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Social Changes and Factors Influencing Fishers' Welfare in Kendari City

Perubahan Sosial dan Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kesejahteraan Nelayan di Kota Kendari

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia, as a maritime country with rich marine resources can be used wisely for the welfare of the people; hence, there are various written and binding regulations in this regard. However, the wealth of marine resources in Kendari City does not guarantee the welfare of fishers. Fishers' welfare is related to several factors and linked to social changes. Social change has an impact on various aspects of life. However, the impact of social change is not merely harmful, but it can also be beneficial to society. This study aims to analyze social changes and factors influencing fishers' welfare in Kendari City. The writing method used is a quantitative approach through survey and qualitative approaches with in-depth interviews and literature studies. The results showed that there were horizontal and vertical social changes on fishers in Kendari City. The level of fishers' welfare in Kendari City is categorized as moderate, and the factors related to the level of fishers' welfare in Kendari City are fishing experience, the number of workers on board, the level of financial capital, the size of the ship, and the cost of fishing gear.

Keywords: *fisher, social change, welfare level*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with its abundant underwater natural resources, should be able to improve the welfare of people who live on the coast or who work as fishers. This is in line with article 3, paragraph 2 of Laws of the Republic of Indonesia No.32 (2014) concerning Marine that utilizes Marine Resources and / or activities in the Sea area in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and international maritime law in order to achieve the prosperity of the nation and the state.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country having 17,504 islands in total (Central Bureau of Statistics 2017). Because of the large number of islands in Indonesia, every land mass is surrounded by sea, and as a result, Indonesia has a large number of bays. It should be noted that Kendari City is the land that surrounds Kendari Bay; therefore, fishers can be found there. According to Vibriyanti (2019), 32.2 percent of the population in one of Kendari City's urban villages, Bungkutoko, works as catch fishers, but due to the high reliance on natural conditions and the uncertainty of production results, the fishing profession is considered unpromising enough to fulfill all of life's needs. Thus, it can be said that the wealth of marine natural resources in Kendari City does not guarantee the welfare of fishers. According to Razali (2004) The importance of the marine potential was no reflected by the fishing community's wellbeing. This was also stated by Zebua et al. (2017) that the magnitude of marine potential is often not directly proportional to the level of fishers' welfare.

In Indonesia, fishers are frequently associated with poverty. The majority of fishers in Indonesia are small fishers, which explains why they are identical to the less prosperous groups in society. As a result, the majority of small-scale fishers have a moderate and low level of welfare. According to Vibriyanti (2019), fishers in Kendari City, specifically in Bungkutoko and Purirano villages, are classified as small fishers, i.e. fishers who carry out fishing activities to cover their daily need using boats without motorbikes or outboard motor boats. According to Triyanti dan Firdaus (2016), the level of welfare of small-scale fishers in Indramayu is classified as moderate with a fishers livelihood index value of 55.09. Similarly, the welfare of fishers in Sungai Buntu Village is classified as moderate, with a score of 2.46 (Siregar et al. 2017). It means that fishers in Indonesia are still living in a moderate standard of living.

The welfare of the community is influenced by several factors, namely, education, experience, financial capital, ship size, and fishing gear costs. This is consistent with the findings of Zebua *et al*. (2017) who discovered that several factors contribute to the low level of welfare of fishers from Sri Mersing Beach, Kuala Lama Village, Serdang Bedagai, including the quality of human resources, traditional fishing methods, fishers quality, ownership of capital, and technology used. Meanwhile, according to Vibriyanti (2019), the level of fishers' welfare is mostly affected by the catch, which influences the amount of income that fishers receive to meet their daily needs.

Fishers, being one of the community groups who live in coastal areas and earning a living from fisheries and marine life, are frequently confronted with social changes. Social change, according to Sztompka (2004), is any change in the social system as a whole. This social shift takes place within a society's social system. This is owing to the rapid pace of development, which has resulted in the creation of new technologies that makes fishing easier. These changes take the shape of social structure shifts brought on by the introduction of new technology in the form of motorboat motors. Diffusion or new discoveries are the forces producing social change, which is an adaptation or improvement in the way people live in order to suit their requirements (Soemardjan in Adile 2016). As a result, some fishers are unable to adjust to changes. The passage of time will undoubtedly erode age, resulting in structural changes, particularly in social stratification among fishers. Initially, there was only one type of fishers, but as ownership of fishing machines and equipment technology increase, there are now numerous types of fishers.

As in Kendari City, in the area of the Kendari Ocean Fishing Port (PPS), there is a transition in status from crew members (ABK) to the owners (Fitriany *et al*. 2019). This is in line with the expression of Hamzah (2009) that the stratification changes also occur in the arrest of the organization as the implications of the technology transfer, so that institutional fishers who previously awakened will usually change. The existence of social changes such as changes in the status of fishers certainly affects the level of welfare of fishers in Kendari City, but it does not rule out that there are other factors that are also related to the level of welfare. Therefore, research problems can be formulated as follows: (1) how do the social changes occur in fishers in Kendari City? (2) what is the level of fishers welfare in Kendari City? (3) what are the factors related to the welfare level of fishers in Kendari City?

METHOD

This research used a quantitative approach which is supported by qualitative data. The quantitative approach was carried out by the survey research method, which is to provide a questionnaire or a list of questions to respondents as the main instrument in collecting data (Singarimbun *et al. 2017*). Qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews with respondents and informants using question guides. This research was conducted in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi. The location selection was done *purposively* (deliberately). The data obtained came from respondents and informants. Respondents are individuals who can provide information about themselves and their activities, while informants are individuals who provide information about themselves, other people, and various information and events related to research as complementary information to support data obtained based on the topic. In this study, the unit of analysis is a person who works as fishers in Kendari City. The stratified accidental sampling was used to choose the respondents, which entailed defining the strata of fishers and then taking who fit the criteria (Kinseng in Attamimi *et al*. 2018).

This technique was chosen because the population to be studied contains heterogeneous or quite varied characteristics, such as small fishers and large fishers. Furthermore, this technique was used because it was difficult to establish a sampling frame, due to the lack of specific data on fishers' names for each of these strata. As for the classification, small fishers and big fishers, each respondent will be taken according to the proportion of each level based on the findings in the field. The criteria for big and small fishers are defined by boat ownership and income, which is measured with a standard deviation when all of the respondents' income is known. The standard deviation will determine which types of fishers are big and small. The respondents taken were as many as 60 people who were divided into categories based on the level of fishers in Kendari City. The determination of the number of respondents as many as 60 people is based on the level of validity of the data; the more respondents the more valid the data obtained. The population in this study were fishers in Kendari City, both in Sodohoa, Bungkutoko, and Tondonggeu villages. The respondents' sample frame for this study is presented on the last page [attachment].

Respondents were then determined based on the quota of the target population for each category of fishers in each sub-district. Based on the data from the Marine and Fishery Department of Kendari City (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kota Kendari (2020)), there are 1739 fishers in Kendari City who are divided into various types of fishers such as catch fishers, cultivated fishers, and processing fishers. Respondents were then determined based on the quota of the population of fishers in the Sodoha, Tondonggeu and Bungkutoko villages. Determination of informants will be carried out using snowball techniques that makes it possible to acquire data from one informant to another informant to get as much information. Then there are important efforts associated to this qualitative research process, such as asking questions, devising procedures, and collecting particular data from informants or participants. Data are analyzed inductively by reducing, verifying, and interpreting or capturing the meaning of the context of the topic under investigation (Nugrahani 2014). Therefore, to explore more about social changes and factors influencing fishers' welfare in Kendari City, researchers utilized a quantitative method complemented by a qualitative approach. The following is the research's conceptual framework.

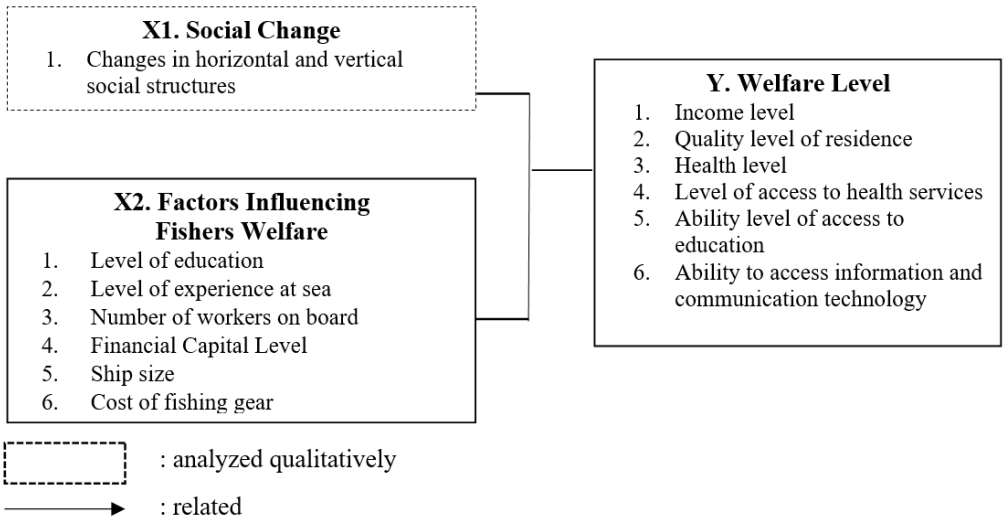

Figure 1. Thinking Framework

Based on the framework and formulation of the problem, the hypothesis of this study is that the level of fishers wellbeing is related to the following criteria, including education level, fishing experience, number of workers on board, level of financial capital, vessel size, and fishing gear expenses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Because of the huge sea waters off the coast, Capture Fishers dominate the fishing industry in Kendari City. People who make a career as fishers will be able to get closer to the water and park their boats more easily as a result of this. However, there are differences in fishers in Sodoha Village, Bungkutoko Village, and Tondonggeu Fishers. Here are the differences:

1. Fishers in Sodoha Village

   Fishers in Sodoha Village are those who live near the Kendari City Fish Auction Place on Jalan Pembangunan in Sodoha Village, West Kendari District. Because of the availability of this fish auction, fishers in Sodoha Village are classified as major fishers with boats ranging from 20 to 45 GT. However, it's possible that many crew members are employed by big fishers to assist them in operating fishing vessels known as "Gae" vessels or purse seine vessels. This "Gae" ship has a capacity of over 20 GT and can go a long distance in the sea. Because of the ship's size, it takes a lot of energy, with crews ranging from 8 to 30 people.

2. Fishers in Bungkutoko Village

   Fishers in Bungkutoko Village are known for their fishing traps, fishing rods, boats, trawlers, and ABK (Children of the Ship) Ship "Gae." The Bubu fishers are fishers who use fishing gear to gather sea crabs, according to different sorts of fishers specified. Fishers who utilize fishing rods to find fish are known as hand line fishers. Meanwhile, Sero fishers are capturing fishers who employ a type of trap in the form of a bamboo pole inserted into the sea to catch marine life such as fish, squid, shrimp, and other things. Trawl fishers, on the other hand, are fishers who employ trawler fishing gear to find small-scale fish, as opposed to gae boats, which catch large-scale fish. In general, the fishers in Bungkutoko Village have their own boats or 0 GT motorized boats to assist them in their search for fish. The crew of the "Gae" ship, on the other hand, does not have a ship.

3. Fishers in Tondonggeu Village

   Bagang two and bagang one fishers, longline fishers, and sero fishers are all types of fishers in Tondonggeu Village. Bagang is a fishing technique that use nets and lights as a light source for catching fish, squid, and shrimp. This bagang will float for weeks in the middle of the sea before being transported by another ship. According to the respondent's explanation, there are two sorts of bagang: one from South Sulawesi and the other, or native bagang Kendari.

   > *"…So, there are two types of bagang; I use bagang one, which has one ship, as compared to bagang two, which has two ships but the size of the ship is lower. This bagang is from South Sulawesi, while bagang two is called local bagang. It is from Kendari…." (SKR, 55 years old)*

Gill nets fishers, on the other hand, used rope fishing gear with multiple hooks to catch fish. The bulk of Tondonggeu Village's fishers also own a 0 GT motorized boat or boat.

Social Transformation

As a type of communal response to these changes, social change happens in the social structure of society. This is in line with Sztompka (2004) view, according to which social change is more tightly correlated to structural changes than other sorts, with structural changes leading to system changes. This social shift occurs in a society's social structure, particularly changes in the social system. Diffusion or new discoveries are the forces producing social change, which is an adaptation or improvement in the way people live in order to suit their requirements (Soemardjan in Adile et al. *2016). The need to address the necessities of family life might be regarded to be the driving force behind social changes. The existence of new discoveries, such as the introduction of technology that makes it easier for people to carry out their work, is then the cause of social change in society.*

The introduction of new technology plainly benefits the community, but because the technology is only accessible to a few people, those who have not used it are unable to compete, as was the case with the fishers in Kendari City. As a result, people who are unable to compete are forced to seek alternative employment in order to support their families. As a result of the social changes that occur, the

community's major source of livelihood changes as a result of numerous causes, both internal and external, having an impact on the community's welfare. Social change, according to the preceding view, is a shift in social structure. According to Kinseng (2017), the social structure of a society can be "dissected" horizontally using nominal parameters and vertically using discrete parameters, citing (Blau 1977). Thus, horizontal and vertical social changes can be quantified in studying social changes that occur in society.

Horizontal Social Change

According to BPS statistics, there is no significant change in the ethnicity, number of religious adherents, gender, or place of residence of the population in Kendari City. According to BPS (2020), there has been no change in the gender composition of the population, as evidenced by the fact that in 2016, the population of Kendari City was 187,233 males and 181,392 women. The population of Kendari City in 2019 was 198,202 males and 194,628 women, according to the population composition. The data reveals a rise in population, but no change in the gender composition of Kendari City's population. Furthermore, there were no significant changes in the population's composition based on religion, race, or place of residence. Changes in the type of work are horizontal social changes that are more obvious to fishers in Kendari City, especially fishers in Bungkutoko Village, based on the many forms of horizontal social changes that happened in Kendari City.

A change in society's social structure, whether horizontal or vertical, is referred to as social change. Kinseng (2017) defines a horizontal social structure based on nominal characteristics as "a horizontal social structure that separates members of the population by employing discrete categories such as ethnicity, religion, gender, occupation, place of residence, and so on." Changes in population composition based on ethnicity, number of religious adherents, gender, type of job, home location, and so on can be seen as changes in nominal parameters.

The incidence of job transfers from fishers to port workers in Kendari City is an example of horizontal social changes that have happened in the fishing community. This is due to the establishment of a new port in the Bungkutoko and Tondonggeu sub-districts in 2017, which required the hiring of people. Fishers who recognize this possibility because a laborer's compensation is sufficient to meet their family's needs, as opposed to a fisher's income, which is unclear and at risk. According to Setyowati *et al*. (2020), the majority of the reasons for fishing workers switching to other jobs are related to money. The income from past occupations is insufficient to cover household needs, and the danger associated with this job is extremely high. The following is the viewpoint of local fishers in Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City, on the subject.

> *"...In the past, the employment was insecure because the position of fishers was difficult, but now, because there was a guaranteed job at the port, we became laborers. As a result, fishers are now positioned on the side of the road, usually near the port... "(MKN, 54 Years)*

> *"... Because we are so far away, it is tough for us to get fish right now. There is now a port in Pelindo, which is open on occasion... "(IKM, 37 years)*

Based on the expression of the fishers, it can be stated that there is a horizontal social change in the fishers lives, namely a change in labor. According to previous research on social change, the Bajo tribe in Karimunjawa has also undergone very complex social changes, including adaptation to local communities, a decrease in the number of fish caught, government programs encouraging the Bajo to settle on the land, and livelihood changes, among other things (Suliyati 2017).

Fishers change professions to become port laborers for a variety of reasons, the first of which is that the money obtained as a laborer is more stable than a fisher. Second, working as a laborer does not have a significant risk, while becoming a fisher does. Of course, the risk is higher because they work outdoors, specifically the sea. Third, whereas working as a laborer does not need the expenditure of capital, working as a fisher does need the expenditure of a significant amount of capital in order to go to sea. Fourth, as a laborer he works for a short period of time, whereas as a fisherman, he can spend days at sea. The Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village, Kendari City, affirmed that as long as Bungkutoko Village had a port, fishers would change profession to become port laborers. The following is the Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village's statement on the subject.

> *"... Many fishers have converted their status to port laborers since they may make between 4 and 5 million each month at the port. If there is something more promising, the government*

will, of course, be grateful. They prefer working on land since it is more economically valuable and has less risk… "(Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village, 40 years)

According to the Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village, Kendari City, the presence of a port, on the one hand, is damaging to fishers since it makes it impossible for them to catch fish from a greater distance. On the other hand, it provides benefits to fishers who are looking for other jobs with better pay and less danger.

In addition to changing professions to work as port laborers, fishers in Kendari City also work as construction workers, machine mechanics, motorcycle taxis, electronic gamers, and seafood dealers to supplement their income. The work is carried out when the fishers are unable to go out to sea owing to bad weather or a lack of fisher's capital. Even when fishers intend to take a rest after going out to sea, there are still other fishers who look for work. Fishers have been able to meet the demands of their families as a result of horizontal social development.

Vertical Social Change

A change in society's social structure, both horizontal and vertical social structures, is referred to as social change. In this section, we'll go into vertical social change in more detail, as it's one of the indicators used to track societal changes. This can be seen in Kinseng (2017) theory, which explains the vertical social structure based on stratified factors that place members of the population into a continuous scale or level, such as education level, income, wealth, power, position, and prestige. Changes in stratified parameters can be seen in the population composition based on education, income, total wealth, position or position in the formal (government) and informal (community) structures, the status of fishers based on capital and fishing gear ownership, and changes in the respect value of public.

Based on the observations, the composition of the level of education, money, power, and status of fishers in Kendari City has not changed significantly. According to Kinseng (2017) concept, vertical social changes in society may be measured using stratified criteria. As a result, there is a transition in income and status in the case of vertical social changes that occur in fishers in Kendari City. The graph below illustrates the vertical social changes that occur among fishers in Kendari City.

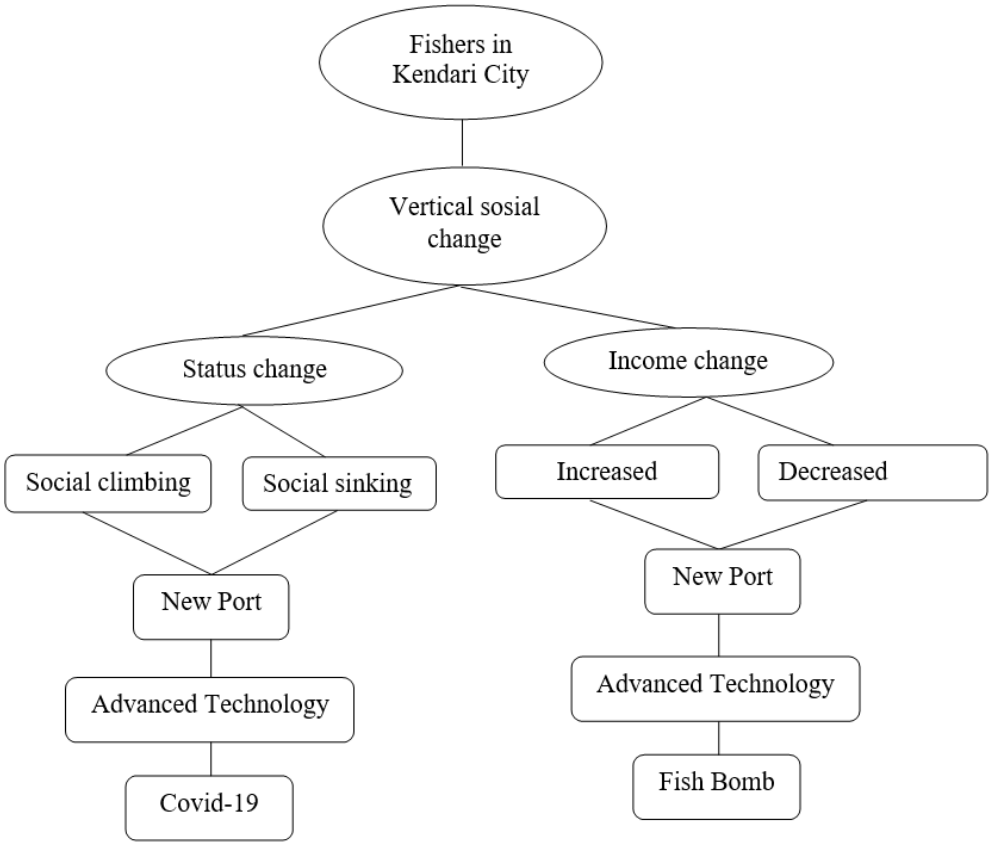

Figure 2. Vertical social change flow chart

Income Change. One of the vertical social changes measured by stratified factors is income change. As long as the port established in Bungkutoko Village in 2017 resulted in a decline in the number of fish in Bungkutoko Village waters, Kendari City indicated that the change in fishers' income from the initial revenue of many fishers to a few factors, including fishers in Bungkutoko Village. Because the port was built on the waters of Bungkutoko Village, the fish habitat would have been lost as long as the port remained in place. Fishers who rely on the waters of Bungkutoko Village have challenges as a result of the loss of fish habitat in the area, forcing them to hunt for fish in deeper seas. Because of the high fuel prices, fishers in Bungkutoko Urban Village, Kendari City, who have to seek for fish in deeper waters, must increase their operational capital. The following is the viewpoint of fishers in Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City, on the subject.

> *"… There are fewer fish as long as there is a port. Even though there used to be a lot of fish, now it is already impossible to find them. It's far to catch fish now. Anyway, in the past, it was better for fishers since there were more fish, which meant more money. He wants more sea reserved for roadways, especially now that there isn't enough space for fishers to park their boats, he said.… "(IKM, 37 years old)*

> *"…It has an impact on income as there is a port; previously, fishers' income was higher. As soon as there is a port, it now decreases. There used to be a lot of fish and crabs when there was no port... "(ARF, 38 years old)*

Based on the fisher's statement above, the Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village, Kendari City also confirmed this that as long as there is a fishing port it is difficult to find fish. As a result, fishers are looking for fish to a place that is farther away than usual. In contrast to the previous fisher's expression and the expression of the Head of Bungkutoko Urban Village, there are fishers who say that the presence of a new port in Bungkutoko Village has no effect on fishers because the fishing grounds are no longer in the waters of Bungkutoko Village. The place to look for fish is in a place far from the waters of Bungkutoko Village. As a result, it can be assumed that fishers in Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City, who suffer vertical social changes, particularly changes in income, are those whose catchment area has long been in the waters of Bungkutoko Village. Fishers whose catchment areas are not in the seas of Bungkutoko Urban Village, on the other hand, have not been affected.

Besides the establishment of a new port in Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City, which has caused a decline in fishers' revenue since 2017, other factors such as the increasing number of fishing gear technology and new large ships that are increasingly advanced have also contributed to the decrease. As a result, small-scale fishers are unable to compete with large-scale fishers that employ advanced technologies and operate massive boats. Fishers are unable to compete because they lack access to this sophisticated technology. The difficulty of fishers to use sophisticated equipment is owing to a lack of funds as well as the capacity of the vessels they utilize. As a result, fishers who are unable to compete with those who use advanced equipment would see their income decline over time.

If we compare it to the old fishing style, new technology allows fishers to catch vast quantity of fish in a short amount of time. The presence of fishing technology simplifies the production process and is supported by fishing facilities that have contributed greatly to the development of the two villages, according to research conducted by (Situmeang *et al*., 2020). Those who do not use them, on the other hand, must spend a lot of time capturing a small number of fish. The response of various fishers to this situation are listed below.

> *"…The income used to be pretty high, but it was facile because there wasn't much pagae. Now it's lower, but Alhamdulillah, my family and I can still eat..." " (HSB, 39 years old)*

> *"...we used to make a lot of money from fishing, but now we are far away from it, especially now that there are advanced fishing tools...." (ARS, 55 years old)*

The previous statement by the fishers was confirmed by the Head of Tondonggeu Urban Village, Kendari City, who stated that many fishers' incomes are currently declining since they are unable to compete with huge fishers with sophisticated technology. Furthermore, because natural conditions are becoming increasingly unpredictable, severe winds might make it impossible for fishers to sail out to sea. This is in line with Kinseng *et al*. (2018), who claim that weather patterns are becoming more unpredictable, which has an impact on fishers' catch in Rajagwesi, and also a decrease in catch when fishing is done further away from the fishing region. The following is the expression of the Head of Kendari City's Tondonggeu Urban Village.

"...Small fishers like us in Tondonggeu managed to save it (money) in the bank in the past, but because fishers now have advanced equipment with damaging instruments, they are now half dead if they don't utilize big boats. Fishers used to be purely traditional; now, they can no longer compete with large boats unless they are able to use technology.... "(Head of Tondonggeu Urban Village, 47 years old)

Based on the Tondonggeu Urban Village's expressions and the expressions of previous fishers, it can be concluded that the existence of increasingly sophisticated technology has resulted in vertical social changes in society, particularly changes in the income of fishers who previously had a large income but now already decreased. This is due to fishers inability to compete with huge fishers who utilize sophisticated equipment, so that changes in revenue will have an impact on fishers' ability to fulfil the demands of their families, that is welfare.

It should also be highlighted that with the spread of the corona virus in Kendari City, there were changes in income. Fishers are affected by the corona virus; they were able to sell their fish at high prices in the past, but as the virus spreads, the price of fish has decreased. Furthermore, due to the corona virus, several fishers in Kendari City have not been able to sell their catch. Because the operational expenditures paid are not related to the profits earned, fishers who do not sell their catch will almost surely lose money. As a result, practically all fishers saw a drop in their earnings. The following is a statement made by fishers in Kendari City about the subject.

"...We used to get 40 per kilogram, but now we only get 20 per kilogram. We made more money before Corona virus than now. Despite the fact that it is an export company, the corporation do not take crabs because there is a problem. As a result, we're currently selling... " (49 years MST)

This is in line with a statement from the Kendari City Marine and Fisheries Service, which indicated that during the spread of the corona virus, fishers in Kendari City saw a drop in income. The Kendari City Marine and Fisheries Service has issued the following announcement.

"... Since the corona virus has spread throughout Kendari City, we will collect data from all fishers in the city in May 2020 to check if they have been afflicted by the virus. The blackout had an effect on all fishers because the selling price of fish had dropped and fish production had not been sold. As a result, many fishers have seen a fall in their earnings during the corona.... "

Changes in income due to corona virus obviously affect fishers' ability to satisfy their families' fundamental requirements, so changes in income due to corona virus can be said to affect the level of wellbeing of fishers in Kendari City. This is due to a decrease in income, which has an impact on fishers' capacity to provide for their families. It should be mentioned that, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2015), a person's prosperity is determined not only by the size of his or her income, but also by his or her ability to meet physical and mental demands. As a result, fluctuations in fishers income in Kendari City are related to their welfare.

Status Change. Meanwhile, one of the vertical social changes that is quantified using stratified characteristics is the change in status. Changes in status that occur among fishers in Kendari City, such as big fishers becoming small fishers, are referred to as social sinking. Several reasons contribute to the change in status, one of which is the advancement of technology. The rising sophistication of technology has created a divide between big and small fishers. As a result, only certain fishers will have access to the technology, while those who do not will be unable to compete and will face a change in status, both from big to small fishers (social sinking) and from small to big fishers (social climbing). In the past, big fishers were fishers that catch a great number of fish and transport them to sea in motorized boats with a displacement of 0 GT. Meanwhile now, large fishers are those that have boats larger than 20 GT, use sophisticated technology, have large catches, and earn large sums of money.

Previously, the status of big and small fishers was determined by the amount of catch and income earned from fishing; however, nowadays, the status of big and small fishers is determined not only by catch and income, but also by the size of the ship and its technological capabilities. Because more and more fishers are employing large boats, especially in the Sodoha Village region, fishers who were once known as big fishers are now known as small fishers. The following is a response from fishers in Kendari City to a social sinking and social climbing that happened to them.

> *"... There used to be small fishers who are now big fishers, and there are also big fishers who have now become small fishers. In fact, I had members who used to fish like me, and Alhamdulillah, after he has been fishing like that for a while, there is a plan to change his work from longlines to bagang... "(Head of the Happy Fishers Group, 55 Years)*

Based on the statements made by fishers in Kendari City about a social sinking and social climbing, there are fishers in Kendari City who have changed their status from big fishers to small fishers and vice versa. The presence of technology that makes it simpler for fishers but keeps some fishers out of the way due to their incapacity to use this technology is the reason of the change in status. The declaration of the Tondonggeu Urban Village Head, who also indicated that fishers status had altered, backed this position.

> *"... In fact, due of technological advancements and irresponsible people who harm marine life, such as irresponsible people who destroy sea reefs, the converse is now true: big fishers are being replaced by small fishers. Finally, fish are becoming increasingly rare...." (Tondonggeu Village Head, 47 Years Old)*

The change in status of fishers in Kendari City was caused not only by technological advancements, but also by the conduct of irresponsible individuals who took advantage of the situation by deploying fish bombs. Some components utilize fish bombs to get a lot of fish catches so that they can make a lot of money. Fishers who employ fish bombs are those who previously faced a lack of fish catches and have chosen a quick solution to increase their catch. Then, as a result of the existence of increasingly sophisticated equipment, some fishers have upgraded their status because social climbing. Of course, technology was invented to make it easier for humans to do things, including making it easier for fishers to catch fish. The fishers response is as follows.

> *"... It used to be tough for us since we only had one rowing stick; now, even if it's far away, we can utilize the machine. Then we won't be worried since we'll be able to get two stabs. So, where previously there was a small amount of revenue, today there is a substantial amount of income.... "(MSL, 57 Years)*

Despite the fact that the fishers statement did not explicitly reflect the change in status, the change in revenue had an impact on the change in fishers' status. This results in an increase in income, which later results in change in the status of fishers which is social climbing. The increase in income is accompanied by an increase in the standard of living for fishers. Because, as is well known, one of the measures of the level of wellbeing, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2015), is income, fishers are able to satisfy the demands of their families with higher income.

There are also additional causes that have caused a change in the status of fishers in Kendari City, particularly in Bungkutoko Village, since the construction of a new port in 2017. The presence of this new port has been detailed previously, but what sets this section apart is the impact it has. The impact of the new port on Bungkutoko Village fishers is a change in their status which is social sinking. The following is the fisher's perspective on the impact of the port presence on fishers in Bungkutoko Village.

> *"...There used to be a lot of new fish near the fishing grounds, but now that there is a harbor, there are fewer and fewer fish now that I am far away from going to find fish. Finally, the income becomes lowered.... "(JPR, 40 years)*

According to the fisher's statement, the development of a port has created challenges for fishers who made a living in the waters previous to the port's construction. This is because the port was built over the water, which was then stockpiled to be utilized as a port structure, resulting in the disappearance of the water, which was previously a fish habitat. As a result of the port's existence, the fish population in these waters has decreased. As a result, fishers seeking for fish in these seas have seen a significant drop in income, resulting in a social sinking in fishers.

This change in status is accompanied by shifts in the welfare of fishers. This is because a change in a fisher's status results in a fall in the revenue earned, causing the fishers to be unable to adequately satisfy their family's demands. As a result, it is possible to conclude that there is a change in the status of fishers in relation to the level of their welfare, whether big fishers become small fishers or small fishers become big fishers. Several factors contributed to the change in status, including the use of technology, the use of fish bombs, and the presence of ports.

Fishers Welfare Level in Kendari City

Welfare is a state in which a person's basic requirements are addressed, whether they are economic, social, or psychological, in order to live a happy and respectable life. This is supported by Laws of the Republic of Indonesia No.11 (2009), which states that social welfare is a condition for citizens' material, spiritual, and social needs to be met in order for them to live correctly and develop so that they can perform their social functions. Suandi (2007) further disclosed that, in accordance with Laws of the Republic of Indonesia No.11 (2009), welfare is a concept used to convey the quality of life of a community or individual in a given place at a given time, which can be quantified using a subjective or objective approach. The level of welfare indicators is also completely different, based on income level, quality of habitation, access to health facilities, health, ability to access education, and ability to access technology, information, and communication, to mention a few.

This indicator is in line with the Central Bureau of Statistics (2015) indicator of community welfare, which can be measured by looking at 1) income, 2) consumption or expenditure, 3) housing quality, 4) residential facility level, 5) health, 6) the level of ability to access health services, 7) the level of ability to access education, 8) the level of ability to get transportation facilities, 9) The level of access to technology, information, and communication; and 10) the amount of crime protection. Only some of the indicators in this study are utilized, due to revisions to the conditions at the research location, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2015) indicators of community wellbeing. As a result, only six of the ten measures of wellbeing level identified by BPS 2015 are employed in this study. The level of income, the level of quality of residence, the level of health, the level of ability to access health services, the level of ability to access education, and the level of ability to access technology, information, and communication are the six indicators that determine the level of welfare of fishers in Kendari City. As a result, the respondent's data based on indicators of fishers' welfare is as follows.

Level of Income. Income is a monetary payment that someone receives for previously completed labour. Based on the BPS in 2015, income is one of the markers of community welfare. According to BPS (2015), the level of income, or the benefits obtained by the community for the services supplied, can be used as an indicator of community welfare. Since successful means being able to meet one's basic necessities and consequently having a decent quality of life, money is one measure of one's level of well-being. Based on the definition of prosperous, it is clear that in order to cover basic needs such as food, education, and health, costs must be incurred. As a result, income plays a role in this scenario in financing all of human life's demands. Based on the income level of fishers in Kendari City, the respondent's data is as follows.

Table 1. Shows the number of responders and their percentages based on the income level of fishers in Kendari City.

Level of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Low (< 1.850.000)	8	13.33
Moderate (1.850.000-8.400.000)	**44**	**73.34**
High (>8.400.000)	8	13.33
Total	60	100.0

The number and proportion of respondents based on the income level of fishers in Kendari City are shown in Table 1. The findings revealed that the majority of respondents had a moderate level of income, with 44 respondents accounting for 73.34 percent of the total. Because the majority of respondents' monthly income is between Rp. 1,850,000 and Rp. 8,400,000, the majority of respondents have a moderate income. Furthermore, because the majority of fishers can generate a daily income from fishing, albeit a small one, the most important thing is to be able to meet the family's daily needs, particularly their food demands. If the income is measured over a month, it is sufficient to fulfill the family's basic necessities. Furthermore, with a proportion of 13.33 percent, 8 respondents have a low degree of welfare. The poor income of fishers is due to the fact that they do not go out to sea every day, but rather twice or once a week; some fishers even go out only twice a month. As a result, the income of fishers who go to sea every day would undoubtedly differ from that of fishers who go to sea once a month.

Level of Quality of Residence. The condition of the roof, walls, floors, and ownership of the property all contribute to the level of quality of a person's residence. According to BPS (2015), living circumstances are classified into three categories based on the building materials used: semi-permanent houses, permanent houses, and non-permanent dwellings. This is due to the fact that a place to live or a place to board is one of the most basic human necessities that cannot be ignored. As previously said,

being able to meet the demands of human life in order to achieve a high quality of life is what welfare refers to. As a result, one indicator of a fishers well-being is the quality of his or her home. Then, in measuring the level of quality of the fishers residence, the ownership of houses, roofs, walls, and floors can be used. The number and percentage of respondents based on the quality level of the fishers dwelling in Kendari City are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Number and percentage of respondents based on the level of quality of residence of fishers in Kendari City

Level of Quality of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Low	20	33.33
Moderate	**37**	**61.67**
High	3	5.00
Total	60	100.0

Based on the findings, up to three respondents had a high level of residence quality, with a rate of 5%. This is because several fishers in Kendari City believe that housing quality is vital, and as a result, many fishers upgrade their homes to make them more comfortable. Fishers put their extra money on improving the quality of their residences. However, it's probable that some fishers don't put their extra money into repairing or improving their homes. Another reason why fishers do not fix their homes is that they believe they do not need to be repaired. As a result, the surplus revenue is used as fishers' capital, which can be used to go to sea or to purchase all of the fishers necessities in the future.

Level of Health. The health level of a person can be determined by the frequency with which they become ill. This is in line with BPS (2015)'s indicators of welfare level, specifically the level of health, which shows how serious the family's health state is. As a result, the health conditions of fisherman in Kendari City can be determined based on the frequency with which they become ill, whether it's a fever, flu, or hospitalization. The following is information from the respondent based on the health of fisherman in Kendari City.

Table 3. Number and percentage of respondents based on the Level of health

Level of Health	Frequency	Percentage
Low (>7 times)	2	3.33
Moderate (3-7 times)	10	16.67
High (<3 times)	**48**	**80.00**
Total	60	100.0

According to Table 3, the majority of respondents, up to 30 people, have a high degree of health, with an average of 80%. Many fishers have a good level of health since they spend so much time at sea. As a result, they have a robust immune system. Furthermore, because the majority of fishers have access to health care through BPJS Health, they can seek treatment if they become ill. Furthermore, with a proportion of 16.67 percent, 10 respondents have a moderate degree of health. One of the reasons why there are fishers with a modest degree of health is that there are fishers who have reached retirement age. As a result, the age factor has an impact on the health of fishers. Then there are two responders with a low degree of health, accounting for 3.33 percent of the total. This is owing to the acute illness that fishers are suffering from, which necessitate their going back and forth to the hospital. The fishers explained that the agony he was feeling was caused by a pinched nerve, which made it impossible for him to do his job.

Level of Ability to Access Health Services. The ability of a person to access health facilities in the region, such as BPJS (Social Security Administering Body) Health, both individually and from the government, is defined as their level of access to health services. According to BPS (2015), the amount of ability to get health services may be seen through access to BPJS, family planning, and immunization, which is in line with the welfare level indicator. However, the amount of access to health services in this study was determined only by the usage of BPJS. Because it's difficult for researchers to find information about respondents' immunization and family planning, just access to health care is sent to BPJS. Because BPJS is categorized into three groups: not using BPJS, using BPJS that is subsidized by the government, and using BPJS that is self-funded. The disparity in access to fisherman's health services in Kendari City can therefore be shown. The statistics about the respondent's level of access to health services is listed below.

Table 4. Number and percentage of respondents based on the Level of ability to access health services fishers in Kendari City

Level of Ability to Access Health Services	Frequency	Percentage
Low (Don't Use BPJS)	2	3.33
Moderate (Government BPJS)	**50**	**83.33**
High (Independent BPJS)	8	13.34
Total	60	100.0

According to Table 4, the majority of respondents (50 persons) have a reasonable degree of access to health services (83.33 percent), indicating that the majority of fishers in Kendari City are covered by the government's BPJS (Social Security Administering Body) health insurance. This is because the government has established a program to give BPJS Health to the impoverished, and practically all underprivileged communities, including fishers in Kendari City, are covered by the government's program. As previously stated, many of the respondents, particularly fishers in Kendari City, make only enough money to cover basic family expenses like food and school. Fishers health demands, on the other hand, are still challenging to provide. As a result, the government provides BPJS Health to the majority of responders who are fishers in Kendari City. The Bungkutoko sub-district government issued the following statement regarding BPJS Health.

> *"...some fishers have obtained BPJS Health, while others have not." Indeed, the government's BPJS Health program is for those who cannot afford it; they are just given a file. Alhamdulillah, a name appears practically every year, but it isn't only fishers who are represented..." (30 Years, SMD)*

Level of Ability to Access Education. The capacity to access education is one indicator of a person's level of wellbeing, which is measured based on his or her family's ability to access education. In a nutshell, it refers to a person's ability to send his family to a specific degree of school, whether it be higher education, secondary education, or primary education. According to BPS (2015), one measure of the level of welfare is the ability to obtain an education, as the greater the level of education, the easier it is to obtain employment, and the easier it is to observe welfare. As a result, respondents who are able to send their families to higher education, including the level of ability to access higher education, are able to send their families to higher education. The information below is based on the respondent's capacity to access education.

Table 5. Number and percentage of respondents by level of ability to access education

Level Of Ability To Access Education	Frequency	Percentage
Low (Did not complete elementary, middle, or high school)	18	30.00
Moderate (Highschool/its equivalence)	**31**	**51.67**
High (University)	11	18.33
Total	60	100.0

The results of the survey, as shown in Table 5, reveal that the majority of respondents, namely 31 respondents, have access to secondary education, with a proportion of 51.67 percent. Because of the high cost of postsecondary education, the majority of respondents have a medium degree of access to education. As a result, fishers are unable to pay for their children's college education, and their children are forced to work longer after graduating from high school. Then there are 18 responders who have access to basic education, accounting for 30% of the total. This is due to fishers' inability to pay for their children's education up to high school (High School). Furthermore, many children decide to help their parents or work somewhere since they do not wish to continue their education.

Furthermore, with a proportion of 18.33 percent, as many as 11 respondents have the ability to access higher education. This is due to fishermen's belief that their children should have a better education than they do. As a result, the fisherman is determined to send his children to higher education, specifically college. As a result, numerous children of fishermen do not continue their parents' career as fishermen since their children's greater education leads them to believe that they must have other, more promising jobs.

Level of Ability to Access Technology, Information, and Communication. Access to technology, information, and communication is one indicator of a person's level of welfare that may be seen based on their ability to access technology, information, and communication that has developed to date. This is in line with BPS (2015), who states that the ability to access technology, information, and

communication is one indicator of one's level of welfare. A mobile phone or smartphone can be used to access technology, information, and communication. The ability to access technology, information, and communication is crucial because of the times, which require everyone to be able to access ICT (Information, Communication, and Technology) in order to avoid falling behind. As a result, all communities, especially fishers in Kendari City, must assess their technological, information, and communication capabilities. The information below is based on the respondent's capacity to access technology, information, and communication.

Table 6. Number and percentage of respondents by level of ability to access technology, information, and communication

Level of Ability to Access Technology, Information, And Communication	Frequency	Percentage
Low (not used *Handphone*)	7	11.67
Moderate (used *Handphone*)	**38**	**63.33**
High (used *Smartphone*)	15	25.00
Total	60	100.0

According to Table 6, the majority of respondents (38 persons) had a moderate level of capacity to use technology, information, and communication (63.33 percent). Respondents who believe that utilizing mobile phones is important at this moment are the reason for this. Fishers will have a difficult time communicating with one another if they do not have access to cell phones. The majority of fishers in Kendari City now have access to technology, information, and communication as a result of this. There used to be a distinction between cellphones and smartphones; cellphones were phones that could make calls, send text messages, and shoot images and videos. While smartphones are more advanced mobile phones, sometimes known as smart phones that perform the same operations as cellphones. There are some functions that cannot be performed on cellphones, such as accessing social media sites such as Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and WhatsApp.

Furthermore, with a proportion of 25%, as many as 15 respondents had a high level of capacity to access technology, information, and communication. In today's sophisticated day, a quarter of respondents utilize cellphones as a communication tool, according to these statistics. Fishers who use smartphones earn more money since smartphones are pricey. The remaining 7 respondents, with a percentage of 11.67 percent, had a limited ability to access technology, information, and communication. Fishers who have a limited ability to use technology, information, and communication are technologically stuttering, in the sense that they don't know how to utilize it and hence prefer not to. Furthermore, aging is one of the variables that contributes to the technological stalling of some fishers. Because older fishers have problems using technology, some fishers do not use cell phones.

The following are the welfare levels of fishers in the city of Kendari, as determined by the indicators used in this study.

Table 7. Number and percentage of respondents based on welfare level

Welfare level	Frequency	Percentage
Low	2	3.33
Moderate	**49**	**81.67**
High	9	15.00
Total	60	100.0

The number and proportion of respondents depending on the welfare level of fishers in Kendari City are shown in Table 7. The majority of fishers in Kendari City, as many as 49 respondents, were in a moderate level of welfare, with an 81.67 percent response rate. Then there were 9 respondents who had a high level of welfare, with a percentage of 15%. Then, with a rate of 3.3 percent, as many as 2 respondents were on a low level of welfare. Because the majority of respondents had medium or high welfare levels, it may be assumed that the respondents in this study were almost all prosperous fishers based on the statistics above. Only a minority of the respondents had a low level of welfare.

This is due to the fact that fishers in Kendari City are very active in fishing, with virtually all respondents stating that fishing is their primary source of income, implying that fishers in Kendari City must continue to seek for fish. Even in the midst of a pandemic, the price of fish has dropped, resulting in lower income for fishers. Furthermore, the huge potential of fisheries and marine life in Kendari City is one of the reasons why fishers are still thriving, despite having to go larger distances to get fish. Fishers, on the other hand, are thrilled to continue seeking for fish because of the great number of fish potentials in places further away. As a result, it is clear that there are fishers who catch a huge number of fish, as well

as fishers who catch a little number of fish, but the most important thing is that they catch fish every day.

Based on the previously described conditions of fishers in Kendari City, the majority of fishers believe that the most important aspect of going to sea is to go to sea every day, even if the fish they catch is insufficient. Because the most important thing for fishers is to be able to fulfill their household's daily basic demands, such as their family's staple food. This is one of the reasons why the welfare of fishers in Kendari City is classified as moderate. Meanwhile, the high welfare level of fishers is owing to the fact that these fishers are classed as big fishers with huge boats, resulting in a significant fish catch, which has a large impact on the fishers income. Furthermore, some fishers have a good standard of living because they work as crew members on huge ships and earn a lot of money. Fishers are able to cover their daily necessities, such as food, education, health, and other additional needs such as quality and housing amenities, with this significant revenue.

Factors Influencing Fishers Welfare Level in Kendari City

Welfare is a measure of a person's ability to meet his or her fundamental necessities. Clothing, food, and shelter are among a person's basic requirements. This is in line with Central Bureau of Statistics (2015), which states that wellbeing is determined not just by the size of one's income, but also by one's ability to meet one's physical and mental demands. According to BPS, welfare includes more than just a large or small income; it also includes factors such as housing quality, education, health, and a variety of other factors. Although welfare is not solely determined by income, income plays a crucial role to meet the needs. As a result, the level of one's welfare can be determined in this context based on one's income, the quality of one's housing, one's capacity to access health facilities, one's health, one's ability to access education, and one's ability to access technology, information, and communication. The indicator of welfare level is based on the (Central Bureau of Statistics 2015).

According to the previous explanation, the level of education, experience at sea, the number of workers on board, the amount of financial capital, the size of the ship, and the cost of fishing gear are all elements that influence the level of fishers' wellbeing in Kendari. These factors are similar with research conducted by Zebua *et al*. (2017), which found that the factors affecting fishers' welfare include, first, the quality of human resources, which is still very low, resulting in low productivity and low income. Then there are the conventional fishing methods. The majority of fishers' ability to go to sea is inherited from their parents and the environment from generation to generation. Third, the fishers weak management practices. The fourth point is capital ownership. Fishers equipment is still rather basic. Fifth, the technology is still quite basic. Fishing gear, such as nets, and boats or ships, are two types of technology employed. Boats and nets can stretch 12 miles out to sea. Only a few of the five categories are included in this study as factors relating to the level of fishers' welfare.

Other ideas that support these aspects include Trisnawati *et al*. (2013), who claim that working capital, labor, and working hours, individually or collectively, have a major impact on traditional fishers income. Because income is one of the indices of welfare, this element has an indirect effect on the degree of welfare among fishers. According to this hypothesis, these theories support each other in proving the appropriateness of these characteristics with the facts found in Kendari City's fishers community. The degree of education, experience at sea, the number of workers on board, the level of financial capital, the size of the ship, and the cost of fishing gear are all thought to be related to the level of wellbeing of fishers in Kendari City based on these beliefs.

The Spearman Rank correlation test is used to determine how much the factors affecting fishers' welfare in Kendari City are related to the degree of fishers' welfare in Kendari City. Following is an explanation of each component related to the level of fishers' wellbeing in Kendari City, based on this explanation. The Spearman Rank correlation test of the parameters connected to the welfare level of fishers in Kendari City, which is detailed in the following table, produced the following results.

Table 8. The results of the estimation of factors related to the level of fishers' welfare in Kendari City

Variable	Welfare level		
	N	Correlation coefficient	Sig (2-tailed)
Level of education	60	0.004	.979
Experience at Sea	60	-0.393 **	.002
Number of Workers on Ships	60	0.801 **	.000
Level of Financial Capital	60	0.789 **	.000
Ship Size	60	0.843 **	.000
Fishing Equipment Cost	60	0.862 **	.000

Table 8 illustrates that there are elements that are related to the level of welfare of fishers in Kendari City, as determined by the results of the Spearman Rank correlation test. First, the correlation between education and welfare is not significant because the significance value of 0.979 is bigger than 0.05 and the correlation coefficient is 0.004, indicating that the link is weak. Higher education is not required for fishers in Kendari City due to the misconception that higher education costs a lot of money. Meanwhile, fishers are still low on cash if they need to attend education. As a result, fishers claim that education has no bearing on one's sense of well-being. According to Rosni (2017), the low level of welfare in Selebar Dahari Village, Talawi District is caused by a number of factors, including a lack of education and skills, as well as the use of science and technology, weak fishers capital, and the socio-cultural characteristics of fishers, which are still not conducive to the advancement of their business. The facts show that some fishers have a low level of education but a high income because their luck is good. Regarding the impact of educational elements on the wellbeing of fishers, there is an answer similar to the one below.

> *"... it makes no difference if education is a factor in welfare since it all depends on chance; if you're lucky, you can earn money for your family; if you're not lucky, there's no need to take it home..." (NRD, 35 years)*

Second, fishing experience is significantly related to the level of welfare because the significance value of 0.002 is less than 0.01 and the correlation coefficient value is -0.393 which indicates that the strength of the correlation is moderate. The fishing experience factor is inversely proportional to the level of welfare because it has a negative correlation coefficient. This results in an increase in fishing experience that will reduce the level of fishers' welfare, meaning that experience does not always improve fishers' welfare. Basically, the data above shows the level of experience at sea based on several indicators, including length of time as a fisher, skills at sea, and ability to use fishing gear. According to Foster in Lamia (2013), there are various factors that may be used to assess whether or not an employee is experienced, including the duration of time / years worked, the amount of knowledge and skills had, and mastery of work and equipment.

As a result, the fishing experience in question has no relation on the level of welfare, — in other words, the lower the level of welfare, the longer the fishers working time/period or the more skilled the fishers is in finding fish. It has something to do with the amount of time spent at sea; the majority of fishers in Kendari City have been at sea for 19 to 30 years, and many have been fishing since childhood. The fisher's term for the length of time / period of work as a fisher is as follows.

> *"...I was already a 'bagang' fishers when I was in school, and when I was 15 years old, I began to work as a trap and fishing fisher, so if you count it, I've been a fisher for more than 30 years..." (53-year-old JND)*

Based on the findings of interviews with fishers, it can be determined that the majority of fishers are senior, which has a significant impact on their ability to catch fish, despite the fact that fishers are excellent at catching fish.

Third, because the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.01 and the correlation coefficient is 0.801, the number of workers on board has a very significant link with the level of welfare. Because owning a large ship inevitably increases the number of workers, the number of workers on board indicates a high number of fishers. This is in line with research findings that the number of workers on board is directly proportionate to the level of fishers' welfare. *Fourth*, because the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.01 and the correlation coefficient value of 0.789 indicates that the connection is strong, the level of financial capital has a very significant association with the level of welfare. Because the coefficient is positive, the level of financial capital is directly proportional to the level of welfare, so the more capital a fisher has, the better, The more prosperous the fisher will be since he will be able to fund his fishing

demands with that much money. As a result, the following indicators represent the level of financial capital held by fishers.

Fifth, the size of the ship has a very strong association with the degree of wellbeing since the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.01 and the correlation coefficient is 0.843, indicating that the correlation is very strong. Because the correlation coefficient is positive, the size of the ship is directly proportional to the level of fishers' welfare, implying that fishers with large boats must be huge fishers with high income, implying that their level of welfare is similarly high. Despite the fact that a huge boat can contain a great number of fish, fishers are not always successful. Because, when all of the costs of traveling to sea in a large boat are included, when compared to the number of workers on the ship, the fishers on board will make very little. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that large ships will continue to obtain large quantities of fish. There are times when fishers do not catch fish for a variety of reasons, including bad weather, a shortage of fish in the fishing grounds where they catch fish, and so on. Fishers would suffer greatly as a result of this situation because they have spent a lot of money on operational expenditures, but the fish they catch aren't in significant quantities. This is in accordance with one fisher's expression.

> *"….So, a big ship like ours doesn't necessarily imply we capture big fish; we catch small fish, and only then can we sail far to get fish because their walls are high, allowing them to catch small fish like lures and tembang fish…."(HRS, 40 Years)*

According to fishers in Kendari City, using boats as a form of transportation to go to sea is extremely rare because it is currently very difficult to get fish near enough to the mainland. If you use a boat, reaching the fish that is far enough away from the mainland where the fishers dwell will be quite difficult. As a result, practically all fishers today use motorized boats with a displacement of 0 GT, often known as "body" boats. This is true for fishers in Bungkutoko and Tondonggeu villages, where the majority of fishers fall under the category of small fishers. In contrast, fishers in Sodoha Village employ huge boats, ranging from 10 to 30 GT. However, it's probable that some fishers in Sodoha Village own vessels with a capacity of less than 5 GT.

> *"...today it is quite rare for fishers to utilize a boat since it is difficult to go fishing in a remote location, especially now that there are no fish noodles nearby, so you have to travel further ..." (ASR, 45 years old)*

Sixth, because the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.01 and the correlation coefficient value of 0.862 indicates that the relation is very strong; fishing gear expenses have a very significant association with the level of welfare. Because of the positive correlation coefficient, the cost of fishing gear is directly related to the level of welfare. This means that the higher the cost of issued fishing gear, the more profitable it will be. This also indicates that only big fishers can afford big fishing gear because they have big boats.

Most of these characteristics are highly related to the level of welfare that occurs in fishers and are directly proportionate to the reality in the field, but one component is inversely proportional, according to the explanation above. This is because respondents believe there is a link between level of education, sea experience, the number of personnel on board, financial capital, the size of the boat, and the cost of fishing gear, and the level of fishers' welfare. Fishing expertise, the number of personnel on board, the level of financial capital, the size of the ship, and the cost of fishing gear are all characteristics associated to the welfare level of fishers in Kendari City, according to the study's findings. Meanwhile, there is one element that has no bearing on one's level of well-being: education levels. Although the origins of these associated factors have already been discussed, the results of this research indicate that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This suggests that the research hypothesis that there is a link between these factors and the level of fishers welfare is reasonable. In other words, the higher these factors are, the higher the level of fishers welfare will become.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that first, horizontal and vertical social changes are observed among fishers in Kendari City. Fishers in Kendari City undergo horizontal social changes such as changing jobs to become port workers, construction workers, motorcycle taxi drivers, etc. Several factors have contributed to this employment transition. Meanwhile, changes in wealth and status are the vertical social changes that occur among fishers in Kendari City. As a result of the new port in Bungkutoko

Village, fishers in Kendari City have seen their income and position change. However, the port's presence creates new jobs for the town, and some fishers choose to work as port laborers, earning more money than they did as fishers. Changes in income are also influenced by technological advancements and the development of the corona virus. Finally, the level of fishers' welfare is related to the occurrence of social changes among fishers in Kendari City. Second, fishers in Kendari City have a moderate level of wellbeing. This is because fishers in Kendari City catch fish every day in whatever weather to provide for their families' fundamental needs. Despite the fact that the catch is not particularly sufficient. Then there are social changes in the form of changes in job, income, and status for fishers in Kendari City, which affect their level of welfare. Third, fishing experience, the number of workers on board the ship, the level of financial capital, the size of the ship, and the cost of fishing gear are all factors related to the welfare level of fishers in Kendari City, according to the results of the Spearman Rank correlate on test. This is because these components have a significance value of less than (0.05), indicating that H0 is rejected and Ha is acceptable. In other words, the higher these factors are, the better the level of fishers' welfare. Meanwhile, there is one element that has no bearing on one's level of well-being: education levels.

Then my suggestion in this study is first, the new port at Bungkutoko Village, Kendari City, is a company that is causing social change to fishers, should be socially responsible to all stakeholders, including the government and the community, especially fishers, as a form of concern in improving welfare and having a positive impact on the environment. Second, the government, specifically the Bungkutoko, Tondonggeu, and Sodoha sub-districts, as well as the Kendari City Marine and Fisheries Service, play a significant role in assisting disadvantage ed fishers by providing access to modern technologies. Then, in order to increase the fish harvest of fishers, offering access to technology must be coupled by advice on how to use the equipment. Third, because of the enormous fisheries and marine potentials in Kendari City, the community, in this case fishers in Kendari City, plays a vital part in the city's economy. As a result, in order to catch a lot of fish, fishers must enhance their knowledge, skills, and plans for venturing out to sea. Fourth, academics conducting study on social change and issues related to fishers wellbeing might use the variables of these factors to see how these factors influence the level of welfare of fishers. The variables of these components were found to be related to the level of welfare in this study, based on the findings of the study. As a result, it would be preferable if we could see the impacts of these factors on the level of fishers' welfare.

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