

5

by Tona Aurora Lubis

Submission date: 14-Mar-2020 08:49PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1275479243

File name: 5 model energy.pdf (173.16K)

Word count: 1338

Character count: 6734

MODEL OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND COST EFFICIENCY OF FISHERMAN'S CATCH IN JAMBI PROVINCE

Tona Aurora Lubis¹⁾, Muhammad Safri²⁾, Zulkifli¹⁾

¹⁾ Department of Management in the Faculty of Economics and Business,
Jambi University e-mail: tonalubis@gmail.com

²⁾ Department of Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to explore about the models of energy consumption and cost efficiency in the fishing catch in the province of Jambi. This study is a qualitative research method. Samples were fishermen who were in two separate districts in the Jambi Province, West Tanjung Jabung and East Tanjung Jabung. The results provide a conclusion in the form of fishermen Arrested by the time works are grouped into 3 groups: (1) Fulltime fishermen, fishermen who used his entire time to engage in fishing operations. (2) Main part-time fishermen, the fishermen are most of the time it works is used to engage in fishing operations. (3) Additional part-time fishermen, fishing a small portion of Reviews their work time is used to conduct fishing operations. The results of this study Also concluded that the consumption of energy and cost efficiency depends on the type of ship, ship operation, and the speed of the fishing boats.

Keywords: *energy consumption, cost efficiency, the fishing catch.*

INTRODUCTION

Jambi Province has a potential of marine resources and fisheries which consists of marine waters covering an area of 44 496 km² with a length of ± 210 km coastline, and a land area of 53435.72 km² area, covering the coastal zone and the lowland and highland zones. Marine waters containing potential fisheries resources amounted to 114.036 tonnes per year with the sustainable potential of 71.820 tonnes / year in the form among other types of economically important fish and crustaceans types. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the number of fisheries production by sub sector of capture fisheries and open waters in Jambi province continues to increase each year in the amount of 50 949 tonnes in 2010, 51 840 tonnes in 2011, and 54 091 tonnes in 2012 and 55 258 tonnes in 2013. However, the number of fisheries production is still far below the average of fisheries production from all provinces in Indonesia (Central Bureau of Statistics Jambi Province, 2013).

Fishermen are persons or individuals who are active in catching fish and other aquatic animals. Well-being is largely determined by the fishermen catch. The number of catches is reflected also on the amount of income received by the fishermen who will mostly be used for family consumption. Thus, the level of fulfillment of the needs of family consumption is determined by the income it receives. The problem often faced by fishermen is such a low level of income of fishermen as a result of low productivity that they have, high production costs, low skills fishermen and efficiency catches the costs incurred, as well as the not yet optimal integration to fishing in the area.

The increase in the price of materials fuel (BBM) in the form of solar provides considerable impact for the marine and fisheries sector, especially fishermen. This is because most of the needs of fishermen at sea lies in the form of diesel fuel. In addition to the price of fuel for the operation of the ship less affordable, fuel price increases also have an impact on the increase in other operating expenses such as basic materials for fishing which reaches 20 to 30 percent of production costs (Andi, 2010).

The increase in fuel prices will clearly affect the income of fishermen, especially for fishermen in the province of Jambi for the sale of fish mostly absorbed operational costs while selling prices of the catch relative increase. Their alleged fuel price increase the frequency of fishing would be affected by the amount of the income level of fishing effort. In addition to the lack of capital and equipment are still minimal also be one of the factors inhibiting the lack of fishermen's income nowadays. Problems that occur can be caused by a lack of skills and expertise of fishermen in the strategy set up costs incurred by the catch to be obtained, and the lack of knowledge of fishermen in energy efficiency or effectiveness and costs in catching fish and other marine life. Based on this phenomenon, it can be concluded that there is still much potential fisheries resources in Jambi Province. With the potential of fisheries resources, energy efficiency and cost could have a potential for increased revenue of Fishermen Catch. Therefore, that being suata important and interesting to do research on models of energy consumption and cost efficiency in the fishing catch in Jambi province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The low quality of human resources in fishing communities that reflected in the form of poverty is very closely related to the internal and external factors of society. Internal factors eg rapid population growth, less willing to take risks, easily satisfied and other habits that do not contain modernization. Besides the weakness of the fishermen venture capital is strongly influenced by the mindset of fishermen themselves. External factors that lead to household poverty fisherman lower layers include a production process is dominated by toke boat owners or capital and nature of marketing production is only controlled by the group in the form of a monopoly (Kusnadi, 2003).

According to Masyhuri (1999) fishing patterns also affect the catch fishermen and the amount of income they would earn. The distance to the catchment area and the size of the boats used to sail and also determines the length of their total catch during fishing. Fishing patterns are divided into two types. The first is a pattern of arrests of more than one day. Catching a fish like this is offshore fishing. The second is a one-day fishing patterns. Usually the fishermen set out to sea at around 14:00 came back about 09:00 the next day. Catching a fish like this are usually grouped as well as offshore fishing. Third fishing patterns noon. Such fishing is fishing near the shore. Generally they depart around 03:00 hours the morning or after dawn, and again landed in the morning around 09.00. In general, offshore fishing is done in a longer time and further away from the target area fish stocks have more possibility to obtain the catch (production) more and would provide more revenue than the fishing near the shore.

METHOD

This study is a qualitative study by using phenomenology in interpretive approach. Samples were fishermen who were in two districts in the province of Jambi, namely West Tanjung Jabung Regency and East Tanjung Jabung.

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSION

The results of this study provide a conclusion in the form of a fisherman catching time-based works are grouped into 3 groups: (1) Fulltime fishermen, fishermen who used his entire time to engage in fishing operations. (2) The main part-time fishermen, fishermen are most of the time it works is used to engage in fishing operations. (3) additional part-time fishermen, fishing a small portion of their work time is used to conduct fishing operations. The results of this study also concluded that the consumption of energy and cost efficiency depends on the type of ship, ship operation, and the speed of the fishing boats.

This increase in efficiency can be interpreted in many aspects, among others; (1) catch species that are relatively more valuable and grouped according to size, (2) take the same amount or higher than the catch with less time spent, thereby saving fuel, (3) using fishing methods that catch fish with higher prices because their quality is better. It is expected that, with the strategy of good fishing is related to the type of vessel and the catch, adjustments can be run against changes or regulations existing management, and classification of species caught by revenues received and costs to be incurred will have an impact on the level of energy efficiency and cost efficiency of the income earned by fishermen.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

6%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

theijes.com

Internet Source

5%

2

"What factors Do influence Islamic social reporting (ISR) disclosure? Evidence from Indonesia", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 2020

Publication

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On