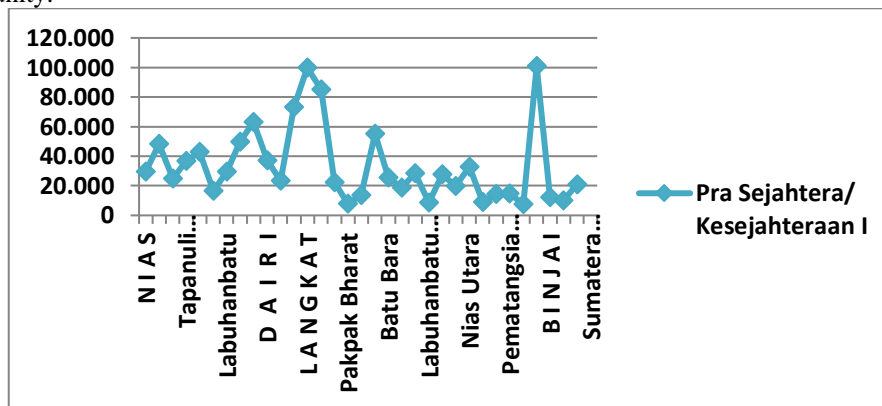


Figure 1. Pre-Prosperity Level 1 in Lahewa District

According to the data from the table above, the number of pre-prosperous/welfare-I residents in North Nias is 32,702, with the number of heads of families being 36,453; this shows that the level of welfare in North Nias is still minimal and requires the government's attention to increase it. With the level of welfare in North Nias Regency still minimal, Lahewa District is also included in the population whose welfare level is still minimal and requires government attention to improve it.

However, the large potential of marine resources is not in line with the lives of the people of Siheneasi Village, many of whom still need to be prosperous. This is caused by traditional management of marine resources, community knowledge that can only be passed down from generation to generation, little capital, low levels of education, barely enough income relying on results from the sea, which are sometimes uncertain, and unpredictable weather conditions. The uncertainty prevents coastal communities in Siheneasi Village from going to sea because they fear the high risks.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Welfare is several satisfactions a person obtains from consuming their income. However, the level of welfare itself is relative because it depends on the satisfaction obtained from consuming that income. Prosperity is a human condition where people are in a state of prosperity, health, and peace, so the person requires an effort according to their abilities to achieve this condition.

Nurkse's 1953 theory stated that high poverty causes low social welfare. Based on nuclear theory, low levels of welfare are caused by market imperfections, lack of capital, and underdevelopment of human resources, causing low productivity.

METHOD

This research uses the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Multiple Regression methods, and this research lasts for five months, from September 2022 to January 2023, starting from preparation to preparing the research. The primary data was collected using questionnaires. The research location is Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District, North Nias Regency, North Sumatra.

RESULTS

The results of data analysis use the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) method by analyzing groupings and then interpreting them so that a true picture of the problem under study is obtained. Next, factor analysis is carried out, which aims to find a way to summarize the information contained in the original (initial) variables into a new set of dimensions or variables (factors). The first thing to do is test Barlett's test of Sphericity and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), which can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.667
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	52.217
	df	36
	Sig.	.039

Source : Hasil Output SPSS 23

The table above shows the value obtained from Barlett's test of Sphericity is 52.217 with a significance of 0.000; this means that there is a correlation between variables (significant < 0.050). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test results obtained a value of 0.667, where this figure is above 0.5. In this way, the variables in this research can be processed further by analyzing the factors of education, technology, capital, potential, labor, consumption, income, and distribution that are relevant to improving the welfare of the community in Lahewa District. Significant results can be seen from the following Rotated Component Matrix table:

Table 2. Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Potensi	-,186	-,240	,015	,745
Modal	,290	,268	,008	,712
Konsumsi	,605	-,152	,140	-,046
Ditribusi	,294	,028	,783	-,098
T. Kerja	-,272	,578	-,022	,238
Teknologi	,213	-,502	-,194	,160
Pendapatan	,273	,710	-,095	-,057
Pendidikan	-,292	,011	,738	,124
Kesejahteraan	-,649	-,045	,137	-,073

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Source : Hasil Output SPSS 23

The Component Matrix resulting from the rotation process (Rotated Component Matrix) shows a clearer and more realistic distribution of variables. Determining the variable input to a particular factor is based on the large correlation between the variable and the factor, namely to a large correlation.

Based on the results of the component matrix values, it is known that of the eight factors, the four factors that are suitable for influencing community welfare are four factors originating from:

1. The largest component 1 is consumption of 0.605, which is worthy of influencing the welfare of fishermen. So, it can be concluded that consumption significantly affects fishermen's welfare. Consumption is a spending activity carried out by purchasing goods or services. Consumption is an absolute necessity for everyone to fulfill all their needs and desires and maintain their welfare. Humans, as individuals and social creatures, have unlimited needs, both in number and type of needs. Household consumption is also determined by several factors, including (1) expectations, namely, conditions in the future greatly influence household consumption in the present, with the belief that in the future, someone will be able to increase their consumption or vice versa, which will determine consumption. In the present; (2) population; a large population will increase overall consumption expenditure, even though the average per person in the family is relatively low; (3) price level: when the price level of goods or services is higher, the amount of expenditure will be higher. This research aligns with research results (Amali, 2020) that household consumption has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of families of oil palm farmers in the Kumpeh sub-district, Muaro Jambi district. Moreover, research (Wagle, 2016) directly shows that consumption derived from income will affect welfare.
2. The largest component 2 is the income of 0.710, which is worthy of influencing the welfare of fishermen. So, it can be concluded that income significantly affects fishermen's welfare. This situation shows that as

the amount of income received increases, the level of welfare of fishermen's families increases, and vice versa. As the amount of income received decreases, the level of welfare of fishermen's families decreases. To increase their families' welfare level, income is an important part of the economy and must be owned by fishing families in Bunutan village, Abang subdistrict. Without an income, it would be easier for fishing households to meet their families' daily needs. Even though fishermen's income depends on natural conditions, household needs will continue, so whether they want it or not, fishermen's families must try various ways to continue earning income. To obtain a high income, there is a need for high participation from all family members so that they receive more sources of income. Because more financial sources/income are received, the standard of living of fishing families will increase. This research is in line with research (Sukirno, 2016), which states that income influences the level of welfare. Moreover, It is supported by research (Wahbi, 2020), which states that welfare can be measured by the level of income received.

3. The third largest component is education at 0.738, which is worthy of influencing the welfare of fishermen. So, it can be concluded that education has a significant effect on the welfare of fishermen. The level of education will not too greatly influence the level of welfare of the fishing community. The low contribution to this research may be due to the relatively low level of education. On average, people who work as fishermen start based on the fishing habit passed down by their parents, and it has become a sight and habit that their children have seen since childhood. These daily activities have a big influence. Therefore, when they grow up, most of those whose parents are fishermen will pass on some of their property in the form of boats and other fishing equipment to their children. Having gift items that can be used makes the children continue their parents' profession. Nowadays, parents who make their living as fishermen are starting to realize the importance of education for their children in the future. They have started to direct their children to want to go to school until they reach a higher level than their parents, and parents have tried to send their children to as high an education as possible. Those who want to send their children to higher education but do not want their children to stray far from their parents work or desire their children who do not want to be separated from their family background and from the basic knowledge and abilities they have had since childhood, they tend to direct their children to pursue education such as maritime affairs, fisheries and so on which are closely related to this profession. Fishermen in Sieneasi village, Lahewa subdistrict, believe that they have started doing everything they can so that their children can receive the highest possible education so they can have a better life. The hope is that they can have more decent work and have lower work risks. Even though the job risks are high, most fishermen have never chosen to change their profession from fishing to another profession. On the other hand, a small portion of the remainder has chosen to migrate and look for other work. The reason is that they want to keep their jobs the same because the income they earn is more than enough to meet their living needs, and they choose to live close to their families. The remaining small portion chooses to migrate to look for other work because when going to sea, the risks of working as a fisherman are considered too high, and the income they earn tends to be uncertain when the fishing season arrives. The results of this research are research conducted by (Rahel, 2017), where the research results stated that education was significant for community welfare. Moreover, In line with research (Stellamaris, 2020), education is knowledge or skills a person knows and has mastered due to actions or work carried out over a certain period. So, it is concluded that productivity is significant to the welfare of society.
4. The largest 4th component is a potential of 0.745, which is worthy of influencing the welfare of fishermen. So, it can be concluded that it has the potential to influence fishermen's welfare significantly. This means that the existence of village economic potential will improve the welfare of the people in Tempok Selatan village, Tompasso sub-district, Minahasa regency. The village economic potential in South Tempok Village makes the community's economy better so that the welfare felt by the community increases. The economic potential of increasingly developed villages, with the support of human and natural resources and the utilization of existing potential wealth, will be an added value for improving community welfare. These three complex elements in a village also determine its development. From its elements, village potential can be categorized into two types. Namely, the physical aspect or natural resources (natural resources), community welfare comes from people who can manage natural conditions well, such as managing plantations and livestock, and the availability of non-physical aspects or human resources (HR), namely the village community. Physical and non-physical aspects influence each other in village development. The results of this research are supported by research conducted (Mambo, 2018), which found that the success of a village in achieving community welfare is by utilizing the resources and potential that exist in the village. The Component Matrix resulting from the rotation process (Rotated Component Matrix) shows a clearer and more realistic distribution of variables. Determining the variable input to a particular factor is based on the magnitude of the correlation between the variable and the factor, namely to a large correlation.

A new dimension of multiple linear regression is formed, and hypothesis testing and simultaneous testing on factors relevant to the farmers' welfare in Huristak District can be carried out. The results of the influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable can be seen from the following t-test (Partial Hypothesis Test) table:

Table 3. Uji –t (Uji Hipotesis Parsial) Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	21.984	3.250		6.764	.000		
Konsumsi	.076	.084	.063	5.902	.000	.987	1.013
Pendapatan	.050	.038	.093	3.338	.000	.988	1.013
Pendidikan	.106	.070	.106	4.520	.000	.982	1.018
Potensi	.034	.066	.011	4.160	.000	.984	1.016

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

Source : Hasil Output SPSS 23

Based on the table above, it can be seen that:

1. The influence of consumption on people's welfare tcount 5.902 > ttable 1.652 (n-2=207-2=205 a 5%) and significant 0.368 < 0.05, then Ha is accepted, which states that consumption has a significant effect on people's welfare.
2. The effect of income on people's welfare is tcount 3.338 > ttable 1.652 (n-2=207-2=205 a 5%) and is significant 0.182 < 0.05, so it is accepted that income has a significant effect on people's welfare.
3. The influence of education on community welfare tcount 1.520 > ttable 1, 1.652 (n-2=207-2=205 a 5%) and significant 4.130 < 0.05, then Ha is accepted, which states that education has a significant effect on community welfare.
4. The potential influence on community welfare tcount 0.160 > ttable 1.652 (n-2=207-2=205 a 5%) and significant 4.873 < 0.05, then Ha is accepted, which states the potential has a significant effect on community welfare.

The F test (simultaneous test) is carried out to see the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously. The method is to look at the significance level (=0.05). If the significance value is smaller than 0.05, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted.

Table 4. Uji – F (Uji Hipotesis Simultan) ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	416.334	4	404.083	71.388	.000 ^b
Residual	594.314	202	2.942		
Total	610.647	206			

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Potensi, Konsumsi, Pendapatan, Pendidikan

Source : Hasil Output SPSS 23

Based on the table above, it can be seen that Fcount is 71.388 > Ftable is 2.65. The significance is much smaller than 0.05, namely 0.000 < 0.05, then Ha received by consumption, income, education, and potential has a significant effect on the welfare of the fishing community in Lahewa District, North Nias Regency.

Table 5. Koefisien Determinasi Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.164 ^a	.027	.370	1.71527	.950

a. Predictors: (Constant), Potensi, Konsumsi, Pendapatan , Pendidikan
b. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

Source : Hasil Output SPSS 23

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the adjusted R Square figure of 0.370, which can be called the coefficient of determination, which in this case means 37% of the welfare of the fishing community in Lahewa District, North Nias Regency, can be obtained and explained by consumption, income, education, and potential. Meanwhile, the rest is explained by other factors or variables outside the model that should have been studied.

CONCLUSION

1. The results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) analysis in the component matrix table show that of the eight factors, four factors are worthy of influencing the welfare of the fishing community, which has a significant influence on the welfare of the community in Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District, namely consumption, income, education, and potential.
2. The results of multiple linear regression in the partial hypothesis test show that consumption has a significant effect, so people's welfare will increase; income has a significant effect, so people's welfare will increase; and education has a significant effect, so people's welfare will increase. The potential has a significant effect, so people's welfare will increase. The results of simultaneous hypothesis testing show that consumption, income, education, and potential together positively and significantly affect the community's welfare in Siheneasi Village, Lahewa District.

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