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THE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF CAPTURE FISHERIES IN THE FISHERIES OFFICE OF PACITAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the strategy of the Pacitan Regency Fisheries Service in developing the potential of capture fisheries in the spirit of regional autonomy. This research was conducted using qualitative methods through field studies and literature studies. The results of this study indicate that the Pacitan Regency Fisheries Service has several strategies that are intended to maximize the existing capture fisheries products, namely by building / rehabilitating the facilities and infrastructure for fish auction places, procuring facilities and infrastructure for empowering small-scale businesses of fishing communities, improving local facilities of landing fish, developing capture fishery facilities, optimizing capture fisheries data collection, and last is improving fishing technology. However, there are still several obstacles faced, one of which is related to insufficient budget allocation.

Keywords: *developing strategies, capture fisheries*

A. PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is a maritime country with wide territorial water. The total area of Indonesia consists of 2.01 million km² of land area, 3.25 km² of ocean area and 2.55 km² of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). With a marine area larger than the mainland, of course, Indonesia also has abundant marine wealth. Various types of fish become Indonesian export commodities which of course also become a source of foreign exchange for the country. In 2018 the value of Indonesian fishery exports was Rp. 66,487,580,000 and increased by 10.8% in 2019 to Rp. 73,681,883,000 (BKPIM, 2020).

In the Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004, article 3 concerning fisheries, it is stated that fishery management is carried out for the following

purposes: improving the standard of living of small fishermen and fish cultivators, increasing state revenues and foreign exchange, optimizing fish resource management and opening up job opportunities.

Of the 12 sub-districts in Pacitan Regency, 7 of them have marine areas, namely Donorojo District, Pringkuku District, Pacitan District, Kebonagung District, Tulakan District, Ngadirojo District and Sudimoro District. In addition to having attractive coastal tourism potential, 7 coastal sub-districts in Pacitan Regency also produce capture fisheries. Where each sub-district that has marine waters has its own fish landing place. The following is capture fisheries production, especially from 7 sub-districts in Pacitan Regency from 2016 to 2018.

Table: 1 Total marine capture fisheries production per sub-district in Pacitan Regency in 2016-2018

NO	Sub District	Production Total (kg)		
		2016	2017	2018
1	Donorojo	116.525	59.750	63.673
2	Pringkuku	1.077.474	585.289	1.788.248
3	Pacitan	6.867.552	9.258.320	5.660.073
4	Kebonagung	1.855.447	535.620	1.160.732
5	Tulakan	190.487	64.667	257.592
6	Ngadirojo	1.916.172	449.287	1.860.078
7	Sudimoro	489.423	58.506	387.456
Total		12.513.080	11.011.439	11.373.852

Source: *The Dinas Perikanan Pacitan Regency*

The Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Nomor 15 Tahun 2011, article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 concerning the Management of Marine and Fishery Resources explains that the management of marine and fishery resources can be carried out in the form of a fishery business. A fishery business is organized as an effort to manage fish resources within the district fisheries management area to be utilized optimally for the welfare of the people while still paying attention to its sustainability.

The Department of Fisheries as a government agency has the task of carrying out all affairs in the field of fisheries, one of which is developing the potential of fisheries in Pacitan Regency. In the work program of the Pacitan District Fisheries Service, which is listed in the 2016-2021 Strategic Plan, one of them is the capture fisheries development program through increasing fishery production and production of processed fishery products. Renstra (Strategic Plan) is used as a proposal for operational planning of the work unit which is implemented in the Work Plan (Renja) of the work unit every year.

From the background above, it can be drawn interesting scientific problems to be studied, namely as follows: 1. What is the strategy of the Department of Fisheries in developing capture fisheries potential in Pacitan Regency? 2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in developing fishery potential in Pacitan Regency?

B. CONCEPT

Strategy

The concept of strategy is a concept that needs to be understood and applied by every organization in all kinds of organizational fields. The leadership of an organization every day tries to find a match between the internal strengths of the organization and external forces (opportunities and threats).

According to Winardi (2003) Its activities include careful observation of competition, regulations, business cycles, consumer wants and expectations and other factors that can identify opportunities and threats. A company can develop strategies to overcome external threats and seize existing opportunities. Strategy is a tool to achieve this. goals, in its development the concept of strategy continues to develop. The concept of strategy according to several experts is as follows: 1. Chandler suggests strategy is a tool to achieve company goals in relation to long-term goals, follow-up programs, and resource allocation priorities. 2. Learned, Christensen, Andrews, and Guth argue that strategy is a tool to create competitive advantage. Thus one of the strategic focuses is to decide whether the business should exist or not. 3. Argyris, Mintzberg, Steiner and Miner stated that strategy is a continuous and adaptive response to external opportunities and threats as well as internal strengths and weaknesses that can affect the organization.

Development

Development is a process of designing learning logically, and systematically in order to determine everything that will be carried out in the process of learning activities by taking into account the potential and competence of students. Development is an effort to improve technical, theoretical, conceptual, and moral abilities according to needs through education and training. According to Nadler (Nadler, 1984) development are learning activities that are held within a certain period of time in order to increase the possibility to improve performance.

C. METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method. By describing the fisheries development strategy in Pacitan waters, especially capture fisheries by the Fisheries Service of Pacitan Regency after being implemented. According to Moleong in (Ananta, 2018) explaining that the data generated from qualitative research is descriptive data. Descriptive data is data in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. According to Moleong qualitative research is research conducted to understand phenomena such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others.

Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data that researchers get through direct interviews. Data from the field is collected directly by researchers from related parties including the Fisheries and Fishermen Office. While secondary data is data that supports primary data sources in the form of data from books, literature, regulations and others.

The data analysis used is qualitative analysis, namely data analysis carried out in several stages, namely after the data is collected then processed by reducing the data, and drawing a conclusion.

D. RESULTS

Strategy of Pacitan District Fisheries Service in Developing Capture Fisheries Potential

Strategy is also known as the process of implementing development in bureaucratic terms, both at the central and regional levels. The strategy aims to maximize development by allocating and optimizing existing resources on target (Tangkilisan, 2009).

The stages in strategy formulation are the most important stages because errors that occur due to strategy formulation will have an impact on the direction of the organization. Determining the basic direction and goals of the organization is a form of strategy formulation. In formulating strategy, an organization formulates the vision, mission, goals, and also the basic values of the organization.

Strategy is the most important thing that must be done by the Fisheries Office in order to optimize capture fisheries results in Pacitan Regency. The Fisheries Office has 6 excellent programs for optimizing capture fisheries products. Not only focused on the provision of facilities and infrastructure in Fish Auction Places (the Tempat Pelelangan Ikan/TPI), but the Fisheries Service program also leads to increasing fishermen's knowledge of capture fisheries technology so that fishermen can optimize their catches.

Pacitan District Fisheries Service Programs in developing capture fisheries potential in Pacitan District include:

1. Construction/rehabilitation of facilities and infrastructure for Fish Auction Places (TPI)
2. Provision of facilities and infrastructure for the empowerment of small-scale fishing communities
3. Improved fish landing facilities
4. Development of capture fisheries facilities
5. Optimization of capture fisheries data collection
6. Improvement of fishing technology, fish restocking and POKMASWAS development.

The Pacitan District Fisheries Service is required to maintain and increase capture fisheries yields in order to meet the needs of the Pacitan District community. The development strategy made by the Office of Fisheries includes not only facilities related to Fish Landing Places and Fish Auction Places but also related to technology development through fisherman development. With this guidance, it is hoped that fishermen can understand and develop the potential of existing resources so that they can prosper the community.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Development of Capture Fisheries in Pacitan District

The efforts of the Fisheries Office in implementing capture fisheries development programs cannot be separated from the factors that influence the

activities and programs implemented. These factors can be a supporter or an obstacle in the effort to develop fisheries in Pacitan Regency.

1. Supporting factors

The factor that supports the strategy of the Fisheries Office is the existence of regulations that regulate the authority of the Fisheries Office in carrying out tasks related to capturing fisheries. Where the authority of the Fisheries Service in carrying out its duties is regulated in the Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Pacitan Nomor 71 Tahun 2016.

In addition, with the fulfillment of the number of HR (Human Resources) in the Fisheries Office, it becomes capital as work optimization in order to provide good service to the community.

The next supporting factor is community participation in participation in the Fisheries Service program. The formation of several fishing groups in Pacitan Regency makes it easier for many things, for example, related to data collection on daily production.

2. Inhibiting factor

The inhibiting factor for the Fisheries Office in carrying out programs to improve fisheries is that the first is related to the changing climate. In the rainy season, coastal fishermen find it very difficult to work because they are very dependent on the weather. High rainfall causes fishermen to be unable to go to sea because fishing boats are still under 5 GT in size. So their income will automatically decrease. The high waves of the south coast of Java at high tide also cause fishermen to be afraid to go to sea.

E. CONCLUSION

1. The strategy of the Pacitan Regency Fisheries Service in developing fishery potential in Pacitan Regency includes: Development/rehabilitation of fish auction facilities and infrastructure, Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for empowering small-scale fishing communities, Improvement of fish landing facilities, development of capture fisheries facilities, Optimization capture fisheries data collection, improvement of fishing technology, fish restocking and Pokmaswas development.
2. Supporting factors in fisheries development in Pacitan Regency include the existence of regulations that regulate the authority of the Fisheries Service in carrying out their duties, the fulfillment of the number of human resources in the Fisheries Service environment and also the participation of the Pacitan Regency community.
3. The inhibiting factor in the development of capture fisheries in Pacitan Regency is the minimal budget to develop the capture fisheries sector and there are still few private parties involved in this sector.

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