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The Correlation Between Social Capital with Fishermen's Household Income (Case Study in Tapak Paderi Beach Tourism Area, Bengkulu City)

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ABSTRACT: This research was conducted in the tourist area of Tapak Paderi, Kebun Keling Village, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City. The sample of this study amounted to 39 people. Determination of the sample using Slovin theory and Proportional Stratified Random Sampling. This technique is used because the population is not homogeneous and proportionally stratified. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of: 1. Social capital of the Tapak Paderi fishing community. 2. The household income of Tapak Paderi fishermen. 3. The relationship between fishermen's social capital and fishermen's household income in Tapak Paderi. The research method used is 1. Descriptive statistical analysis 2. Fisher household income analysis 3. Spearman Rank analysis. The results of this study indicate that 1. The level of social capital owned by fishermen in the Tapak Padri area is included in the high category, with an average yield of 3.6. 2. The income level of fishermen's households in the Tapak Paderi area is IDR 3,082,998/month, or equivalent to IDR 1,541,499/person per month. It is included in the less prosperous category compared to the Bengkulu UMP in 2022. 3. The relationship between social capital and fishermen's household income is substantial.

Key Word: Fishermen, Income, Household Income

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INTRODUCTION

Bengkulu Province is in the territory of Indonesia, located on the coast. Bengkulu City, the Provincial Capital, is located on the west coast of Sumatra. Fishermen are groups of people who live, grow and develop in coastal areas. Fishing communities depend on survival by managing the potential of marine resources. One of the beaches in Bengkulu City is Tapak Paderi Beach at Kebun Keling. (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bengkulu 2014).

Fishermen are stratified based on ownership of assets or fishing gear and the involvement of others in the fishing business. With a large enough sea, of course, fishermen should be the beneficiaries, considering that the sea is a common pool resource which is wholly owned by the state so that it can be accessed by the people of Indonesia, including fishing communities (Mulyadi, 2005). But in reality, the portrait of many Indonesian fishermen is still below the poverty line. This condition illustrates that fishing communities have been unable to work optimally on existing marine resources (Fathoni, 2014). It could be because most fishermen in Indonesia still use boats and simple fishing gear, have weak capital, simple post-catch processing and are only able to catch in shallow waters (Kusnadi in Sudarso, 2011).

Fishermen on Tapak Paderi Beach live in groups and carry out mutual assistance activities among the community, especially fellow fishermen whose fishing areas are around Tapak Paderi Beach. Fishermen help each other if there are difficulties or problems

experienced by fellow fishermen, such as helping each other repair boats, helping each other pull out fish catches if there are a lot of catches, and sharing fortunes. Not only that, but in everyday life, people live in harmony in the environment where they live or in the environment where they work. This situation is why researchers conduct research in the Tapak Paderi Beach Tourism Area.

Social capital consists of several indicators, including trust, norms, and social networks that form participation in the organization. Social capital in the community will mutually influence the indicators in each role to achieve success in activities. Every fisherman wants to get the best results when they go to sea to meet the needs of their households; this is the capital for them to always try to increase their results (Pontoh, 2010).

Good social capital can reflect that individuals and institutions have high trust, extensive social networks, and comply with applicable norms, so there is good participation in the organization. Social capital is also related to the availability of potential natural resources as a source of community income. The problem statements in this study are what is the level of social capital available to fishermen in Tapak Paderi? What is the level of household income for fishermen in Tapak Paderi, and how is the relationship between the social capital that exists in fishermen and the household income of fishermen in Tapak Paderi?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Loading Location Determination Method

The research location was determined by purposive sampling at the tourist area of Tapak Paderi, Keling Garden, Teluk Segara District, Bengkulu City from October to November 2021.

Respondent Determination Method

In this study, the respondents were fishermen. The method of determining the sample uses the concept of the formula of solving theory. After calculating the Slovin formula, the Proportional Stratified Random Sampling technique was used. These techniques were used because of the non-homogeneous population and proportionally stratified.

The Slovin formula is as follows: (Sugiyono, 2010).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information:
n = Total sample, (people)
N = Total population (people)
e = Error rate estimation, used e = 0,1 (10%) with confidence level = 90% (0,9).

The calculation of the number of fishermen samples in the Tapak Paderi is as follows:

$$n = \frac{62}{1 + 62.(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{62}{1 + 0,6}$$

$$n = \frac{62}{1,6}$$

n = 39 samples or respondent

After this Slovin calculation formula, then used the *Proportional Stratified Random Sampling*.

There are two strata in this study, namely fishermen ownership and fishermen of shipping crew. For sampling, this research uses subpopulations with proportion parameters (%) with the following formula (Purnomo, 2017).

$$n_h = \frac{Nh}{N} \times n$$

With :
nh = sample in the h- population
n = Size of sample
Nh = h- Sub population
N =Size of population

Table 1. Research Sampling

No.	Strata	Population	Formula	Sample
1.	Ownership	37	37/62x39	23
2.	Shipping crew	25	25/62x39	16
	Total	**62**		**39**

Data Collection Method

Data types collected in this research are primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through direct interviews with a community that lives as a fisherman through questionnaires and direct observation in the field.

Data Analysis Method

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is a method used to interview fishermen whose fishing grounds are in the tourist area of Tapak Paderi Kota Bengkulu. Likert scale is a measurement scale developed by Likert (1932) using 5 response options: strongly agree, agree, medium, disagree, and strongly disagree. Sugiyono (2010) revealed that the Likert scale measures behavior, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people regarding social phenomena.

Table 2. Evaluation Determination and Likert Scale Scoring

Scoring Weight	Category
1	Very Low (VL)
2	Low (L)
3	Medium (M)
4	High (H)
5	Very High (VH)

Cahyat et al. (2007) explained the number of scores obtained and then transported into a scale of 0-100:

$$\text{Inde}=\frac{achieved\ score-minimum\ score}{maximum\ score-minimum\ score}\ X\ 100$$

Information:
Achieved score = achieved score for each variable
Maximum score = highest score (5) x number of questions
Minimum score = lowest score (1) x number of questions

Fisherman's Household Income Analysis

1. Income as a Fisherman

a. Income (IDR) per month is fishermen's income from the fishing activity obtained from the calculation of:

Income = Fishing result x Sales Price
Marine Revenue =Income – (Operational Cost + Maintenance Cost)

b. Fishing result (fish) is the number of fish fishermen obtain during fishing activities in one trip.
c. Selling Price (IDR) is the market price or price at the consumer level during the study period.
d. Operational costs (IDR) are fuel costs and ice cube costs incurred by fishermen each trip. In comparison, the maintenance costs (IDR) that are always incurred every month are oil change costs.
e. The proportion of profit sharing (IDR) is determined by fishermen from monthly fishing income with the percentage of each fisherman under what has been determined by each vessel which usually depends on the number of crew members at sea.

2. Side Job Income

Side job income is an additional income earned not by a primary job as a fisherman.

3. Household Income (RT)

Household income (RT) is obtained from the income of fishermen families in households with respondent

fishermen in one rupiah (IDR). The following is the calculation of fishermen's households:

Household Income=*P.M*+*P.S*+ *P.Ak*

Information:
P.M = Fishing Income (IDR)
P.S = Side Job Income (IDR)
P.Ak = Family Member Income (IDR)

Analysis of the Relationship of Social Capital with Fishermen's Household Income

The relationship of social capital with fishermen's household income can be determined by analyzing it using Spearman Rank. This spearman rank is used to determine the relationship if the data is ordinal (Sugiyono, 2012). The Spearman rank correlation formula is as follows:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma di^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

Information:
$\boldsymbol{\rho}$ = Spearman rank correlation value
di = differences data ranking-i
n = number of samples

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Fisherman Fishermen's characteristics are specific characteristics possessed by fishermen related to the socio-economy of fishermen. The characteristics of fishermen in the field are age, gender, status, formal education, business experience, and family members. The Table of characteristics of fishermen in the Tapak Paderi tourist area is as follows.

Table 3. Fishermen's characteristics

No.	Karakteristik	Category	Number of people	Per cent (%)	Averege
1.	Age (years)	16-35	6	15.38	48.09
		36-55	20	51.29	
		56-75	13	33.33	
2.	Number of Family Dependents (Persons)	1-2	9	23.07	3.2
		3-4	28	71.80	
		5-6	2	5.13	
3.	Formal Education Level (Years)	6-9	24	61.54	9
		12	14	35.90	
		>12	1	2.56	
4.	Capture Fisheries Business Experience (Years)	0-18	12	30.77	26.5
		19-37	17	43.59	
		38-56	10	25.64	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2021

Age

The age that has productive age is in the range of 36-55, which has a percentage of 51.29%, and the old age in this data is in the range of 56-75, which has a percentage yield of 33.33% and fishermen who have the lowest number are at a young age with an age range of 16-35 as much as 15.38%. It is under Table 3 Characteristics of fishermen above.

Education Level

Education is one of the factors that can affect insight, knowledge, and mindset in making decisions. It is caused education can support attitudes, ways of thinking, and acting correctly. In the Table above, the level

of education that many fishermen have is between the range of 6-9 years with a percentage of 61.54%, namely at the junior high school/equivalent level, the second position is at the high school/equivalent level or within 12 years with a percentage of 35.90%, and for the length of the >12 years level has a percentage of 2.56%. It proves that fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area still prioritize their education to support their lives.

Business Experience (Fisherman)

The experience of going to sea from the processed data above, from a period of 19-37 years at sea with a percentage of 43.59%, then in second position with a range of <18 years or can also be called a beginner with a percentage of 30.77%, and with long experience or called senior with a period of 38-56 years with a percentage of 25.64%. Fishermen who belong to this time range can be said to be senior or have had fishing experience longer than others, or almost their entire lives are spent at sea.

Number of Family Dependents

The dependents of fishermen's families can be seen in Table 8; fishermen who have children with a total of 3-4 people are 71.80%, followed by fishermen who have dependents of 1-2 people with a percentage of 23.07%, then fishermen who have dependents of 5-6 people are 5.13%. This proves that the greater the number of family dependents, the greater the expenditure incurred by fishermen. According to Widyawati (2013), the more someone who is the head of the family has dependents, the more influential the time provided for work will be. This indirectly also makes the head of the family more trying to increase his income so that family needs can be fulfilled. If the family's needs can be fulfilled, it can be said that welfare is increasing.

Social Capital

Trust

One of the leading social capital's components is trust. Trust is an expectation that grows in a society that is shown by orderly honest behaviour and cooperation based on shared norms (Suharto, 2007).

Table 4. The trust level of Tapak Paderi Fishermen.

Category	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)	Average
Very Low (1.00-1.80)	0	0	
Low (1.81-2.60)	0	0	
Medium (2.61-3.40)	4	10.25	3.90
Height (3.41-4.20)	32	82.05	
Very High (4.21-5.00)	3	7.79	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Fishermen's trust can be seen in Table 4 above; the high category is 82.05%, with a frequency of 32 people. That is, fishermen strongly believe in gathering traders, other fishermen, and social groups in the environment. In the medium category, the percentage was at 10.25%, and in the very high category at 7.79%.

The measurement of question items of this confidence level also uses high, medium, and low categories. The description of the items is as follows:

Table 4. Indicators of Fishermen's Trust Statement on Tapak Paderi

No.	Items	Average	Category
1	Distrust of collecting traders	4.0	High
2	Trust in market price information by collectors	4.0	High
3	Trust in other fishermen in lending money	3.6	High
4	The taste of borrowing fishing gear	3.8	High
5	Sense of the fishing experience of other fishermen	4.1	High
6	Belief in the existence of social groups can solve problems	3.9	High
7	Trust in information from other social groups	3.9	High
8	Feelings towards fellow fishermen in saving money together	3.8	High
9	Trust in service collaboration	3.9	High
Average		3,9	High

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Norm

Norms are also rules that apply in social life, both respecting the opinions of others and how cooperating well with others. The results of measuring variables for each assessment category can be seen in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Fishermen Norm Level

Category	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)	Average
Very Low (1.00-1.80)	0	0	
Low (1.81-2.60)	0	0	
Medium (2.61-3.40)	3	7.7	3.84
High (3.41-4.20)	34	87.18	
Very High (4.21-5.00)	2	5.12	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

In the norm level of Table 5 above, the medium category is in the norm with a percentage of 7.7%, which is three people, and most categories are high with a percentage of 87.18%, as many as 34 people, followed by very high category of 5.12% as many as two people. It means that fishermen are still very concerned about the norms and rules that apply in the community and helping each other in difficulties. Measurement of questions from the level of norms that run in the community can be seen in the Table below:

Table 6. Norm Indicators on Fishermen's Statements

No.	Question Item	Average	Category
1	Sense of care for the event of thanksgiving or alms	3.97	High
2	Attending religious invitations or social activities	3.92	High
3	Pay dues on time	3.46	Medium
4	Paying group dues (obligation)	3.79	High
5	Solving problems with family	4.05	High
Average		3,18	Medium

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019

Social Networks

A quality and quantity network often provides its benefits for someone, which means that good relationships can help provide understanding and reveal affairs in some issues**.** Social networks are a series of relationships obtained from each individual or group in interacting or communicating to allow each to work together. In the world of fisheries, social networks are needed because fishermen's social networks can get sources of information about things that support the sustainability of fishermen's life. The existence of social networks also helps fishermen to exchange ideas with fellow fishermen and other social communities in the region about problems or obstacles experienced while at sea so they can find solutions to solve problems. The result of variable measurement for each category can be seen below:

Table 7. Fishermen's Social Network Level

Category	Frequency (people)	Percent(%)	Average
Very Low (1.00-1.80)	0	0	
Low (1.81-2.60)	0	0	
Medium (2.61-3.40)	5	12.82	3,7
High (3.41-4.20)	32	82.05	
Very High (4.21-5.00)	2	5.13	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

The level of social networks that can be seen in Table 7 shows that the variable social network with the medium category has a percentage of 12.82%, which means fishermen think that social networks have an important role in society. The more comprehensive the social network, the better the relationship the fishermen have. Fishermen who have a percentage of 82.05% belong to the high category which means that wider relationships are formed. Fishermen with a high social spirit can easily communicate with other fishermen, and social groups until the government. And for the very high category of 5.13% percentage, they think that if the higher social network they have, fishermen can exchange ideas with fellow fishermen, and have good relations with collecting traders and other social groups in the region, and until the government. Azhari and Kholid (2018) state that with established interactions and trust grows, more and more information will be obtained, and stronger social networks will be formed so that the goals that have been designed together are easy to obtain.

Tabel 8. Social Network Indicator on Tapak Paderi

No.	Question Item	Average	Category
1	Relations with collectors	4.0	High
2	Relationship with other fishermen	4.05	High
3	Relations with social groups/fishermen's organizations	3.69	High
4	The breadth of the network between fellow fishermen	3.97	High
5	The breadth of social networks with collectors	3.87	High
6	The breadth of social networks with social groups/organizations	3.69	High
7	Extensive social network with the government	2.82	Medium
	Average	3.7	High

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Faidal (2007) explained that a network (network) is defined as a pattern of individual relationships with other individuals with some individuals in groups or between organizations which can be in the form of family networks, community networks, organizational networks, or supplier networks with buyers. It matches with these findings in the field.

Social Participation

Participation in associations is one of the critical factors in social capital. In social participation, interaction will occur such as the exchange of ideas, information, knowledge and ideas and formulate ways to find solutions to every problem. Innovation, in this case, is a new method of carrying out value-added activities (e.g., distribution or production) that are better or cheaper (Widodo, 2015).

A community or institution have social capital if there are contributions from its members to achieve definite goals or to solve problems. The contribution is known as participation in the organization. (Widodo, 2015). So organizational participation in this case is how fishermen participate in an organization under their abilities. The results of measuring the percentage of participation variables in each assessment category are as follows:

Table 9. Tapak Paderi Fishermen's Organization Participation Rate

Category	Frequency (people)	Percentage (%)	Average
Very Low (1.00-1.80)	0	0	
Low (1.81-2.60)	6	15.39	
Medium (2.61-3.40)	23	58.97	3.1
High (3.41-4.20)	8	20.51	
Very High (4.21-5.00)	2	5.13	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

The measurement of question items in the organization participation level is as below:

Table 10. The Description of Fishermen's Contribution to Organization Participation

No.	Question Item	Average	Category
1	How Many Organizations Should Follow	3.23	Medium
2	Attending Organizational Meetings	3.18	Medium
3	Giving Opinions in Meetings	2.54	Low
4	Communicating With Organizational Members	3.41	Medium
	Rata-rata	3.1	Medium

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Fishermen's Household Income

Fisherman Reception

Gusiyana (2008) defines business revenue as the multiplication of the total number of products by the unit selling price. Revenue from fishermen's household production is divided into two points, namely capture fisheries (On fisheries) in the form of Mackerel, Pomfret Fish, Kape-kape Fish, Beledang Fish, Beleberan Fish, and Canal Fish. Off fisheries revenues are in the form of Traders, Self-Employed, Expeditionary Employees, and Private Employees. The processed data on receipts of On Fisheries and Off Fisheries are as follows:

Table 11. Acceptance of Fisherman's on Fisheries and Off Fisheries Business in Tapak Paderi

	On fisheries Business Revenue			
No	**Types of Fishes**	**Average (kg)**	**Fish Prices (IDR)**	**Average of Revenue (IDR/month)**
1.	Mackerel	2.1	55,000	1,703,804
2.	White pomfret	0.7	150,000	1,365,057
3.	Black pomfret	1.8	40,000	1,008,189
4.	Kape-kape	1.6	55,000	1,141,349
5.	Sulfur	2.0	35,000	845,126
6.	Trusan	1.0	55,000	903,913
7.	Beleberan	1.7	40,000	995,380
8.	Capa	1.3	45,000	860,585
	On Fisheries revenue			**IDR 7,923,551**
	Revenue of Off fisheries			
No	**Business Type**		**Average of revenue (IDR/month)**	
1.	Laundry		76,923	
2.	Merchant		162,162	
3.	Store		38,462	
4.	Self-employed		55,556	
5.	Driver		51,282	
	Revenue of Off Fisheries		**371,795**	
	Total Household Revenue of Fishermen		**IDR 7,551,756**	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

On Fisheries and Off Fisheries business receipts in Table 11, the average On Fisheries receipts is IDR 7,923,551/month, with the most significant receipts being from mackerel catches of IDR 1,703,804/month and white pomfret of IDR 1,365,057/month. This revenue is obtained from sales proceeds with collecting merchants multiplied by the number of fishermen's results at that time. Many fishermen feel lucky if they get white pomfret because the price of white pomfret is very high to reach a price of IDR 150,000/kg. Still, white pomfret is challenging to find and has a reasonably rare seasonality the current bad weather, difficult access, if they want to get it, they have to go to sea to the middle where the ship is unable to reach it. The fish obtained by fishermen are getting from an area that is not too far away only about 10km from the Tapak Paderi to save the cost. The following fishing result is beledang fish with an average receipt of IDR 1,016,268 / month, then kape-kape fish with an average of 1,141,349 / month, beleberan fish with an average of IDR 995,380 / month, black pomfret IDR 1,008,189 / month, capa fish IDR 860,585 / month and the lowest is canal fish with an average of IDR 845,126. Based on the

number of results, the large of fishing results but a lower selling price, as well as the small number of results but the selling price is high.

Fishermen's Expenses

Fixed Cost

Fixed costs are costs incurred that remain the same and continue even though the production costs received are different. Fixed costs include maintenance and depreciation costs for tools such as machines, trawls, gill nets, and rawai. The depreciation cost of the tool is converted into monthly costs according to the fishermen's operations. To see the results of data in the field that has been processed can be seen in the Table below:

Table 12. Fishermen's Fixed Cost

No.	Production Input	Starting Price (IDR)	Economic Lyfe (year)	Average Cost (IDR/month)
1	Tool depreciation			
	Machine	2,369,565	10	18,986
	Gill net	99,348	1	17,953
	Irik Trawl	2,217,391	1	184,783
	Ship	14,565,217	10	121,377
	Total fixed cost			343,098

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

The depreciation tools used by fishermen in Tapak Paderi are machines, gill nets, boats, and trawls. The tools used are counted based on their purchase cost. To calculate depreciation, the starting price is subtracted from the final price divided by the economic life. The economic life of fishing tools, some are two months and up to 10 years.

Fishing gear with an economic value of 1 year is gill net and trawl, while gill net depreciation costs are IDR 17,953/month. Irik trawl also has the same economic life as gill net, which is for one year with depreciation costs of IDR 184,783/month.

Variable Cost

Variable costs are costs that can change along with production results. Variable costs used by fishermen are in the form of gasoline and oil costs only, boat maintenance such as glue and paint, and food/consumption.

Table 13. Fishermen's Average Variable Cost

No.	Production Input	Total Average	Price per Unit (IDR)	Average Cost (IDR/month)
1	Petrol	3.3 liters/day	10,000	575,652
2	Oil	3.6 liters	30,000	9,511
3	Ship paint	Three cans	250,000	59,058
4	Glue	Three cans	150,000	34,764
5	Food/Consumption	IDR 33,913/day	33,913	600,870

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

The variable costs of fishermen's business can be seen in Table 13, fishermen need an average of 3.3 litres of gasoline oil per day and an average cost of IDR 575,652/month; this is because their fishing time is 10-12 hours/day with a considerable distance of about ±10km from the landing location. The gasoline used by fishermen is obtained through retail gasoline around Tapak Paderi area or bought at gas stations.

Still, sometimes fishermen want to be practical by buying retail only and for reasons it is more convenient to calculate their expenses if buying at retail at a price of IDR 10,000/L compared to gas is one of the main requirements to support fishing activities. Its use is carried out once stations prices.

Oil every one year. Fishermen have estimated when to maintain their boats, such as oil changes. Fishermen can usually spend as much as 3.6 litres of oil per boat for each maintenance activity, with an average cost of IDR 9,511/month.

Boat maintenance using paint is also used once every one year, usually spending three cans of paint with an average cost of IDR 59,058/month. The glue usage also costs three cans with an average cost of IDR 34,764/month.

Fisherman spends more on food consumption costs every time fishing activities by buying food, snacks, and cigarettes. Fishermen can spend IDR 33,913/day; the average cost is IDR 600,870/month.

Fishermen's Household Expenses

Household expenditure is the value of expenditure exchanged by households to buy various types of food and non-food needs in one month. The household expenditure of fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area can be seen in the Table below.

Table 14. Food and Non-Food Expenditure of Fishermen Households

No.	Types of Food expenses	Average (IDR/month)	Types of Non-food expenses	Average (IDR/month)
1	Rice/rice	143,590	School	191.026
2	Meat/egg/dairy	81,154	Fuel	138.654
3	Vegetables/fruits/nuts	54,744	Cigarette	67.821
4	Spices	52,564	Electricity	68.232
5	Oil/sugar	64,103	Clothing/footwear	20.769
6	Finished drinks	7,744	Tax	23.103
7	Roots	13,205	Party	10.256
Total		417.103	Total	519,859

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Food and non-food expenditure of fishermen households can be seen in Table 13 above. It is known that fishermen's food and non-food expenditure in Tapak Paderi is IDR 936,962 / month. It is classified as moderate, and fishermen are still classified as able to meet their food and non-food needs well.

The household income of fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area can be seen in Table 15 above, data obtained from On Fisheries, Off Fisheries, and Fishermen's Household Expenditure. The total obtained from the calculation of fishermen's household income is capture fisheries business plus non-fishery businesses reduced by fishermen's

Table 15. Fishermen's Household Income

No.	Description	Average (IDR/month)
1	*On Fisheries*	6,142,543
2	Non-Fisheries *(Off Fisheries)*	317,949
3	Fishermen's Household Expenses	2,041,269
Total Fisheries Household Income		4.419.222

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

household expenses found income of IDR 4,419,222/month. According to the Minimum Wage of Bengkulu Province in 2022 through the Decree of the Governor of Bengkulu Number D.453 DKKTRANS YEAR 2022 concerning the Minimum Wage of Bengkulu Province in 2022 dated November 19, 2021, is set at IDR 2,238,094,031. It means that the monthly income of fishermen reaches the prosperous category. This result is obtained from processed data in Table 22. The value obtained from capture fisheries (on fisheries) is an average of IDR 6,142,534/month. This result is obtained from fishermen's catches, namely mackerel, beledang fish, white and black pomfret, kape-kape fish, capa fish, bleberan fish, and canal fish.

Income from non-capture fisheries (off fisheries) was found to average IDR 317,949/month. This income comes from income outside the capture fisheries business (off fisheries), such as fishermen's side income in the form of having a business, becoming an expedition driver, selling fried rice, self-employed, and laundry business. This side job occurs because of economic conditions and needs that are increasing. Fishermen who still have school children and support their families feel that their needs have not been able to be fulfilled just by relying on being fishermen, including some conditions such as bad weather that often occurs resulting in fish not coming to the surface so that fishermen find it difficult to get fish. However, they still consider fishing their primary occupation passed down from generation to generation by their ancestors.

Fishermen's household expenses are generated from food and non-food costs with expenditures of IDR 2,041,269/month. This household expenditure consists of food costs such as fishermen's basic needs. Maipita and Indra (2014) argue that household income greatly influences the level of consumption; the higher the income level of a household, the higher the spending on consumption. If the level of income increases even though the level of increase in consumption is not measured by the amount but by the total money spent to buy consumption

The Relationship of Social Capital to Fishermen's Household Income

The relationship between social capital and the household income of fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area can be analyzed using Spearman rank correlation analysis techniques. Spearman correlation is a statistical tool used to test the associative hypothesis of two variables if the data is an ordinal scale (ranking). This correlation value is symbolized by ρ (read: rho). Before data processing, quantitative data to be analyzed must be compiled in the form of rankings.

The correlation test was conducted to see the relationship between the two variables at a confidence level of 95%. The results of the Spearman rank test on the relationship between social capital and fishermen's household income can be seen in Table 16 below. The results of the correlation test between social capital and fishermen's household income using the Spearman rank test calculation obtained a significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ (sign = $0.002 < 0.05$) means that H0 is rejected, and the Ha hypothesis is accepted. It defines a relationship between social capital and fishermen's household income.

The value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship in fisherman households is 0.542. The strength of the relationship (correlation) between social capital and fishermen's household income is strong, and positive, which means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional. It can be interpreted that the higher the social capital owned by fishermen, the higher the income of fishermen's households. On the contrary, the smaller the social capital owned by fishermen, the lower the income.

Table 16. The Relationship of Social Capital and Fishermen's Household Income

No.	Variable	Correlation Coefficient (Rs)	Significance
1	Social Media	0.542**	0.000
2	Trust	0.357	0.026
3	Norm	0.273	0,093
4	Social Network	0.528**	0,001
5	Organization Participation	0.346	0.031

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Remarks : *) Significant relationship at 95% confidence level (α=0.05)

: **) Significant relationship at 99% confidence level (α=0.01)

The Relationship Between Trust and Household Income

Trust is the process that encourages cooperation with other people to get productive collective activities or actions. A high level of trust will be realized if the first and second parties have expectations that both parties equally fulfil.

The results of the correlation test between trust and fishermen's household income using the Spearman rank test calculation obtained a significance value of 0.026 which is smaller than α = 0.05 (sign = 0.026 < 0.05), it defines that H0 is rejected and the Ha hypothesis is accepted. It means a relationship between trust and fishermen's household income exists.

The value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship in fishermen's households is 0.357, where the level of strength of the relationship (correlation) between social capital and fishermen's household income is quite strong. So, this can be interpreted that the higher the social capital owned by fishermen, the higher fishermen's household income gets, on the contrary, if the social capital owned by fishermen is small, the income will also be low. It is under Lawang's opinion (2004), cooperation and mutual trust as elements of social capital provide opportunities for society to obtain benefits collectively because the goal is to get profits.

The Relationship of Norms and Household Income

A social norm is a rule that exists in a society that is expected to be obeyed by the existing society. Norms are also a general benchmark for individuals or groups who behave in all situations by applicable rules.

The results of the correlation test between norms and fishermen's household income using the Spearman rank test calculation obtained a significance value of 0.093 which is more significant than α = 0.05 (sign = 0.093 > 0.05). It defines that H0 is accepted and the Ha hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is no relationship between the norm and the income of fishermen's households. Furthermore, the value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship in fishermen households is 0.273 where the strength of the relationship (correlation) between social capital and fishermen's household income is weak and positive, which means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional. So this can be interpreted that the higher norm owned by fishermen, the higher the fisherman's household income. It means there is obedience to the rules and culture that prevail in society. It is reinforced by the opinion of Kusumaningrum (2007) in his research; namely, the norms inherent in a person come from existing customs. Social norms consist of respecting each other, speaking politely, helping each other when experiencing difficulties or holding thanksgiving.

The Relationship of Social Networks and Household Income

A social network is a relationship formed between many individuals in a group or between a group and other groups, which can be formal or informal. Social relations reflect or picture of cooperation or coordination between communities based on active social ties. Fishermen use social networks as one of the strategies for social life in communities, institutions, groups, and so on. Networks are formed from mutual curiosity, providing information, and helping each other in society. Networking is needed by a person in everyday life to improve his well-being.

The results of the correlation test between social networks and fishermen's household income using Spearman rank test calculations obtained a significance value of 0.001 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.01$ (sign = $0.001 < 0.01$); it defines that H0 is rejected and the Ha hypothesis is accepted. It means there is a relationship between social networks and fishermen's household income. Furthermore, the value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship in fisherman households is 0.528. The strength of the relationship (correlation) between social capital and fishermen's household income is strong and positive, which means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional. It is in line with Grootaert (2001) research which states that individuals involved in association networks allow for higher improvement in household welfare. People with a high level of social network will get convenience in their socio-economic life, which is the ease of accessing information that can support improving the quality of individuals and families.

The Relationship of Organization Participation and Household Income

Participation is a people activity to join a group to achieve an expected goal. In general, participation is defined as a person's capacity to determine the quality of life. Groups built based on similar orientations and goals with modern organizational management traits will have better member participation rates and a wider range of networks.

The results of the correlation test between organizational participation and fishermen's household income using the Spearman rank test calculation obtained a significance value of 0.031 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ (sign = $0.031 < 0.05$). It defines that H0 is rejected and the Ha hypothesis is accepted. It means a relationship exists between organizational participation and fishermen's household income. Furthermore, the value of the correlation coefficient of the relationship in fisherman households is 0.346. The strength of relationship (correlation) between social capital and fishermen's household income is quite strong and positive. It means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional. It is reinforced by Grootaert (2001) opinion that participation has a real and positive influence on household welfare. Participation causes greater public access to financial resources it can improve the welfare.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the conclusions are as follows: The level of social capital owned by fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area is quite high, where an average yield of 3.6 is obtained. Trust indicators with a high category have an average value of 3.90, norms have an average value of 3.84 with a fairly high category, social networks have an average value of 3.70 with a fairly high category, and organizational participations have an average value of 3.1 with a fairly high category. The total household income of fishermen in the Tapak Paderi area is IDR 3,082,998/month, or equivalent to IDR 1,541,499/person per month. It is included in

the category of less prosperous when compared to the Decree of the Governor of Bengkulu concerning the Minimum Wage of Bengkulu Province in 2022. The relationship of social capital with fishermen's household income is 0.542** which means the level of strength of the relationship (correlation) is strong. ** Where the related dimensions are Trust (X1) Social Networks (X3), and Organizational Participation (X4), while the unrelated dimensions are Norms (X2).

SUGGESTION

Fishermen with an income source that only rely on fishing activity, in order to balance the amount of their expenses each month. So, there is no excess expenditure every month. Fishermen must be more sensitive to the social conditions in the environment because with the involvement or formation of social networks in the fishermen's environment, it will facilitate activities that support fishing activities. The government can pay more attention to fishermen such as infrastructure assistance and subsidies to fishermen in order to support the productivity of fishermen in Tapak Paderi area.

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