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Analysis of Social Assistance and Grant Funds Toward Fisherman Income in Aceh Province

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Abstract

From the past until now, the term fishermen or coastal communities has certainly been synonymous with slum environments, poor hygiene and sanitation and high poverty rates. This is of course an irony because the Aceh Sea has a large enough potential for fishery production. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Aceh Province in 2014, the potential for marine capture fisheries production in Aceh reached 145,833.6 tons. The potential for public waters fishery production reaches 1,352.2 tons. In addition, social assistance is the provision of assistance in the form of money / goods from the local government to individuals, families, groups and / or communities that are not continuous and selective in nature with the aim of protecting against possible social risks. Social risk is an event or event that can lead to the potential for social vulnerability to be borne by individuals, families, groups and / or communities as a result of social crises, economic crises, political crises, natural phenomena and natural disasters which if social assistance spending is not provided will increase. slumped and unable to live in normal conditions. The general objective of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of social assistance and grants to increase the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province. This research was conducted in Aceh Province to be precise in several districts / cities in Aceh Province that received social assistance and grants, especially Pidie Jaya, Lhokseumawe and Aceh Besar. The poverty level of fishermen is analyzed using Minimum Physical Needs (KFM). The income level of poor fishermen is analyzed using economic approaches, both qualitative and quantitative approaches. To analyze the effect of social assistance and grant funds on increasing the income of fishing communities, an econometric approach is used. The extent to which the effectiveness of social assistance and grants to increase the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province will be analyzed using a quantitative approach.

On average, fishermen in Aceh Province are still in the poverty line. The estimation results simultaneously and partially social assistance and grants have a positive and significant effect on the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province. The income of fishing communities in Aceh Province can be explained by the variable of social assistance and grant funds of 80.8 percent, the remaining 19.2 percent can be explained by other variables not included in this study. Social assistance and grant funds are very effective in increasing the income of fishermen in Aceh Province, where the income of fishermen after receiving social assistance and grants is greater than before receiving this assistance.

Keyword: Social Assistance, Grants and Fishermen's Income

Introduction

Fishermen are people who live from the livelihood of marine products. In Indonesia, fishermen usually live in coastal or coastal areas. The fishing community is a group of people whose livelihoods are from fishing and live in coastal or coastal villages (Sastrawidjaya, 2012). From the social structure building, the fishing community consists of heterogeneous and homogeneous communities. Heterogeneous communities are those who live in villages that are easily accessible by land transportation, while homogeneous communities in remote fishing villages usually use simple fishing gear, so their productivity is low. Meanwhile, difficulties in transporting products to the market are also the cause of the low price of seafood in their area (Sastrawidjaya, 2012).

The phenomenon of absolute poverty in general creates a movement for poverty alleviation, marked by the Millennium Declaration which gave birth to the millennium development goals with various policies (Akpalu, 2011); (Cahaya, 2015). People are resigned to the culture of poverty that has been formed in society, so they are unable to see opportunities and solutions to improve their lives (Yochum, Starr, & Wendt, 2011).

Programs including poverty alleviation programs in urban, rural and coastal areas with people whose livelihoods are mostly fishermen. Beneficiaries are formally and materially responsible for the use of social assistance and grants they receive. By accepting local government assistance from the APBD, recipients of assistance must also be aware of their obligations as objects of inspection, in particular the inspection by the Inspectorate, the Audit and Development Agency (BPKP) and the Republic of Indonesia Audit Board (BPK RI). Regarding the realization of the disbursement and distribution of social assistance and grants, the Regional Government, particularly the related SKPD, still has to carry out a process of monitoring and evaluation of the use of these funds, for example by conducting physical checks or requesting periodic reports (quarterly or semiannually) in the current fiscal year. the extent to which aid funds are used.

With the enactment of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, grants since the 2012 fiscal year have become increasingly selective. The criteria for limiting the provision of social assistance and grants are required by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation in order to anticipate irregularities in the assistance delivery mechanism, starting from the process of submitting proposals or requests for grants, budgeting by local governments, determining and distributing, to accountability and monitoring. and evaluation of the provision of assistance.

The relationship between the poverty level of fishermen with social assistance and grants is very closely related, meaning that the provision of social assistance and grants is a dominant factor in increasing fishermen's income, it is hoped that this research will obtain information about besides the problem of fishermen poverty as well as the effectiveness and influence of social assistance and funds grants to increase fishermen's income. Furthermore, designing policy recommendations, formulating strategies, and making poverty reduction programs for fishing communities.

The specific objectives of this study are: (1) analyzing the poverty level of fishermen before receiving social assistance and grants, (2) analyzing the poverty level of fishermen after receiving social assistance and grants, (3) analyzing the effect of social assistance and grant funds on increasing income of fishing communities, (4) analyzing the effectiveness of social assistance and grants to increase the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province. (5) to

analyze the difference in income of fishermen before and after receiving social assistance and grants.

Literature of Related Review

Concept of Social Assistance and Grant Funds

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance from the Regional Budget. Grant funds are the provision of money / goods or services from the regional government to the government or other local governments, regional companies, communities and community organizations, which have been specifically designated, are not mandatory and are not binding, and are not continuously aimed at supporting implementation of local government affairs.

The allocation of grant funds can be given to:

a. Government

Grant Funds assistance to the government is given to the Work Units of the Ministries / Non-Ministerial Government Agencies whose working areas are within the region concerned.

b. Other Local Governments

Grant Fund Assistance to Other Regional Governments is given to new Autonomous Regions resulting from regional expansion as mandated by the Prevailing Laws.

c. Regional Companies

Grant Funds assistance to regional companies is given to Regional Owned Enterprises in the framework of forwarding grants received by the Regional Government from the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Prevailing Laws

d. Public

Grant Funds assistance to the community is given to groups of people who have certain activities in the fields of economy, education, health, religion, arts, customs, and non-professional sports.

e. Community Organization

Grant Funds assistance to social organizations is given to community organizations established under the Prevailing Laws.

Social Assistance can be given to:

a. Individuals, families and / or communities experiencing unstable conditions as a result of social, economic, political crises, disasters or natural phenomena in order to fulfill minimum living needs

b. Non-Governmental Institutions in education, religion and other fields whose role is to protect individuals, groups and / or the community from possible social risks.

In accordance with Article 42 paragraph (4a) of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 59 of 2007 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, the expenditure for social assistance and grant funds is given selectively by considering regional financial capacity, rationality. and stipulated by a Regional Head Decree.

With the enactment of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Providing Grants and Social Assistance originating from the

Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, grants since the 2012 fiscal year have become increasingly selective. The objectives of the Regional Government to provide grants and social assistance are

- a. Social Rehabilitation, which is aimed at restoring and developing the ability of a person experiencing social dysfunction so that he can carry out his social function properly.
- b. Social protection, which is aimed at preventing and managing the risk of shocks and social vulnerability of a person, family, community group so that their survival can be fulfilled according to the minimum basic needs.
- c. Social Empowerment, which is aimed at making a person or group of people experiencing social problems have the power to fulfill their basic needs.
- d. Social Security, which is an institutionalized scheme to ensure aid recipients can meet their basic basic needs for a decent life.
- e. Poverty alleviation, namely policies, programs and activities carried out on people, families, community groups who do not have or have a source of livelihood and are unable to fulfill proper needs for humanity.
- f. Disaster management, which is a series of efforts aimed at rehabilitation.

Definition of Income

Sukirno (2018), income is the amount of income received by residents for their work performance during a certain period, whether daily, weekly, monthly or annually. Some of the income classifications include:

- a. Personal income, which is all types of income obtained without providing any activity that is received by residents of a country.
- b. Disposable income, namely personal income minus the tax that must be paid by income recipients, this residual income that is ready to be spent is what is called disposable income.
- c. National income, namely the value of all finished goods and services produced by a country in one year.

One of the goals of national development is to improve the standard of living of the population and this is done by increasing the income of each resident (Todaro, 2013). In addition, Samuelson (2012: 19), per capita income is all income divided equally and equally for all men, women and children. The national income per capita is an important determinant of the economic potential of the country concerned. In general, the income of a business is the difference between total revenue and costs incurred, while revenue is the value of money received from the sale of business products (Soekartawi, 2016).

Kusnadi (2012: 83) provides an understanding of household income, namely income that can be spent, namely at a very low level of household income, household expenditure is greater than income, in this case it means that expenditure for consumption does not only come from income but also from other sources, such as; savings, debt, shipments and others.

Characteristics of the Fishing Community

Fishermen are people who live from the livelihood of marine products. In Indonesia, fishermen usually live in coastal or coastal areas. The fishing community is a group of people whose livelihoods are from fishing and live in coastal or coastal villages (Sastrawidjaya, 2012). The characteristics of a fishing community can be seen from the following aspects:

- a. Aspects of livelihood, fishermen are those whose activities are related to the marine and coastal environment or those who make fisheries their livelihood.
- b. The aspect of the way of life, the fishing community is a community of mutual cooperation. The need for mutual cooperation and help is very important at times to overcome situations that require large expenses and exertion, such as when sailing, building houses or embankments to resist waves around the village.
- c. Aspects of skills, although the work of fishermen is hard work, in general they only have simple skills. Most of them work as fishermen is a profession passed down by parents, not professionally learned.

The still strong ties to client patrons and the absence of formal financial institutions or channels are the main causes of the current form of economic life for fishing communities. Furthermore, the absence of patron-client ties in some societies further characterizes the concerned community as having not yet reached the level of a strong industrial culture or even not having an industrial culture. Thus the character of the rural community in this case is still very thick as a socio-cultural characteristic of the fishing community (Imron, 2013)

Research Methodology

Data Collection Methods and Procedures

This research was conducted in Aceh Province to be precise in three districts / cities that received social assistance and grants, namely Aceh Besar, Lhokseumawe, and Pidie Jaya. This study uses secondary data and primary data. Secondary data were obtained from several related agencies such as BPS and the Aceh Marine and Fisheries Service. Field research data conducted to obtain primary data directly from respondents (research locations), namely by using the following techniques:

- a. Observation
- b. Interview
- c. Questionnaire,

Library research is also carried out by examining books and reports related to the problem. This data is obtained from various publications, both those published by government agencies or other institutions.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were all groups of fishermen who were in the four research groups and received social assistance from 2012 to 2014, with the following details:

Table 1
Population and Research Sample

No	Regency / City	Amount of Assistance / Social and Grants (Rp 000)			Population	Sample
		2012	2013	2014		
1	Pidie Jaya	380.000	3.526.700	5.815.442	164	37
2	Lhokseumawe	2.175.500	2.463.000	2.814.920	150	35
3	Aceh Besar	3.266.000	2.690.500	1.851.510	125	28
	Total				439	100

Source: Dinas Kelautan And Perikanan Aceh 2020 (Data Processed)

From Table 1, the sampling was carried out at 22.78 percent of the total population using the "Simple Random Sampling" method in order to obtain a sample of 100 respondents.

Method of Analysis

Analyzing the poverty level of fishermen before receiving social assistance, the Sayogjo criteria are used (Prayitno and Santoso, 2016: 103), namely:

- a. Poor: if the rice consumption is less than 180 kg / person / year.
- b. Very poor: if the rice consumption is between 181-240 kg / person / year.
- c. Poor: if the rice consumption is between 241-320 kg / person / year.

Analyzing the effect of social assistance and grant funds on increasing the income of fishing communities using a simple linear regression measuring tool that is formulated, namely (Gujarati, 2016: 24):

$$PN = a + \beta BS + e$$

Information :

PN = Fishermen's Income

a = Constant

β = Regression coefficient

BS = Social Assistance and Grants

e = error

Analyzing the effectiveness of social assistance and grants to increase the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province. The Difference Test model is used with the following formulations:

$$- \text{ Value count } t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{S_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

- The level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ where $n = 100$ and degrees of freedom (df) = $n - 1$

Where :

$\mu_1 - \mu_2$ = Difference between two calculated population means

n_1 = Number of respondents before receiving social assistance and grants

n_2 = Number of respondents after receiving social assistance and grants

x_1 = Average income before receiving social assistance and grants

x_2 = Average income after receiving social assistance and grants

t = tcount

S_p = Estimated combined variation

Research Result

The Effect of Social Assistance and Grants on Fishermen's Income in Aceh Province. How much influence does social assistance and grants have on the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province, the final results are as follows:

Table 2
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,900 ^a	0,810	0,808	0,12377

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Assistance and Grants

Source: Data Processing Results, 2020

From Table 2 it illustrates that the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province is influenced by social assistance and grants of 80.8 percent, which means that the variation of social assistance and grant funds can explain or influence variations in fishermen's income in Aceh Province by 80.8 percent and the rest 19.2 percent is influenced by other variables such as work management, fishermen's knowledge, distance to sea, technology used and others.

Table 3
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	7,515	0,391		19,239	0,000
Social Assistance and Grants	0,442	0,022	0,900	20,467	0,000

Source: Data Processing Results, 2020

From the research results obtained the final equation of estimation, namely $PN = 7.515 + 0.442 BS$. The constant is 7.515, meaning that if social assistance and grants are considered constant, the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province will be 7.515 percent. The regression coefficient for social assistance and grant funds is 0.442, meaning that every 1 percent increase in social assistance and grant funds will have an effect on the increase in income of fishing communities in Aceh Province by Rp. 0.442 percent assuming other variables outside of this study are considered constant.

The variable social assistance and grant funds obtained t count of 20.467 with a probability value of 0.000, partially social assistance and grants have a significant and positive effect on the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province Social assistance and grants are very effective in increasing fishermen's income in the province. Aceh. F count of 418,898 is greater with a probability value of 0.00 at the 95% confident interval, meaning that in general social assistance and grants have a significant and positive effect on increasing fishermen's income in Aceh Province.

Analysis of Fishermen's Income Differences before and after Receiving Social Assistance and Grants in Aceh Province

To find out whether there is a difference in income obtained by fishermen before and after getting social assistance and grants, it is analyzed using a different test or T test. The results of the research based on different tests can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Result of T test Calculation

Fishermen's Income	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Before getting BANSOS	2.916.000	100	448.503	44.850,36851
After Receiving BANSOS	5.626.920	100	1.497.018	149.701,89143
Test Value (t)	25,149			
Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000			
Df	99			
Corellation	0,953 (sig 0,00)			
Confidence Interval	95%			

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

The results showed that the average income obtained by fishermen before getting social assistance and grants was IDR 2,916,000, while the average income earned by fishermen after receiving social assistance and grants was IDR 5,626,920.

The results showed that the t count of the output was 25,149 with a significance value of 0.00 below 0.05, so it can be concluded that H_a in this study was accepted, meaning that there were differences in fishermen's income before and after receiving social assistance and grants in Aceh Province. Where the income of fishermen after receiving social assistance and grant funds is much greater than before, it can be concluded that social assistance and grant funds are very effective in increasing the income of fishermen in Aceh Province.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

- The estimation results simultaneously and partially social assistance and grants have a positive and significant effect on the income of fishing communities in Aceh Province.
- The income of fishing communities in Aceh Province which can be explained by the variables of social assistance and grant funds is 80.8 percent, while the remaining 19.2 percent can be explained by other variables not included in this study.
- Social assistance and grant funds are very effective in increasing the income of fishermen in Aceh Province, where the income of fishermen after receiving social assistance and grants is greater than before receiving this assistance.

Suggestion

- The income of fishermen after obtaining Social Assistance is actually greater than before, so it is hoped that this Social Assistance can be continued and continued to fishermen who have not received assistance, however supervision of the management and management of social assistance and grant funds can be increased, so that various forms of assistance do not occur. misuse and misuse of social assistance and grant funds so that these funds can be maximally utilized to increase the income of the poor.
- Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are needed to provide all operational capital needs for both capture fishermen and fishpond fishermen with a profit sharing principle that focuses on the welfare of fishing communities.

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