The Effect of Social Capital Assets to the Success of Fisherman’s Household Moving Out of Poverty

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Abstract. Fisherman’s household has the important role to the utilization of marine resources, but most of them are in poverty condition. Fisherman’s household are still the dominant household of poor people in coastal areas, especially in developing countries. This research has conducted to analyze the effect of variables of Social Capital Assets to the successful household of fishermen moving out of poverty. This research was conducted by using a combination of quantitative and qualitative approach. The Survey was conducted in ten coastal villages on the Bengkalis island of Riau Province, Indonesia, by in depth interviewing life story 126 samples of fisherman’s households that are still poor and 65 samples of fisherman’s households that moving out of poverty. The result of this research states that variable of social capital asset that influence to the success of fisherman’s household moving out of poverty are: Amount of social relation; Performance of fisherman’s household in fisherman group; Liveliness fisherman’s households in the fisherman group; Performance in patron and client system with fish dealer; Performance in patron and client system with other commodities dealer and performance relation in social group. Thus the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty is determined more by the management of social capital assets. The findings of this research in addition for contributing to the concept of community empowerment, especially on fisherman’s household.

1. Introduction

Fisherman’s household is still the dominant community of poor people, especially in developing country. From the review studies relating to poverty fisherman previously indicated that the poverty of fishermen is a very serious matter. Several studies conducted in Indonesia was reported that the life of fishermen in suffer, entangled with debt, less educated [1, 2]. Likewise studies conducted in other countries, also depict the life of traditional fishermen are not much different. They were the lowest class in the hierarchy of social life, less developed, the poor and cannot meet basic needs, and cannot buy or repair tools and good fishing fleet [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8].

Studies previously relating to poverty fisherman indicated that studies conducted have focused on the poor fishermen. These studies focus like: level of poverty, cause of poverty, how to increase the income of fisherman and soon. There are rare studies conducted to get the answer why some of the fisherman’s households success moving out of poverty. These answers are very important feedback to the empowerment concept especially to the fisherman’s household.
The crucial problem on fisherman’s household, is dependently to the fish dealer as a patron (tauke) in patron and client system. In this system the fisherman’s household as client has a lower position in bargaining. The price of fisheries product that caught by the fishermen stated by the “tauke” as a patron himself, while the fisherman’s household must to receive it.

Other problem, in one side the government gives the aid for empowering the fisherman’s households in empowerment program through the group. While another side, the performance of the group badly, it’s no management, most of the member of the group do not active.

Both of the problem are part of the social capital asset, while social capital asset is one of livelihood asset. Base on the problems above, how the effect of social capital assets to the success of fisherman’s household moving out of poverty interestingly to be studied. For this purpose, in this study developed several variables of social capital asset focusly social network and group to be analyzed in relation to success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. Thus the object of this study specifically are: to describe of differentiation the ownership and management performance of social capital assets ranging from initial conditions between the fisherman’s households those are still poor and success moving out of poverty; and to analyze the effect of social capital asset to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was done by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative approach. Qualitative approach especially used to compare social capital asset between fisherman’s households, while quantitative approach used for analyzing the effect of social capital asset variables to the success of fisherman’s household moving out of poverty. The Survey was conducted in 10 coastal villages on the island of Bengkalis, Riau Province, Indonesia, by in depth interviewing life story 126 fisherman’s households those are still poor and 65 fisherman’s households those are moving out of poverty.

The performance of ownership and management of social capital asset was analyzed descriptively and to analyze the effect of variable of social capital assets to the success of fisherman’s household moving out of poverty, was analyzed statically. Some variables of social capital asset that was developed as independent variable, while the success of fisherman’s household moving out of poverty as dependent variable. There are eight variables of social capital asset that was developed to be analyzed namely: Amount of social relation (ASR); Amount of economic relation (AER); Performance relation in fisherman group (PiFG), with criteria active or passive relation; Liveliness or sustainability in fisherman group (SiFG) with criteria duration joint in Fisherman Group; Performance in Patron and Client System with fish dealer (PPrFD) with criteria asymmetrical or symmetrical relationship; Performance in patron and client system with other commodity dealer (PPrOC, with criteria active or passive relation and Performance in relation to empowerment program (government institution (PREP) with criteria intensity got the aid from the empowerment program. In this case, dependent variable in the form of dichotomy, with criteria the success of moving out of poverty or un success (still poor), because of that then, stochastic (econometrics) models was constructed in the form of binary logistic model performance of fisherman’s household. Data processing by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences program (SPSS).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The ownership and management of social capital assets

Data stated that there are some kinds social capital assets ownership by the fisherman’s households on initial condition in study location. In this case, social capital asset focus on the social networking and group that owned by the fisherman’s household in study location are: relation in group, economy relation and social relation. All the fisherman’s households or 100% fisherman’s households have relation in fisherman group; around 4,71 % have relation in labor group; 100,00 % have relation in family relation; 100,00 % have relation to the patron and client system to fish seller and around 43,46 % to other
commodity’s seller; around 47.64% have relation in social group; 100.00% have relation to the empowerment program (government); around 6.28% have relation to formal finance institution; and around 13.08% have relation to non formal finance institution.

Data show that, there are no so different the number and type of social capital asset ownership on the initial conditions between fisherman’s households that are still poor and successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty for today.

The description of management social capital asset by the fisherman’s household differ between fisherman’s households that are still poor and the successful fisherman’s household moving out of poverty. Forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households that are still poor with fish dealer (tauke) in patron and client system tend to be asymmetrical, whereas successful fisherman’s households are tend to be symmetrical. Data show that Forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households that are still poor with fish dealer (tauke) in patron and client system, around 92.06% in the forms of asymmetrical and 7.94% only in the forms of symmetrical. Whereas Forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households moving out of poverty around 90.77% in symmetrical forms and around 9.23% only in asymmetrical forms.

Likewise, forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households with other commodities dealer show the same description. Forms of its relation are: around 95.56% in asymmetrical forms and 4.44% only in symmetrical forms for fisherman’s households that are still poor. While forms of relation the successful Fisherman’s households moving out of poverty around 91.11% in symmetrical forms and 8.89% only asymmetrical forms.

These descriptions indicated that fisherman’s households that are still poor have no bargaining position to the fish and other commodities dealers in patron in client system and they trapped in this system and so difficult to moving out. Whereas the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty have bargaining to the fish and other commodities dealers in patron and client system, so they have chance to be developing and moving out of poverty. Social capital is essential and become more important for understanding socio-economic outcome [9].

Furthermore, in connection with group of fisherman and social groups, households that are still poor tend to be passive, whereas a successful households moving out of poverty tend to be active. Forms relationship fisherman’s households in fishing group, around 82.54% passive and 17.46% only in active forms, while for the successful fisherman moving out of poverty around 80% in active forms and only 20% passive forms.

The description of relationship fisherman’s households in social group tends to be passive for the fisherman’s households that are still poor, otherwise tent to be active for the successful households moving out poverty. In connection with social group, 88.90% in passive forms and 11.90% only in active forms for fisherman’s households that are still poor and 69.23% in active forms and 30.77% only in passive forms for the successful fisherman’s house moving out of poverty.

The level of continuity or liveliness in the group of fisherman, households that are still poor lower than the success full fishermen households moving out of poverty. For fisherman’s households that are still poor around 82.54% unsustainable and 17.46% only sustainable, while the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty 84.62% sustainable and 15.38% only unsustainable.

Thus, social capital asset ownership on the initial conditions did not differ between households of fishermen that are still poor and the success full households moving out of poverty for today. But the social capital asset management by the success full households moving out of poverty better than households that are still poor until for today. This description indicated that moving out poverty of fisherman’s households driven not by the ownership of social capital asset, but tend to by the management of the social capital assets.

3.2 The Effect of Social Capital Asset to the Success of Fisherman’s Household Moving Out of Poverty
Based on the analysis, shows that, most of variable social capital asset that was used to analyze in logistic model give the effect significantly to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. The variables of social capital assets have significant effect on success of fisherman’s households moving out
of poverty are: the Amount of social relation (ASR), Performance in fisherman’s group (PiFG), Livelihood or sustainability in fisherman group (SiFG); Performance in patron and client system with fish dealer (PRtFD); Performance in patron and client system with other commodities dealer (PRtOCD) and Performance in social group (PiSG). While variable: The amount of economic relation (AER) and Performance in relation to empowerment program (PREP) do not significantly affect to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty.

3.3 The effect of the amount of social relation to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

The result of analysis shows that the amount of social relation gives the effect significantly to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. The social relation conducted by the fishermen in research location in the forms of, namely: families relation, gotong royong (work together) and relation in social group. Forms of social relation like this will generate: more trust, more cooperative, more courage, more knowledge, more skill and more information between the fisherman’s households. Thus, the amount social relation like this will make more positive impact to the generate economics of households to drive them moving out of poverty. The social relations are the form of social capital. The social capital as a non-economic factor that related to economic life, empowerment and socio-economic development [10, 11]. Social capital plays more important role than physical and human capital and in absence of social capital, other capital lose its effectiveness [12].

3.4 The effect of the amount of economic relation to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

Base on analysis, shows that the amount of economic relation does not gives the effect significantly to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. The economic relation that conducted by the fisherman’s households in research location namely: relation to the fish dealer in patron and client system, relation to the other commodities dealer in patron and client system, relation to formal finance, relation to non formal finance, relation in fisherman group, relation in labor group. The relation to the fish dealer and the relation to other commodity dealer in patron and client system not to give positive impact to generate household’s economic if the relation in asymmetrical forms. In this relation forms, the fisherman’s households as client have no bargaining position to the fish or other commodities dealer as patron. Thus in this relation makes the fisherman’s households trapped in patron and client system that make the position of them weaker and weaker. These problems make the fisherman’s households so difficult or have no chance to moving out of the poverty. Data presented before show that forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households that are still poor to the fish dealer around 92.06% in the forms of asymmetrical and 7.94% only in the forms of symmetrical and to other commodities dealer are: around 95.56% in asymmetrical forms and 4.44% only in symmetrical. Whereas Forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households moving out of poverty to the fish dealer around 90.77% in symmetrical forms and around 9.23% only in asymmetrical forms and to the other commodities dealer around 91.11% in symmetrical forms and 8.89% only asymmetrical forms.

Likewise, relation in group of fisherman and relation in labor group cannot make positive impact to the fisherman’s households economic, if the relation in passive forms. Data presented before show that forms of relation in group for the fisherman’s household that are still poor 82.54% in passive forms, whereas for the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty 80% in active forms.

Furthermore, the relation of fisherman’s households to non formal finance will make negative or positive impact to the household economic. There are two forms of non formal finance in research location, namely: “rentenier and arisan group (social gathering)”. Forms of non formal finance, “rentenier” will make negative impact to the household economic, it will makes the borrower trapped in debt, because of the interest rate of loan very high. Whereas the non formal finance, arisan group (social gathering) will make the positive impact to the household economic. Joint in “Arisan” group make the fisherman’s households better in financial management through saving and investment orientation. Data show that the fisherman’s households that are still poor tend to use the non formal finance “rentenier”, while the success full fisherman’s household tend to use the arisan group (social gathering).
3.5 The Effect of Performance Relation in Fisherman Group and Social Group (PiSG) to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

The result of analysis as presented above, shows that the performance relation in fisherman’s group and social group give the effect significantly to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. The criteria used to determine the performance in fisherman’s group and social group are active or passive relation. Data as presented above show that most of fisherman’s households that are still poor have passive relation in joint the group of fisherman and social group. Otherwise most of the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty have active relation. Forms relationship of fisherman’s households that are still poor in joint to fishing group are around 82.54% passive relation, while for the successful fisherman moving out of poverty around 80% in active relation. The active relation in group giving many benefit, namely increase and generate: more courage, more information and more bargaining position for developing their livelihood. Thus active relation in fisherman’s group and social group give the chance for moving out of poverty.

3.6 The Effect of Liveliness Relation in Fisherman Group to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

Base on the analysis that presented above, show that the Liveliness relation in fisherman group gives the significant effect to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. Data show that most of fisherman’s households that are still poor have no longer in joint to the fisherman’s groups. They tend to move from one group to another group, thus indicated they join the group just to take program aid. Whereas most of the successful fisherman’s households longer in one group of fisherman, so the group become developing and developing. This group become solid and better governance, in one side so easy to take program aid and financial capital from formal finance institution, thus this group can be developing by itself. Other side this group have the bargaining position to fish and other commodities dealer and other outsider. Both are driving the member of this group moving out of poverty. Variable management of social capital asset giving the effect to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty [13].

3.7 The Effect of Performance in Patron and Client System to fish and other commodity dealer to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

The result of analysis that presented above, Performance in patron and client system, give the significant effect to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. Data show that forms of social and economic relations fisherman’s households that are still poor in patron and client system tent to be a asymmetrical forms, 92.06 % to the fish dealer and 95.56 % to the other commodities dealer. Whereas forms of social and economic relations the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty in patron and client system tent to be symmetrical forms, 90.77 % to fish dealer and 91.11 % to the other commodities dealer.

In asymmetrical relation forms, there is no bargaining position by the client. Thus the price of products by the client full controlled by the fish or other commodities dealer as a patron. In this situation, the client trapped in the system and makes the client so difficult for moving out of poverty. Otherwise, in symmetrical relation forms, the clients have the bargaining position as same as the patron. Thus the price of products by the client controlled together by the fish and other commodities dealer as a patron and fisherman’s households as client. In this situation, the client have chance for moving out of poverty.

3.8 The Effect of Performance in Relation to Empowerment Program (PREP) to the success of fisherman’s house moving out poverty

The result of analysis stated that, the performance in relation to empowerment program gives no significant effect to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. The criteria used to measure this performance are intensity got the aid from the empowerment program.

Data show that both, the fisherman’s households that moving out of poverty and the fisherman’s households that are still poor until for today have got the aid often from the empowerment program. The
empowerment program can be from national program, province program and can be from regency program.

The problems in these aids program, that the aid from these empowerment program focus in physic forms, namely: like for giving to fisherman’s households some kind of fishing boat, some kinds of fishing gear, some kinds of processing products equipment etc. But there is no aid for training to manage how should to use fishing boat, fishing gear effectively. Fishing boat and fishing gear used effectively by the fisherman’s households will prolong the economic life of fishing boat, fishing gear and processing products equipment [14]. Thus the benefit become increase and the cost become decrease. So, the empowerment program should not focus only for giving in physic form, but also for giving in training form to fisherman’s households.

4. Conclusion

The ownership of social capital asset from initial condition, almost no different between the fishermen’s households that are still poor until for today and the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty. Thus, indicated that there is less relation between the ownership of variable of social capital to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty.

The management of social capital asset from initial condition, look difference between fisherman’s households that are still poor until for today and the successful fisherman’s moving out of poverty. Thus, incated that, the successfull fisherman’s households moving out of poverty better management to the social capital asset. Thus, indicated that the management of social capital is very important in relation to the success of fisherman’s households moving out of poverty.

The variable of social capital that influence the successful fisherman’s households moving out of poverty, namely: the Amount of social relation; the Performance in fisherman's group; Liveliness or sustainability in fisherman group; the Performance in patron and client system with fish dealer and other commodities dealer and the Performance in social group. Whereas, the amount of economic group and the intensitiy got the empowerment aid have no effect to success of fisherman’s house moving out of poverty.

The findings of this research in addition to contributing to the concept of empowerment of fisherman’s households. In relation for empowering the fisherman’s households, need to refer to the variable of management of social capital asset; need to the empower the group of fisherman and to courage the activities related to social relation.

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