

Policy analysis Of Increasing Processed Fishery Products In Tanjung Pinang City

Eki Darmawan¹, Sarmadani², Dhea Amanda³
{ ekidarmawan@umrah.ac.id¹, 2105010061@student.umrah.ac.id²,
2105010041@student.umrah.ac.id³ }

Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji¹
Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji²
Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji³

Abstract. Indonesia is an archipelagic country with two-thirds of its territory in the form of oceans which has a huge potential for marine and fishery resources. One of the areas with this potential is Tanjungpinang City in Riau Islands Province. This research aims to analyze the economic, institutional, and technical potential of the fisheries sector in the coastal area of Kampung Madong – Sei Nyirih as part of efforts to develop a sustainable local economy based on fishery resources. This study uses a qualitative method with a literature review approach sourced from various secondary data such as BPS publications, government regulations, and related academic literature. The results of the study show that although the number of fishery households in Tanjungpinang City decreased by 76.62% in 2022, the production value actually increased by 25.15%. This shows an increase in productivity and economic value of the fisheries sector. The Tanjungpinang City Government through the Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries Office has implemented various fishermen empowerment programs and the development of processed fishery products. In addition, the issuance of Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Kampung Madong – Sei Nyirih Tourism Area is a strategic step in improving the quality, packaging, and marketing of fishery products to strengthen the coastal economy in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Fisheries, Local Economic Development, Maritime Potential, Sustainability.

1 Introduction

Advancing the welfare of the nation by utilizing Indonesia's natural resources in a sustainable manner has been one of the government's goals since the last few decades. In line with this, natural resources that exist on the seabed and the soil below, as well as the water space on them, must be protected and managed in a right, directional and wise way. Indonesia has a vast sea. Two-thirds of Indonesia's territory is ocean, so Indonesia has high potential for marine resources. The potential of marine resources include capture fisheries and aquaculture fisheries, mangrove forests, coral reefs, mining and energy, seagrass beds, marine tourism, and so on [1].

As one of the potentials in the marine and fisheries sector, the estimated potential of fish resources from marine capture fisheries (small pelagic fish, large pelagic fish other than tuna and skipjack, demersal fish, reef fish, penaeid shrimp, lobster, crab, crab and squid squid) is around 12.01 million tons. The potential of capture fisheries resources is spread across eleven State Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI). This is stated in the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2022. In line with appropriate, targeted and prudent management, and based on commitments to sustainability principles, the allowable catch of 12.01 million tonnes annually is 8.6 million tonnes per year.

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of 17,001 islands with an ocean area of 6.4 million km², much larger than the land area of Indonesia [2]. Indonesia ranks second as the world's largest fish-producing country after China. The Indonesian Sea is the largest part of the Coral Triangle, therefore our marine life is very diverse.

One of the regions in Indonesia with great maritime potential is the Riau Islands Province, which consists of 2,408 islands with a coastline of 2,367.6 km. [3]. These maritime potentials include marine and fishery resources, shipping transportation services, trade, sustainable energy and tourism. Based on Indonesian Statistics in 2022, it was recorded that capture fisheries production in Riau Islands Province in 2020 was 332,176 tons with a production value of 10.571 billion rupiah.

Tanjungpinang City as the Capital of Riau Islands Province located in the southern part of Bintan Island, with an area of 144.56 km² based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 58 of 2021 concerning Codes, Government Administrative Area Data and Islands, and a sea area of 149.13 km² based on technical calculations from the Bakosurtanal Geomatics Study Center in 2007 (ignoring the limit of the management authority area as far as 12 nautical miles), It also has marine and fisheries potential that needs to be developed more optimally.

As a maritime region, fisheries are certainly an important sector. In 2022, there were 2,497 fishery households in Tanjungpinang City. The number of fishery households decreased by 76.62 percent compared to the previous year which amounted to 10,681 households. Although fishery households have decreased, the value of production has increased. The production value increased by 25.15 percent from 103,292,325 thousand rupiah to 129,267,599 thousand rupiah in 2022 [4].

The fisheries sector in Tanjungpinang City, which consists of sea fishing, marine aquaculture, freshwater aquaculture, and processing, has great potential for economic value, but has not been utilized optimally. Based on the City of Tanjungpinang in the 2022 Figures, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors only contributed 0.71% to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Tanjungpinang City on the basis of Prevailing Prices in 2021 [5]. Therefore, the fishery-based approach to local economic development is expected to be a concept that can be developed in development in Tanjungpinang City, especially by relying on the optimal and sustainable management of fishery resources.

Tanjungpinang City, which is mostly surrounded by the sea, has several residential areas located on the coast, such as Madong Village and Sei Nyirih Village. In general, the topography of the two villages is a coastal area with muddy soil types and estuarine waters. Economic activities that can be carried out in the coastal areas of Madong and Sei Nyirih include fisheries activities (fishing and cultivation), industry and tourism. The economic potential possessed by Madong and Sei Nyirih which can be optimally developed as regional leading commodities, one of which is Madong Village - Sei Nyirih is a coastal area where 60% of the area is in the form of the sea, has the potential for capture fisheries and is rich in coastal resources such as mangrove crabs, barking and shrimp.

2 Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research that uses the literature review method as a research approach. The literature review method is carried out by collecting and using data from various literature sources that are relevant to the research topic. The literature study in this study was carried out by collecting books, magazines, and articles related to the problem and purpose of the research[6]. The researcher summarizes, analyzes, and synthesizes the literature sources that have been collected. In the process of reviewing the literature, the researcher searches for and studies previous studies that are relevant to the topic being discussed.

3 Result and Discussion

Economic Analysis

As a maritime region, fisheries are certainly an important sector. In 2022, there were 2,497 fishery households in Tanjungpinang City. The number of fishery households decreased by

76.62 percent compared to the previous year which amounted to 10,681 households. Although fishery households have decreased, the value of production has increased. The production value increased by 25.15 percent from 103,292,325 thousand rupiah to 129,267,599 thousand rupiah in 2022.

In general, the people in Madong – Sei Nyirih Village make a living as fishermen, private workers, processors of fishery products (crackers and catfish oil), laborers, and a small part as cultivators, entrepreneurs and farmers. The majority of family heads have an elementary school education or 46%, and some others have an education level up to the First Level Advanced School (SLTP) and Senior High School (SLTA), but there are still many heads of families who do not finish elementary school, which is 24% and only a small part of them have a Bachelor's degree (S1). Most of the average monthly income of the head of the family ranges from Rp. 1 million to 3 million, and about 73% of households in Kampung Madong – Sei Nyirih already have their own house.

Institutional Analysis

Institutional analysis describes the institutions involved in the implementation of policies. In this case, from the institutional aspect related to the policy of processed fishery products, there are institutions involved including the Tanjungpinang City Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Office, the Tanjungpinang City Trade and Industry Office, and the Tanjungpinang City Culture and Tourism Office by providing training on processed fishery products to the community in Madong – Sei Nyirih Village. Then the Business Actors and Joint Business Groups (KUB) as the parties who market processed fishery products where in Madong – Sei Nyirih Village there are 7 Joint Business Groups (KUB) consisting of 5 Cultivator Groups, 1 Capture Fishermen Group, and 1 Fish Processing and Marketing Group. The Tanjungpinang City Communication and Information Office together with the media who promote the results of processed fishery products.

Technical Analysis

The potential for fisheries in Tanjungpinang City is quite large, considering that Tanjungpinang City is an archipelago area that has a sea area of 107.96 km² or 41.71% of the

area of Tanjungpinang City [7]. Therefore, one of the indicators to measure the achievement of the RPJMD targets in Tanjungpinang City in marine and fisheries affairs is the amount of capture fisheries production. Seeing the potential of fisheries in Tanjungpinang City, the Tanjungpinang City Government has made policies and programs related to fisheries. One of them is the capture fisheries development program. This program is organized by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (DP3) in the fisheries sector. The program is held based on the Regulation of the Mayor of Tanjungpinang Number 208 article 20 paragraph 2 of 2016 concerning the main tasks and functions of the Tanjungpinang City Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Service (DP3), especially in the capture fisheries section, namely the provision of support and assistance for fishing facilities and infrastructure, fishing equipment and fishing aids [8]. As per the regulation, the Tanjungpinang City Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Service (DP3) has made various programs to empower the fishing community.

Madong – Sei Nyirih Village as part of Tanjungpinang City which has fisheries potential has been noticed by the government as one of the areas for the development of fisheries potential, especially in terms of processed fishery products. The Tanjungpinang City Government has issued Tanjungpinang City Guardian Regulation Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Madong – Sei Nyiri Village Tourism Area. This Guardianship has four stages of implementing policy directions, one of which is directed to the development, processing, packaging, and marketing of fishery products with the aim of increasing the capacity of human resources so that they are able to produce diversified processed fishery products.

Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Kampung Madong – Sei Nyirih Tourism Area has established a strategy in improving processed fishery products through the processing and marketing program of fishery products. This program consists of two activities, namely:

1. Tanjungpinang Quality Development and Fishery Product Safety for Micro and Small Scale Processing and Marketing Businesses
2. Implementation of Guidance and Implementation of Requirements or Standards in Micro and Small Scale Processing and Marketing Businesses.

4 Conclusion

The city of Tanjungpinang has great potential in the marine and fisheries sector that needs to be optimized to improve the welfare of coastal communities. Although the number of fishery households has decreased significantly, the increase in production value indicates opportunities for more efficient and value-added fisheries-based economic development. The existence of various government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department of Culture and Tourism have an important role in empowering coastal communities through training and policy support. Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Kampung Madong – Sei Nyirih Tourism Area is the basis for the development of the fisheries sector based on the processing and marketing of local products. With this strategy, it is hoped that the coastal area of Madong – Sei Nyirih can become an example of sustainable and competitive management of fishery resources, so that it can make a real contribution to the regional economy.

References

- [1] Direktorat Statistik Ketahanan Sosial, Statistik Sumber Daya Laut dan Pesisir 2023. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023.
- [2] Portal Infomasi Indonesia, “17.001 Pulau di Indonesia, Tersebar di Mana Saja?,” Indonesia.go.id, 2023. .
- [3] Pemprov Kepri, “Pemprov Kepri Optimalkan Potensi Maritim Dan Investasi,” kepriprov.go.id, 2021. .
- [4] Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tanjungpinang, “Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tanjungpinang BPS-Statistics of Tanjungpinang Municipality,” pp. 1–415, 2023.
- [5] Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tanjungpinang, Kota Tanjungpinang Dalam Angka Tahun 2022. Kota Tanjungpinang: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022.
- [6] N. Hidayah, S. Sulfahmi, I. Zairani, M. Yusuf, and Sufiati, “Combine Assurance Dalam Konteks Pengendalian,” J. Ilm. Ekon. Manajemen , dan Akutansi, vol. 08, no. 02, pp. 32–37, 2019.
- [7] P. K. Tanjungpinang, “LAKIP TAHUN 2022 DPPP KOTA TANJUNGPINANG.” Dinas Pertanian Pangan dan Perikanan Kota Tanjungpinang, Kota Tanjungpinang, 2022.
- [8] S. Suryatati, S. Budiman, and R. A. Martidi, “Efektivitas Program Pengembangan Perikanan Tangkap di Kelurahan Kampung Bugis oleh Dinas Pertanian, Pangan Dan Perikanan (DP3) Kota Tanjungpinang,” FisiPublik J.

Ilmu Sos. dan Polit., vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 150–158, 2020.