**Injurity: Interdiciplinary Journal and Humanity**
Volume 1, Number 2, November 2022
e-ISSN: 2963-4113 and p-ISSN: 2963-3397

# JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN BATAM CITY VIEWING FROM HUMAN RIGHTS

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***Abstract***
*This research was conducted in the coastal area of Gebang Mekar Village, Gebang District, Cirebon Regency. This study aims to analyze (1) the effect of working capital on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. (2) the effect of catches on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. (3) the effect of selling price on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. (4) the effect of working capital, catch, and selling price together on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach with the type of survey research. The population in this study are fishermen who own the Gebang Mekar boat/ship. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a total sample of 85 fishermen who own boats/ships. Data were collected through an open questionnaire. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis to determine the effect between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of this study found that: 1) working capital partially has no effect on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. 2) the catch has an effect on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. 3) the selling price has no effect on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. 4) working capital, catch, and selling price simultaneously affect the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency. Based on the results of this study, it was found that the catch variable was the most dominant variable contributing to fishermen's income obtained from fishing activities.*

***Keywords*** *: Fishermen's Income, Working Capital, Catch, Selling Price*

## INTRODUCTION

An area directly adjacent to the sea is often referred to as a coastal area. Most of the coastal communities work as fishermen. A fisherman is someone who works as a fish catcher at sea (Aziz et al., 2022). Fishermen make a living based on the results of the sea, which often results in freedom in obtaining income to meet their daily needs. In general, the structure of fishermen divided into owner fishermen and labor fishermen. The category of owner fishermen here are fishermen who have equipment for going to sea such as fishing gear, boats/ships, nets, and engines. While the category of fishermen are fishermen who only need the services of laborers with limited rights and must comply with the rules of the fisherman owner. Every fisherman has different fishing gear and each fishing gear will produce different types of fish. There is a need for development in the fisheries sector in increasing fish production capacity to meet the protein needs of the community, meet the needs in the industrial sector in Cirebon Regency, to increase fishermen's income, cultivate fishery commodity commodities, and increase the level of value. exports of fishery product commodities (Indasari, 2017).

Gebang Mekar Village is a coastal village with nearly 90% of the village's population decreasing in fisheries with an average income as a fisherman. Fishery resources available in Gebang Mekar Village open opportunities for communities around the coast to function as daily professions through fishing activities. Based on a statement from Wahyono in (Ridha, 2017) that fishermen's income is very different from other types of businesses, such as traders or even farmers. If traders can calculate the amount of profit they get every month, so can farmers predict their yields, as well as fishermen whose activities are full of maneuvers

(uncertainty) and are speculative and tend to fluctuate.

There are several factors that can affecting the low income of fishermen who own boats/vessels in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency, such as low working capital, lack of modernization of fishing technology and fishermen's boats/vessels still use traditional fishing gear so that it has an impact on the catches obtained, in addition to natural factors such as weather can involving a large number of fishermen's catches. The next factor is the problem of uncertain selling prices. The selling price when the fish season is abundant, the selling price will be low, conversely if in the famine season the selling price of fish will be high, as well as the problem of setting the selling price by the basket (fish collectors) to fishermen who are considered detrimental to fishermen. Thus emphasizing the fixed selling price makes fishermen's income erratic.

## METHOD RESEARCH

The types of data collected are primary data and secondary data. Direct primary data was collected by distributing questionnaires which were filled in by fishermen who owned boats/vessels as respondents according to the list of questions that had been provided and observations, namely directly observe matters relating to the needs of this research. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from literature, official agency websites, and related parties. Secondary data obtained from the official website of the Cirebon Regency BPS (Central Statistics Agency), the official website of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, data from the Gebang Mekar Village Office, documentation, and articles or scientific journals that have been made by third parties that have relevance to research this.

The basic method used is descriptive analysis method and quantitative method to analyze the factors that affect the income of Gebang Mekar fishermen, Cirebon Regency. Data processing is done by using tabulation. Meanwhile, to analyze the factors that affect fishermen's income using statistical analysis using statistical software IBM SPSS version 23 to simplify calculations and analysis. The method used is multiple linear regression method with the following regression equation:

$Y = a + b1.X1 + b2.X2 + b3.X3 + e$

Information:

Y = fishermen's income

b1 = Regression coefficient of working capital

b2 = Regression coefficient of catches b3 = Regression coefficient of selling price

X1 = Working capital

X2 = Catch X3 = Selling price

a = Constant

e = error (interference error)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

   The age of the respondents referred to in this study is the age of fishermen who own boats/vessels in Gebang Mekar, Cirebon Regency with a sample of 85 fishermen showing that the most fishermen are 41-50 years old (45%) and the least are aged <20 year (1%). Based on the description of the age of fishermen who own boats/vessels in Gebang Mekar Village, the age of fishermen is included in the productive category.

2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education

   Education is a provision that must be possessed by someone in work where with education a person will have a skill (skill), knowledge, and ability. The education level of the fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village is the majority reaching the elementary level of 70 people with a proportion of 82%. This shows that education respondents fall into the very low category because in general fishing communities prefer to work rather than pursue higher education and the low cost is one of the obstacles for fishermen in pursuing higher

education. In this case it can be said that fishermen's awareness of education is still very low.

3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Number of Responsible Family Members

   The number of family members who are covered is the number of family members who are borne by a fisherman. The greater the number of dependents in a household, the greater the fishermen's expenses. Fishermen who own boats/vessels in Gebang Mekar have an average number of family members who are responsible for the most, namely 53 fishermen with a proportion of 62% having a number of dependent family members of 3-4 people consisting of wife and children fisherman.

4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Experience

   The experience of fishermen is described by the characteristics of the success of a fisherman in carrying out his profession. In the life of fishermen, experience is needed by every fisherman because with experience fishermen have mastered fishing techniques to increase catches. Fishermen who own boats/ships in Gebang Village On average, Mekar has the longest experience as a fisherman, namely > 20 years with a total of 38 respondents with a proportion of 45%. Thus the longer the fishermen's experience, the more experienced fishermen are in carrying out fishing activities, which will increase the catch and income of fishermen.

5. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Working Capital

   According to a field survey of working capital issued by fishermen who own boats/vessels in one go to sea: the total working capital of fishermen for one go to sea is at most < Rp. 500,000 as many as 69 people (81%), fishermen with a capital of between Rp. 500,000- Rp. 1,000,000 as many as 14 people (16%). Then fishermen with capital > Rp.1,000,000 for 2 people (2%). The data shows that most of the fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village use limited working capital to go to sea.

6. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Catches

   The catch is the result of the fishing process at sea. In one go at sea fishermen can get various types of fish, but there are also fishermen who only get catches with one type of fish. The catch of Gebang Mekar boat/vessel fishermen obtained the most catches of around 10-50 kg as many as 39 people (46%). Reaped > 500 kg as many as 4 people (5%).

7. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Fishermen's Income

   The level of income received by fishermen who own the Gebang Mekar boat/vessel varies widely. The difference in income received by fishermen is influenced by the productivity of fishermen and the intensity in carrying out fishing activities. This is caused by several factors or independent variables in this research model. Based on the research results, it is known that the fishermen's income in one trip to sea is between Rp. 1,000,000-Rp.2,000,000 as many as 42 people (49%) andthose who earn the least income > Rp. 5,000,000 as many as 4 people (5%).

8. Factors Affecting Fishermen's Income

   Based on the results of data processing using the help of the SPSS version 23 statistical software program, a multiple linear regression equation is obtained, namely: Y = 28.019 - 0.018X1 + 0.237X2 + 0.034X3 + e. From the regression agreement can be interpreted and conclusions drawn as follows: From the sales results, the regression shows that the constant value is 28,019, meaning that if the free variables are working capital, catches, and selling prices are considered constant, it can be predicted that fishermen's earnings are 28,019 units. In other words, this value indicates that the owner of the fishing boat/vessel will suffer a loss of Rp. 28.019, if the value of the independent variable is equal to zero. The working capital variable (X1) in the multiple linear regression model has a coefficient value of -0.018, if the value of the working capital variable increases by 1 unit, the fishermen's income (Y) will decrease by 0.018. The coefficient is negative, meaning

that there is a negative relationship between working capital and fishermen's income.

The catch variable (X2) in the multiple linear regression model has a coefficient value of 0.237, if the catch variable has an increase of 1 unit, the fishermen's income (Y) will increase by 0.237. The coefficient is positive, meaning that there is a positive relationship between the catch and the fishermen's income. If the yield increases, the fishermen's income will increase. The selling price variable (X3) in the multiple linear regression model has a coefficient value of 0.034, if the value of the selling price variable increases by 1 unit, the fishermen's income (Y) will increase by 0.034. The coefficient is positive, meaning that there is a positive relationship between selling prices and fishermen's income. If the selling price increases, the fishermen's income will increase.

9. The Effect of Working Capital on the Income of Gebang Mekar Fishermen, Cirebon Regency

Based on the results of statistical tests, it shows that the regression coefficient for the working capital variable obtains a value of -0.018. This indicates that if capital increases by 1000 Rupiah, fishermen's income will decrease by 18 Rupiah. A negative coefficient indicates a negative relationship between the working capital variable and the fisherman's income variable. The results of the coefficient value of the working capital variable are negative in line with research conducted by (Widodo, 2019), (Harefa, 2019), (Amali, 2021), and (Sianturi, et al., 2016). The t count results are negative indicating that the working capital variable (X1) is in the opposite direction to the fisherman's income variable (Y). Based on the results of hypothesis testing on the working capital variable, the t-value calculation is -1.212 and the t-table is 1.663, meaning that tcount = -1.212 < table = 1.663. The significance value of the working capital variable is 0.225 where the significant value is 0.225 > 0.05, meaning that there is no significant effect of the working capital variable on fishermen's income. This is not in accordance with the initial hypothesis which states that working capital has an effect on income where fishermen H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

Results in this study shows that fishermen with higher working capital tend to get losses from fishing boat/vessel owners. Based on the results of research in the field, there were several fishing boat/vessel owners in Gebang Mekar Village trying to spend high working capital but they got few catches and the income they earned was also low. This is because with high working capital it is not a guarantee to get optimal catches and income will increase. There are several factors including the weather and fishing season factors, there are also limitations to the skills of fishermen in determining inaccurate fishing targets and the owner of the Gebang Mekar fisherman/vessel has the burden of reducing the capital taken from the income received. This has affected the catch of fishermen so that it also affects income the owner of the fishing boat/vessel that he will receive.

If viewed from an Islamic economic point of view, the taking of working capital that occurs in Gebang Mekar fishermen, then the contract used by fishermen and basket bosses in Gebang Mekar Village already fulfills the pillars of harmony such as shigat in the form of verbal consent and qabul which have become a customary tradition, aqid, namely people who are in a contract with legal and expensive action capability which is the object of a contract in the form of labor to work in fishing in the sea. There are four conditions that must be met in carrying out a contract, namely in'iqad requirements, sharia conditions, valid conditions and luzum conditions.

First, the conditions for in'iqad are conditions that must exist, if there are no these conditions then the contract becomes void, such as giving capital to go to sea and work that is prohibited by Islamic law. Second, legal requirements, namely everything that has been required for a contract to have a sharia effect, such as the absence of elements of coercion, gambling, and conditions that are considered fasid. Third, the applicable conditions are conditions that are capable of doing work that has legal consequences. Fourth, the luzum requirement is a binding contract in the form of work (Haq & Basri, 2016). The study of

the fishermen's contracts and basket bosses in Gebang Mekar Village is in accordance with the requirements. The existence of a form of contract in the provision of capital/debt is one of the methods that binds the relationship between fishermen and basket bosses. With the capital approval given by the boss of the basket there is no selling party, both parties please each other and help each other. Thing like this cover the weaknesses of an oral contract, if you look at it from the point of view of Islamic law it would be better for a contract to be made in writing so that it gives strength in the eyes of the law.

10. Results of Influence Responses to the Income of Gebang Mekar Fishermen, Cirebon Regency

Based on the results of statistical tests, it shows that the regression coefficient of the variable results of the acquisition of the value is 0.237, this indicates that if the catch has increased by 1 unit, then Fishermen's income (Y) will increase by 0.237. A positive coefficient indicates that there is a positive relationship between the catch variable and the fisherman's income variable. If the yield increases, the fishermen's income will increase. The catch variable has a positive and significant influence on fishermen's income.

The calculated t value for the catch variable is 2.409 with a significance of 0.018 <0.05. The catch variable (X2) has a tcount of 2,409 with a ttable of 1,663, so tcount > ttable so that it can be interpreted that the X2 variable (catch) has a contribution to the Y variable (fisherman's income). A positive t value indicates that the catch variable (X2) has a direct relationship with fishermen's income (Y). So it can be interpreted that the catch variable partially has a significant influence on fishermen's income, according to the initial hypothesis that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which states that there is an influence the desired result on fishermen's income.

11. The Effect of Selling Prices on the Income of Gebang Mekar Fishermen, Cirebon Regency

Based on the results of statistical tests, it shows that the regression coefficient for the selling price variable is 0.034. This indicates that if the selling price increases by 1000 Rupiah, the fishermen's income (Y) will increase by 34 Rupiah. A positive coefficient indicates that there is a positive relationship between the selling price variable and the fisherman's income variable. If the selling price increases, the fishermen's income will increase. The selling price variable has no influence and is not significant on fishermen's income. This can be seen from the calculated t value for the selling price variable of 0.313 with a significance of 0.755 > 0.05. The selling price variable (X3) has a tcount of 0.313 with a ttable of 1.663, so tcount < ttable so it can be concluded that the selling price variable (X3) does not really contribute to the fishermen's income variable (Y). The t value is positive that the selling price variable (X3) has a direct relationship with fishermen's income (Y). So it can be interpreted that the selling price variable partially has no effect and is not significant on fishermen's income, this is not in accordance with the initial hypothesis that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which states that there is an effect of selling prices on fishermen's income.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Wahdiya (2021), Sianturi (2016), and Gosyen (2015) which state that selling prices do not have a significant effect on fishermen's income. This is because when the harvest is abundant the selling price will be low, but during the lean season where the catch is small the selling price will actually be high. Setting selling prices that are not fixed makes fishermen's income erratic.

This price fixing is an order that the sellers of their merchandise/catch except at a predetermined price, may not be excess and may not be lacking for the sake of realizing benefit. Prophet Muhammad SAW once missed that the determining price is Allah SWT who determines the price to be low or the price to be high, so that no one can go against his will. Thus unilaterally setting the selling price is not permitted. The fact of the transaction that occurred in Gebang Mekar Village, the selling price of the catch there is a difference

in the selling price of fish between fishermen who have loan capital and fishermen who do not have loan capital with a difference between Rp. 1000 to Rp. 2000. For example, Nanto sells 4 kg of anchovies at a selling price of Rp. 250,000, because Nanto has a loan from the basket boss, the income from selling fish is Rp. 249,000, so there is a discount of Rp. 1000. Such provisions are commonly used by fishing communities with basket bosses in Gebang Mekar village.

This action can be detrimental to fishermen, just imagine if fishermen on that day get a few catches, then when they are sold to baskets there is a discount because they have loan capital. Fishermen will lose even more, they may not even be able to return on investment because they run out of supplies costs as well. Remembering that fisherman having a loan must repay the loan capital that has been used the burden of fishermen will occur repeatedly. Even though this activity has been passed down for generations, it would be nice for the basket boss to be more pleased by not cutting the selling price of fish to fishermen who have loan capital.

12. The Effect of Working Capital, Catches, Selling Prices on the Income of Gebang Mekar Fishermen

Simultaneously the three variables above, namely working capital, catches, and selling prices have an effect together. This can be proven from the results of the regression test which shows that from the working capital variable, the acquisition yield, the selling price from the results of the F statistical test the acquisition of a significance value of 0.035 <0.05 is less than standardization (0.05), meaning that together or simultaneously working capital variables (X1), catches (X2), and selling price (X3) have a significant effect on fishermen's income variable (Y). Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it shows that the variables of working capital, catches, and selling prices together have a significant effect on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village.

The results of the simultaneous (joint) test in this study are in line with the research conducted by Yasrizal (2018) and Ahmad Ridha (2017) which states that the variables of working capital, catches, and selling prices jointly affect fishermen's income. This shows that the income of Gebang Mekar fishermen in Cirebon Regency is simultaneously influenced by the independent variables in the model. Thus the allegation that the income of Gebang Mekar fishermen in Cirebon Regency is influenced by working capital, catches, and acceptable selling prices, meaning that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been done it can be concluded that working capital partially has a negative value and does not affect the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency, with a tcount of -1.212 < ttable of 1.663 and a significance value of 0.229 > 0.05, which means that the working capital variable (X1) has no contribution to the income variable fishermen (Y), this is caused by several factors including weather and fishing season, there are also limited skills of fishermen in determining inaccurate fishing targets. The catch partially has a positive value and influences the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency, with a tcount value of 2.409 > table 1.663 and a significance value of 0.018 <0.05, which means that the catch variable (X2) has a contribution to fishermen's income ( Y) , meaning that the more catches are obtained, the fishermen's income will also increase.

The selling price partially has a positive value and has no effect on the income of fishermen in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency with a tcount of 0.313 < ttable 1.663 and a significance value of 0.755 > 0.05, which means that the selling price (X3) has no contribution to the fishermen's income variable (Y ), meaning that the higher the selling price is not a guarantee the fishermen's income will be higher. Working capital, catches, and selling price simultaneously have a positive value and influence the income of Gebang Mekar fishermen with an F count of 3.012 > F table 2.152 and a significance value of 0.035 <0.05.

So it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a simultaneous influence between working capital variables (X1), catches (X2), and selling price (X3) on fishermen's income in Gebang Mekar Village, Cirebon Regency.

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