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RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR RELATIONSHIP THE STATE FACTOR AND THE ADDED VALUE CHAIN OF THE AQUACULTURE ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

A fishery is one of the key economic sectors of Vietnam, with export value of foreign currencies in the fourth national economic sector. Besides, fisheries play an important role in providing food for mankind. Aquatic foods have high nutritional value is essential for human development. Not only is that it an economic sector to create jobs for many local communities particularly in rural and coastal areas. In Vietnam, fishery and aquaculture provide regular jobs for about 1.1 million people, corresponding to 2.9% of the labor force with jobs. Fisheries also contribute significantly to the launch and overall economic growth of many countries. Not only is the food, fisheries are an important source of income directly and indirectly to a part of the population who exploited, aquaculture, processing and consumption as well as the fisheries industry for such services: Port wharves, building and repairing boats, ice production and supply oil, provide farming equipment, provides packaging... and production of consumer goods for the fishermen. An estimated 150 million people worldwide depend entirely or partly on the fisheries sector.

The objectives of this paper were not only to look into the relevant literature but also to find common ground regarding the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam and reports the results of a survey of 180 the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam. In this paper, the researcher used analytical method of explore factor analysis to determining that are components of the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam. This paper conducted during the time from July 2014 to December, 2015.

The research result showed that there were 180 the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam interviewed but 150 processed and answered 21 questions. The researcher had analyzed KMO test, the result of KMO analysis used for multiple regression analysis. Enterprises' responses were measured through an adapted questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale. Hard copy and online questionnaire were distributed among enterprises in Vietnam. In addition, the regression analysis results showed that there were four factors, which included of factors following: The development strategy (CL), The planning (QH), The Control (CS) and The support policy (HT) actually affected the State (NN) and the State (NN) affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam with 5 % significance level. The research results were processed from SPSS 20.0 software. The parameters of the model estimated by Least - Squares Method tested for the model assumption with 5% significance level.

Keywords: The fish, added value, the aquaculture enterprises, value chain and LHU.

Introduction

Vietnam's coastal countries, with 3.260 km of coastline, with more than 3.000 islands and islets and waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone more than 3 times larger than its land area. Marine resources of the waters of our country is quite rich and varied, with more than 2.000 marine species, ensuring mining reserves of nearly 2 million tons annually; plus the hydrological conditions and system of rivers, canals, lagoons, ponds are favorable for the development of aquaculture, fishing, creating strong potential for economic development in the sea of the country. Marine economic development, expand the scope of economic activities on the sea and island sovereignty and national jurisdiction of our country is the most important task for both the exploitation of marine resources has confirmed the rights and improve the ability to protect the territorial integrity and territorial waters.

Vietnam Government restructuring in this sectors, especially the inshore fishing industry and the fishing destruction of aquatic resources (using explosives), job change-oriented and specific policies to encourage implementation; mounted extraction, aquaculture with the protection and development of marine resources and marine environment. To submit to the Government for approval the overall development program for offshore operators, including synchronization solutions on the structure of ships, boats, craft fair; resource investigation and evaluation; information, forecasts and grounds; fisheries logistics services; research, application and transfer of methods and advanced mining technologies; training human resources management and exploitation of marine resources highly qualified, meet the development requirements of the international market, and the domestic sector.

Vietnam Government establishing and put into operation effective information system between the ship and shore, timely capture of information in service of search and rescue, ensuring production safety for fishermen. In the development of aquaculture, farming focus objects with high economic value, investment in technology and breeding techniques, breeding, processing, as a prerequisite for the implementation of career change, reducing pressure on exploitation of coastal resources. To boost seafood exports-driven development and exploitation of livestock, aquaculture - an important factor to stabilize production, sales, increased earnings fishermen.

Vietnam Government focusing summarizing and evaluating the model teams, co-production of the local sea, through policies that encourage and support employees; simultaneously, disseminate and replicate production models bring high economic efficiency in the country. Development co-management model to enhance the autonomy, self-discipline, creativity of fishermen in the production and processing of seafood... and create more motivation to help farmers boost production assured, at sea, clinging profession, contribute to building and defending the homeland and the country.

The above mentioned things with combination with the practical requirements of the teaching career, the researcher had boldly chosen the theme: "***RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR RELATIONSHIP THE STATE FACTOR AND THE ADDED VALUE CHAIN OF THE AQUACULTURE ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM***". As a paper for researching in the developing of the agriculture sector in the future.

Literature review

Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions, and can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish. Broadly speaking, the relation of aquaculture to finfish and shellfish fisheries is analogous to the relation of agriculture to hunting and gathering. Mariculture refers to aquaculture practiced in marine environments and in underwater habitats.

According to the FAO, aquaculture "is understood to mean the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated." The reported output from global aquaculture operations would supply one half of the fish and shellfish that is directly consumed by humans; however, there are issues about the reliability of the reported figures. Further, in current aquaculture practice, products from several pounds of wild fish are used to produce one pound of a piscivorous fish like salmon.

Particular kinds of aquaculture include fish farming, shrimp farming, oyster farming, mariculture, algaculture (such as seaweed farming), and the cultivation of ornamental fish. Particular methods include aquaponics and integrated multi-trophic aquaculture, both of which integrate fish farming and plant farming.

The value chain framework quickly made its way to the forefront of management thought as a powerful analysis tool for strategic planning. The simpler concept of value streams, a cross-functional process which was developed over the next decade, had some success in the early 1990s.

The value-chain concept has been extended beyond individual firms. It can apply to whole supply chains and distribution networks. The delivery of a mix of products and services to the end customer will mobilize different economic factors, each managing its own value chain. The industry wide synchronized interactions of those local value chains create an extended value chain, sometimes global in extent. Porter terms this larger interconnected system of value chains the "value system". A value system includes the value chains of a firm's supplier (and their suppliers all the way back), the firm itself, the firm distribution channels, and the firm's buyers (and presumably extended to the buyers of their products, and so on).

Capturing the value generated along the chain is the new approach taken by many management strategists. For example, a manufacturer might require its parts suppliers to be located nearby its assembly plant to minimize the cost of transportation. By exploiting the upstream and downstream information flowing along the value chain, the firms may try to bypass the intermediaries creating new business models, or in other ways create improvements in its value system.

Value chain analysis has also been successfully used in large petrochemical plant maintenance organizations to show how work selection, work planning, work scheduling and finally work execution can (when considered as elements of chains) help drive lean approaches to maintenance. The Maintenance Value Chain approach is particularly successful when used as a tool for helping change management as it is seen as more user-friendly than other business process tools.

A value chain approach could also offer a meaningful alternative to evaluate private or public companies when there is a lack of publicly known data from direct competition, where the subject company is compared with, for example, a known downstream industry to have a good feel of its value by building useful correlations with its downstream companies.

Methods of research

This paper used of quantitative research methods to survey the State factor affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam. The results obtained from quantitative research processed by SPSS statistical software version 20.0. Quantitative research methods describe and measure the level of occurrences based on numbers and calculations. Quantitative research is the collection of numerical data and exhibiting the view of relationship between theory and research as deductive, a predilection for natural science approach, and as having an objectivist conception of social reality. Therefore, this specific form of research uses the quantitative data to analysis.

After preliminary investigations, formal research is done by using quantitative methods questionnaire survey of 180 enterprises related the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam and answered nearly 21 questions. The reason tested measurement models, model and test research hypotheses. Data collected were tested by the reliability index (excluding variables with correlation coefficients lower < 0.30 and variable coefficient Cronbach's alpha < 0.60), factor analysis explored (remove the variable low load factor < 0.50). The hypothesis was tested through multiple regression analysis with linear Enter method. The results of the study can be generalized to portray the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam. We had the results following:

This is research model for relationship the state factor (NN) and the added value chain (GTGT) of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam

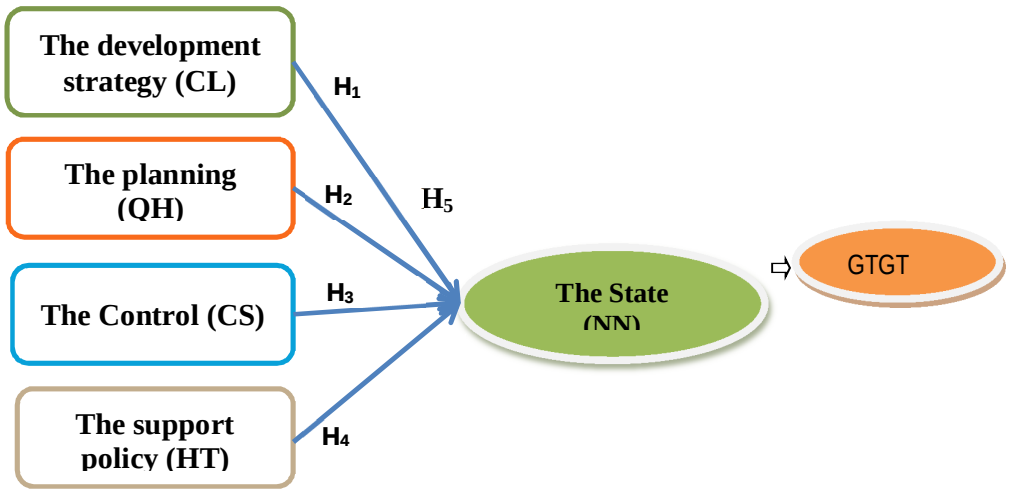

Figure 01: research model for relationship the State factor (NN) and the added value chain (GTGT) of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam

Hypothesis

H_1: There is a positive relationship between the development strategy (CL) and the State (NN).

H_2: There is a positive relationship between the planning (QH) and the State (NN).

H_3: There is a positive relationship between the Control (CS) and the State (NN).

H_4: There is a positive relationship between The support policy (HT) and the State (NN).

H_5: There is a positive relationship between the State (NN) and the added value chain (GTGT) of the aquaculture enterprises.

The term value chain was first popularized in a book published in 1985 by Michael Porter, who used it to illustrate how companies could achieve what he called “competitive advantage” by adding value within their organization. Subsequently the term was adopted for agricultural development purposes and has now become very much in vogue among those working in this field, with an increasing number of bilateral and multilateral aid organisations using it to guide their development interventions.

At the heart of the agricultural value chain concept is the idea of actors connected along a chain producing and delivering goods to consumers through a sequence of activities. However, this “vertical” chain cannot function in isolation and an important aspect of the value chain approach is that it also considers “horizontal” impacts on the chain, such as input and finance provision, extension support and the general enabling environment. The approach has been found useful, particularly by donors, in that it has resulted in a consideration of all those factors impacting on the ability of farmers to access markets profitably, leading to a broader range of chain interventions. It is used both for upgrading existing chains and for donors to identify market opportunities for small farmers.

Research results

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics and Cronbach's Alpha for factors affecting the State (NN)

Items	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	**Cronbach's Alpha**
The development strategy (CL)			
CL1: Aquatic development becomes a commodity industry, with prestigious brand	3.33	.945	0.918
CL2: Economic restructuring and labor structure along with the process of industrialization and modernization for	3.34	.881	
CL3: Identify farmers and enterprises is the main subject of aquaculture production, while creating linkages between farmers and benefits business	3.23	.923	
CL4: Development of fisheries towards the quality and sustainable development	3.27	.946	
The planning (QH)	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	Cronbach's Alpha
QH1: State aquaculture planning is tight, maximize comparative advantages and resources of each province, each locality	3.53	.902	0.921
QH2: The Government should build the safe production of raw materials on a large scale and advanced technology as standard VietGap…	3.49	.974	
QH3: State planning system enterprises export aquatic products processing industry planning of seafood processing	3.45	.909	
QH4: Application of modern processing technology to produce qualified products that meet the market demand	3.44	.923	
The Control (CS)	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	Cronbach's Alpha
CS1: State research approach changed to control food safety in line with the Law on Food Safety in accordance with international practice	3.41	.935	0.858
CS2: Compliance with WTO commitments	3.38	.910	
CS3: Increase the competitiveness of enterprises in the process of integration, reduced costs are incurred for business	3.47	.932	
The support policy (HT)	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	Cronbach's Alpha
HT1: Government and relevant ministries should have policies to support policies such as preferential credit support to enterprises	3.24	.902	0.822
HT2: Policies to encourage scientific research activities	3.42	.922	
HT3: Policies to attract foreign investment in order to boost investment process in depth	3.39	.904	
The State (NN)	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	Cronbach's Alpha
NN1: State has good development strategies for the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises	3.41	.950	0.799
NN2: State has good planning for the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises	3.37	.945	
NN3: State has good control and support policies for the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises	3.35	.948	
Added value of the enterprises (GTGT)	**N**	**Std. Deviation**	Cronbach's Alpha
GTGT1: Rating is based on the value added labor productivity	3.33	1.014	0.846
GTGT2: Assessing the added value based on capital productivity	3.31	.998	
GTGT3: Assessing the added value based on total factor productivity	3.30	.961	

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 1 showed that there were 180 enterprises related the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam but 150 enterprises processed and answered 21 questions. Besides, Mean is around 3.0; Std. Deviation is around 1.0 and all Cronbach's Alpha is > 0.6. This showed that the Data is very good for the next analysis.

Table 2: KMO and Bartlett's Test for the factors affecting the State (NN)

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.791
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1704.182
	df	91
	Sig.	.000

Total Variance Explained

Com.	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7.159	51.133	51.133	7.159	51.133	51.133	3.236	23.117	23.117
2	1.668	11.913	63.046	1.668	11.913	63.046	3.118	22.272	45.389
3	1.210	8.643	71.689	1.210	8.643	71.689	2.390	17.072	62.462
4	1.052	7.515	79.204	1.052	7.515	79.204	2.344	16.742	79.204
5	.536	3.828	83.032						
6	.468	3.346	86.377						
7	.418	2.983	89.360						
8	.328	2.340	91.700						
9	.315	2.249	93.949						
10	.289	2.067	96.016						
11	.239	1.710	97.727						
12	.172	1.231	98.958						
13	.115	.822	99.780						
14	.031	.220	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 2 showed that Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy was statistically significant and high data reliability (KMO = 0.791 > 0.6). This result is very good for data analysis. Table 2 showed that cumulative percentage was statistically significant and high data reliability is 79.204 % (> 60

percentage).

Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix Test for the factors affecting the State (Y)

Code	Component			
	1	2	3	4
CL4	.892			
CL1	.860			
CL2	.791			
CL3	.779			
QH3		.855		
QH2		.837		
QH4		.778		
QH1		.752		
CS3			.839	
CS1			.801	
CS2			.750	
HT2				.839
HT1				.789
HT3				.762

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 3 showed that the Structure Matrix for four factors, which included of factors following: The development strategy (X1), the planning (X2), the Control (X3) and the support policy (X4) actually affected the State (Y).

Table 4: Regression for the factors affecting the State (Y)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.907	.823	.818	.42701063	2.076

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	122.561	4	30.640	168.041	.000
	Residual	26.439	145	.182		
	Total	149.000	149			

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-3.371E-016	.035		.000	1.000		
X1	.278	.035	.278	7.960	.000	1.000	1.000
X2	.804	.035	.804	22.982	.000	1.000	1.000
X3	.256	.035	.256	7.313	.000	1.000	1.000
X4	.182	.035	.182	5.212	.000	1.000	1.000

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

The table 4 showed the coefficient of adjustment $R^2 = 0.818$ (verification F = 168.041, significance < 0.05); which means 81.8 % of the variable Y shift is explained by four independent variables (Xi). The coefficient of Durbin - Watson (d) = 2.076. Results showed that all independent variables affecting the State (Y) with significance level 5 %. Verifying the conformity of the model showed the multicollinearity did not violate (VIF < 10).

Table 5: Regression for the State affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam (GTGT)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.889	.790	.789	.45979887	2.696

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	117.711	1	117.711	556.775	.000
	Residual	31.289	148	.211		
	Total	149.000	149			

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	4.481E-017	.038		.000	1.000		
State (NN)	.889	.038	.889	23.596	.000	1.000	1.000

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

The table 5 showed the coefficient of adjustment $R^2 = 0.789$ (verification F = 556.775, significance < 0.05); which means 78.9 % of the variable Y shift is explained by the State (NN). The coefficient of Durbin - Watson (d) = 2.696. Results showed that the State variable affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam (GTGT) with significance level 5 %. Verifying the conformity of the model showed the multicollinearity did not violate (VIF < 10).

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

The research result showed that there were 180 the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam interviewed but 150 processed and answered 21 questions. The researcher had analyzed KMO test, the result of KMO analysis used for multiple regression analysis. Enterprises' responses were measured through an adapted questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale. Hard copy and online questionnaire were distributed among enterprises in Vietnam. In addition, the regression analysis results showed that there were four factors, which included of factors following: The development strategy (CL), the planning (QH), the Control (CS) and the support policy (HT) actually affected the State (NN) and the State (NN) affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam with 5 % significance level. The research results were processed from SPSS 20.0 software. The parameters of the model estimated by Least - Squares Method tested for the model assumption with 5% significance level.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the development strategy

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development should build the 3-year development strategy implementation Vietnam seafood by 2020 and implement a scheme to restructure the fisheries sector" for development orientations to 2020 fishery.

The fisheries sector will develop into a commodity industry, with prestigious brands, have high competitiveness in the international economic integration, on the basis of promoting the advantages of a manufacturing industry - exploitation of renewable resources, the advantages of tropical fisheries, fisheries moved the people into modern fisheries, create a synchronous development, the growing contribution to economic growth - society of the country. At the same time, aquaculture development in the direction of quality and sustainability, on the basis of harmonized settlement enhance the relationship between value added to quality assurance, food safety, environmental protection, protection and development of resources and social security; Actively adapt to the impacts of climate change; Incorporates between aquaculture development to contribute to the protection of national sovereignty and national security on the seas.

Recommendations for the planning

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development should build the programs, schemes and projects will be implemented mainly include: Project Master plan of Vietnam's fisheries development until 2020, Vision 2030; Mariculture development scheme by 2020; Development schemes tilapia 2020; The scheme developed mechanical industry building and repair of fishing vessels by 2020; Training schemes, development of human resources to the fisheries sector by 2020; The redistribution of population and construction of coastal fishing villages and islands under the criteria of new rural construction; Proposals to build fishery rangers 2020; Scheme Development Community fisheries management; Scheme research development and transfer of science and engineering phase fishery 2010 - 2020; Innovative schemes to build cooperative alliances and fisheries cooperatives to 2020.

The estimated costs of implementing the strategy is 57.400 billion was mobilized from the following sources: the state budget, businesses, people, ODA, FDI and other sources under the framework of the law of Vietnam.

Recommendations for the Control

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development by Cao Duc Phat has approved a scheme to restructure the fisheries sector towards higher added value and sustainable development. The objective of the scheme is to maintain high-speed growth of the fisheries sector, while improving efficiency and competitiveness of the sector through increased productivity, quality and added value.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) aims to achieve an average growth rate of aquaculture production value reached more than 6%/year, including fisheries values an average growth of 3%/year; aquaculture value average growth of 8%/year.

At the same time, the Ministry also aims to keep production stable fisheries by 2020 at 2.4- 2.6 million tons/year (including domestic mining production reached 0.2 million tons, fishing of 2.2-2.4 million tons); the reduction of the proportion of coastal mining production from 52% (1.2 million tons) is now down

to about 36.4% (0.8-0.87 million tons) in 2020, increasing mining production offshore from 48% (1 million tons) to about 63.6% (from 1.4 to 1.53 million tons) in 2020.

Recommendations for the support policy

This industry will review and adjust the additional, new construction plans by region, according to the manufacturing sector, according to the main object on the basis of development strategy of Vietnam's fisheries by 2020 (Decision 1690/QD-TTg dated 09/16/2010) and the master plan for fisheries development to 2020 and vision to 2030 (Decision 1445/QD-TTg dated 16/08/2013).

Besides, this industry will increase the proportion of public investment in the field of fisheries in the total investment by the MARD management, in particular, the proportion of investment in fisheries period 2011- 2015 was over 7%, stage 2016-2020 reached over 10% of total investment sector. Investment capital from the State budget to focus on implementation of investment: survey resources, fisheries forecasting, information system management of fisheries, fishery control, system infrastructure aquatic breed production, lower floor intensive breeding areas for key objects (shrimp, fish, mollusks and tilapia), warning monitoring system environment, aquatic disease prevention and system testing, inspection aquaculture courtyard.

Recommendations for the future Research

The next research should survey more than 180 the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam answered more than 21 questions. This helps the data that is more significant. The study topic is very wide and a big area. The next research should survey more than 21 the questions (items) in components affecting the added value chain of the aquaculture enterprises in Vietnam (GTGT). This would help to bring out the best features of this research.

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