

The Effect of Individual Modernity, Religiosity, Cohesiveness, and Social Support on Fishermen's Quality of Life (A 2017 Causal Study from Fisherman of South Sulawesi)

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Abstract: *Quality of life is a part of development concept which usually used for finding out the Human Development Index (HDI) that was determined by enrollment rate, life expectation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each country. The research was aimed at finding out the information about the effect of individual modernity, religiosity, cohesiveness and social support on fishermen's quality of life. A survey was used by involving 155 fishermen as sample. There were five instruments for measuring, fishermen Quality of Life (18 items, rel .816), individual modernity (17 items rel .845), religiosity (10 items rel .720), cohesiveness (19 items rel .819), and social support (17 items rel .874). Data was analyzed by descriptive statistical analysis, inferential statistics for linearity test and path analysis. Fishermen Quality of Life significantly affected directly by individual modernity. Cohesiveness and social support were also significantly affected directly by individual modernity and religiosity. Moreover, cohesiveness directly significantly affected social support. It was found also that all indirect effect did not significantly affect fishermen Quality of Life. Based on those findings, it can be concluded that it was only individual modernity which should be considered if fishermen Quality of Life would be improved. It can be stated that, considering those findings, individual modernity and religiosity could not be neglected in enhancing fishermen cohesiveness and social support as well*

Index terms: *quality of life, individual modernity, religiosity, cohesiveness, social support*

I. INTRODUCTION

To face fast social changes in this modern era, people need to prepare themselves by improving life quality to survive. Life quality is a vast concept including all the needs of Maslow hierarchy which are self-actualization, esteem, love/belonging, safety, and physiological needs[1]. Improving the quality of human life is a topic that is often discussed in this era. Explicitly, in SDGs the third point (well being). High quality of life will affect human quality. For example, high income can provide a variety of nutrients for the development of children's intelligence and create the opportunity to obtain a high education, and otherwise qualified residents will help improve the quality of life in the community. The success of development activities will be seen to impact on improving the quality.

Revised Manuscript Received on December 22, 2018.

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Quality of life is a broad concept, not only covering physical health, property and work but also including psychological states, personal beliefs, and social relationships. Measuring the quality of life requires the objective and subjective dimensions. Objective dimensions comprise physical, economic, and social dimensions, while subjective dimensions include psychological aspects such as happiness and life satisfaction. According to Mallenkoph & Walker (2007), various factors contribute to the quality of life including personal factors (age, gender, race, marriage), situational factors (culture, history, environment), social network (broad network, psychological closeness, social proximity), social support (forms of support and quality support). The quality of life of fishery communities may be influenced by individuality of modernity, religiosity, cohesiveness and social support[2].

Personal factors are factors that exist in each individual. These factors include bio-psych-social factors[3]. Psychosocial factors include self-efficacy, coping style, locus of control, attitude, health literacy, learning styles, perceived stress, and feelings⁴. Individual modernity refers to the modernization of thought, point of view, attitudes of people and behavior[5], in which case individual modernity is part of the personal factor.

Modern individuals find positive relationships with a person's ability to adapt, better individual modernity also reduces work pressure on other workers which then contributes to better health outcomes[6]. The utility of informational technology and older adult communication (i.e the Internet) can reduce social isolation[7], then impacting the better quality of life.

Situational factors include culture, government, and environment. Taylor defines culture as a whole that comprises knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and other abilities and habits that humans gain as members of society[8]. Culture becomes elements such as religious systems, knowledge systems, civic organizations, languages, arts, livelihood systems and technology and equipment systems. For fishery communities, culture is a life guide that influences the patterns of social behavior, as well as a means to interpret and decipher the events that occur in the environment. According to Edward Sampson, cultural orientations may also be rooted in religious ideologies, as in the link between Christianity and individualism[9], based on that, religiosity is part of human culture. A number of empirical studies show that devout

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and committed people to their traditions, excluding extremists, tend to enjoy better physical and mental health. Koenig(2010) states that spiritual beliefs and practices are related to improving psychological well-being[10], where religious involvement seems to minimize unsafe behavior, buffer pressure, provide social support and help people discover meaning in life. Landor, et al (2011) states that one factor that can reduce risky sexual behavior is religion, so it can be said that religiosity is involved with physical and psychological health[11].

A cohesive society is characterized by a strong social relation, a positive emotional attachment between its members & people, and a clear focus on common interests[12]. Mollenkopf & Walker(2007) explains that people with little social relationship are marginalized, stigmatized, and have a low quality of life, while people are interconnected, attached to others and generally involved in interactive activities prone to be adjusted more positively and have better mental and physical health[13]. Good social interaction within a community will continue to occur if community members have felt comfortable staying in their group. Empirical data shows a strong relationship among social support, health, and welfare of all ages, especially on the elderly. Karen, et.al, found a connection between social support types and various subjective welfare aspects which are satisfaction, positive effect, and negative effect towards individuals aged 18-95.[14]. There is a strong relationship among social support, health, individual prosperity, especially in old age[15].

This study examined the direct effects of individual modernity on the quality of life of fishermen, the direct influence of religiosity on the quality of life of fishermen, the direct influence of cohesiveness on the quality of life of fishermen, the direct influence of social support on the quality of life of the fishermen, the direct influence of individual modernity on cohesiveness, the direct influence of religiosity on support social, direct influence of cohesiveness toward social support, indirect influence of individual's modernity on the quality of life of fishermen through cohesiveness, and indirect influence of religiosity on the quality of life of fishermen through social support, and indirect influence of individual's modernity on the quality of life of fishermen through cohesiveness and social support.

Quality of life is a multidimensional concept that is influenced by various related factors including personal factors, situational factors, social network, social support (See figure 1)

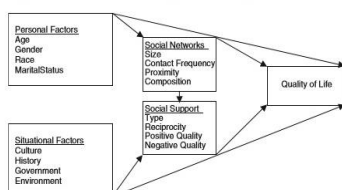


Fig 1: Convoy Model of Social Relations

II.MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study aimed to obtain information about the influence of individuality of modernity, religiosity, cohesiveness, and social support to the quality of life of

fishermen. The survey method was used involving 155 fishermen as a sample. There were five instruments used: life quality instrument (18 items, reliability .816), instrument of individual modernity (17 items, reliability .845), instrument of religiosity (10 items, reliability .720), cohesiveness (19 items reliability .819), and social support (17 items, reliability .874).

This research utilised descriptive and quantitative analysis method. The data was descriptively displayed in the form of frequency distribution and histogram while inferential statistics were used to test the hypothesis using path analysis technique. As an analytical prerequisite, normality tests were performed using the Liliefors formula, regression linearity test, and homogeneity test using the Bartlett test.

III.RESULTS

The result of path analysis was obtained as follows:

Path	Causal Effect	Intervening			Indirect Effect	t-cal	t-tab	
		Direct Effect	X ₃	X ₄				X ₃ and X ₄
X ₁ X ₅	ρ ₅₁	0.303	0.04	0.01	0.007	0.057	3.91*	1.97
X ₁ X ₃	ρ ₃₁	0.477	-	-	-	-	6.87*	1.97
X ₃ X ₅	ρ ₅₃	0.087	-	-	-	-	1.04 _{ns}	1.97
X ₂ X ₅	ρ ₅₂	0.099	-	0.02	-	0.018	1.28 _{ns}	1.97
X ₂ X ₄	ρ ₄₂	0.323	-	-	-	-	4.26*	1.97
X ₄ X ₅	ρ ₅₄	0.055	-	-	-	-	.65 _{ns}	1.97
X ₃ X ₄	ρ ₄₃	0.294	-	-	-	-	3.79*	1.97
X ₁ X ₄	ρ ₄₁	0.169	0.15	-	-	0.153	2.20*	1.97

Table 1. Path Coefficient, Direct Effect, Indirect Effect

* p < .05; ns = not significant

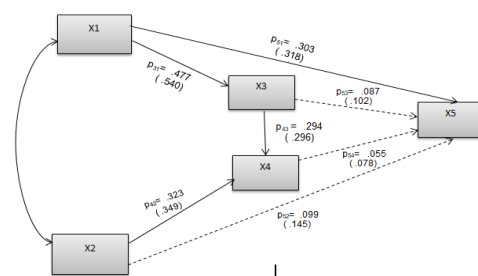


Fig 2: Causal Effect Between X₁, X₂, X₃, X₄, and X₅

From the result of path analysis of sub structure I, the result obtained: path coefficient (p51) equal to .303 with t_{count} = 3.913 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97 which means that there was a direct relation between individual modernity to quality of life significantly, path coefficient (p52) is .099 with t_{count} = 1,285 < t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97 which mean-

there is an effect between religiosity to quality of fisherman life, but it is not significant. The calculation of path analysis of sub structure II, the obtained result: path coefficient (p53) equal to .087 with $t_{count} = 1.043 < t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there was a direct influence between cohesiveness to quality of life of fisherman but not significant, path coefficient (p54) of .055 with $t_{count} = .655 < t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a direct influence between social support on the quality of life of fishermen but it is not significant. The calculation of path analysis of sub structure III, the obtained result: path coefficient (p31) equal to 4.477 with $t_{count} = 6.875 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a direct influence between individual modernity toward significant cohesiveness, path coefficient (p32) of .179 with $t_{count} = 2.576 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a significant direct influence between religiosity to cohesiveness. The calculation of path analysis of sub structure IV, the obtained result: path coefficient (p41) equal to .169 with $t_{count} = 2.231 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a direct influence between individual modernity to significant social support, coefficient path (p42) of .323 with $t_{count} = 4.268 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a significant direct influence between religiosity to social support. Path analysis calculation of substructure V, the result obtained; path coefficient (p43) equal to .294 with $t_{count} = 3.798 > t_{table} (.05; 150) = 1.97$ which means there is a significant direct influence between cohesiveness to social support.

IV. DISCUSSION

The research result shows that the quality of life of fishermen was directly influenced by individual modernity. Other immediate findings were cohesiveness and social support directly influenced by individual modernity and religiosity significantly. Moreover, cohesiveness directly affected social support. Religiosity, cohesiveness and social support directly affected the quality of life of fishermen but not significantly. It was also found that all indirect effects had no significant effect on the quality of life of the fishermen.

From the results of hypothesis testing can be concluded that there is a direct positive influence of individual modernity on the quality of life of fishermen. This implies that individual modernity had a positive direct effect on the quality of life of the fisherman. The result of this study was in accordance with Inkeles & Smith's (1976) that a modern person's sense of efficacy is reflected in his belief that, either alone or in concern for others, he can take action that affect his way of life and community life; in his active efforts to improve his own condition and his family; and in his rejection of passivity, resignation, and fatalism against the course of life events[17]. Thus, modern characteristics can affect the quality of one's life. If this attribute attached the individual will make the individual take a stand and conduct activities that lead to progress, either to benefit himself or for the benefit of others (community). The result of this study is also supported by other studies that found that better individual modernity reduces labor pressure for workers, which further contributes to better health outcomes[18]. Individual modernity has also been shown to improve social

relationships with willingness to cooperate with others as revealed[19].

Religiosity directly affects the quality of life of fishermen, but not significantly. Ellison and Levin (1998) found that there is a positive relationship between religiosity with life experience, depression, and stress[20]. The same thing is stated by Levin (2010) that religiosity affects mental health and psychological pressure²¹. Likewise, Koenig (2010) states that spiritual beliefs and practices are associated with psychological well-being improvement. Previous research on religiosity indicated religion as a relevant factor in human mental health[22].

Cohesiveness and social supports also directly affected the quality of life of fishermen but not significantly. Previous research has found a place where a person has a strong network, feels attached, and involved with better common virtue which is more pleasant shown by higher subjective welfare extent, as in Haller and Hadler's (2006) study that found that one's social relations and other social capital measures have increased subjective wellbeing[23]. Similarly Calvo et al (2012), found that social relationships can improve subjective welfare[24]. People are happier and healthier psychologically in a more cohesive society. Strong social relationships, feelings of connectedness, and motivation to act with a focus on common interests is a thing or condition that can be said difficult to make. In real life erosion of cohesion may have occurred in many communities in this case fishermen. Competition between individuals may be stronger than group interests. This is seen by the non-significant effect of cohesiveness on the quality of life of fishermen. Cohesiveness is indicated by a person's tendency to be part of a group, including a sense of belonging and a feeling of excitement.

Haryadi et al (2016) found that economic motives did not have a significant relationship with cohesion perception[25]. Social support is a variety of forms of assistance provided by family members, friends, neighbors and others[26]. Receiving support from others allows a person to feel cared for, appreciated and loved. The type of support can be material, psychological support, or willingness to spend time. Park & Roh (2013) stated that social support is positively associated with improved health, lower chronic disease risk and better life satisfaction in the elderly²⁷. Kiddis, et. al., (2014) found that social support has a positive relationship with the quality of life in the elderly[28]. Various relevant studies have found that social support is necessary especially when a person experiences a crisis. On the other hand, social support can encourage dependence on others. A person's belief about his or her ability to solve problems can increase efforts to achieve goals. The presence of "I cannot, I'm unable" is the reasons that can prevent a person from reaching goals. Too much support can encourage dependence, causing recipients to lose autonomy and develop low self-esteem. Hellstrom (2004) found that those who did not receive assistance illustrating a higher quality of life than those who received assistance, so assistance cannot always make a quality of life way better[29].

V. CONCLUSION

Based on those findings, it can be concluded that it was necessary to note individual modernity if the quality of life would be improved or changed but individual modernity and religiosity in affecting cohesiveness and social support also cannot be neglected. Since individual modernity significantly affected cohesiveness and cohesiveness directly affected social support, it means that individual modernity significantly indirectly influenced social support. The role of cohesiveness as a factor of mediation can be considered. Empirically, variables such as individual modernity, religiosity, cohesiveness, and social support, therefore, must be taken and taken into account in developing the quality of life of fishermen. Individual modernity can be considered as one of the contributions of knowledge to the development of QoL theoretical concepts, particularly attributed to the development of QoL dimensions.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

There is no ethical clearance from any committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported by Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

None.

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