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THE MODEL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIETY POVERTY SANTOLO COAST GARUT DISTRICT WEST JAVA

***Dr. Bambang Sudaryana**

Politeknik LP3I Bandung West Java Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Fishermen Society Santolo Coast Village District Cikelet Pamalayan Garut, have as many as 622 poor people, and 616 borrowed / debt to make ends meet. The poverty of fishing communities caused erratic income (depending on season) and did not have any other skills besides catching fish in the sea. This study aims to assess the potential Santolo Coastal fishing communities, determine the value of the suitability and potential carrying capacity Santolo Coast, determine the economic value Santolo Coast region, as well as formulate directives poverty alleviation models Santolo Coastal fishing communities. Collection and retrieval of data through interviews to obtain information about an area of research (questionnaire), field observation to observation of economic conditions, as well as literature. Data collected include the budget to meet the life and economic management policies in the region, as well as the social situation in Santolo Coastal. Analysis of the data used is multiple linear regression analysis. And analysis of the economic value of Santolo Coastal.

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty in Indonesia to be one problem that has not been fully resolved by the government since the past until now. In general, poverty is defined as a condition when a person or group of people unable to meet their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life or the inability of work held to generate enough money to meet the needs of a person's life. In this definition, poverty is closely related to do with the availability of jobs roomy enough for the whole population. In this regard, Indonesia is considered as one of the countries that are in the line of poverty. Therefore there are very many income population owned by international standards is still lacking. Low levels of life is often used as a measuring tool in the welfare of its citizens or its people. Why the greatest burden of poverty appeared in rural communities that in terms of satisfying their needs can't be fulfilled. But not only in the rural community just a problem of poverty occurs in large cities is also the problem of poverty still exist. Various efforts and development has been done by the government to minimalizing poverty primarily to provide opportunities for the poor to improve their welfare, which according to a static institution that each year the poverty rate in Indonesia declined.

**Corresponding author: Dr. Bambang Sudaryana,
Politeknik LP3I Bandung West Java Indonesia.*

According Nikijuluw (2003), which meant coastal communities are groups of people who live in coastal areas and the source of life economy depends directly on the use of marine and coastal resources; they consist of fishermen owners, laborers fishermen, fish farmers and other marine organisms, fish traders, fish processors, suppliers factors fishery production facilities. In the field non fisheris, coastal communities can consist of tourism services sellers, sellers of transportation services, as well as other groups that utilize non-biological marine and coastal resources to sustain life. Fishermen, fish farmers and traders is a group of coastal communities which are directly commercialize and exploit fish resources through fishing activities and aquaculture. This group also is dominated settlements in coastal areas on islands large and small in Indonesia (Nikijuluw, 2003). Nothing coastal communities into small and medium scale entrepreneurs, but more of them are subsystems, running the business and economic activities to support their own families, the scale is so small that the results are only sufficient to meet short-term needs. In terms of fishing effort, poor coastal communities consisting of households fisheries catch fish without using a boat, using the boat without a motor, and outboard motor boats. With the scale of these efforts, fishermen are only able to fish in areas near the coast. In certain cases, fishermen can work together or partnering with large enterprises, so that they can go fishing farther from shore (Nikijuluw, 2003). However, the increase in income from the

results of this cooperation will not mean much because of the number of household members were likely to cause the amount of their income is not sufficient to cover the needs of everyday life. Poverty as a lagging indicator of coastal communities is caused by three main points, namely structural poverty, superstructural, and cultural (Nikijuluw, 2003).

- Structural poverty is the socio-economic structure of society, the availability of incentives or disincentives development, the availability of development facilities, the availability of technology, and the availability of development resources, particularly natural resources.
- Superstructural Poverty is poverty caused by macro policy variables that are not or less in favor of the development of fishing communities.
- The cultural Poverty is poverty due to the inherent variables, inherently, and be certain lifestyle that causes the individuals concerned difficult to get out of poverty because of these factors do not realize or not known by the individual concerned.

Poverty of coastal communities, especially fishermen, more due to socio-economic factors related to the characteristics of the resources and the technology used. Smith (1979) and Anderson (1979) concluded that the strength of fisheries assets is the main reason why the fishermen continue to struggle with poverty and nothing seems their efforts to get out of poverty. Rigidity asset is an asset nature of fisheries that are difficult to be liquidated or changed form and function to be used for other purposes. As a result, when the low productivity of these assets, the fishermen are not able to liquidate such assets. Therefore, although the low productivity, fishermen still doing the actual fishing operation is no longer economically efficient. Subade and Abdullah (2013) suggested another opinion, that fishermen survive on fishing industry because of their lack of opportunity cost. The opportunity cost of fishing is another possibility that can be done fishermen if they do not catch fish. If the opportunity cost is low, then the fishermen tend to continue to implement its business although the business is no longer profitable and efficient. Panayotou (1982) emphasizes that fishermen prefer to have a life satisfaction obtained from fishing than just activities oriented to increase revenue. This way of life as it is difficult to pull out of poverty because fishermen fishing was already happy with life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses survey, by interview using a questionnaire (questionnaire). Sampling method in this research is done by using purposive sampling, the sampling technique with a certain consideration. The method can be used if the sources or respondents interviewed are people who are experts or working in a field, for example research on food then the data source or resource person is the person who dietitian (Sugiyono 2010). Purposive sampling method or judgment, in which the determination of sample obtained from consideration of the interviewer, with a note that the respondents who were interviewed are people who are experts or working in the field of research that is being studied or the late respondent meets the criteria specified by the interviewer (Fauzi 2001). The data used in this research is primary data and secondary data (Table

1). According to the governor (2011) in Yuliriane (2012), the primary data is data obtained directly from study subjects using a measuring device or appliance makers as a source of information of data such as interviews, questionnaires, or observation. Secondary data were obtained with a literature study of the relevant agencies. Primary data were obtained from the respondent in this case fishermen households involved directly with fishermen household activities, while secondary data obtained from relevant agencies such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the Department of Fisheries, and the books that are relevant to the research

Statistical Analysis

Data obtained from the results of the study were analyzed using quantitative descriptive method. Descriptive method aims to tell and interpret data with respect to the situation in a systematic, factual and accurate information on the facts and the relationship between variables to get the truth, whereas quantitative methods aimed at raising the facts, state variables, and the phenomena that occur when Current and present what their (Sugiono 2003). As for the criteria that should be analyzed in this study are described in the next section. The instrument by using the formula Pearson Product Moment Correlation (Pearson Product Moment Correlation). as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\} \{N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

Structural equation model to be tested take the form of $Y = \rho y x_1 X_1 + \rho y x_2 X_2 + \rho y \varepsilon$. And The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis as follows: $Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$.

DISCUSSION

The relationship between skill (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fishermen (X4) with the welfare of fishermen in Santolo coastal Garut (Y) It is known that all the t test value is greater than t table with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = n-2 = 178$ or significance value smaller so that H_0 is rejected and it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between these variables. With reference to the level of closeness Guilford (1956) note that the level of the relationship between variables above most be between 0.2 to 0.4 means that these variables have little relationship. The largest correlation coefficient 0.6067 is the relationship between the Institutional Fisherman (X4) and Economic (X3) of 0.4572, with the fishermen's welfare variables in Santolo Beach Garut (Y) do moderate (close enough).

Effect of expertise (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fishermen (X4) on the welfare of fishermen in the District Cikelet Santolo Beach Garut (Y) The influence throughout the obtained variables expertise (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fishermen (X4) on the welfare of fishermen in the District Cikelet Santolo Beach Garut (Y) $R^2_{y|x_1, x_2, x_3} = 0,5178$ is means skill (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fishermen (X4) has the effect of 51.78% to changes in the variable on the welfare of

fishermen in the District Cikelet Santolo Beach Garut (Y). And the influence of other variables can be determined through path coefficient for residuals as follows: $p_{y\varepsilon} = \sqrt{1 - R^2_{y(x_1, x_2, x_3)}} = 0,4822$ or by 48.22% in the fishermen's welfare Santolo Garut District Cikelet influenced by other factors that are not entered into the study variables. F table at 5.6487 so that F count > F table then Ho is rejected, meaning that the overall membership (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fisherman (X4) has an influence on the welfare of fishermen in the District Cikelet Santolo Beach Garut (Y).

Conclusion

- The largest correlation coefficient 0.6067 is the relationship between the Institutional Fisherman (X4) and Economic (X3) of 0.4572, with the fishermen's welfare variables in Santolo Beach Garut (Y) do moderate (close enough).
- expertise (X1), Potential Region (X2), the Economic Potential (X3) and Institutional Fisherman (X4) has the effect of 51.78% to changes in the variable on the welfare of fishermen in the Santolo Beach Garut (Y). And the influence of other variables can be determined through path coefficient for residues

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Authors' contributions

Bambang Sudaryana, conception of study, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, drafting of manuscript, review of manuscript and interpretation of results.

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