

Local Fishermen's Perceptions of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023 Concerning Measurable Fishing in Tabanio Village, Takisung District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province

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ABSTRACT

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28 of 2023 to implement Government Regulation Number 11 of 2023 concerning Measurable Fishing, this regulation regulates measured fishing, namely division of zoning of fishing management areas. Measurable fishing aims to improve capture fisheries governance, starting from data collection, licensing and sustainability of fishing. Measurable Fishing is fishing controlled and proportional, carried out in zones measured fishing, based on quota fishing in order to maintain the sustainability of resources fish and the environment as well as equal distribution of national economic growth from The results of research by 62 respondents which was carried out for 2-3 months from April to August 2024 in Tabanio Village, Takisung District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan, researchers can conclude that the level of knowledge of fishermen regarding measured fishing (PIT) is 36.8% (don't know) while Fishermen's Perception Level towards Measured Fishing (PIT) is 55% (Neutral) and Policy Benefit Level government No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing is 22.3% (not useful).

Keywords: Knowledge, Perception, Policy.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's capture fisheries production continues to increase from year to year in line with the increasing number of fishing fleets operating in eleven Fisheries Management Areas (WPPNRI). An increase in marine fisheries production of 2.15% and an increase in public waters production of 2.28% contributed to the increase. capture fisheries results, better catches at sea, which causes growth in capture fisheries production.

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28 of 2023 to implement Government Regulation Number 11 of 2023 concerning Measurable Fishing, this regulation regulates measured fishing, namely division of zoning of fishing management areas. The aim of this PIT is to ensure the sustainability of fish resources is maintained and can provide welfare for fishermen, provide expansion and employment opportunities, increase added value and competitiveness of fishery products, business certainty, contribution to the business world and to the country. South Kalimantan is one of province In Indonesia we often know them as islands Kalimantan

with administrative regions divided into 11 regency and 2 city.

Tabanio Village, Takisung District, Tanah Laut (Tala) Regency, South Kalimantan Province (Kalsel) is a village where the average population works as fishermen. Tabanio Village is also a role model for fishing vessel licensing migration by the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) p. This proves that there are quite a lot of fishermen in Tabanio Village because there are approximately 62 fishermen who own boats operating there, with an average boat size of around 15 gross tonnage (GT) and above. There are several stages that fishermen in Tabanio Village must prepare to support Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023.

Problem The general existence in Tanah Laut Regency, especially in Tabanio Village, covers life fisherman namely the quality of human resources (fisherman) which is still relatively low in terms of technological development, limited access to capital, knowledge and skills in utilizing technology to encourage productivity and increase fish catches. This research intends to look at the perception or point of view of the fishing community in Tanah Laut Regency, Tangkisung District, Tabanio Village regarding the Measured Fishing Regulations (PIT) because they are based on Circular Letter of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. B. 1569/MEN-KP/X/2023 that the implementation of Measured Fishing will be postponed to 2025, whether the fishermen in Tabanio Village strongly agree with PP No. 11 of 2023 or even strongly disagree with the existence of this regulation. The purpose of this research is to analyze the knowledge of the local fishing community, their perceptions, and the benefits of the PIT policy in Tabanio Village, Takisung District, Tanah Laut Regency.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The Likert scale is the data analysis technique used in this research. The Likert

scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2011). The data in this study was collected through interviews and filling out questionnaires from 62 fishermen who own boats in Tabanio Village with a total of around 170 vessels measuring 15 Gross Tonnage and above. What was observed was the fishermen's perception of Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28 of 2023 concerning implementation of government regulation No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing.

Table 1. Likert Scale Assessment Criteria for Fishermen's Knowledge Level of Measured Fishing (PIT)

No	Category	Criteria	Point
1	Very Knowledgeable	1	5
2	Know	2	4
3	Neutral	3	3
4	Don't know	4	2
5	Very Ignorant	5	1

Table 2. Likert Scale Assessment Criteria for Fishermen's Perceptions of Measured Fishing (PIT)

No	Category	Criteria	Point
1	Strongly agree	1	5
2	Agree	2	4
3	Neutral	3	3
4	Don't agree	4	2
5	Strongly Disagree	5	1

Data source: Primary data processed in 2024

Table 3. Likert Scale Assessment Criteria for Fishermen's Perceptions Based on Policy Benefits government No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing

No	Category	Criteria	Point
1	Very helpful	1	5
2	Beneficial	2	4
3	Neutral	3	3
4	Less Useful	4	2
5	Very Less Useful	5	1

Data source: Primary data processed in 2024

RESULT

The results of the analysis indicate varying levels of knowledge among the fishing community in Tabanio Village, Takisung

District. A total of 25 individuals (Likert score: 5) were categorized as "Very Knowledgeable," contributing a score of 125. The majority, 122 individuals (Likert score: 4), fell into the "Know" category, with a total score of 488. Meanwhile, 109 individuals (Likert score: 3) were classified as "Neutral," contributing 327 to the total score. Additionally, 87 individuals (Likert score: 2) were categorized as "Don't Know," adding 174 to the score, while 29 individuals (Likert score: 1) were in the "Very Ignorant" category, with a total score of 29. The combined total Likert score from all categories amounts to 1,143, reflecting a diverse spectrum of knowledge levels within the community.

Table 4. Fishermen's Knowledge Level regarding Measured Fishing (PIT).

No	Category	T = Amount	Pn = Likert Score Number	Total
1	Very Knowledgeable	25	5	125
2	Know	122	4	488
3	Neutral	109	3	327
4	Don't know	87	2	174
5	Very Ignorant	29	1	29
Amount				1.143

Data source: Primary data processed in 2024

Y = Highest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$= 5 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ = 310$$

X = Lowest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$= 1 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ = 62$$

Criteria for interpreting scores based on intervals include:

Number 0% – 19.99% = Very knowledgeable

Number 20% – 39.99% = Don't Know

Figures 40% – 59.99% = Neutral

Figures 60% – 79.99% = Know

Figures 80% – 100% = Very knowledgeable

$$\text{Index \%} = \frac{\text{Total Short Likert}}{Y \times 100} \\ = \frac{1.143}{310 \times 100} \\ = 36.8 \%$$

So the level of knowledge of fishermen regarding measured fishing (PIT) is 36.8% (don't know), this shows that the majority of fishermen who were respondents did not receive adequate information about the draft measurable fishing policy before the PP was issued. From the responses involved when information regarding this policy was conveyed, 62 fishermen respondents objected to this policy because it could harm fishermen there. Fishermen's ignorance cannot be separated from the lack of comprehensive outreach from the local government to fishermen, resulting in many fishermen not knowing about PIT.

Table 5. Fishermen's Perception Level of Measured Fishing (PIT)

No	Category	T=Amount	Pn=Angka Short Likert	Total
1	Strongly agree	62	5	310
2	Agree	107	4	428
3	Neutral	155	3	465
4	Don't agree	208	2	416
5	Strongly Disagree	88	1	88
Amount				1.707

Data source: Primary data processed in 2024

Y = Highest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$= 5 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ = 310$$

X = Lowest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$= 1 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ = 62$$

Criteria for interpreting scores based on intervals include:

Number 0% – 19.99% = Strongly Disagree

Number 20% – 39.99% = Disagree

Figures 40% – 59.99% = Neutral

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number } 60\% - 79.99\% &= \text{Agree} \\ \text{Number } 80\% - 100\% &= \text{Strongly Agree} \\ \text{Index \%} &= \frac{\text{Total Short Likert}}{Y \times 100} \\ &= \frac{1.707}{310 \times 100} \\ &= 55\% \end{aligned}$$

So Fishermen's Perception Level towards Measured Fishing (PIT) is 55% (Neutral). fishermen feel that this policy is not profitable and will even harm local fishermen, so they prefer to be neutral and do not want to interfere in the policies that the government wants to implement, fishermen prefer to focus on work rather than following the flow of government policies that do not side with fishermen. Fishermen think that this regulation only favors large-scale industrial fishermen but actually harms small fishermen.

Table 6. Likert Scale Rating Level Based on Policy Benefits government No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing

No	Category	T=Amount	Pn=Angka Short Likert	Total
1	Very helpful	24	5	120
2	Beneficial	21	4	84
3	Neutral	81	3	243
4	Useless	62	2	124
5	Very Useless	122	1	122
Amount				693

Data source: Primary data processed in 2024

Y = Highest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ &= 310 \end{aligned}$$

X = Lowest Likert Score X T (Number of Respondents)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \times 62 \text{ people} \\ &= 62 \end{aligned}$$

Criteria for interpreting scores based on intervals include:

Number 0% – 19.99% = Very Not Useful

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Figures } 20\% - 39.99\% &= \text{Not Useful} \\ \text{Figures } 40\% - 59.99\% &= \text{Neutral} \\ \text{Figures } 60\% - 79.99\% &= \text{Useful} \\ \text{Figures } 80\% - 100\% &= \text{Very Useful} \\ \text{Index \%} &= \frac{\text{Total Short Likert}}{Y \times 100} \\ &= \frac{693}{310 \times 100} \\ &= 22.3\% \end{aligned}$$

So the assessment level is based on policy benefits government No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing is 22.3% (not useful), fishermen in Tabanio Village consider that all the regulations contained in PP No. 11 of 2023 are not in favor of local fishermen and they also think that there have been several delays in the PP No. 11 of 2023 shows that this regulation is not yet ready to be implemented and implemented. In general, from this research, the researcher wants to provide an overview of the fishermen's point of view regarding the Measured Fishing Regulations (PIT) in Tabanio Village which will later provide additional knowledge to other researchers who want to conduct similar research on PIT.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research from 62 respondents which was carried out from April to August 2024 in Tabanio Village, Takisung District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan, researchers can conclude that:

1. The level of knowledge of fishermen regarding measured fishing (PIT) is 36.8% (don't know)
2. Fishermen's Perception Level towards Measured Fishing (PIT) is 55% (Neutral) and Policy Benefit Level government No. 11 of 2023 concerning measured fishing is 22.3% (not useful)

There needs to be intensive and comprehensive counseling for fishermen in Tabanio Village so that the fishermen there are able to understand Government Regulation no. 11 of 2023 concerning

measured fishing which will later come into effect in the 2025 fishing season.

Declaration by Authors

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