
The Influence of Community Participation on the Implementation of Regulations of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the influence of community participation on the implementation of regulations by the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia. The location of this research is located at the Samudera Belawan Fishing Harbor, Jalan Gabion, Bagan Deli Medan-North Sumatra. This research uses quantitative methods which are prepared systematically and planned. The strategy used in this research is an associative research strategy, namely a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. In this research, an associative research strategy was used to determine the extent of the influence of the variables. The approach to this method is survey research carried out using questionnaires as a research tool carried out on large and small populations, but the data studied is data from samples taken from that population, the distribution and relationships between variables, sociological and psychological. The results of the research show that community participation influences the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/ 2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port.

Keywords: Society Participation, Implementation, Regulations.

1. Introduction

An organization can be defined as a consciously coordinated social entity, with identifiable leadership, which works regularly to achieve a common goal or goal of a group of people (Robbins & Udaya, 1994). An organization needs an effective strategy to achieve its goals and maintain its existence. One of them is the appropriate use of organizational resources. Human resources are the most important asset in an organization because humans are the ones who can mobilize other resources. Assessment of organizational performance so far has mostly used physical resource indicators, even though human resources are the key to organizational success with all the knowledge, ideas and innovations they possess. One of the main factors that human resources have in order to support organizational success is performance (Musleh, Subianto, Tamrin, et al., 2023; Yesayabela et al., 2023).

Policy is a provision that contains principles to direct ways of acting that are planned and consistent in achieving certain goals (Rokim, 2019), so that Indonesian maritime policy must

be implemented continuously or undergo changes to its objectives. Indonesia has strategic options to respond to changes that occur in different marine situations.

Policy implementation is the spearhead of regulations or policies that are passed. The implementation stage is usually about how to formulate policies that are answers to the problems faced by society so that they can be implemented optimally and are able to answer these problems (Suhardono et al., 2023). Policy implementation is a way for a policy to be implemented to achieve the stated goals (Monalisa, 2017). Policy implementation is also one of the many stages of public policy, as well as being the most important variable that has a huge influence on the success of policies related to resolving public issues (I. A. Permatasari, 2020). The purpose of implementation is to find out what positive and negative things are the result of the policy, and to find out whether the policy was successful or not (Dewantari & Kurniawan, 2021).

Based on the definitions above, it can be seen that policy implementation is, in principle, a way for a policy to achieve its goal of overcoming problems. This research will focus on the implementation of licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector in the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses. The policy implementation process has greater challenges than the formulation process because policies written on paper are not followed by good implementation, which will cause the policy to fail.

There are two basic considerations for the issuance of Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses, namely improving sustainable management of fish resources and licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector. With limited time and funds, this research focuses on licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector. Capture fishing business licensing documents must be owned by the vessel carrying out fishing. The licensing documents consist of a Fishing Business License (SIUP), a Fishing License (SIPI), a Fish Transporting Vessel License (SIKPI) and a Fishing Vessel Registration Certificate for Small Fishermen (TDKP).

One-stop licensing service for the province of North Sumatra, managing various licensing sectors, such as plantations, Maritime and Fisheries Funds, Creative Resources and Spatial Planning, Energy and Mineral Resources, Culture and Tourism, Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Labor and Transmigration, Food Security and Livestock, Transportation, Health, Industry and Trade and Forestry. The licensing process must be carried out via the SIALAYANI website <https://Siaplayani.sumutprov.go.id/> as displayed on the DPMPPTSP website as in Figure 1 below:

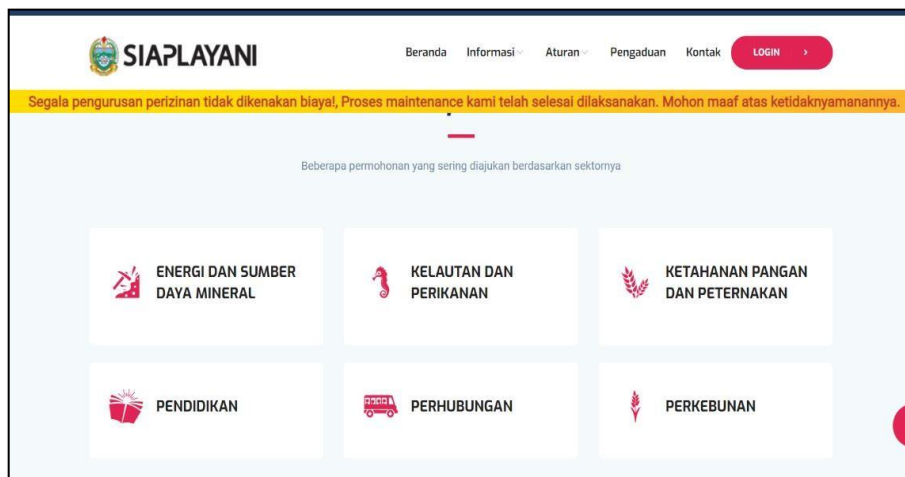


Figure 1. Types of Services on the DMPPTSP website

Source: <https://Siaplayani.sumutprov.go.id>

In Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the types of licensing services at SIAPLAYANI are licensing in the marine and fisheries licensing sector but also serving licensing for energy and mineral resources, food security and livestock, transportation, education and plantations. The licensing process can be done online or offline Monday to Friday. The process of applying for permits in the capture fisheries business sector for vessels 10>30 gross tonnage must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Marine and Fisheries Service of North Sumatra Province, as regulated in North Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 42 of 2018 concerning Duties, Functions, Job Descriptions and Procedures Work of the North Sumatra Province Maritime and Fisheries Service. Furthermore, the department has authority to manage the Secretariat, Cultivated Fisheries Sector, Processing and Marketing of Fishery Products, Capture Fisheries Sector, Maritime, Coastal and Small Island Sector and Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision Sector (<http://dkp.sumutprov.go.id/>).

Community participation is the right and obligation of citizens to participate in achieving goals. Every citizen has the opportunity to participate in development by instilling initiative and creativity. Participation is an active process and initiative that emerges from the community and will materialize as a real activity if three supporting factors are met, namely the will, the ability and the opportunity to participate. The ability and desire to participate comes from stakeholders (citizens or community groups), while opportunities to participate from outside provide opportunities.

Community participation also has a very important role in determining the achievement of implementing a policy. So as a flashback, the policy making process must also involve the community to become an inclusive society, which is ready to accept and adapt to public policy. Community participation is an idea from a person or community that is conveyed in physical and non-physical form which provides ideas, suggestions, criticism which is a very valuable value for the government. This process aims to ensure that public policies can be implemented effectively, on target, and with useful results to meet community needs (Margareta & Salahudin, 2022).

Community participation has a significant influence on policy implementation, which proves that public awareness is high (Syukron, 2022). Good community participation essentially functions to avoid potential deviations from the performance objectives of policy implementation. One of the challenges of engaging community participation is increasing the effectiveness of performance that reflects quality government resources (Napitupulu et al., 2021).

Inclusive human development is almost impossible to achieve without allowing for the choices and desires of citizens and especially marginalized communities, which of course requires their active participation (Sihal & Saha, 2021). Since the Covid-19 pandemic, the government has been trying to get people to participate electronically, known as e-participation. Looking at the function of policy philosophy, public participation is mandatory in formulating policies in a democratic country (Anggara, 2016). Adaptation to these changes forms the character of modernization of community participation, both in fulfilling public information, socializing policies, electronic consultations, complaints, processing permits for other funds and so on. The interesting thing behind this research is the extent to which public participation via electronic media is able to mediate communication, resources and innovation in licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector.

2. Research Methods

This research uses quantitative methods which are prepared systematically and planned. Quantitative research methods are research methods that are based on positivism, research data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem being studied to produce a conclusion (Musleh, 2023; Musleh, Subianto, & Prasita, 2023), emphasizes analysis of data. The approach to this method is survey research, which is carried out using questionnaires as a research tool carried out on large and small populations but the data studied is sample data taken from that population, the distribution and relationships between variables, are sociological and psychological in nature (Sugiyono, 2018). The location of this research is located at the Samudera Belawan Fishing Harbor, Jalan Gabion, Bagan Deli Medan-North Sumatra. The reason for choosing this location is because it is one of the target groups in implementing the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia number 58 of 2020 which is located between the waters of the East Coast of Sumatra (Malacca Strait), the South China Sea and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The location of the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port is very suitable for implementing maritime policies in accordance with the concentration of the researcher's study program.

In this research, an associative research strategy is used to identify the extent of influence of a variable. Data collection techniques in this research used observation, document study (data sets) and questionnaires. The population of this study were fishermen at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Harbor which included small fishermen, fishermen ≤ 30 GT, and ≥ 30 GT. Sampling in this study used a random sampling approach, namely sampling is said to be random if each member of the population has the same chance of being drawn as a member of the sample (Gulo, 2002). The reason for selecting random sampling was also because the time the fishermen were on land could not be ascertained. The sampling technique uses stratified

random sampling. The reason for using this sampling technique is because the population elements consist of several groups (SIUP, SIPI, SIKPI and TDKP).

3. Results and Discussion

Belawan Ocean Fishing Port (PPSB) is a PPS located in the Sumatra region apart from the Bungus PPS in Padang City. PPSB is located in the Medan Belawan area which is part of the administrative area of Medan City, North Sumatra. Medan City is one of the largest marine fishing producing areas in North Sumatra Province. Medan Belawan District is one of the sub-districts located in Medan City, North Sumatra. The boundaries of Medan Belawan District are as follows: to the north it borders directly on the Malacca Strait, to the south it borders Medan Labuhan District, to the west and east it borders Deli Serdang Regency. The area of Medan Belawan is around 21.82 km² (Saptanto & Apriliani, 2012).

Around 1974, fishing vessels using trawling equipment or what are known as trawlers began visiting the Belawan area. This type of trawl was very popular with entrepreneurs at that time because the results obtained were very profitable, especially for shrimp which was the main target. As a result, fishing businesses have developed very rapidly in Belawan waters. This fishing vessel equipped with a trawler is in the waters of Belawan Public Harbor, building a base building called tangkahan.

Test the Validity of the Implementation Variable Questionnaire

The results of the validity test of the Implementation variable questionnaire are as in table 1 below:

Table 2. Results of the Implementation Variable Questionnaire Validity Test

		Correlations					
		Y1.1	Y1.2	Y1.3	Y1.4	Y1.5	Total_Y1
Y1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.439**	.479**	.919**	.239*	.728**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.028	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.2	Pearson Correlation	.439**	1	.403**	.458**	.546**	.793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.3	Pearson Correlation	.479**	.403**	1	.430**	.545**	.787**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.4	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.458**	.430**	1	.221*	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.042	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.5	Pearson Correlation	.239*	.546**	.545**	.221*	1	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	.000	.000	.042		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Total_Y1	Pearson Correlation	.728**	.793**	.787**	.712**	.730**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the test results for the communication variable consisting of 5 indicators are valid.

Validity Test of the Community Participation Variable Questionnaire

The results of the validity test of the community participation variable questionnaire are as in table 2 below:

Tabel 2. Results of the Validity Test of the Community Participation Variable Questionnaire

		Correlations				
		Z1.1	Z1.2	Z1.3	Z1.4	Total_Z1
Z1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.266*	.456**	.840**	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.014	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Z1.2	Pearson Correlation	.266*	1	.548**	.299**	.773**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014		.000	.005	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Z1.3	Pearson Correlation	.456**	.548**	1	.351**	.830**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.001	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Z1.4	Pearson Correlation	.840**	.299**	.351**	1	.703**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.005	.001		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Total_Z1	Pearson Correlation	.730**	.773**	.830**	.703**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the test results for the communication variable consisting of 4 indicators are valid.

Results of the Implementation Variable Questionnaire Reliability Test

The results of the reliability test for the Implementation variable questionnaire are as in table 3 below.

Table 3. Results of the Implementation Variable Questionnaire Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.785	5

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

Based on table 5.76 above, it can be seen that the Innovation variable is reliable, where Cronbach alpha (0.785) > 0.60, with a total N of 5.

Results of the Community Participation Variable Questionnaire Reliability Test

The results of the reliability test for the Community Participation variable questionnaire are as in table 4 below:

Table 4. Reliability Test Results of the Community Participation Variable Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.729	4

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that the Community Participation variable is reliable, where Cronbach alpha (0.729) > 0.60, with a total N of 5.

Discussion of Research Variable Profiles

The discussion of this research variable profile is an exploration of the most important or strongest indicators at the research location. This indicator can be known based on the loading factor value. Meanwhile, empirical conditions can be obtained from descriptive analysis in the form of average indicators from the percentage table. Test the profile of this research using SEM-PLS.

Implementation Variable Profile

The results of respondents' assessments of the Implementation variable are depicted through the average value of the indicators to determine the actual conditions perceived by respondents in this study, as in table 5 below.

Table 5. Implementation Variable Profile

Indicator	Outer Loading	Indicator Average
Y1_1	0.827	3.78
Y1_2	0.741	3.06
Y1_3	0.747	2.68
Y1_4	0.814	3.78
Y_5	0.658	3.21

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that the implementation outer loading value (0.827) is the strongest or most important dimension and indicator. In general, the outer loading value of each indicator is good, but the scope (0.658) can still be improved. If viewed from actual conditions, attitude has the strongest average indicator value, namely Implementation (3.78) and commitment (3.78). The average value of the indicator that needs attention and the weakest is commitment (2.68).

Community Participation Variable Profile

The results of respondents' assessments of the Community Participation variable are depicted through the average value of the indicators to determine the actual conditions perceived by respondents in this study, as in table 6 below:

Table 6. Profile of Community Participation Variables

Indicator	Outer Loading	Indicator Average
Z1_1	0.837	3.81
Z1_2	0.676	3.11
Z1_3	0.768	2.89
Z1_4	0.803	3.75

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the outer loading value of involvement (0.837) is the strongest or most important dimension and indicator in influencing community participation. In general, the outer loading value of each indicator is good, but for decision making (0.676) it can still be improved. If we look at actual conditions, involvement (3.81) has the strongest average indicator value, the average value of the indicator that needs attention and the weakest is community supervision (2.89) which can still be improved.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions were obtained, community participation influences the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port, so there are several suggestions that become recommendations in this research, namely: 1) For the

Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; The process of implementing a public policy must consider the readiness of stakeholders in its implementation, the readiness of the parties involved in the implementation process; 2) For researchers, it is very useful in developing theories of public implementation which are of interest to researchers; 3) For parties involved in research to obtain information about variables that influence policy implementation. Become input and material for consideration in policy making so that the output or outcome of policy implementation can be achieved and directed; 4) For future researchers, as a reference for research on the influence of community participation on the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses, they can continue the results of this research by utilizing a qualitative research approach to obtain results based on phenomena and what factors hinder the implementation of this policy.

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