

**ANALYSIS OF CATFISH CULTIVATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
ON THE INCOME OF FISH FARMING COMMUNITIES IN BANJARMASIN,
SOUTH KALIMANTAN**

Dodik Jatmika¹⁾, Muhammad Nurdin²⁾

Management of STIMI Banjarmasin

Email: Dodik_jatmika@yahoo.com, muhammadnurdin1986@gmail.com

Abstract: The aim of this research is to determine the effect of catfish cultivation and economic activities on domestic income of catfish in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The population in this study were catfish farming breeders in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The samples in this study were used as criteria based on the work of the community who cultivated catfish, totaling 67 random breeders cultivating catfish in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Partially, catfish cultivation has an effect on the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Partially, economic activities influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Together, catfish cultivation and economic activities influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Catfish cultivation predominantly influences the income of catfish farmers compared to other economic activities in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Keywords: *Cultivation, Economic activity, Income.*

1. Introduction

One of the fisheries cultivations that contributes and has high economic value is catfish. Patin fish has been designated as one of the leading freshwater fish cultivation commodities in Indonesia by the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DKP). This type of freshwater fish is quite popular and liked because its meat is soft, has few spines, is cheap and easy to care for and grows quickly. Patin fish cultivation is a form of community economic activity that seeks to profit from developing the economy independently, so that they can live in prosperity. The catfish produced are not only sold traditionally but also sold online, some are sold raw and some are cooked. According to Elfahmi and Jatmika (2017) stated that upgrading SMEs is the company's ability to improve its business so that the income earned can increase. According to

Windardi (2012:25) Income shows all money or other material results achieved from the use of wealth or services received by a person or household during a certain period of time in an economic activity.

2. Literature

2.1. Definition of Cultivation

According to Effendi (2004), cultivation activities are maintenance activities to reproduce, grow and improve the quality of aquatic biota so that profits can be obtained. The definition of fish cultivation according to Law No. 45 of 2009 article 1 paragraph 6 concerning Fisheries, is an activity to maintain, raise and/or breed fish and harvest the results in a controlled environment, including activities that use ships to load, transport, store, cooling, handling, processing, and/or preserving it.

2.2. Understanding Economic Activity

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the definition of activity is activeness or activity, while the definition of economics is the science of the principles of production, distribution and use of goods and wealth (such as finance, industry and trade). Economy or economics as is known comes from the combination of two Greek syllables, namely oikos meaning household and nomos meaning rules, rules or management. It can be interpreted that economics is the arrangement or management of the household.

According to Alfred (2016: 116) economics is a tool and means for improving human welfare (economics as a tool for betterment). Mankiw (2006) in his book also states that economics is the study of how society manages scarce resources. Economy in general or specifically is household rules or household management. Economics is also said to be a science that explains how to produce, distribute, share and use goods and services in society so that

society's material needs can be met properly. So economic activity or activity can be defined as the activity of managing property affairs, whether related to ownership, development or distribution.

1.1.1 Various economic activities

Economic activity or economic activities can be interpreted as human efforts for daily living needs. This is done because not all needs can be directly obtained from the surrounding environment. Humans must make certain efforts in order to fulfill these needs. Economics is a science or art that examines human efforts to meet the many, varied and developing needs of life with existing resources through choices of activities such as production, consumption and/or distribution.

a. Production.

According to Assauri (2008: 7), production is all activities in creating and increasing the utility of goods or services, for which activities require production factors in economics in the form of land, labor and skills (organizational, managerial and skills). Meanwhile, according to Prishardoyo (2005:26), production is an activity carried out to meet human needs by producing goods or increasing the use value of goods and services. From the two definitions of production above. It can be concluded that production is a human activity aimed at producing or adding value to goods or services.

b. Consumption

Mankiw (2007:11) defines consumption as spending on goods and services by households. Meanwhile, according to Sigit and Sujana (2007: 115), the word consumption in the Big Economic Dictionary is defined as human action, either directly or indirectly, to spend or reduce the utility of an object to the ultimate

satisfaction of one's needs. Based on these opinions, consumption can be defined as human activities in using, utilizing goods or reducing the use value of an item, either directly or indirectly with the aim of meeting their daily needs.

c. Distribution

According to Kotler (2007: 122) states that distribution is an organizational device that is included in the process that makes products or services available for use or consumption by consumers or business users. Assauri (2013:233) defines that distribution is an activity of moving products from producers to final consumers using distribution channels at the right time. From the definition of distribution above, it can be interpreted that distribution is the activity of distributing or delivering goods or services from producers to consumers.

2.3. Definition of Income

According to Winardi (2012:25) Income shows all money or other material results achieved from the use of wealth or services received by a person or household during a certain period of time in an economic activity. One of the main concepts that is often used in measuring the economic condition of a person or household is through income level. Income can be described as the total income received by workers, laborers or households, both physical and non-physical while they are doing work at a company agency or income while they are working or doing business (Firdausa, 2012:71).

According to Kusnadi (2000:9) income is an addition to assets (treasures) which results in an increase in capital but not due to additional capital from the owner or not debt but rather through the sale of goods or services to other parties, because this income can be said to be a contra achievement received for services that have been provided to other parties. Meanwhile, Sofyan (2002:58) states that income is a gross increase in assets and a

gross decrease in liabilities which are assessed based on accounting principles originating from profit-making activities.

The definition of income according to the Indonesian Accounting Association (2002; 23.2) is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising from the company's normal activities during a period if the inflow results in an increase in equity that does not come from capital investment contributions. From the several definitions above, the author concludes that income is an amount obtained from the sale of goods or services carried out by a company.

a. Factors that influence income are as follows:

1) Available job opportunities.

The more work opportunities available means the more income that can be obtained from the results of that work.

2) Skills and expertise.

By providing high skills and expertise, you will be able to increase efficiency and effectiveness which ultimately also affects income.

3) Motivation.

Motivation or encouragement also influences the amount of income earned, the greater a person's encouragement to do work, the greater the income earned.

4) Tenacity works.

The definition of tenacity can be equated with perseverance, the courage to face all kinds of challenges.

5) More or less capital is used.

The size of the business a person undertakes is greatly influenced by the size of the capital used.

Apart from that, there are several things related to income calculations, namely:

a. Sales Turnover

Turnover in the linguistic sense is an amount. Sales means the activity of selling goods or services with the aim of gaining profit or income. So sales turnover means the amount of income or profit obtained from selling goods or services.

b. Labor

The definition of labor based on Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning employment, that what is meant by workforce is every person who is able to carry out work to produce goods and/or services either to meet their own needs or for the community. As a driver of other production factors, increasing labor productivity will encourage increased production so that income will also increase.

c. Cost

Cost is the value of a sacrifice to obtain a certain output and is measured in units of money. According to Sukirno (2006) production costs are all expenses used in the production process to produce goods or services.

3. Research Methods

Population

The population in this study were catfish farming breeders in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Sample

In this research, the criteria used were based on the work of the community who cultivated catfish, totaling 67 random breeders cultivating catfish in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Results

Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of catfish cultivation on

increasing economic activity and income of the people of Sumberjo Village, Jombang District, Jombang Regency. Based on calculations carried out by researchers using SPSS 16 tools, the results of multiple linear regression analysis calculations obtained are as follows:

Table 4.1 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,325	1,618		,819	,415
	Cultivation	,407	,072	,538	5,652	,000
	Activity	,282	,079	,339	3,569	,001

a. Dependent Variable: Income

Based on table 4.1 it is known that:

1. Catfish cultivation in Banjarmasin has an effect on the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan with a value of 0.407 with a significance value of 0.000
2. The economic activities of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan with a value of 0.282 at a significance value of 0.001

Table 4.2 Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	851,923	2	425,962	111.815	,000a
	Residual	365,713	96	3,810		
	Total	1217.636	98			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Activity, Cultivation

b. Dependent Variable: Income

Based on table 4.2 it is known that:

Patin fish cultivation and community economic activities in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan have a significant effect on the income of the people of Banjarmasin,

4.2. Discussion

Patin fish cultivation influences the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Arsyad (2012) regarding the role of tilapia cultivation in increasing community income in Klaten Regency with the research results showing a significant influence at 5% of the indicator. Cultivation variables on the income level of tilapia cultivation in Polan Harjo Kabutan Klaten sub-district, Central Java.

The results of this research indicate that the economic activities of catfish farming farmers influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research is in line with research conducted by Nataksuma (2016) entitled "Production and Financial Analysis of Catfish Cultivation Businesses in Metro Cities". The results of the research show that the level of technical efficiency of most catfish farmers has not met the requirements required in the production process and has not been able to optimally utilize the potential of their production capabilities to produce high production output. However, the catfish farming business in Metro City is financially profitable and worthy of development.

ResultsThis research also shows that fish cultivation and economic activities together influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research is in line with research conducted by Rina Tri Saputri (2019) entitled "The Role of Catfish Cultivation Production Results in Improving the Community's Economy in an Islamic Economic Perspective (Study in Pekon Kebumen, Sumberejo District, Tanggamus Regency)". The research results obtained are that catfish cultivation plays a very important role in increasing the economic income of the Pekon Kebumen community, Sumberejo District, Tanggamus Regency.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it shows that:

- a. Partially, catfish cultivation has an effect on the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.
- b. Partially, economic activities influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.
- c. Together, catfish cultivation and economic activities influence the income of catfish farmers in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.
- d. Catfish cultivation predominantly influences the income of catfish farmers compared to other economic activities in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

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