How to Enhance Society's Income through Entrepreneurship, Information and Legislation Policy

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to study the effect of motivation, skills, and education on entrepreneurship, the effect of data accuracy, information speed, and information technology simultaneously on information and the effect of strategic planning, bureaucracy and law commitment on policy and regulation.

Subsequently, the research also studied the effect of entrepreneurship, information, and regulation policy to potential utilization and competitive advantage of sea and fishery and its effect on society's income, the effect on society's income and regulation policy simultaneously on income distribution and the effect of income society and regulation policy simultaneously on increase of income.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, information policy, development, motivation, skill, education, strategic planning, society income, income distribution.

JEL Classification: *H83, H80, H52, H53, H75, D6.*

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1. Introduction

The level of education of fishermen community is still very low requiring the development of education, expansion post of fishermen empowerment to become a learning activity of the society. There are three basic developments of coastal community education and training. First, education-oriented needs of job opportunities and fishing opportunities, aquaculture and marine biodata, and fishery products processing industry. Second, education should be able to produce skilled workers to fill the needs of the marine working market at home and abroad. Third, education and training should be able to add value to increased productivity, work safety, increased income and welfare, and environmental improvement.

The fact shows, weakness of labor quality in the mastery of fishery science and technology, and it has become a threat to the acceleration of development of fishery industry. Phenomena that are very concerned about the quality of fisheries human resources, should be anticipated by holding "continuous reform" about the processing of fisheries education, as well as refinement of various other instruments that are less supportive for improving the welfare of fishermen and fish farmers.

The success of development was influenced by the quality of Human Resources (HR) while it is determined by the ability of human entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship was one of the efforts to collect systematic aspects of enriching knowledge and awareness of mental attitude that is useful for the development of national character. Entrepreneurship was expected to help people and communities to cope with life.

Wirasasmita (1999) stated that: "entrepreneurship is a process of humanity (human process) of creativity and innovation to understand opportunities, organize resources, manage so that opportunities manifest into a business capable of generating profit or value within a period of a long time, entrepreneurship is attached to a person then called process, the human process is only about aspects of human creativity find realistic opportunities, business activities that produce. Environmental creativity process and the nature of an individual was influenced by the environment, stimulation and motivation or encouragement. With an emphasis on creativity and Innovative nature can be distinguished between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial activities Information management of the aquatic environment of aquaculture activities was necessary, including collection, processing, tracing and analysis of data into useful information for its users at the desired time. Information management was done manually and computerized. Science and technology play a role in determining the success of national development of coastal and ocean areas in Indonesia."

Identification of research problems was included the various disparities in marine and fisheries development in Indonesia nationally and locally. Facilities and infrastructure built by the government have not succeeded in satisfying expectations.

The regulations and policies implemented have not been able to solve the fundamental problems that occurred (Hapsoro and Suryanto, 2017). The approach of marine and fisheries sector entrepreneurship was still top-down. Many related agencies overlapped in various activities a chaotic management of Indonesian fisheries. Limited fishing fleets in terms of quantity and inadequate facilities. Entrepreneurship in the field of marine and fishery was still less skilled. Not optimal the production centers of cultivation and processing of marine and fisheries.

The formulation of the research problems includes: 1) How much influence motivation, skill, and education to entrepreneurship? 2) How big was the effect of data accuracy, information speed, and information technology on information? 3) How much influence did a strategic plan, bureaucracy and legal certainty have on policy and legislation? 4) How much influence of entrepreneurship, information and legislation policy on the utilization of maritime and fishery potential and competitiveness? 5) How big was the impact of consolidating the potential and competitiveness of marine and fisheries on the income of the community? 6) How much was the effect of community income and legislation on increasing employment opportunities? 7) How much was the effect of public income and legislation on income distribution?

As a research study to develop the hypotheses related to the influence of entrepreneurship, information, policies and legislation on the potential and competitiveness of marine and fisheries development it must refer to an area and this is the northern coastal area in West Java. To go further the study considers information on entrepreneurship, information policies and legislation to optimize and explore the potential and the competitiveness of marine and fisheries in the northern coastal areas of West Java. As a consideration in decision-making for the Indonesian government and the Office of Fisheries and Marine Affairs anticipates the implications of strengths and weaknesses of the potential and the competitiveness of marine and fisheries in the northern coastal areas of West Java.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Potential Coastal and Integrated Marine Areas

The management of integrated coastal areas according to Budiharsono (2001) was the process of uniting government and society, science and management, the interests of the sector and the public interest in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and the development of coastal ecosystems and resources. Development potentials in coastal and marine areas outline three groups: 1) resources can be recovered, 2) resources cannot be recovered and 3) environmental services (Dahuri, 2004).

2.2 Entrepreneurship

According to Wirasasmita 1999 entrepreneurship consists of motivation, skills, education and data accuracy. Entrepreneurship has been known since Classical Economics A. Smith (1776) "The Wealth of Nations". The term "capitalist" or "Owner Manager" entrepreneurs, whose task combines basic sources (land, capital, labor) into successful industrial ventures, was considered an important source of growth and distribution of wealth. According to Masngudi and Meirinaldi (2000) from another definition it could be formulated that entrepreneurship was the soul or spirit of courage to seek a breakthrough to gain the opportunity to do a business power in a profitable and implemented continuously.

2.3 Information

Data information that consists of data accuracy, the speed of information, information technology and the strategic plan were processed into a form that is useful for users for decision-making processes, that must be established soon (Davis, 1974 in Dahuri, 2004). Therefore, it was very clear that the role of information for the management of the aquatic environment is one of the primary inputs in planning the utilization of the aquatic environment and the resources in it optimally and continuously.

2.4 Policies and Regulations

Policies of legislation consist of the strategic plan, bureaucracy and legal certainty. According to Dahuri (2001) based on the direction and policy of coastal and marine area development which has been affirmed in GBHN, it was necessary to stipulate the policies of coastal and ocean area development in Repelita VI. The principles of marine development policy include: Enforcing national sovereignty and jurisdiction; utilizing the potential of sea and seabed; improving the standard of living of fishermen; develop the potential of various national marine industries and their distribution throughout the country; meet the needs of data and information and integrate and develop it in a network of marine information systems; maintaining the carrying capacity and preservation of environmental functions.

2.5 Community Revenue

Community revenue consists of Enhancement of Employment, Equity Income, and Enhancement Income. According to Tambunan (2006) the definition of income, which means the payment earned by working, or selling a service, was not the same as the sense of wealth. Meanwhile, according to Arsyad (1999), the income level of society or income per capita was one of the important factors that determine the welfare of the society, while according to Sukirno (2006) income per capita was the average income of the population. Thus, income per capita for a given year was calculated by dividing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP or GDP) in that year by the number of people in the same year (Grima *et al.,* 2017).

2.6 Relevant Research

Manurung *et al.* (1989) stated that there was a linkage between potential resources, economic activities, supporting facilities, and the community environment. Meanwhile, Nusi (1990) stated that the potential of coastal fisheries resources in North Sulawesi should be based on accurate data and the planned distribution of commodity areas was optimal, sustainable and environmentally sound. Furthermore, Bazar (1990) suggested that the technical personnel of marine aquaculture were indispensable, therefore it was necessary to conduct technical training of marine aquaculture and information and quantitative data on marine aquaculture. Geno (1991) stated that to utilize the potential of Indonesia, the preparation of qualified human resources and the science of appropriate technology was needed, so that it could manage the potential of the sea as a vehicle for transportation and communication, marine resource rides, environmental rides as well as recreational and tourism rides. UPT-Baruna Jaya (1999) argues that the potential of fishery resources in the waters of the Special Territory of Aceh was still not optimally utilized. It was, therefore, necessary to exploit and explore fishery resources based on scientific data from research studies or marine research using appropriate technology and must keep the environmental aspects to prosper the people of Aceh. Masyrifah (2005) argues that the dynamics of small-scale industries and households facing economic crises explain that the availability of economic resources, the fighting spirit, and the cost structure affect simultaneously and partially to the ability to manage risk. Wirasuta (2008) suggests that exports and employment opportunities, fish consumption was relatively more influenced by other factors outside fish production, such as culture, habits, protein substitution sources and availability levels.

3. Research Hypotheses

- ✓ There was an influence of motivation, skill, and education to entrepreneurship.
- ✓ There was an influence of data accuracy, information speed, and information technology on information.
- ✓ There was an influence of strategic plan, bureaucracy and legal certainty to policy and legislation.
- ✓ There was an influence of entrepreneurship, information, and legislation on the potential and the competitiveness of marine and fisheries.
- ✓ There was an influence of marine and fishery potential and competitiveness in the income of the community.
- ✓ There was an influence of public income and legislation policy on increasing employment opportunities.
- ✓ There was an influence of public income and legislation policy on income generation.
- ✓ There was an influence of community income and legislation on income generation.

4. Research Method

The time and place of the study has been conducted in a period of twelve months in North Jakarta, North Coast Bekasi and Cirebon Beach (West Java), North Coast of Tangerang and Serang Banten Province. Population and sampling were residents in the coastal areas of fishermen's profession, fish traders and so on. Due to the limitations, not all the population in the study area is taken. In this research, the sample data was taken by stratified cluster sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2004) the sampling technique of the area was used to determine the sample if the object to be examined or the source of data was very broad, and the purposive sampling was the technique of determining sample with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2005). Therefore, the number of random sample data was taken which is divided into five regions as follows: (l) North Jakarta coastal as much as 101 respondents, (2) North coast of Tangerang as much as 50 respondents, (3) Coastal coast of North Bekasi with 50 respondents, (4) Serang coastal as much as 50 responders and (5) Cirebon coastal as much as 50 respondents. While the secondary data obtained from the office of the Department of Marine and fisheries Jakarta, the Office of Marine and Fisheries and the office of the Central Bureau of Statistics Jakarta. Research has been using survey conducted on large and small population, the meticulous data is sample data from the population, so it found relative events of distribution and relationships between variables (Sugiyono 2004).

4.1 Variables of the Research

The motivation of human impulse to the inherent need in entrepreneurship is to satisfy every human being that tends to be innate. Skills that fit the needs of the company with certain conditions while education prepares human resources before entering the labor market. It was desirable that the knowledge and skills acquired during education should be in accordance with the proportion of requirements for job demands. Accurate data, information clean from any bias can occur because of the influence of information presenter who acts as a gatekeeper in communication lines. The speed of information quality received, the technology used to process data into information are beneficial to the organization. Information technology was constantly experiencing growth in terms of shape, size, speed, and ability to access multimedia and computer networks. An integrated strategic plan coordinates and directs the activities of two or more development planning sectors of coastal and ocean area management. The bureaucracy of the administrative system and the application of rules on land and sea have much in common around the world, having national and local perspectives. Legal certainty has strong legal certainty and government policies to regulate and manage terrestrial and marine areas.

Entrepreneurship, creativity and innovative owners could find opportunities and realize the business of producing value/profit. The data information has been processed in the form, useful to the user and has real-life value for decision making while it was running or for prospects. Policies and legislation form a set of concepts

and principles of the outline and the basis of the plan in the implementation of work leadership and how to govern the organization. Potential of marine and fishery as a resource that can be utilized in the marine and fishery sector. Community income such as work, income made by a person or community group. The main media employment opportunities spread the benefits of the economic growth of the poorest people. Equal incomes balance the amount of income received by a person or group of people. Increase in income in the form of an increase in the amount of income society in a certain period.

5. Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the results of 8 Models that have been selected in five regions. All coefficients are statistically significant at 5% level except two (Sig.tb_3=0,115 and Sig.tb_5=0,989).

Table 1. *Recapitulation of Five Region Data Processing*

Model	R	r	R^2	F test	T test	Equation of Path
Model 1	$Ry_1x_1x_2x_3$ = 0,532	ry_1x_1=0,504 ry_1x_2=0,275 ry_1x_3=0,227	0,283= 28,3%	39,169 (sig.=0,000)	Sig.tb_1=0,000 Sig.tb_2=0,005 Sig.tb_3=0,115	$Y_1 = 0,447X_1 + 0,144X_2 + 0,081X_3 + 0,846 \epsilon_1$
Model 2	$Ry_2x_4x_5x_6$ = 0,700	ry_2x_4=0,610 ry_2x_5=0,468 ry_2x_6=0,578	0,490 = 49,0%	94,965 (sig.=0,000)	Sig.tb_4=0,000 Sig.tb_5=0,989 Sig.tb_6=0,000	$Y_2 = 0,440X_1 + (0,001) X_5 + 0,383X_6 + 0,714 \epsilon_2$
Model 3	$Ry_3x_7x_8x_9$ = 0,731	ry_3x_7=0,454 ry_3x_8=0,276 ry_3x_9=0,723	0,535 = 53,5%	113,755 (sig.=0,000)	Sig.tb_7=0,006 Sig.tb_8=0,020 Sig.tb_9=0,000	$Y_3 = 0,180X_1 + (-0,138)X_5 + 0,680X_6 + -0,731 \epsilon_2$
Model 4	$Rz_1y_1y_1y_3$ = 0,393	rz_1y_1=0,022 rz_1y_2=0,180 rz_1y_3=0,388	0,154= 15,4%	18,061 (sig.=0,000)	Sig.tb_{10}=0,247 Sig.tb_{11}=0,423 Sig.tb_{12}=0,000	$Z_1 = 0,071Y_1 + (-0,056)Y_2 + 0,420Y_3 + 0,919 \epsilon_4$
Model 5	Rz_2z_1 = 0,358	-	0,128 = 12,8%	-	Sig.tb_{13}=0,000	$Z_2 = 0,358Z_1 + 0,933 \epsilon_5$
Model 6	$Rz_3z_2 y_3$ = 0,456	rz_3z_2=0,210 rz_3y_3=0,439	0,208 = 20,8%	39,091 (sig.=0,000	Sig.tb_{14}=0,018 Sig.tb_{15}=0,000	$Z_3 = 0,125Z_2 + 0,413Y_3 + 0,889 \epsilon_6$
Model 7	$Rz_4z_2 y_3$ = 0,368	rz_4z_2=0,234 rz_4y_3=0,326	0,136 = 13,6%	23,374 (sig.=0,000)	Sig.tb_{16}=0,002 Sig.tb_{17}=0,000	$Z_4 = 0,175Z_2 + 0,290Y_3 + 0,929 \epsilon_7$
Model 8	$Rz_5z_2 y_3$ = 0,201	rz_5z_2=0,158 rz_5y_3=0,154	0,040 = 0,002%	6,262 (sig.=0,002)	Sig.tb_{18}=0,023 Sig.tb_{19}=0,030	$Z_5 = 0,132Z_2 + 0,127Y_3 + 0,979 \epsilon_8$

Table 2 presents the influence contribution of the 8 Models in the five regions one by one and for all territories combined.

Table 2. *The Recapitulation of Influence Contribution (R^2)*

	Jakarta	Tangerang	Bekasi	Serang	Cirebon	Five Territories (Combined)
Model 1	0,446	0,372	0,454	0,593,	0,075	0,283
Model 2	0,723	0,215	0,661	0,656	0,309	0,490
Model 3	0,681	0,117	0,129	0,177	0,200	0,535
Model 4	0,664	0,108	0,400	0,713	0,290	0,154
Model 5	0,269	0,006	0,077	0,001	0,033	0,128

Model 6	0,424	0,192	0,449	0,149	0,144	0,208
Model 7	0,415	0,161	0,369	0,065	0,204	0,136
Model 8	0,288	0,186	0,410	0,036	0,357	0,040

Table 3 presents the contribution of the dominant influence for all the Models consided in this study. Figure 1 presents the line analysis with the coefficients associated in each

Table 3. *Recapitulation of Contribution of the Dominant Influence*

	Jakarta	Tangerang	Bekasi	Serang	Cirebon	Five Territories (Combined)
Model 1	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_2	X_2	X_1
Model 2	X_4	X_4	X_6	X_6	X_4	X_4
Model 3	X_9	X_9	X_9	X_8	X_7	X_9
Model 4	Y_3	Y_3	Y_3	Y_2	Y_1	Y_3
Model 6	Z_2	Y_3	Y_3	Y_3	Z_2	Y_3
Model 7	Z_2	Y_3	Y_3	Y_3	Z_2	Y_3
Model 8	Z_2	Y_3	Y_3	Z_2	Z_2	Z_2

6. Conclusions

The results show that there has been a contribution of the influence of motivation, skill, and education to weak entrepreneurship. There was a contribution to the effect of data accuracy, the speed of information and technology to the information being. There was a contribution of strategic plan, bureaucracy and legal certainty on legislation. There was a very weak influence of entrepreneurship, information, and legislation on the potential and the competitiveness of marine and fisheries sectors. There was a very weak contribution of the potential and the competitiveness of marine and fisheries sectors on the income of the community. There was a very weak contribution of the impact of community income and legislation on employment. There was a very weak contribution of public income and legislation to income distribution. There was a very weak contribution of public income and legislation to income generation.

7. Suggestions

It is necessary to increase the education of entrepreneurship on the coast as a minimum provision of the community to be able to achieve maximum success through experience. Fishermen need training, mentor assistance intensively so that the training result can be applied. Entrepreneurship education program was guided to produce competent and skilled entrepreneur to do a certain job or position, fill job opportunity available, self-effort according to the field of building character through an education program. The government should play a role in providing capital assistance for fishermen, providing policies and legislation that encourage the increased potential for the development of integrated coastal areas in Indonesia.
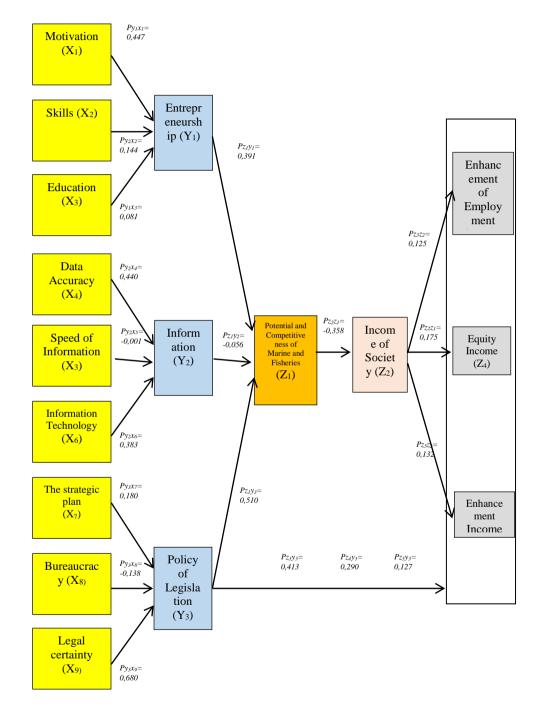
Figure 1. *Scheme Result of Line Analysis (Five Areas)*

In addition, it must create employment opportunities for fishermen and needs to pay attention and provide income distribution policies among fishermen in coastal areas more evenly. Government as a policymaker needs to pay attention to public income aspect and legislation policy to increase the exploiting of coastal area development potential and increase the income of the society.

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