



## Policies of the Regional Government of Bangkalan Regency in Improving the Development of the Fisheries Sector in the Coastal Region

Rosalina Mega Putri<sup>1</sup>, Ika Devy Pramudiana<sup>2</sup>, Aris Suryana<sup>3</sup>, Sri Kamariyah<sup>4\*</sup>

<sup>1-4</sup>Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Indonesia

Korespondensi Penulis : [sri.kamariyah@unitomo.ac.id](mailto:sri.kamariyah@unitomo.ac.id)\*

**Abstract.** This study aims to describe and analyze the policies of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas, as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors for development in the sector. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, and documentation. Research informants are from the Bangkalan Regency Bappeda, the Bangkalan Regency Agriculture Office, the Bangkalan Regency Government in the field of development, and district and village offices. The data analysis technique uses the interactive model developed by Miles et al. (2014), namely data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study show that the policies of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas have accommodated the interests of the community, especially in the fisheries sector, which touches all levels of society, so the development policies implemented run as planned. The process of communicating and delivering information about fisheries development policies, especially in coastal areas, is carried out through meetings between Muspika and the Fisheries Service, attended by all appointed employees to participate in socializing fisheries development policies. The efforts made by the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas include utilizing fisheries experts to be involved in program implementation. The commitment of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in improving development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas is demonstrated by carrying out the agency's vision and mission, namely realizing the fisheries sector in Bangkalan Regency as a center for integrated fisheries economic growth and development with sustainable resource and fisheries management. The Bangkalan Regency Regional Government coordinates and cooperates with related parties in the implementation of the fisheries sector development policy. Supporting factors include institutional support in the form of donations and ideas from the community in planning, as well as support from the private sector and NGOs in community economic empowerment. Inhibiting factors include inadequate institutional facilities and infrastructure, the wide and separated target areas, and the community's mindset, which is still not responsive to development programs.

**Keywords:** Coastal, Development, Fisheries Sector, Public Policy

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisis kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bangkalan dalam meningkatkan pembangunan sektor perikanan di daerah pesisir serta faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambat pembangunan di sektor tersebut. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian berasal dari Bappeda Kabupaten Bangkalan, Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bangkalan, Pemerintah Kabupaten Bangkalan di bidang pembangunan, serta kantor kecamatan dan desa. Teknik analisis data menggunakan model analisis interaktif yang dikembangkan oleh Miles et al., (2014), yaitu pengkondisian data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bangkalan dalam meningkatkan pembangunan sektor perikanan di daerah pesisir telah mengakomodasi kepentingan masyarakat, terutama sektor perikanan yang menyentuh semua lapisan masyarakat, sehingga kebijakan pembangunan yang dilaksanakan berjalan sesuai rencana. Komunikasi dan penyampaian informasi tentang kebijakan pembangunan perikanan, terutama di daerah pesisir, dilakukan melalui pertemuan antara Muspika dan Dinas Perikanan yang dihadiri oleh seluruh pegawai yang dilantik untuk mengikuti sosialisasi kebijakan pembangunan perikanan. Faktor pendukung termasuk dukungan kelembagaan, ide-ide dari masyarakat, serta peran sektor swasta dan LSM dalam pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat. Faktor penghambat meliputi fasilitas dan infrastruktur kelembagaan yang kurang memadai, wilayah target yang luas dan terpisah, serta pola pikir masyarakat yang masih kurang responsif terhadap program pembangunan.

**Kata Kunci:** Kebijakan Publik, Pembangunan, Pesisir, Sektor Perikanan

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Development is one of the efforts to realize the level of community welfare. In order to improve the standard of living of the community, the government is actively implementing economic development programs which include efforts to develop economic activities and create a conducive business climate and increase the level of people's income. Development is an effort to create people's welfare. Therefore, the results of development must be enjoyed by all people as a form of improving physical and mental welfare in a fair and equitable manner (Sugiharto, 2006).

Basically, development seeks to create an improvement in the quality of life and economy in a more reasonable direction from time to time, as well as rural development in coastal areas that seeks to provide and create improvements in the lives of rural communities in archipelago areas based on the potential and capabilities possessed by rural areas of archipelago areas. According to the Office of Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of the United Kingdom (2004), this can be achieved through: (1) ensuring that people get a decent place to live; (2) continuous economic growth makes diversification; and (3) providing protection against openness between rural and urban areas (Rustiadi, E. and S. Pranoto, 2006).

The challenges faced by the new autonomous region, especially Bangkalan Regency, are increasing regional development and independence in development with constraints on the availability of resources in the region. Thus, the determination of appropriate economic development policies and strategies is very necessary. The direction of determining the strategic policy is the achievement of development priority criteria in the form of reducing forms of inequality, policies that are in accordance with the wishes of the community and development that is able to increase regional growth. Meanwhile, the hope of the implementation of regional autonomy itself is the creation of increasing community welfare. In this regard, one of the steps that needs to be taken by local governments is to formulate appropriate and targeted development policies.

Bangkalan Regency is one of the districts that has been affected by the enactment of Law No. 23/2014, where the implementation of rural development involves every level of government starting from the district, sub-district and village governments. Related to the role of the government in rural development, Bangkalan Regency itself has carried out many development activities, especially in the field of fisheries and rural infrastructure. Development in the field of fisheries and rural infrastructure seeks to realize an increase in fisheries development as a basic economic sector and the provision of infrastructure as a support for the regional economy.

In general, the main direction and priority of development to be achieved and is the development vision of the Bangkalan Regency Government is how to create a more prosperous, independent and empowered society by relying on the development of local potential and based on religious values. With the support of the resources owned, a consistent attitude at the implementation and supervision stages, as well as community participation, it can be believed that what has been formulated as a vision for regional development is likely to be achieved. However, to realize the vision and mission that has been set is not an easy thing, and requires support from all development actors, community participation and empowerment, the private sector and all stakeholders.

Based on the elaboration of the 2024-2026 Bangkalan Regency RPJMD, one of the Goals and Strategies for 2024-2026 is to increase the productivity and competitiveness of strategic commodity businesses in Agriculture, Plantations, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry. The fisheries sector is a sector that encourages high economic growth where the fisheries sector will cause a multiplier effect on other activities such as industry, ports, trade and services as well as transportation infrastructure facilities to support fisheries activities. Bangkalan Regency has the potential for various types of fishery products, including 1) Inland Fisheries (Aquaculture) in the form of ponds, ponds and ponds. Fish products include milkfish, mullet, snapper, mujaer, tawes, windu shrimp, white shrimp, fire shrimp, vannamei, crabs, goldfish, tilapia, gourami fish, catfish, and pomfin fish. 2) Marine Fisheries (Tangkap), including various types of fish including, peperek fish, Manyung fish, Red Snapper, Kitfish, Selar Fish, Tembang Fish, Mackerel, Mackerel, Layur, and other marine fish.

Based on the 2024 Bangkalan Regency RPJMD, the management of fisheries and marine resources is considered not optimal. The potential of natural resources that can be used in the field of aquaculture, namely consisting of pond fisheries areas (Fishpond) and pond areas, has not been optimally utilized and managed by the community. The Bangkalan Regency Government also continues to pay serious attention to the lives of fishermen so that they can enjoy the results to the maximum. The Bangkalan Regency Government intensively communicates various policies related to utilizing marine products that are not only used by foreign entrepreneurs for export, which is detrimental to the community. Therefore, Mandiri Business Management will open opportunities and partnerships with several foreign institutions, how the seafood is managed and marketed directly by the community, so that the results can be satisfactory. Traditional fish processing by drying, and salting must be renewed in view of the increasing market demand. Therefore, the Independent Business Manager (KUM) will provide information and business assistance for the use of fish that is more

dynamic in accordance with market needs such as sardines, fish crackers, etc. Empowerment of seaweed (*Echeume cottonii*) in Bangkalan district which is still traditional and individual so that the price is easy to be played by the party, Mandiri Business Management will carry out programmatic empowerment from the provision of raw materials (seeds), maintenance, harvesting and marketing and the provision of environmentally friendly fishery technology.

It is very realized to realize the welfare of the community in regional development in the era of autonomy relying on the ability of the region to utilize all the potential and resources it has. Thus, the need for the role of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government to determine the pattern and form of the region as well as commodities that need to be developed to support regional economic development. One of those who plays a spearhead role in improving the regional economy is coastal villages. Of course, areas that have coastal areas and small islands will play a very important role in increasing regional income and regional competitiveness if managed properly.

Based on this, this study aims to more broadly describe and analyze how the Regional Government of Bangkalan Regency Policies in Increasing Development in the Fisheries Sector in Coastal Areas and What are the supporting and inhibiting factors for development in the Fisheries sector in Coastal Areas.

## **2. THEORETICAL STUDIES**

Public policy as policies developed by government agencies and officials, where the implications of such policies are: 1) public policies always have a certain purpose or have action-oriented actions; 2) public policy contains government actions; 3) public policy is what the government really does, so it is not what is still intended to be done; 4) the public policy taken can be positive in the sense that it is the government's action on all certain issues, or negative in the sense that it is the government's decision not to do something; 5) Government policies at least in a positive sense are based on binding and coercive laws and regulations (Winarno, 2008).

Policy implementation is actions taken by individuals/officials or government or private groups that are directed to achieve the goals outlined in previous decisions. Furthermore, in the implementation process model proposed by Budi Winarno, there are 6 (six) variables that form a linkage between policy and achievement. The six variables are (1) Basic size and objectives, (2) Sources, (3) Communication between organizations and implementing activities, (4) Characteristics of implementing agencies, (5) Economic, social and political conditions, (6) Tendency of implementers (Winarno, 2008).

Policy implementation is an evaluative analysis, with dual objectives, namely: 1) providing information to policymakers on how their programs are implemented and 2) showing factors that can be changed in order to achieve better results, and then providing alternative policies or just other ways of implementation (Wibawa, 1994).

Policy implementation includes actions taken by individuals or groups, public and private, which are directed to achieving predetermined policy objectives. This includes both momentary efforts to transform decisions into operational terms, as well as ongoing efforts to achieve the major and minor changes mandated by policy decisions (Wibawa, 1994).

Implementation refers to actions to achieve the goals that have been set in a decision, this action seeks to change these decisions into operational patterns and seeks to achieve major or minor changes as previously decided. Implementation is also an effort to understand what should happen after a program is implemented. Policy implementation not only involves the agencies responsible for the implementation of the policy, but also concerns a network of political, economic, and social forces.

Development is a business or a series of planned growth and change efforts that are consciously carried out by a nation, state and government towards modernity in the context of nation development (Suryono, 2004). Development is a process where continuous social/social structure changes and accelerated economic growth can be achieved (Riyadi, 2002). Thus, the main idea of development is that development is a process; development is a business that is consciously carried out; development is carried out in a planned manner and the planning is oriented towards growth and change; development leads to modernity; modernity achieved through development is multi-dimensional; development processes and activities are aimed at fostering the nation in order to achieve the goals of the nation and state that have been determined.

Development is a series of movements of change in the direction of progress, the change is planned based on certain norms. Development also means a series of efforts and activities intended to achieve a state of takeoff, or perhaps a state full of encouragement towards maturity (Sukirno, 2006).

Regional development in the context of an archipelagic country (maritime country) such as Indonesia, the element of territory is explained more broadly, namely including large islands and small islands (island clusters). The concept of regional development also includes islands economic development. The term archipelagic economy is often used to refer to the maritime economy. The word maritime comes from the Latin "maritimus", which means (1) located on or near the sea, and (2) related to shipping and navigation. There is a very slight

difference between islands and maritime if islands emphasize on the elements of land, maritime semantra emphasizes more on the location of a land that is related to the scope of water and sea activities, namely shipping and navigation. The definition of the archipelago economy is related to the utilization (optimization) of the sea and the processing of marine resources.

According to Riyadi (2002), development at least can be found several minimum similarities that are still universal, namely:

- a. That development must include the notion of progress in living conditions.
- b. The national development of various countries, especially those classified as new or developing, does need to start from economic development.
- c. Development must imply a fundamental change in the entire economic and social structure with a positive capacity for changes in the system of production and demand, as well as an increase in the distribution of income and employment.
- d. The growth of development results should also not be satisfied only if it has included the main elements of social welfare or individual matters

Development efforts that rely on empowerment are understood as a process of transformation in social, economic, cultural, and political relations of the community. The expected structural change is a process that takes place naturally, that is, the one who produces must enjoy. And vice versa, those who enjoy must be the ones who produce. Community empowerment can be seen as a bridge for macro and micro development concepts. In this framework of thinking, various inputs such as funds, infrastructure and facilities allocated to the community through various development programs must be placed as stimuli to spur the acceleration of community socio-economic activities. This process is directed to increase community capacity building through the fertilization of capital sourced from the surplus generated and in turn can create income enjoyed by the community. Thus, the transformation process must be driven by the community itself.

Regional development as an integral part of national development cannot be separated from the principle of regional autonomy. As an autonomous region, the region has the authority and responsibility to organize the interests of the community based on the principles of openness, community participation, and accountability to the community.

The potential of fishery resources in a water is always associated with production, catch per business unit in capture fisheries activities. According to the Director General of Capture Fisheries, capture fisheries are economic activities in the field of catching or collecting animals or aquatic plants that live in the sea or public waters freely (Hendrik. 2010).

Fishery resources as common property allow new fishermen to enter the fishing area will make the intensity of fishing will increase. However, because the number of potential waters is limited, it ultimately reduces the production of catches per business unit. To increase production, fishermen will continue to try to increase fishing capacity by increasing the number of fishing gear (Hendrik. 2010).

Fishery resources can be seen as a component of fishery eco-items that act as production factors needed to obtain an output that has economic value now and in the future. On the other hand, fishery resources are dynamic, either or human intervention. In conventional capture fisheries sources, the dynamics of fish stocks are shown by the balance caused by stock growth, both as a result of individual breeding and the breeding itself. With the limited carrying capacity of the location resource environment, fish stocks will experience a reduction from natural death to the balance of fish stocks according to the carrying capacity achieved. The exploitation of fishermen in the form of fishing activities is essentially to optimize part of natural death, with the aim that the catch that can be carried out can be controlled to the limit of the ability to breed fish stocks naturally.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

Research on the Regional Government Policy of Bangkalan Regency in Improving the Development of the Fisheries Sector in Coastal Areas was carried out using qualitative research. The research method to be used is a qualitative descriptive research method. The descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events in the present (Nazir, 2011). Data collection techniques in this study include: Interviews, Observations, Documentation. The informants in the study included authorized officials from the Bangkalan Regency Bappeda, the Bangkalan Regency Agriculture Office, the Bangkalan Regency Government in the field of Development and the District and Village Offices. The data analysis technique in the study using interactive model analysis was developed by Miles et al., (2014) with three procedures, namely data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Fisheries development policy, especially in coastal areas**

Fisheries development policies include, (1) sustainable management of fishery resources; (2) empowerment and improvement of the welfare of farmers and fishermen; (3) increasing the supply of food sources, animal protein sources and industrial raw materials

domestically and exportally; (4) the creation of jobs and productive business opportunities; (5) improving the quality of human resources; (6) the creation of a climate that is conducive to the role of the community and the business world; and (7) restoration and protection of the potential of fishery resources and their environment. (Anggoro, 2005).

Regional authority to manage resources in the marine area as intended in paragraph (1) includes: (a) exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of marine resources; (b) TIF administrative arrangements; (c) spatial arrangements; (d) law enforcement against regulations issued by the regions or delegated their authority by the government; (e) participate in security maintenance; (f) participate in the defense of state sovereignty; and (g) cooperation and resolution of conflicts between regions.

Furthermore, it is stated that the authority to manage resources in the farthest sea area of 12 (twelve) nautical miles is measured from the coastline to the open sea and/or towards the archipelago waters for the province and 1/3 (one-third) of the provincial authority area for the district/city. For the area of the sea area between 2 (two) provinces of less than 24 (twenty-four) miles, the authority to manage resources in the sea area is divided by equal distance or measured according to the principle of the center line of the area between the 2 (two) provinces, and for districts/cities to obtain 1/3 (one-third) of the area of authority of the province in question.

To achieve the goal of fisheries development, the vision of the fisheries office, Bangkalan regency is: the realization of improving the regional economy through business optimization and community empowerment in the fields of fisheries, marine and livestock. The mission in order to realize the vision related to marine resource management is: developing and utilizing sustainable and responsible fisheries, marine and livestock resources. To achieve this mission, the goal of the Bangkalan Regency RPJM is to increase the production and diversity of fish species. The strategy implemented to achieve this goal is to improve the optimal management and utilization of fishery resources.

Some of the policies in order to increase economic growth in Bangkalan district RPD in 2024-2026 in the fisheries sector include the spread of fish seeds, fish restocking, and the development of fish processing centers. The distribution of fish seeds is carried out to maintain the ecosystem, the availability of fish food, and the development of fishing tourism. The stocking of fish seeds is also carried out to improve the fisheries sector because Bangkalan has many potential watersheds. Fish restocking is carried out to maintain the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources. Furthermore, the development of fish processing centers.

The Bangkalan Regency Government through the Fisheries Service (Diskan: *Dinas Perikanan*) will create a fish processing center.

The fisheries development policy is carried out by holding counseling to the community, especially fish farmers and fishermen, about the importance of maintaining marine ecosystems and terrestrial fisheries. Counseling is emphasized on the management of fish resources, namely how to utilize these resources so as to produce high economic benefits for users but their sustainability is maintained. The coaching and counseling process that takes place must be carried out continuously and simultaneously with the fishing community so as to cause changes in accordance with the expected fisheries development goals. The local government of Bangkalan Regency has pursued a fisheries sector policy by conducting counseling to the community, especially fishermen, by conducting counseling programs on an ongoing basis. Counseling to the fishing community is carried out by disseminating the necessary information and developing during the implementation of fisheries and marine development. This information can be in the form of fisheries and marine innovations or technologies resulting from research and field experience, problems that need to be solved, as well as regulations and policies set by the government for the implementation and achievement of planned fisheries development goals.

### **Implementation of Fisheries Development Policy, especially in Coastal Areas.**

Fishery resource management is an integrated process starting from information collection, analysis, planning, consulting, decision-making, resource allocation and implementation, in order to ensure the continuity of productivity and the achievement of management goals. General policies that must be achieved in fisheries and marine development include: (1) the development of fisheries and marine aquaculture businesses; (2) control of fisheries and marine businesses; (3) improving the quality of fishery products and developing their marketing; (4) improving fisheries and marine institutions; and (5) improvement of marine fisheries and fisheries infrastructure.

The results of the study show that several regional regulations as an implementation of law no. 23 of 2014, especially in the management of fishery resources, the sea have been stipulated in the framework to achieve the development goals (RPJM) of Bangkalan district. In addition, the various regional regulations also show how large and extensive the autonomy is as a form and form of authority of Bangkalan regency as an autonomous region.

Implementation of fisheries development policies, especially in coastal areas In Bangkalan district, the purpose of the implementation of the policy is an effort to increase the

potential of fisheries and marine resources so that they function optimally according to their intended purpose, in achieving the goals of the policy it is necessary to carry out implementation because without implementation, a policy will only become a document. The fisheries sector development policy is running well, in accordance with the plan that has been set. The implementation of development policies in the marine and fisheries sector has been issued several regulatory products in the form of laws and Government Regulations that are mandated as a reference in the formulation of policies in the regions. The policy essentially regulates three strategic issues, namely the conservation of marine resources and fisheries, regional authority in managing marine resources and fisheries and the issue of recognition of the right to manage marine resources and fisheries by local communities.

As a support for the implementation of fisheries and marine sector development policies, the Bangkalan Regency Government through the technical implementer of the Fisheries Service also implements several main policies for the development of the fisheries sector of Bangkalan Regency which throughout 2024-2026 include aspects: fisheries production development, human resource development, natural resources and the environment, institutions, marketing and trade, coastal area development, and linkages with other sectors.

One of the programs related to the Fisheries Production Development policy, especially in coastal areas, is the Good Marine Product Management Program. This program was organized by the Bangkalan Regency Fisheries Service with the East Java Provincial Fisheries and Marine Service. This program is aimed at providing knowledge and skills to fishermen in Bangkalan Regency in managing fish catches.

The success of the implementation or related to development policies in the fisheries sector, especially in coastal areas, as an integrated development of the fisheries and marine sectors, tourism, settlements, and ports as well as the development of the Zone I area which is supported by the development of fisheries production, human resource development, institutional development, coastal area development, and cross-sector integration. Aspects that need to be underlined at the beginning of the implementation of the fisheries and marine sector development policy are the establishment of a new paradigm of maritime-oriented regional development policies and the re-laying of the philosophical foundation for socio-economic life.

### **Communication carried out between institutions related to the implementation of fisheries development policies, especially in coastal areas**

Communication is a very decisive thing for the success of achieving the goals of public policy implementation. Communication concerns the process of conveying or transmitting

information, the clarity of the information and the consistency of the information conveyed. Knowledge of the things they are doing can run if communication goes well, so that every policy decision and implementation regulations must be communicated to the right personnel.

Communication is very important, because a program can only be implemented properly if it is clear to the implementers, where communication is needed so that decision-makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing every policy that will be implemented in the community. There are three indicators that can be used to measure the success of this aspect of communication, namely:

- 1) Transmission, namely the distribution of good communication will be able to produce a good implementation result as well. Often what happens in this transmission process is that there is a misunderstanding, this happens because the implementation communication has gone through several levels of bureaucracy, so that what is expected is distorted in the middle of the road.
- 2) Clarity of information, where communication or information received by policy implementers must be clear and not confusing. The clarity of policy information does not always hinder the implementation of policies, where at some levels the implementers need flexibility in implementing policies, but at other levels it will actually distort the goals to be achieved by the policies that have been set.
- 3) The consistency of the information conveyed, namely the orders or information provided in the implementation of a communication must be clear and consistent to be applied and carried out. If the orders given are often changing, it can cause confusion for the implementers in the field.

The process of conveying information about policy objectives, which occurs between policymakers and implementation implementers so that what is expected by policymakers can be achieved. In addition, the delivery of information must also be carried out between the implementer of the policy program and the target group, in this case the fishing or coastal community group. The process of conveying information referred to in this study is how to convey information from the policymaker with the implementing party and who is the target of the policy, namely the fishing and coastal community groups in Bangkalan Regency. This is important because good communication will be able to produce a good implementation as well.

The policy for the development of the fisheries sector, especially the coastal area in Bangkalan Regency for the fishing community and field officers that has been approved by the government, in the delivery of information from policy makers to the implementers is carried

out by making a meeting, where in the meeting is attended by all employees under the auspices of Fisheries and Marine Affairs by providing trainings and Operational Technical Instructions (PTO) by the head of the agency who chairs the meeting. Based on the implementation theory put forward by Edward III, that through the aspect of communication in the form of conveying information well in the process of implementing a program or policy, all parties involved can be made aware so that they know what the goals and objectives of a program or policy are, so that there is no inequality in its implementation. Likewise, with the implementation of the policy on the development of the fisheries sector, especially the coastal area in Bangkalan Regency for the fishing and coastal communities, it is necessary to convey good information to all target groups, in this case the fishing and coastal communities/groups and field officers, so that they know about the existence and purpose of the policy. In addition, there needs to be a form of information delivery that reaches more to all levels of society, as well as from the side of the community itself as communicators or recipients of information, it is necessary to grow awareness to be more participatory in the process of receiving information so that existing information can be conveyed properly to all related parties, so that the process of implementing policies can run well.

### **Efforts of the Regional Government of Bangkalan Regency in meeting resource needs related to the policy program for the development of fisheries in the coastal sector**

Information about the implementation process may have been delivered thoroughly, clearly, and consistently but if implementers lack the necessary resources to complete the implementation of the policy, then the implementation will not go as desired. Resources are one of the important factors in the process of implementing or implementing a program or policy, where without the support of adequate resources, be it in the form of the number or ability or expertise of program implementers or policies to implement a program will not achieve its goals. The availability of resources in implementing a program or policy is one of the factors that must always be considered, if the policy is implemented as planned. In this case, the resources in question are Human Resources (HR) from policy implementers, both in quality and quantity, such as adequate, adequate and competent staff in their fields, in addition to that in the resource aspect it is also necessary to be supported by the availability of information for decision-making, authority, and facilities needed in the implementation of programs or policies for the development of the fisheries sector, especially the Peisir area in Bangkalan Regency.

In meeting the needs of resources, the sub-district government recruits undergraduate graduates with a background in medical education. This is explained considering that in the implementation of a program or policy, of course, an implementer is needed to support the implementation of the program or policy properly. Without personnel to implement a program or policy, any program or policy cannot run well and will only remain as a document without any realization. Therefore, the availability of sufficient and competent implementers in encouraging the success of a program or policy is very necessary. In addition to an adequate number of implementers, it is also necessary to have competent implementers in running the program, because if the number of implementers is sufficient, but without being balanced with the ability or expertise in running the program, then the implementation process cannot run optimally. The availability of skilled human resources is very important so that the implementation of programs or policies is more efficient and effective, where sometimes the implementation of an activity is hampered apart from the inadequate number of implementers and also the lack of quality of human resources as implementers. The number and quality of adequate implementers can have a positive impact on implementation. The emergence of problems in the process of achieving goals in the implementation of coastal fisheries development policies, one of which is influenced by the resource aspect, in this case field officers.

### **The Commitment of the Bangkalan Regency Government in an effort to increase the development of the fisheries sector, especially in coastal areas**

One of the factors that affect the effectiveness of policy implementation is the attitude of implementers or apparatus. If the apparatus agrees with the content parts of the policy that will be implemented, then they will implement it happily, but if their views are different from the policy makers, the implementation process will experience many problems and the program that has been made will not be achieved.

Behavioral tendencies or characteristics of policy implementers play an important role in realizing policy implementation in accordance with goals or targets. Important characteristics that must be possessed by policy implementers are honesty and high commitment. Honesty directs implementers to stay within the program vision that has been outlined, while high commitment from policy implementers will make them always enthusiastic in carrying out their duties, authorities, functions, and responsibilities in accordance with the regulations that have been set. The level of commitment and honesty of the apparatus in the implementation of the policy is the most important thing of the Influence

of Disposition or Trends, because in implementing a policy can affect the desire and willingness to implement a policy, the desire and willingness of an apparatus can be seen from the knowledge of a policy that is implemented, the understanding and deepening of a policy and the acceptance of the apparatus in the policy whether to receive, Reject or Neutral.

The commitment of the Bangkalan Regency Fisheries Service is a decision that must be achieved, this attitude must be possessed by policy implementers because by committing to be able to implement policies in accordance with the goals that have been set without misleading any work. In implementing the policy, it fully refers to the existing legal basis. This is done so that the implementation of fisheries development policies, especially in coastal areas, can be achieved in accordance with the goals that have been set. Based on the results of the interview, Masalembu District and the Bangkalan Regency Fisheries Office have implemented a policy for the development of the fisheries sector, especially in coastal areas, in accordance with the existing legal basis, although in its implementation there are still obstacles in achieving the success of the implementation of Simpatda such as the lack of integration as a whole for each field.

### **Coordination carried out by Bangkalan Regency related to fisheries development policies, especially in coastal areas**

Coordination is an effort carried out by regional heads to achieve harmony, harmony and integration both in the planning and implementation of tasks and activities of all vertical agencies, and between vertical agencies and regional offices in order to achieve results and usefulness (PP. No. 6 of 1988). The problem of coordination is closely related to leadership issues. Coordination is the second basic concept besides leadership because coordination and leadership cannot be separated from each other, because they affect each other.

In relation to the development process, both on a national and local scale, the leadership role is held by the government, this is natural because the government is a component of the state that has authority (authority) with all valid references and regulations. Thus, the development coordinator is basically the government. The government becomes the agent of change from the Agent of Development (agent of change and planning change). The government encourages through policies, programs and projects. In planning, the role of planners and budgeters is intended to mobilize funds to be channeled into financing programs on development priorities.

The form of coordination carried out by the sub-district government with the Regency and Dinas governments as well as with the sub-district and village governments, namely

holding work meetings, providing opportunities for consultation with the village, and providing information about the program of activities that will be carried out in coastal areas. The importance of coordination is recognized by some informants is very important, because coordination in development is essentially an effort to harmonize and harmonize development activities carried out by various components, both the government, the private sector, and the community. In the implementation of coordination, the Regional Government applies in the entire development process from planning, implementation, control and supervision to its evaluation, so in this case coordination includes the entire development management process. Coordination carried out by the relevant Agency is the Fisheries Service.

The form of coordination and cooperation between related parties in the implementation of the Fisheries Sector Development Policy is going well, this can be seen by the alertness of the implementers in solving various problems that arise as seen from the responsibilities they have in accordance with their duties and functions, including the cooperation carried out between the Fisheries Service, namely field officers who socialize this policy directly to fishermen groups and This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Edward III which states that the distribution of responsibilities from several parties can cause obstacles, but if coordination and cooperation can be done well it will not be an obstacle in the implementation of a program, but can be used as a strength so that the implementation of a program can run effectively and efficiently.

### **Supporting factors for development in the Fisheries sector in Coastal Areas**

Supporting factors that affect the implementation of fisheries development policies in Bangkalan Regency from the data obtained during the study, namely; Community institutional support, adequate facilities and infrastructure and the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Support from the community, this can be seen from the contributions and ideas given by the community in planning, the involvement of community institutions, especially community groups; service in the planning and implementation of activities will make it easier for the government to realize an activity program plan, with the existence of community institutions, the level of public awareness and concern to utilize and maintain post-program results. With the periodic visits carried out by the Fisheries Service UPTD, it is hoped that the potential owned by the community can develop. From some of the data obtained by the author related to the level of community institutional participation, for example, the combination of gapoktan fishermen groups and fishermen groups in counseling is quite positive. This then

shows the participation of the community in terms of coaching, which is initiated by the village head and village head, UPTD, and even by the sub-district government. The essence of interviews with several communities, broadly speaking, their answer to attending the socialization of the fisheries sector development policy is that there are new things that they get by following or receiving directions from the local government.

The marketing of fishery products in Bangkalan district is only a small number of fishermen whose products are sold through Fish Auction Sites, most of them sell them to private traders at prices determined by them. The business world contributes and plays a greater role in the partnership pattern in the development of the fisheries sector both in physical, financial and mental aspects. Private participation in the development of the country is expected to achieve the goals and targets planned in development, this is the duty of the local government to further increase private involvement in the development process. Meanwhile, the efforts made by local governments must be really managed properly so that private participation can run well. The government as a facilitator and catalyst is obliged to create a conducive climate in improving the capacity of the private sector, taking initiative and being innovative in increasing its role.

### **Factors inhibiting development in the Fisheries sector in Coastal Areas**

The inhibiting factors that affect the implementation of fisheries development policies in Bangkalan Regency are; Facilities and Infrastructure, Condition of the target area, Human resources, and Community mindset.

This factor of facilities and infrastructure is classified as important in the process of implementing and organizing activities. Facilities and infrastructure are any objects or tools that are used to facilitate or facilitate work. The equipment owned in addition must be sufficient in quantity, it must also be good and appropriate for a purpose. The better the equipment owned, the smoother and easier the working mechanism and the faster the completion of the work. Tools are basically a material work source that should only be used if they are able to improve the results achieved compared to the way they work without using tools. In the event that the facilities and infrastructure are not adequate, this then becomes a lack of carrying capacity for the implementation of every program/activity that will be carried out in each sub-district.

The location of several coastal villages in Bangkalan is still relatively far from the sub-district and the distance to the district capital, this is a gap in terms of meeting the needs of fishery facilities. The mindset of the community, this mindset arises from the reality of development whose results are real and have been enjoyed by the community, one of which is

regarding government assistance. However, with the mindset of the community towards government assistance, it can become a dependence, where the essence of an agricultural development is independence, not making a community dependence (charity) on the facilitator (Pemda)

In addition, sometimes there are complaints that the government does not pay attention to them even though the sub-district government and the village government and the sub-district government try to facilitate them by facilitating their access to get assistance, but some interviews with the fishermen group want to be visited by the government to be given assistance without any prior effort. Therefore, fisheries sector development programs are often very inefficient and their success depends heavily on the amount of government subsidies.

## **CONCLUSION**

The policies of the Regional Government of Bangkalan Regency in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas have accommodated the interests of the community, especially the fisheries sector which has been used to touch all levels of society, so that the development policies implemented run as planned. The process of communicating and delivering information about fisheries development policies, especially coastal areas, was carried out by holding a meeting between Muspika and the Fisheries Service which was attended by all employees who had been appointed to participate in socializing fisheries development policies, especially coastal areas.

The efforts made by the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas are to utilize fisheries scholars to be involved in the implementation of the program. The commitment of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in Improving Development in the Fisheries Sector in Coastal Areas is shown by carrying out the vision and mission of the Agency, namely realizing the Fisheries Sector in Bangkalan Regency as a Center for Integrated Fisheries Economic Growth and Development with an Insight into Sustainable Resource and Fisheries Management. The Regional Government of Bangkalan Regency coordinates and cooperates with related parties in the implementation of the Fisheries Sector Development Policy.

Supporting factors for the policies of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas include institutional support in the form of donations and ideas given by the community in planning as well as support for the role of the private sector and NGOs in community economic empowerment seen in each subsector. For example, the Periknana Observer Forum, the Community Economic

Empowerment Observer Forum, the factors that hinder the policies of the Bangkalan Regency Regional Government in increasing development in the fisheries sector in coastal areas, including inadequate institutional facilities and infrastructure, the state of the target area that is wide and separate, and the mindset of the community that is still not responsive to development programs.

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