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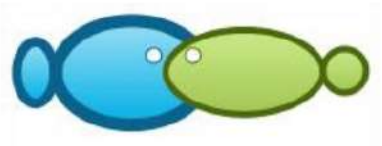
Submission date: 28-Jan-2022 02:55PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 1749863307
File name: ld_of_the_fishing_community_in_Paotere_Port_of_Makassar_City.pdf (476.7K)
Word count: 4453
Character count: 24795



Determinants of 'punggawa-sawi' power relations and capital on the socio-economic household of the fishing community in Paotere Port of Makassar City

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Abstract. Economic activity in a port and surrounding areas has a great potential, especially in the development of community welfare. One form of socio-economic household of the people in the port of Paotere, Makassar, Indonesia, is the power relationship between the 'punggawa' and 'sawi' namely between the owner of capital and workers (fishermen). The purpose of this study is to analyze factors that reflect the power relations, capital and socio-economic household of the Paotere fishing community and the effect of power relations on capital and socio-economic household. This research was conducted at the aforementioned port. The research method used was a quantitative approach with survey research. The research instrument used was a closed questionnaire with answer choices that have been determined with the Likert scale on a number of research indicators. Research variables include: power relations, capital and socio-economic household of the fishing community. Data collection was conducted by simple random sampling technique from a number of individuals from the fishing community in the port. The data analysis used in this study was to use multivariate statistics with the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) approach with the SmartPLS software. The results of the study found that the factors of cooperation, trust and kinship of family reflect power relations well. Similarly, collateral factors, access, the amount of capital, and owner factors also reflect capital variables well. Income, health, education and housing also reflect socio-economic variables of society well. The results also showed that there is a real influence of the power of relations on capital and socio-economic household of the fishing community in the port of Paotere.
Key Words: multivariate, Paotere port, SEM, significant, SmartPLS.

Introduction. Paotere Port is located in Gusung Village, Ujung Tanah Subdistrict, Makassar City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The port is one of the economic centers of the community, especially for coastal communities and fishermen (Danial et al 2020). Economic activity in the port of Paotere not only has an impact on the economic growth of the community, but also affects the social and cultural values of the community, especially those around the port, which ultimately forms the characteristics of community behavior that is unique and different from the people of Makassar city in general (Demmallino et al 2020). According to Kusnadi (2000), fishing communities have a distinctive culture and social behavior, because they are one of the social elements in the structure of coastal communities in general.

Economic activity in the port environment and surrounding areas has high potential, especially the development of community welfare (Danial et al 2018). The contribution of the port to economic growth is almost the same as tourism services in Makassar City (Ismail 2001). Economic growth becomes a collective motivation that

mobilizes each individual for economic goals, as well as for thinking and building a value system that cannot be separated from economic interests. The cultural characteristics and social behavior of coastal communities have their own uniqueness (Helmi Satria 2012). According to McCurdy et al (2004), social relations or social relationships between individuals that last for a relatively long time will form a pattern. This pattern of relationships is a pattern of social relations consisting of two types: a) associative social relations are processes formed by cooperation, accommodation, assimilation and acculturation that tend to be fused; b) bissociative social relations are processes formed by the opposition such as competition.

One aspect of the socio-economic life of the people in the port of Paotere is the power relationship between the retainer and workers (owner of capital and fishermen). The relationship of 'punggawa-sawi' is interpreted as an institution that serves to maintain the order of collectivity and socio-economic security for its members (Najering 2018). According to Kusnadi (2003), the patron-client relationship is the basis of social relations of fishing communities or coastal communities. Patron-client social relations are dominant and are formed due to the characteristics of livelihood, economic systems, and the environment. Such relationships are patterned in the activities of production organizations, marketing activities, and social leadership. Patterns of patron-client relationships can hinder or support socio-economic change. However, in socio-economic empowerment activities, patterns of patron-client relationships should be treated as social capital or community empowerment potential. According to Rifal & Sunarti (2018), a form of cooperation also requires a very strong tendency of mutual trust. According to Masyhuri (2014), the retainer-worker relationship departs from the existing traditions on the basis of socio-economic relations, which are incarnated through debt of gratitude. This traditional system has a role in fishermen lives. 'Sawi' look up to the 'punggawa' as protectors and leaders. Moreover, the relationship is also greatly influenced by capital factors.

Research on power relations regarding market capital, especially in the pandemic era, in the fishing community in the port of Paotere is very important. Some previous studies have been focused on aspects of social interaction and value reproduction (Syaiful 2019). In the article, the author explains that the fishing community in Paotere Port cannot be separated from the increasingly strong global currents. Munirah (2019) further emphasis that the fishing community in Paotere are more religious (being Islamic). The heads of Muslim families play a huge role in transforming the values of their children (Munirah 2019). Alfiana et al (2021) look at aspects of collaboration between the government and all fisheries people in the framework of economic development. This collaboration is tought to overcome many unbalanced conditions between actors, even though they are connected to each other. In building this collaborative relationship, the government also pays attention to cultural aspects, such as kinship relationships that are always able to overcome various conflicts of interest. All previous research photographed religious cultural aspects in relation to power and market economies, both at the domestic and global levels. However, more specifically, the reproduction of value in relation to market capitalism has not been widely discussed. For this reason, this research was conducted to find out the influence of power and capital relations on the socio-economic life of the fishing community of Paotere Makassar City.

Material and Method

Description of the study sites. This research was conducted in the port of Paotere, Makassar City, from October to November 2021. Paotere Port was chosen considering that it is a fish landing center and a fishing base for most fishermen in Makassar City. Paotere Port is also one of the centers of community economic activity in Makassar City. The port is located in Makassar City Center, which is administratively part of the Ujung Tanah Subdistrict, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

Method of the study. The research method used a quantitative approach with survey research. According to Sugiyono (2017), the survey research is a study whose main source of data and information is obtained from respondents by surveys using

questionnaires. The questionnaire contains a number of questions whose answers are show the opinion of respondents, and it is an instrument for data collection, where participants or respondents fill out answers or statements (Sekaran 2006; Yusuf & Daris 2018). Researchers can use questionnaires to obtain data related to the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, personalities and behaviors of respondents. The type of questionnaire used in the study was a closed questionnaire. According to Sekaran & Bougie (2016), the closed questionnaire is a questionnaire developed with a number of questions that already have options for respondents. The measurement scale used in the questionnaire is the Likert scale. According to Sugiyono (2017), the Likert scale is a measurement scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In this study, the social phenomena represent variables are power relations, capital and socio-economic life of society. The details of the measurement scale used in this study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Scale of measurement of research

Likert scale	*Description*
1	Strongly disagree/very ignorant
2	Disagree/don not know
3	Somewhat disagree/somewhat do not know
4	Neutral/doubtful
5	Somewhat agree/somewhat know
6	Agree/know
7	Strongly agree/know very well

The questionnaire was then submitted to 149 respondents who were fishermen in the Port of Paotere, Makassar City. The number of respondents is based on Hair et al (2016), who stated that the minimum sample size in SEM-PLS can be determined by means of Rule of Thumb. The minimum sample size must be equal to or greater than: a) 10 times the largest number of formative indicators used to measure a construct, and b) 10 times the largest number of structural lines directed at one particular construction in a structural model. Thus, the sample size used in this study used the rule of thumb, so that the minimum number of samples in this study amounted to 40 respondents obtained from the largest number of formative indicators, namely 4 indicators.

The method of data collection was done by simple random sampling technique from a number of individuals of a population, namely the fishing community in Paotere Port of Makassar City. According to Yusuf & Daris (2018), the retrieval of data from a number of sample members of the population was done randomly without regard to certain conditions, but by providing equal opportunities to that population.

Statistical analysis. The statistical analysis used in this study was multivariate statistics with the SEM approach. According to Wong (2013), the SEM method is a multivariate analysis technique that allows researchers to test the relationships between complex variables both recursive and non-recursive in order to obtain a thorough picture of the model being studied. Syahrir et al (2020) stated that SEM analysis (Structural Equation Modeling) statistical techniques are used to construct and test statistical models that are usually in the form of causal models. The structure model shows that in the developed model there is a relationship, influence between latent variables and influence of indicators on latent variables (Table 2).

Table 2

Types of latent variables and research indicators

No	*Latent variables*	*Indicators*
A	Power Relations (X1)	Collaborate (X1.1) Togetherness (X1.2) Trust (X1.3) Kinship Of Family (X1.4)
B	Capital (Y1)	Collateral (Y1.1) Access (Y1.2) Amount of Capital (Y1.3) Owner (Y1.4)
C	Socioeconomic (Y2)	Income (Y2.1) Health (Y2.2) Education (Y2.3) Housing (Y2.4)

A number of these variables and indicators were then tested to see if there is a relationship between latent variables and whether the existing indicators can describe each latent variable well. The measurements are intended to test the hypotheses proposed. The hypotheses built into this study are as presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Research hypothesis

Hypothesis	*Description*
H1	Direct relationship/effects of power relations on capital
H2	Direct relationships/effects of power relations on socio-economic household
H3	Direct relationship/effects of capital on socio-economic society
H4	Indirect relationships/effects of power relations on socio-economics with capital as an intervening factor

The hypotheses built were further tested with the t-test, a 95% confidence level. The built model is presented in Figure 1.

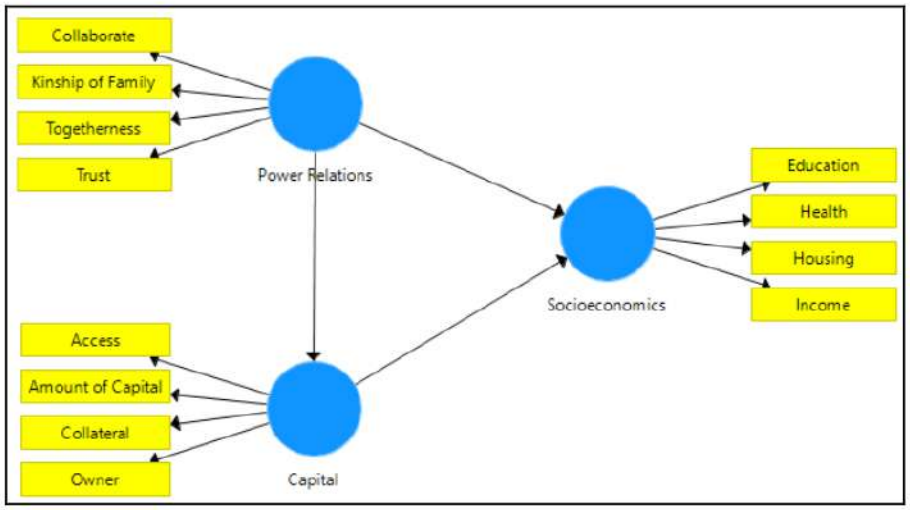

Figure 1. Structural model.

Results and Discussion

Test indicators (Outer loading). The outer loading value is presented in Table 4. Based on the outer loading value, one indicator (togetherness) is not significant, with a value of 0.687<0.7. According to Ghozali (2006), individual reflective measures are high when they correlate at more than 0.7. Thus, these variables need to be considered for exclusion in the model. In other words, togetherness variables are omitted from the model in order to validate the model. This suggests that the togetherness factor is not sufficiently valid to be used to describe power relations.

Table 4

Outer loading value

No	*Latent variables*	*Indicators*	*Outer loading*
A	Power Relations	Collaborate	0.746
		Togetherness	0.687
		Trust	0.851
		Kinship of family	0.851
B	Capital	Collateral	0.816
		Access	0.800
		Amount of capital	0.819
		Owner	0.817
C	Socioeconomic	Income	0.839
		Health	0.814
		Education	0.808
		Housing	0.787

An indicator test is a measurement model intended to determine if indicators used as measurable variables can describe their latent variables well. According to Hair et al (2013), a measurement model is a model that connects latent variables with indicators. According to Wijanto (2008), the measurement model in SEM utilizes the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The CFA method can be used to test the relationship/influence of indicators on latent variables (Barrett 2007). Testing of indicators in the research was carried out with an approach of convergent validity. Convergent validity can show how well a test or survey is used in measuring (Dimitrov 2006). Hair et al (2012) stated that the CFA method can be used to know consistency the items used in measuring latent variables. Convergent validity can be measured by the value of outer loading. According to Sarstedt et al (2017), if the outer loading value is greater than 0.7, the indicator is declared valid.

T-test (boostraping). The results of the t-test analysis (t-statistics) are presented in Table 5. The results of the t-test showed that the relationship between latent variables is significant ($p<0.05$) Thus, we can conclude that the relationship of power and capital has a real influence on the socio-economic aspects of the fishing community in the port of Paotere, and power relations also have a real (significant) effect on capital. This shows that power relations in this case have a real influence on the business capital and socio-economic life of the fishing community in the port of Paotere. According to Kusnadi (2003), the worker-retainer relations in some areas have a social security role. Satria & Arif (2015) noted that the existence of patron-client relations in the fishing community produces an equalization in the share of results obtained from catches. After the variable is removed from the model, a valid model is obtained (Figure 2).

Table 5

T-statistical values

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T-Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	p-values
Power Relations -> Socioeconomic	0.411	0.415	0.135	3.056	0.002
Capital -> Socioeconomic	0.364	0.366	0.088	4.151	0.000
Power Relations -> Capital	0.801	0.802	0.042	19.042	0.000

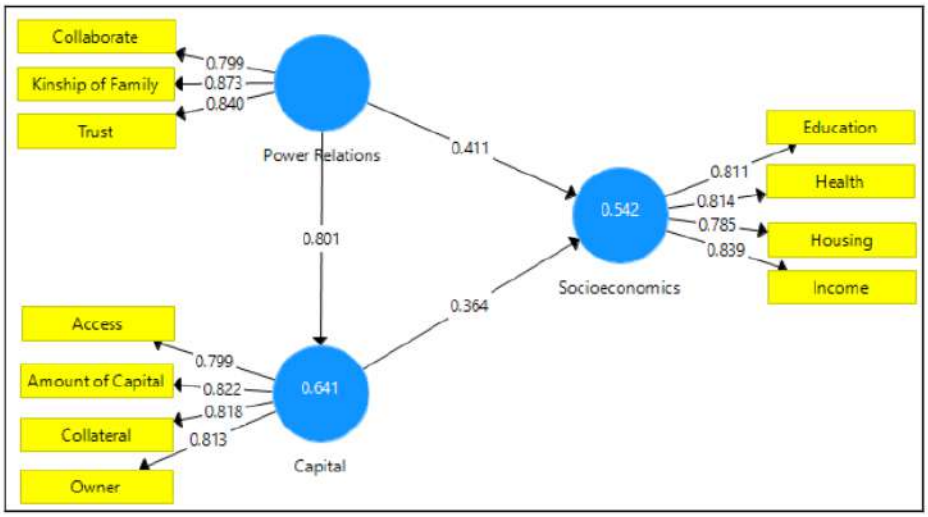

Figure 2. Structural model validation.

The 'punggawa-sawi' relationship implies that the retainer offers social security to the workers, by loans or other types of help. The loan is a way to prevent the 'sawi' to move to a different patron. The structural model is presented in Figure 3.

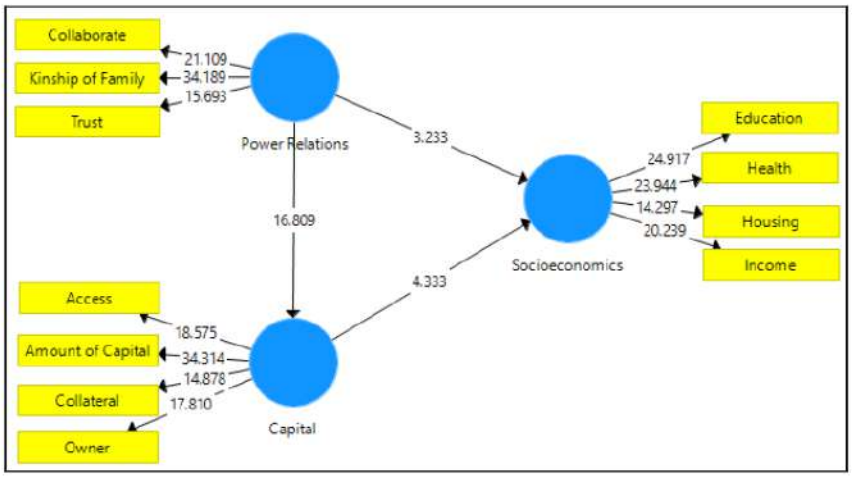

Figure 3. Structural model significant.

Hypothesis test. The hypothesis test was intended to determine whether the proposed hypotheses were accepted or rejected. According to Kerlinger (1973), a hypothesis is a statement of an alleged relationship between two or more variables. The results of the hypothesis test analysis are presented in Table 6.

Table 6

Hypothesis test

Hypothesis	*Description*	*Original sample (O)*	*Sample mean (M)*	*Standard deviation (STDEV)*	*T-Statistics (|O/STDEV|)*	*p-values*	*Decision*
H1	Power relations -> socioeconomic	0.411	0.415	0.135	3.056	0.002	Significant Positives
H2	Capital -> socioeconomic	0.364	0.366	0.088	4.151	0.000	Significant Positives
H3	Power relations -> modal	0.801	0.802	0.042	19.042	0.000	Significant Positives
H4	Power relations -> capital -> socioeconomic	0.292	0.294	0.077	3.798	0.000	Significant Positives

The results showed that all hypotheses were accepted. This study corroborates the theory and results of previous research, which also states that power relations directly and indirectly have a real effect on the socio-economic life of fishing communities, including fishermen (Yusuf et al 2005) in the port of Paotere.

Model fit. The model fit is an indicator of the suitability of the model. According to Garthwaite (1994), the SmartPLS software provides model match indicator values, including: SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square), d_ULS (Euclidean distance squared), d_G (geodesy distance), Chi-Square and NFI (Normal Fit Index). Details of the value of the model fit indicators in this study are presented in Table 7.

Table 7

Model fit indicator values

	Saturated model	*Estimated model*
SRMR	0.091	0.091
d_ULS	0.653	0.653
d_G	0.270	0.270
Chi-Square	227.563	227.563
NFI	0.775	0.775

According to Syahrir et al (2020), from various model fit indicators in SmartPls, there are 2 indicators that greatly need to be considered, namely SRMR and NFI. According to Bentler (1990), SRMR (Standard Root Mean Square) is a value that indicates the difference between the data and the model. It is further stated that SRMR is the average of all differences between the data tested and the model that is indirectly correlated. An average of 0 indicates that there is no difference between the data tested. According to Henseler et al (2015), the SRMR value received as an indication of a fit model is less than 0.1, which is also noted by Hu & Bentler (1999) and Monecke & Leisch (2012). The results showed that the SRMR value of this study is 0.091, less 0.1, which means the model is fit.

NFI value is also one of the indicators of the fit model. According to Bentler & Bonet (1980), the NFI value ranges from 0 to 1, and if the NFI value is close to 1, then the model is most suitable. The results show that the NFI value of the study was 0.775, which showed that the model was relatively acceptable, being fit in a proportion of 77.5%. Thus, it can be concluded that the model is good. Based on the two main criteria of the model fitness, it can be concluded that the model is fit.

Conclusions. The results of the study found that the factors of cooperation, trust and kinship of family reflect power relations well within the fishermen communities in the port. Similarly, collateral factors, access, the amount of capital, and owner factors also reflect capital variables well. Income, health, education and housing also regulate socio-economic variables of society well. The results showed that there is a significant effect of the power of relations on capital and socio-economic household of the fishing community in the port of Paotere.

Acknowledgements. The authors would like to thank the leadership and staff of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University, and the Department of Agrobusiness, Faculty of Fisheries, Cokroaminoto Makassar University, their research collaboration. Thank you to the staff of TPI Paotere office for permission to conduct research.

Conflict of Interest. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Received: 17 October 2021. Accepted: 22 November 2021. Published online: 23 January 2022.
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How to cite this article:
Hasbi, Armin, Sakaria, Sabiq M., Murni A., Yusuf M., Malik, 2022 Determinants of 'punggawa-sawi' power relations and capital on the socio-economic household of the fishing community in Paotere Port of Makassar City. AACL Bioflux 15(1):164-173.

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