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by Telma Tiwa

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The Effect of Distributional Justice and Procedural Justice Towards Fisherman Compliance at Manado City

Tellma Mona Tiwa
Dept of Psychology
Universitas Negeri Manado
Minahasa, Indonesia
tellmatywa@unima.ac.id

Sinta Elisa Jelita Kaunang
Dept of Psychology
Universitas Negeri Manado
Minahasa, Indonesia
sintakaunang@unima.ac.id

Great Erick Kaumbur
Dept of Psychology
Universitas Negeri Manado
Minahasa, Indonesia
greaterick@unima.ac.id

Theophanny Deasinatalia Kumaat
Dept of Psychology
Universitas Negeri Manado
Minahasa, Indonesia
td.kumaat@unima.ac.id

Abstract— In a smaller scope, government policies are also inseparable from the protests and demands of society. The example case in the North Sulawesi region is the Government's policy to do the reclamation of coastal beaches in the region of Manado for the construction business area such as mall and another business area. The population in this study are all the fishermen who were in the city of Manado. Researcher using three instrument to measure each variable, there are Compliance scale, Distributional Justice Scale and Procedural Justice Scale. The result showed that, There is a strong relationship between justice distribution with compliance, There is a strong relationship between procedural justice with compliance and the last is the Justice distribution and procedural justice have a strong relationship with compliance.

Keywords-Compliance, Distributional Justice and Procedural Justice and Fisherman.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays justice becomes an absolute requirement in the implementation of a country/nation. This can be seen on the situation now, lots of awful protests filed against the government policy. The pprotests and demands appear massively on all social levels ranging from the physical form of protest to the form of the petition and a protest in virtual worlds or social media.

In a smaller scope, government policies are also inseparable from the protests and demands of society. The example case in the North Sulawesi region is the Government's policy to do the reclamation of coastal beaches in the region of Manado for the construction business area such as mall and another business area.

This policy firstly appears on 2011 but it hasn't been decided because there is much discussion needed between the city ggovernment as policy makers and the community as the object of government policy. The community which are

not agree with the policy start an action protest, ranging from the street demonstration to the opposition by law.

The government tries to expand the area of business and commerce in Manado by doing beach reclamation. The construction of the economic area has a direct effect on the rising of the sea water on the Islands around Manado. Beside that, the reclamation also swept up the small fisherman's parking spots which once in the reclamation area.

Currently already two-third beach part in Manado converted into places of business and commerce. While the rest of the shore are hard to be found. Almost all the coastal areas already made Manado highway or the local people use to call Boulevard.

No wonder the Government policy to add more reclamation area get a rejection from the citizens, especially the fishermen. The refusal rejection-even up to get physical fights between the fishermen with government that gets the order to displacing some *daseng* (meeting venue of fishermen) above the Boulevard area.

What is the reason of the protest by the fishermen? Is it only based on the losing of their area of working or because of the lack of compliance toward the government.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

1) Compliance

Compliance in this research leads to the behavior of the individual is based will be his willingness to do everything and as expected (1). Compliance here also refers to the activities of individuals to perform their obligations in contributing to the fulfillment of the obligation in accordance with the regulations that govern it.

Compliance is an attitude that is willing to do everything, which is based on the awareness as well as the existence of coercion, which makes the person's behavior can be as expected. Compliance as individual activities to perform its obligations in contributing to the fulfillment of obligations in accordance with the regulations that govern it (1).

Compliance, is the behavior that appears as the relationship of perception against the legitimacy and moral views of individuals against rules and applicable laws and How is the treatment received by individuals from the authorities (2).

There are three aspects of compliance in relation to the perception of fairness. The third variable is the Moral Judgments of Law, Legitimacy, and Sanction Threats (3).

- *Moral Judgments*

Means the individual compliance levels occur due to individual private judgment in moral top peratran-regulations imposed by the authorities.

- *Legitimacy Of Law*

Based on the individual perception of the validity of regulations and laws will be applicable.

- *Sanction Threats*

Based on individual perception will sanction he received when a breach of the rules and applicable law.

2) *Justice Distribution*

Justice distribution is how the perception of the individual about the return of damages from a policy that basically resulted a loss for the individual. In this study, the justice distribution is the equality of result received by individuals as the effect of the situation that happened (4).

Justice distribution has three aspects, (the concepts that became the basis of how the individual perceives a policy or regulation). The first aspect was the concept of proportionate where in this aspect reveals how the individual perceives the comparison between the goods replacement with the goods that been used in his work. The second aspect is the principle of equality, whereby these aspects reveal the perception of equality will substitute the goods acquired by the individual as a consequence of the previous policy. The third aspect is the principle of the consideration of the needs of the individual, where it perceives a substitute fulfillment as a consequence of policies or rules (5).

Justice distribution includes all forms of distribution among the members of the Group and the exchange between two people. This distribution justice is not only associated with the giving, but also includes Division, channeling, placements and exchanges. Perception of fairness of distribution is the comparison with the other. Perceptions about the fairness of the results not only absolute sizes or relate to but also based on 1 or more size-that is, social comparison. Those results with regard to the comparison of standard and influence or strength of feeling as well as fair assessment or whether the results obtained (6).

Justice of distribution is affected by three basic principles (2):

- *The principle of Proportionate*

On this principle emphasizes the concept of Division of damages as compensation from policies that created and basically resulted in harm to the individual. For example

in the case which occurred in the town of Manado with procurement policy of beach reclamation then distribution of compensation lead on procurement of physical goods that directly or indirectly affect fishermen.

- *The principle of Equality*

This principle places emphasis on equality or suitability of surrogate values obtained as a consequence of policies that have been made before. On this principle do not emphasize on the physical form of compensation is received, but more emphasis on replacement values. Examples that can be taken on the issues that occur in the fishing town of Manado is a surrogate values such as; a replacement job, training related to the job, or the permissions that are associated with his work.

3) *The principle of the consideration of the needs of*

This principle stresses fulfillment as a consequence that must be accepted as swept up in the policies that created the authority. Consideration of these needs can be traced from various aspects, among others; physical fulfillment, sense of security, affection, and self esteem. This means that compensation is received can make up for losses – losses experienced from various factors above.

4) *Procedural Justice*

The definition of procedural justice refers to the fairness and appropriateness of a process or procedure that is experienced by individuals in the framework of the allocation decision or policy of the authority. There are six cardinal rules in procedural fairness. If any of these rules can be met, a procedure can be said to be fair. Six of these rules are (1):

- *Consistency*

Fair procedures must be consistently good from one person to another or from time to time.

- *Bias minimized*

There are two sources of bias that often arises, namely the interest of the individual and the doctrine of the siding. Both this bias should be avoided wherever possible.

- *Accurate Information*

To determine the fairness of the determination must be based on facts.

- *Can be resolve/ repair*

A fair procedure also contains rules that aim to improve the existing errors or mistakes which may arise.

- *Representative*

The procedure is said to be fair when early on all the parties concerned in the decision making involved.

- *Ethics*

A fair procedure should be based on ethical and moral standards. Another definition of procedural policies is: "process control (participation) in the making of decisions in respect of an organization and as a result is the achievement of reasonable/decent results (7)

Procedural policy has some aspects that are the basis of the assessment of individual perception will be a policy, namely: consistency, lack of bias, accuracy, representation of all concerned, correction, and ethics.

Consistency means that the concept of everyone being treated equally in a policy or rule that applies. Lack of Bias means that there is no discriminatory treatment received by individuals and groups. Accuracy refers to any policies or rules made under the right to information of individual or group associated with the rules or policies are made. Representation of All Concerned means any parties concerned and interested parties to participate and take part in decision-making. Correction means the existence of a process or mechanism that regulates the repair errors in a policy or rule. While Ethics mean stuff that concerns the professionalism and ethical is not violated in decisions or policies.

The perception of fairness and procedural fairness of distribution expected to measure the level of perception of the fishing communities Manado city Manado Beach reclamation policy against both the procedure and the implementation of policies and the assignment measure perception the fairness of the fishermen will be Division (distribution) the replacement of losses experienced by fishermen.

The Hypothesis in this study are;

1. Justice distribution and procedural justice have a strong relationship with compliance
2. There is a strong relationship between justice distribution with compliance.
3. There is a strong relationship between procedural justice with compliance.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Subjects of The Study

The population in this study are all the fishermen who were in the city of Manado. The sample is representative of the population partially or examined (8). The sampling techniques used in this research is a random sampling that is how random sampling. Random retrieval is done by means of the groundbreaking daseng (gathering place) around the coast of the city of Manado, which numbered 148 groups of fishermen. Each group of fishermen at least have 10-12 members. The sample of this research is a number of fisherman respondents 370.

B. Instrument

Researcher using three instruments to measure each variable. First, to measure Compliance with 9 items consist of 3 sub-scale. This measurement using Likert scale with 5 choices of answer consists of very agree, agree, neutral, disagree and very disagree. With reliability coefficient of 0.74.

Second, to measure Distributional Justice with 31 items which the divide into 3 sub-scale. This measurement instrument using likert scale with five choice of answers consist of very agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and very disagree. With reliability coefficient of 0.801.

The last, to measure the Procedural Justice with 15 items divided into 6 subscale. This measurement instrument using likert scale with five choice of answers which is very agree, agree, neutral, disagree and very disagree. With reliability coefficient of 0.78.

The results of hypothesis testing can be known as the summary table below:

R	R2	F	P
0,972	0,944	3.106,605	0,000

The regression results obtained $F = 3,106.605$ with $p = 0000$ means that there is a very significant correlation between the distribution of Justice and justice procedural compliance with the fishermen. Research hypothesis proposed a connection distribution justice and justice anta procedural compliance with the fishermen.

Retrieved R square = 0944 means of distributive justice and procedural justice contribute to the compliance of fishermen of 94.4% and the remaining 5.6% is affected by other variables.

Partial analysis results obtained:

Variable	t	p
Distributional Justice	2.129	0,034
Procedural Justice	78.804	0,000

- a. The relationship between compliance with the distribution of Justice obtained $t = 2,129$ with $0034 = p$ ($p < 0.05$). It means that there is a significant positive correlation between the distribution of Justice with compliance of fishermen. Positive direction means means the higher Justice of distribution of the higher the level of compliance, otherwise the lower distribution justice the lower compliance.
- b. The relationship between the compliance with procedural justice obtained $t = 78,804$ with $p = 0000$ ($p < 0.05$). It means that there is a very significant positive correlation between procedural justice with compliance of fishermen. Positive direction means the higher procedural justice means getting higher levels of compliance, otherwise the lower procedural justice the lower compliance.

From the results of the research, then the research can receive an H1 and reject H0. It means that the distribution of Justice and Procedural Justice influenced the level of

compliance by Fishermen in the town of Manado. Separately it can be concluded that the Procedural Justice effect very significantly to compliance of fishermen. This illustrates that the level of compliance of fishermen will be very influential towards the procedure of creation and implementation of policies in the city of Manado. On other variables namely variables Distribution Justice also come into effect against a Compliance of fishermen in the city of Manado.

In addition to the data retrieval process is done by the method of question form, do also Focus Group Interview or directional focus group interview still leads to the concept of Justice, procedural justice and distribution of compliance in accordance with measure the now used. It is useful to adjust the data as a form of test validity of qualitative data.

In the additional interview there are some interesting things outside of the concepts tested in research:

1. The presence of the assumption that the Community policy makers a leveler of fishermen in the definition of the field. Whereas the fishing can be divided into; modern fishermen, fishermen, and traditional fishing. While workers who work with modern fishing is a fishing labor associated with it then the process of retrieval of fishing aspirations by the Government as the authorities simply involves modern fishermen and labor party.
2. As small fishermen are not informed or given the opportunity to provide information to and from the policy maker. This makes fishermen experienced hardship when the policy is enforced.
3. The reclamation Process undertaken is not considered problematic when the procedure for making do with the existence of linkages and participation from all policy-related fishing Beach reclamation area becomes boulevard or even area Mall.
4. The outbreak of beach reclamation became a boulevard in some areas resulted in the loss of a fishing boat parking. In some locations, there is indeed a dock as a replacement parking area fishermen, but in many places in the area that have already reclaimed the fishermen have yet to get a replacement parking area so that the fishermen were forced to park their boats at regattas over the rocks in Boulevard. This is certainly troubling fishermen to park their boat, let alone when you're in a hurricane season in the waters of Manado.
5. Some government subsidies deemed not right on target, as motor and boat given to the fishermen do not comply with the conditions of fishers. So when given to groups of fishermen becomes ineffective role and functions.

According to the purpose of the research is to look at compliance with fishing communities against the government policy of Manado city will influence of beach reclamation based on the perceptions of procedural justice and obtained that justice distribution and procedural justice

effect on satisfaction. This gives an overview of particular issues that will appear in the background of the previous problems. The rejection, as well as the conflicts that arise from policymaking, will Beach reclamation based on the motif of the community who feel any injustice in the manufacturing process, the implementation of policies as well as compensation of the policy.

Separately can be summed up that feeling of injustice appears on procedural justice variable, meaning that the assessment of the injustice which gave rise to conflict and problems in manufacturing mechanism derived from fishermen the perceived policy had problems.

This is also corroborated by interviews conducted by researchers with some fishermen and members of the Group Chairman of the fishermen on the opportunities that researchers get at a time when the process of data capture. The results of the interviews obtained that fishing communities have felt the most important thing is the flow of information from the top to the bottom and vice versa. Several times expressed in several interviews is a matter of Government policy that is considered less precise targets such as procurement assistance Division and category of fishermen who are often forgotten. According to the results of the interviews found that the Government convenes a policy without any coordination and information with parties fisherman this is procedural justice standing significantly. This is in accordance with the indicators of procedural justice that is the representation of all parties associated with the policy. The suitability of the data question form and data interview conducted by investigators directing on inequality in the process of policy making, where related parties i.e. the fisherman did not take part so that the policy does not represent aspirations of the Community House of fishermen in particular small fishermen.

In concept the Justice of distribution found that the distribution of compensation is distributed individually less can be felt the effects, the majority of the interviews revealed that the need for compensation preferred distribution is the need will the procurement of facilities supporting fishing activities, and activities like Jetty recliner ships and boats, in addition the procurement of facilities such as the auction felt almost suffice but it would be better if the fish auction procurement added and easier access in the use of the compensation facilities.

IV. CONCLUSION

This is when it is associated with the concept of Justice as compensation of distribution policy, i.e. are proportionate and indicators on the consideration of needs. In the proportional indicator it can be concluded that the compensation policy conducted by the Government is not comparable to what was experienced by the fishing communities to the impacts of the policy. Indicators need consideration here directs to the conclusion that any

compensation given by the Government including the pier has not met the needs of the fishermen will be it.

Policymaking should be through a mechanism that is fair in the procedure, as well as fair in the distribution of compensation thus increasing policy compliance citizens, especially in this research.

Policy making should be through a mechanism that is fair in the procedure, as well as fair in the distribution of compensation thus increasing policy compliance citizens especially in this is research the fishing communities who feel swept up in the Beach reclamation policy. Things to note as a follow-up of this study when it is linked with the concept of the theory is discussed can be divided into two major concepts:

1. the Justice of Distribution

In concept the Justice of distribution is the compensation policy should be comparable to that experienced by the Government, for example, in the subdivision of compensation in the form of the instruments on the Ocean such as the engine and the boat is expected to be in compliance with the conditions of fishermen receive compensation. In addition to compensation based on the needs of the fishermen as the pier to note back due to the existence of the current pier where fishers need sufficient yet.

2. Procedural Fairness

In the making of policies, the next Government as the authorities should include the fishermen so that policies can further represent the aspirations of the community in the achievement of the welfare House fisherman.

3. Fishers in Manado

Fishermen are advised to be more daring to reveal the perceptions and experiences of experienced formally and not just sit waiting policy. Besides the fishing culture values Manado city is located on the awareness of how important the profession of fisherman in Manado city is a city in the Gulf.

4. The implications of Advanced Research

From the results of the study found that the distribution of Justice and procedural justice effect against a compliance of fishermen in the town of Manado but cannot be denied that there are other factors that come into effect against a compliance, among other things: the value of religiosity, the relationship of interpersonal, socio-economic, income and others. Then expected in subsequent studies can be directed to measure factors that affect compliance with fishing communities.

In the next research can also be equipped with observation and a more complete interview and thus the information obtained be more perfect and complete.

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