

## IMPACT ANALYSIS OF MARINE AFFAIRS DECENTRALIZATION POLICY ON FISHERMEN'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ALOR REGENCY

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### Abstract:

This study explains the impact of the demolition design on Alor fishermen's socio-economic conditions. This research was done in Alor, East Nusa Tenggara. This study focuses on the transition in managing government affairs in the budget sector from the District Government to the Provincial Government. The author uses Wolman's opinion in Faquet regarding repeal in the distribution of government affairs as an analytical tool. This theory classifies government affairs into two aspects: efficiency and governance management. This study is a qualitative study involving interviews, documentation, and observation. Miles and Huberman's data analysis approaches were employed to validate study outcomes. Based on economies of scale, the study reveals that the demolition design has no impact on the socio-economic conditions of Alor fishermen. Based on externalities (both positive and negative), the study shows that more negative impacts arise from the arrival of people outside the district (migrant fishermen) in terms of fishing because they dominate more in terms of supervision. In contrast, immigrant fishermen are less controlled and supervised strictly. Other dominance covers the market and areas in Alor Regency. The analysis shows that the provincial government has above-average economic (potential) and administrative capabilities for management quality. Human resources, infrastructure, and budget are still issues. The analysis shows that the provincial government has above-average economic (potential) and administrative capabilities for management quality. Human resources, infrastructure, and budget are still issues. Fortunately, the provincial government is still helped by the partnership system.

**Keywords:** Policy Impact, Decentralization, Marine, Socio-Economic, Fishermen.

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## INTRODUCTION

The implementation of regional autonomy gives some authorities (affairs) from the central government to regional governments to manage their households with a juridical basis in the form of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. This law states that the development of regency and city regional autonomy shall be carried out by taking into account the principles of democracy, community participation and justice, as well as paying attention to regional potential and diversity.

The attractiveness of regional autonomy through decentralization is not solely the opposite of centralization, which is assumed to be able to treat the destructive effects of centralization. Decentralization also has many positive sides (Smith, 1985). It is generally associated with some economic and political goals. Decentralization is economically considered capable of increasing efficiency, can reduce costs, and increasing output, and human resources can be utilized more

effectively. Politically, decentralization strengthens democracy and accountability, increases citizens' skills in politics and strengthens national integration.

In Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in article 1, paragraph 6, what is meant by regional autonomy is the rights, authorities and obligations of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its government affairs and the interests of the local community within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Then paragraph 8 explains decentralization, which means the transfer of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy.

The content of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in maritime affairs, some marine affairs within the District/City Government's Authority were withdrawn in part to the Provincial Government and in part to the Central Government. So now the Regency/City Regional Government does not have this authority. There are only two remaining authorities, namely the empowerment of small fishermen and capture fisheries. It certainly has implications for many things in the region, both directly and indirectly.

The change in authority in the implementation of maritime affairs, as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, also does not coincide with the readiness of provincial or central government apparatus to carry out the authority that was initially exercised by the district/city regional government, in practice, it is the Regency/City Regional Government. Which still has a role in optimizing the implementation of marine affairs, but if problems occur, the Regency/City Regional Government only plays a passive role, namely reporting to the Provincial Government or the Central Government.

Explanation of Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers that Fisheries Management is very dependent on Fish resources whose utilization is carried out by Fishermen and Fish Farmers. The problems fishermen face include the threat of the availability of fuel oil, fish theft, overfishing, climate change, weather, and sea wave height. Crucial problems faced by fish farmers mainly lie in the guarantee against disease free; contamination free; availability of brood stock, seeds/seeds, and affordable feed. The problems salt farmers face include being very vulnerable to climate and price changes, coastal utilization conflicts, seasonal changes, environmental quality, and certainty of land status. Most fishermen, fish raisers and salt farmers in Indonesia are poor, and infrastructure, facilities, access to funding, and financing are limited, as is the reality in Alor Regency, N.T.T. Province.

The sea waters of Alor Regency are vast and rich in types and fishery potential, where in the field of capture fisheries, 8,130.143 tons/in the year 2020 and the potential for aquaculture is 33.05 tons/in the year 2020. The fisheries sector, which has quite a rich potential, invites many fishermen from outside, and locals carry out activities to exploit fishery resources in Alor waters. The wealth of Alor waters are utilized by the people of Alor who live in coastal areas which generally depend on the marine and fisheries sector for their livelihood, also known as fishermen.

In addition to providing great hopes and benefits, the vast territorial waters also bring consequences and several problems, including non-compliance with national and international laws that apply in waters, such as Illegal Fishing. Irregularities in using marine resources will cause problems preserving existing natural resources. The rampant irregularities in exploiting fishery resources in the waters of Alor Regency impact the increasing difficulty of the community doing fishery in a friendly manner to increase social problems in coastal communities. Therefore, it is necessary to protect the area to support fisheries, one of which is by establishing a conservation area for the Pantar Straits and Surrounding Seas Nature Reserve (SAP), a conservation area covering an area of 276,693.38 hectares which was officially established on June 16, 2015, through the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Fisheries Number 35/KEPMEN-KP/2015.

By looking at the contribution of coastal and marine resources in Alor Regency, which is quite significant in supporting regional economic growth, efforts to optimize the use of these resources need to be explored and made the maximum effort while maintaining the carrying capacity of the coastal and marine environment for the benefit of the community and increasing foreign exchange for the region. N.T.T. Data from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service for 2020 The potential for the fisheries sector in Alor Regency has good prospects for development considering the vast territorial waters of Alor Regency. Data on the development of fishery production can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1.** Development of Fisheries Production in 2017-2020

No	Analysis	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Capture Fisheries (Tons)	9.398	9.400	9.300	8.130,143
2	Aquaculture (Tons)	31,89	29	32,56	33,05
3	Salt Production (Tons)	298	10	12	10,5
4	Seaweed Production (Tons)	272	544	450	827,12
5	Fishery Household (R.T.)	3.450	3.490	3.506	5,749

Source: Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries District. Alor, 2021

The table above shows a significant decline in capture fisheries production from 2017 to 2019 compared to production from 2015-2016. Various factors can cause it, including because several capture fisheries companies in the territorial waters of Alor Regency are no longer operating and the limitations of fishing boats by fishermen at a capacity of 3-5 G.T. due to high operational costs.

With a large water area, Alor Regency is one of the areas with good prospects in developing the marine and fisheries sector. The types of businesses developed include capture fisheries with a strategy of providing facilities and infrastructure to support business development oriented towards market forces and consumer-oriented through a system of linkages between producers and consumers; and aquaculture, which includes pond cultivation, pond cultivation, marine/cages cultivation and mina padi. The potential for capturing fisheries in Alor Regency is as follows.

**Table 2.** Capture Fisheries Production in Alor Regency 2016-2020

No	Fish Type	Production (Tons)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Layang Fish	2.872,90	1.032,00	1.034	1.572	3.641
2	Kakap Fish	498,2	175,3	176	1.118	8.130
3	Tongkol Fish	3.012,40	1.017,00	1.018,50	1.753	811
4	Cakalang Fish	1.331,10	8.532,00	854,1	723,55	810,6
5	Tuna Fish	2.547,50	972	973,5	1.876	572
6	Kerapu Fish	126,4	101	101,5	462	465,686
Total		10.388,50	11.829,30	4.157,60	7.504,55	14.430,49

Source: Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries District. Alor, 2021

Table 2 shows that capture fisheries production in Alor Regency in 2016-2020 fluctuated. The highest production in 2017 was for the type of skipjack tuna, which reached 72.13 percent of the total capture fisheries production. At the same time, the minor production was grouper which reached 0.85 percent of the total capture fisheries production. For aquaculture, conditions from 2016 to 2020 are illustrated in the following table.

**Table 3.** Amount of Aquaculture Production in Alor Regency in 2016-2020

No	Commodity Type	Production				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Dried Grass Seaweed (tonnes)	337,4	544	208	223	827,191
2	Milkfish (tons)	1,5	0,5	2	3,5	0,5
3	Pearl shell (kg)	8.085	26.970	26,9	27,63	27421
4	Seed pearls (grams)	624.726	114.797	155,27	504,05	572,685
5	Salt (tons)	158,05	153,25	8,5	20	8

Source: Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries District. Alor, 2021

The development of aquaculture in Alor Regency, as shown in the table above, shows that dried seaweed production has fluctuated from 2016 to 2020 with an average growth of 2.23 percent per year. Salt production decreased from 2016 to 2018. Then along with the transfer of management methods from traditional to modern methods using geomembranes, salt production increased in 2019, resulting in an average production growth of 12.60 percent.

The data above shows that Alor Regency has an enormous marine wealth potential. With the great potential of marine wealth, of course, it must be supported by adequate human resources so that all of these factors can impact increasing the standard of living of the people of Alor Regency itself. In the context of decentralization, the main idea is that the government at the lowest level is the government that best understands how to manage and manage its people because they are the closest to the people. In Law 32/2004, maritime affairs are indeed handled by the district government on the principle of decentralization and regional autonomy. The district is a lower-level government that is considered to be able to manage its government affairs. However, since the issuance of Law 23/2014, the authority related to marine and fisheries management affairs is no longer the authority of the district government but has been pulled up to become the authority of the provincial government. It can be read as a reduction in the power of decentralization at the lower levels of government, namely districts, because this authority is being pulled down to lower levels of government. However, apart from the tug-of-war of authority, the most obvious thing to see from this is how it impacts improving people's welfare.

Much of the Authority owned initially by the district government in Law 32/2004 disappeared and was replaced in Law 23/2014. For example, such as the current authority in managing the sea area, the Regency no longer has any authority in the sea area. It only has the authority to empower small communities. Even though the regency owned its sea area, the provincial government took the authority, furthermore, also from the authority in managing fish processing and marketing activities as well as issuing business permits which are no longer the Authority of the Regency and are replaced with business assistance and the organization and management of fish auction venues. Of course, also has an impact on Alor Regency's P.A.D. and the amount of the budget, which is reduced quite a lot in the Regency's budget related to fisheries and marine affairs management.

The management and utilization of coastal area resources in the Alor district require sustainability, bearing in mind that the region contains various resources that allow for multiple uses. From that, management must be integrated and sustainable (sustainable) because it has a strategic value, namely the potential of natural resources and environmental services that are rich and varied. The size and variety of available potentials motivate stakeholders to optimize rationally and responsibly in their utilization. Because of this, it is essential to have a unified perspective on the management and utilization of marine resources through logical and integrated planning between sectors and stakeholders, manifested in a zoning plan that determines the direction of resource use for each planning unit along with the determination of spatial structures and patterns

in the planning area, which contains activities that may and may not be carried out as well as activities that can only be carried out in specific locations. Moreover, it imposes penalties for transgressions made while using it.

**Regional autonomy.** The term autonomy is etymologically derived from the Latin "autos," which means "self", and "nomos," which means "rule". So autonomy means self-regulation, governing or self-governing. The definition of "regional autonomy" in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) means that the rights, authorities, and obligations of the regions to regulate and manage their households are under applicable laws and regulations (KBBI, 2001: 805).

This understanding is no different from Article 1 letter c of Law No. 32 of 2004: "regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of the region to regulate and manage its household following applicable laws and regulations". This understanding is inseparable from the notion of autonomy in the context of politics, and government implies government itself. The word "autonomy" comes from "autonomy," which has two meanings. First, standing alone; with self-government; and autonomous regions. Second, social groups with rights and power determine the direction of their actions.

The definition of autonomy in a narrow sense can be interpreted as independent, while in a broader sense, it is defined as empowered. Regional autonomy thus means a region's independence in making and making decisions regarding the interests of the region itself. Meanwhile, what is meant by regional autonomy itself is a legal community unit that has certain regional boundaries, provides regulation and manages the interests of the local community according to its initiative based on the aspirations of the community within the bonds of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Ubedilah, 2000, p. 170).

The definition of regional autonomy is the authority of the autonomous regions to regulate and manage the local community's interests according to their initiatives based on the people's aspirations under statutory regulations Article 1 paragraph 5 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. Autonomous regions, referred to as regions, are legal community units with certain regional boundaries that regulate and store the interests and aspirations of the people in the bonds of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia article 1 paragraph 5 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. The definition of autonomy according to Law no. 32 of 2004 is distinguished by the notion of decentralization. Because the notion of autonomy contains an element of "authority to regulate," or in other words, it also contains the notion of independence. Referring to the normative definition in Law no. 32 of 2004, the elements of regional autonomy are:

1. Rights
2. Authority
3. Obligations of the autonomous region

Decentralization in Article 1 point 7 of Law no. 32 of 2004 explained the government's transfer of governmental authority to autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs within the NKRI system. Coordination between the Provincial and Regency/City governments, then Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law no. 32 of 2004 stipulates that "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into Provinces and Provinces divided into Regencies and Cities, each of which has a regional government." The word "divided up" clearly shows a hierarchy between levels of government. The application is that the Provincial government supervises the Regency/City by evaluating local regulations (Yuswanto, 2012, p. 34).

**Local Government.** Historically the existence of regional government has been known since the reign of the ancient kingdoms of the ancestors to the government system imposed by the colonial government, likewise regarding the social system and the structure of its government starting from the level of the village, village, Nagari, or in other terms up to the top of the government leadership.

Besides that, efforts to make comparisons of the government systems that apply in several other countries are also significant to be considered for forming regional governments. In Indonesian, "government" refers to the direction and administration in charge of people's activities in a nation, state, or city. It may also refer to the organization or group running the government of a nation, state, or city.

According to David Apter, the government is the most common member unit that has specific responsibilities to maintain the system that includes it and the practical monopoly regarding its coercive power (Syafiie, 2010, p. 41). Furthermore, the region is a government environment: area, the area is defined as a part of the earth's surface; government work environment, region; the scope of the place used for a particular purpose, area; the places surrounding or referred to in the environment of a city; places affected by the same event; part of the body surface. Another case with C.F. Strong stated that regional government is an organization where the right to exercise sovereign or supreme power is placed. In a broad sense, the government is something bigger than an agency or group (Nugraha, 2011, p. 145).

Based on Article 18 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions, and provincial areas are divided into regencies and cities. Provinces, districts and cities have regional governments regulated by Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Then, Article 1 point 2 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that regional government is the implementation of government affairs by the Regional Government and the Regional People's Representative Council according to the principle of broadest autonomy in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Regional governments, a sub-system of the national government administration system, have the authority to regulate and manage their households. The authority to regulate and manage the household contains three main things in it, namely: first, the assignment of tasks and authority to complete an authority that has been handed over to the Regional Government; secondly, giving trust and authority to think about, take the initiative and determine for themselves ways complete the task; and third, to think, take initiatives and make decisions involving the community, both directly and the DPRD (Retnami, 2001, p. 8).

Then further, in the elucidation of Law Number 23 of 2014, it is explained that the implementation of regional government is different from the administration of government at the center, which consists of executive, legislative and judicial institutions. DPRD and regional heads carry out the implementation of regional government. The DPRD and the regional head are domiciled as elements of regional government administration who are given the people's mandate to carry out government affairs delegated to the regions. Thus, the DPRD and the regional head are equal partners with different functions. The DPRD forms regional regulations, budgeting and oversight, while the regional head implements regional regulations and policies. In regulating and administering Government Affairs, the Authority of the Region, DPRD and regional heads are assisted by Regional Apparatuses. A province is a territorial unit used as the name of an administrative area under the territory of a country or state.

In administrative division, Indonesia consists of provinces, which a Governor heads. The governor is elected along with his deputies in a package of pairs directly elected by the people in the local province for a term of five years so that, in this case, the governor is responsible to the people. The governor-elect is then appointed by the President and may also be appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs on behalf of the President. In addition, the governor is also a representative of the central government in the province concerned, so the governor is responsible to the President.

Governors are not superiors to regents or mayors but are only limited to fostering, supervising and coordinating the administration of district/city regional government. The relationship between the provincial government, regency, and city governments are not subordinate. Each regional government regulates and manages its government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration. A provincial area is not only a region with one status but also an administrative area that serves as the governor's working space and his or her area of responsibility as a representative of the Central Government. The province's area is to the governor to administer general government activities. A regency/city area, apart from having the status of a region, is also an administrative area which is the work area for the regent/mayor in carrying out general government affairs in the regency/city area. Based on the description above, the authors chose the study's title, "Impact Analysis of Marine Affairs Decentralization Policy on Fishermen's Socio-Economic Conditions in Alor Regency".

## METHOD

This research uses a descriptive research approach with a qualitative approach. Then the researcher will carry out the stages of data collection according to Creswell (2016: 254-255) as qualitative observation, interviews, and documents search. and qualitative audio and visual materials

The explanation of each data analysis step proposed by Creswell (2016: 264-268) regarding the terminology used by researchers is as follows:

1. Researchers begin to process and prepare data for analysis.]
2. The second step is to read the data as a whole
3. The next step is to start coding all the data and group them into three categories, namely:
  - a. Codes related to main topics that are widely known by the general reader, based on previous literature and common sense.
  - b. Surprising and unexpected codes at the beginning of the study.
  - c. Codes that are odd and have conceptual interest for the reader.
4. Next, apply the coding process to describe the settings (realms), people (participants), categories and themes to be analyzed.
5. The next step is for the researcher to describe the abovementioned themes and restate them in a qualitative narrative/report.
6. The last step is making interpretations (interpretation in qualitative research) or making sense of the data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Analysis of the Impact of the Decentralized Maritime Affairs Policy on the Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen in Alor Regency.** Analysis of the impact of decentralizing marine affairs on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen in Alor Regency uses Wolman's opinion in Faquet (1997) regarding the criteria for the distribution of government affairs as an analytical tool. The theory classifies the division of government affairs into 2 (two) aspects, namely the aspect of efficiency (efficiency value) and aspects of government management (governance value), with the results of research and discussion as follows:

**Economic Aspect.** The welfare of coastal communities, especially fishermen, is primarily related to their welfare in obtaining sufficient resources to catch fish. When these resources are insufficient, such as boats or fishing gear, to support their fishing operations, they tend to be less prosperous and think negatively of the government. It also happened to the fishing community in Ampera Village, Alor Regency, who felt that there had never been any attention from the

government in providing infrastructure assistance to improve the welfare of their fishing productivity. Whether it was during the Law 32/2004 era when the authority was in the hands of the district government, or it was included in Law 23/2014 where the authority to manage the sea has become the province's authority.

Kuncoro (2009: p. 114) states that the fundamental target of regional economic development that many regions are trying to achieve is to increase the rate of regional economic growth. The government's role in the economy is to overcome market failure and increase equity. However, the fishermen's economic welfare is said to be more influenced by sea conditions where in the past, the number of fish caught was far greater than the number of fish caught today. When the management authority was owned by the district government or the provincial government, fishermen felt that there needed to be a solution to the problems they faced related to the difficulty in getting fish caught at this time. The community's difficulty also influences this difficulty in accessing or obtaining bait that is sold in shops because native Alor fishermen have to compete with fishermen who come from other provinces and even have much better fishing resources than fishermen from Alor Regency.

The data from this study illustrates that the average income of fishermen within 1 month with 20 trips, the net income earned is Rp. 7,800,000.- with many adequate supporting aspects. For this reason, it is necessary to provide additional assistance for vessels measuring over 10 G.T. the central government for fishermen in Alor Regency so they can access waters of more than 12 nautical miles.

**Externality.** This dimension is seen from the positive or negative impact on financing for people outside Alor Regency who take care of maritime affairs within the Regency itself. The management of fishing permits and ship shipping carried out by the provincial government is for fishermen who catch fish using motorized boats with a capacity of 5 G.T. Gross tonnage (G.T.) is a measure that shows the volume of ships to accommodate the results of fishing operations in the context of exploiting fishery resources.

According to the report, most fishermen also needed to understand how to calculate their vessels' gross tonnage-based volume. Even so, it is essential to know this site in order to record the amount of fishing that each boat owned by a fisherman is capable of doing. The study also found that many vessels belonging to newcomers were not recorded because the permits and other documents belonging to the newcomer fishermen were taken care of by fish entrepreneurs. Processing permits that have become a habit of migrant fishing communities taken care of by entrepreneurs means fishermen do not know how to process permit documents, and fishermen do not hold any documents because they think everything is finished. After all, the entrepreneur has taken care of it.

Even though so far permits have only been issued through employers, based on research results, it has been found that Sulawesi fishermen have never been examined or prevented by the government of Alor Regency or the Provincial Government of N.T.T. They have only ever been reprimanded by the irrigation supervisor from T.T.U. Regency for entering a particular area where fishing is not permitted without a special permit. Meanwhile, for the waters of Alor Regency, migrant fishermen do not know the conservation areas in Alor. Therefore these migrant fishermen do not know which areas are prohibited from fishing. These fishermen only know of several areas where fishing is prohibited because of a ban or warning from the community, not because of a notification from the government.

Apart from the things described above, the fishing communities of Sulawesi have never received any assistance from the Alor Regency government or the N.T.T. Provincial government. However, the assistance and training they receive come from the district and provincial governments of their origin. The attention of the local government from the origin of the Sulawesi fishermen is much better than that of the Alor fishermen, so it is not surprising that their boats or



motorized boats, their fishing gear and the productivity of their catch are far above that of the Alor fishermen.

**Disparity, (Potential) Economy and Administrative Capacity.** Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government stipulates that the Provincial Government carries out marine affairs, so it is seen whether the Provincial Government has adequate financing and administrative skills (responsive and accountable) in carrying out maritime affairs in Alor Regency. Nugroho (2000:42-43) states that, in general, decentralization is divided into two, namely: territorial decentralization and functional decentralization. Territorial decentralization means delegating authority from the central government to regions within the country. At the same time, functional decentralization means delegating authority to functional or (technical) organizations directly related to the community. In the economic field, regional autonomy, on the one hand, must guarantee the smooth implementation of national economic policies in the regions. On the other hand, opportunities are opened for local governments to develop regional policies and local governments to optimize the utilization of economic potential in the region (Haris, 2007, p. 9).

As the result of the research, the element of the provincial government that carries out the function of marine and fisheries in Alor Regency is the UPTD (Regional Technical Implementation Unit) of Alor Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Regional Technical Implementation Unit, from now on abbreviated as UPTD, is a technical implementing unit of the Service, which has the task of carrying out some maritime and fisheries tasks in the district/city area.

From the research results, it is known that the functions of marine and fisheries as mandated by Law 23/2014 were only able to be implemented by the Provincial Government of N.T.T. in 2019, 5 years after the law was issued. Thus, the UPTD of the Provincial Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service in Alor Regency was also only formed in 2019 to carry out its duties and functions because it was only in that year that the Governor's Decree was issued related to the establishment of the Maritime and Fisheries UPTDD in the Province of N.T.T.

With the transfer of authority and the emergence of the provincial UPTD in the districts, there has also been a shift in function from the district government to the provincial government. Based on the research results, the main functions related to marine affairs and fisheries under the authority of the provincial government are marine and fisheries surveillance from 0 to 12 nautical miles, as well as management of conservation areas. Other matters that are taken care of by the provincial government through the UPTD are such as certificates of origin of fish.

The results of this study also found details regarding provincial authorities related to maritime and fisheries supervision. Even though Alor Regency is an island regency surrounded by a sea area, the authority is related to aquaculture management. For example, Alor Regency only has authority in freshwater cultivation. In contrast, the authority of the province is related to seawater cultivation. In addition, the authority related to the management of conservation areas is also the authority of the provincial government.

Judging from some of the findings described above, the duties and authorities of the Provincial government carried out by the UPTD in the Regency area are quite large and broad. With these general duties and authorities, the research found that the provincial government, in this case, the UPTD, still needed maximum resources to carry out these duties and functions. This limitation occurs in human, budgetary, and supporting infrastructure resources.

**Preference Variations.** Variations in people's preferences for goods of general need. In this dimension, it is seen whether services in the marine sector have many variations or have many types and specifications so that it can be seen whether it is more appropriate to be implemented at the District Government level or implemented by the Provincial Government. It is intended so that these services can more quickly meet the needs of the community and provide solutions that are more

quickly and precisely handled by more specialized government agencies/agencies. It is first required to map the affairs within the district government's control, either based on Law 32/2004 or after amendments have been made based on Law 23/2014, to see how people's preferences vary. According to the study's findings, the district government had a more significant amount of jurisdiction when Law 32/2004 was in effect, but once Law 23/2014 was implemented entirely, that authority was reduced.

There are differences in the authority possessed by the Regency Government related to the marine and fisheries sector in the old regulation, namely Law no. 32 of 2004 and Law no. 23 of 2014, both of which contain regulations on Regional Government. The difference in authority covers various aspects of marine and fisheries affairs which change with the changing regulations. One of the changes in marine and fisheries affairs is the capture fisheries affairs. Based on Law 32/2014, capture fisheries affairs that fall under the authority of the district government are the authority to manage the sea up to 4 miles and also the authority to issue business permits for vessels with a capacity of 0-5 G.T. Meanwhile, the Authority of the district under Law 23/2014 relating to capture fisheries affairs is related to empowering small fishermen, providing recommendations, managing fishing in rivers, lakes, swamps and other stagnant waters.

It is still related and continues from the findings above that the Authority of Alor Regency is currently more on land water or fresh water affairs. In other maritime and fishery matters relating to aquaculture, coastal and small island fisheries, there are differences in the authority possessed by Alor Regency under Law 32/2004 and Law 23//2014. Based on this matter, the authority previously owned by Alor Regency under Law 32/2004 covers business management on land, brackish and sea, and business licensing on land and sea starting from 0-4 nautical miles. For now, the Authority of Alor Regency, concerning the affairs of aquaculture, coastal and small islands, only covers the management of aquaculture business on land and the issuance of business permits on land.

Other affairs previously under the district government's authority and are currently changing are related to maritime affairs and fisheries, namely the supervision of fish resources. Similar to the previous affairs on marine and fisheries affairs, supervision of fish resources was also previously regulated in Law 32/2014, supervision carried out by the district government covering business management on land, brackish, and sea and business licensing on land and sea ranging from 0 to 4 nautical miles. Meanwhile, in the new regulation, Law 23/2014, the management of fish resources under the authority of the regency government is related to the supervision of the management of fishery resources on land (rivers, reservoirs, lakes and other bodies of water).

Subsequent affairs, which also fall under the authority of the regency government, relate to maritime affairs and fisheries, namely processing and marketing matters. When Law 32/2004 was enacted, the district government's powers included managing fish processing and marketing activities and issuing business permits. The district government's jurisdiction to oversee fish processing and marketing activities was reduced upon introducing the new law, namely Law 23/2014. It was now only permitted to oversee processing and marketing business operations and manage and organize fish auction locations (T.P.I.). The following table explains the variations between the authority that districts had under Law 32/2004 and Law 23/2014 in the maritime and fisheries sector:

**Table 4.** Differences in authority owned by districts under Law 32/2004 and Law 23/2014 in the Maritime and Fisheries Sector

No	Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Changes in Authority to Regulate and Manage Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	
		U.U. 32/ 2004	U.U. 23/ 2014
1	Capture Fisheries	- Sea Management up to 4 miles - Business License 0-5 G.T.	- Fishermen Empowerment Small - Provision of Recommendations

2	Aquaculture, Coastal and Small Islands Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business Management in Land, Brackish and Sea</li> <li>- Business Licensing on Land and Sea 0-4 miles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of fishing in rivers, lakes, swamps and other puddles</li> <li>- Management of Cultivation Business on land</li> <li>- Issuance of business licenses on land</li> </ul>
3	Monitoring of Fish Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business Management in Land, Brackish and Sea</li> <li>- Business Licensing on Land and Sea 0-4 miles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervision of the Management of Fishery Resources on Land (Rivers, Reservoirs, Lakes and Other Water Pools)</li> </ul>
4	Processing and Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of Fish Processing and Marketing Activities</li> <li>- Issuance of business licenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance for Processing and Marketing Business Activities</li> <li>- Management and Implementation of Fish Auction Places (T.P.I.)</li> </ul>

Source: Processed from research results by researchers

In the Autonomy Era, as it is today, the independence of a region is a significant demand that cannot be avoided. The readiness of resources must also be addressed, bearing in mind the authority given by the central government to regional governments in terms of managing their respective regional governments. The independence demanded is where the regions must be able to regulate and manage all forms of revenue and financing without having to depend again on the central government as in the era before regional autonomy (Rante et al., 2017).

**Maintenance of Macroeconomic Stability.** In this dimension, we look at whether maritime affairs within the scope of the Alor Regency have an impact on several regencies and cities around the Regency, especially in the economic sector, and see if there are coordination mechanisms and control mechanisms between these regions so that there is no domination in massive economic activity. The sub-focus of this research at the time the research was conducted was seen from the mechanism that occurs when fishermen from outside Alor Regency catch fish within the Alor Regency area. When the research was conducted, researchers tried to see if there was an economic impact and coordination mechanisms that occurred and controlled the regions so that there was no dominance in fishing and economic activities.

Based on the study results, it was found that fishing activities in the Alor Regency area, especially fishing villages, have been dominated by migrant fishermen from the Sulawesi region whom the people of Alor know as Sulawesi Fishermen. The domination of Sulawesi fishermen only occurs based on their large number of fishermen. However, this dominance occurs due to fishing gear, motor boats, and their ability to go far above Alor fishermen, which causes more catches to be controlled or taken by Sulawesi fishermen than Alor fishermen. In addition to the domination of fishing, domination of the sea area also occurs in Alor Regency by foreign nationals. The behavior of foreign nationals who come to settle in Alor by purchasing a piece of land near the coast gives the foreigner access to the sea as private property, thereby prohibiting activities other than those operating in the sea area in front of the land he purchased. With the permits they have, such as cultivation permits, then the community with cultivation permits monopolizes these waters and cannot even be approached by the community. With the ownership of permits held by entrepreneurs or foreigners, the native Alor people are afraid to fight against the domination that arises.

**Sensitivity and Accountability.** This dimension is seen when various problems in the marine sector are in the Regency area, whether they require fast handling and solutions by the Regency Governments or have to wait for actions and decisions to be taken by the Provincial Government. Based on the research results, there has been a change in the structure and function within the scope of the Regional Apparatus Organization, which handles maritime affairs and fisheries, in this case,

the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service. Changes in the structure then will affect the functions and authority they have to carry out various affairs included in the function of the structure.

There have been several changes related to the structure of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Office of Alor Regency, including the fishing sub. This field in Law 32/2004 has duties and functions related to capturing fisheries facilities and infrastructure and supervising fish resources. However, after entering Law 23/2014, the duties and functions of this field changed to empowering small fishermen, educating and training fishermen, and fostering fishermen's businesses and institutions. This authority is considered a reduction in the authority possessed by the district government.

Changes have also occurred in the structure of the Alor District Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service in the aquaculture sub-sector. In Law 32/2014, the aquaculture sub-sector has the primary duties and functions, including those related to aquaculture facilities and infrastructure, economic empowerment of coastal communities, and monitoring of fish resources. While in Law 23/2014, the aquaculture sub-sector is more focused on aquaculture activities, including: empowering small fish farming businesses, fish farming education and training, fish farming business development, fish cultivating institutional development, management of fish farming areas, aquaculture production technology, management fish health environment and fish farming inputs.

The following organizational structure that has also changed is the field of fishery product marketing processing. Based on the previous law, namely Law 32/2004, this structure's authority includes promotion and investment. However, after entering into a new regulation, namely Law 23/2014, the authority of this structure changed to only take care of access to permits and management of Fish Auction Places (T.P.I.) starting from issuing SILIP recommendations, issuing TPUPI and TPKPIH, and managing and organizing T.P.I. (Auction Place). Fish).

The following structure that has also changed is the field of marine wealth management. It is different from the previous structures where the authority has changed. In this structure, the authority has not changed but has disappeared. In marine wealth management, during the era of Law 32/2004, district heads had authority in terms of conservation and rehabilitation, exploitation of marine wealth, exploration and observation of marine wealth. However, when Law 23/2014 was enacted, these powers disappeared. The regency in marine wealth management possesses absolutely no authority.

To provide a more clear picture of the changes in the organizational structure of Regional Apparatus Organizations in the District under Law 32/2004 and under Law 23/2014, the changes in the organizational structure that have occurred in the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Office of Alor Regency are described explicitly in the following table:

**Table 5.** Differences in authority Owned by the Province Under Law 32/2004 and Law 23/2014 in the Maritime and Fisheries Sector.

No	Marine and Fisheries O.P.D. structure	Organizational Structure Changes that occur	
		U.U. 32/ 2004	U.U. 23/ 2014
1	Subdivision of Fishing	Capture Fisheries Facilities and Infrastructure Monitoring of Fish Resources	Empowerment of Small Fishermen Fishermen TRAINING Fishermen Business Development Fishermen Institutional Development
2	Subdivision of Aquaculture Fisheries	Aquaculture Facilities and Infrastructure Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities Monitoring of Fish Resources	Empowerment of Fish Farming Small Businesses TRAINING on Fish Farming Fish Farming Business Development Institutional Development of Fish Farmers Management of fish farming areas

			Cultivation Production Technology
			Environmental Management of Fish Health and Fish Farming Input
3	Processing of Marketing of Fishery Products	Promotion and Investment	Access to T.P.I. Licensing and Management
			Issuance of SILIP Recommendations
			Issuance of TPUPU and TPKPIH
			Management and Implementation of T.P.I. (Fish Auction Place)
4	Management of Marine Resources	Conservation and Rehabilitation	Lost
		The exploitation of Marine Resources	Lost
		Exploration and Observation of Marine Resources	Lost

Source: Processed from research results by researchers

In addition to the changes in the structure above, which resulted in the authority possessed by the district being changed, other changes also occurred in authority over water areas. During the enactment of Law 32/2004, the authority of the district government covered sea areas ranging from 0 to 10 nautical miles. Meanwhile, when Law 23/2014 was enacted, the district government no longer had any authority related to marine waters.

Similar changes related to structure also occurred in the provincial government when Law 32/2004 was replaced by Law 23/2014. Structural changes in the provincial government included positions in the Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Province of N.T.T. In Law 32/2004, Echelon II, IIIa, and IV positions were in the province. Meanwhile, according to Law 23/2014, Echelon IIIb and IV positions are in the Marine and Fisheries Service Branch Office of N.T.T. Province, Regency Work Area. Echelon III is the position of the third layer structure, which is the head of the field or a middle manager in the PNS work unit. PNS class IIIID and group I.V.D. usually occupy this hierarchy. PNS Echelon III is responsible for preparing and realizing agency strategy from echelon II.

In comparison, Echelon IV is an echelon IV official who is a section head or line manager in a work unit. Civil servants of class IIIB and class IIIID occupy echelon IV officials. The responsibility of echelon IV is to be responsible for operational activities arranged by echelon III.

**Socio-cultural pluralism.** Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were no significant problems related to the marine and fisheries sector, which required a specific approach by the government based on socio-cultural background. Problems related to society and culture can be resolved at the lowest level, namely society, without the need for further handling by the government. The domination of outsiders and even foreign nationals occurs on one island and the waters around the island. Foreigners with permits for land placement consider one island from the waters around the island to be private or private property, prohibiting indigenous people from carrying out activities around the waters and areas.

**Political Participation.** In implementing development in maritime governance in the Regency, does it require the aspirations or active participation of the local community, or is it sufficient to be handled by the Provincial government alone? Looking at this sub-focus, the researcher tries to see how the active participation of the community is involved in implementing development in the field of marine governance in Alor Regency by the UPTD of N.T.T. Province.

Despite being ratified and promulgated in 2014, U.U. 23/2014's effective implementation has only been carried out in the Province of N.T.T., specifically in Alor Regency, starting in 2019. It is based on the findings of the research and the explanations from the description of the research findings that have already been stated. Since the emergence of the UPTD for the Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Province of N.T.T. in Alor Regency, it has entered the period of the Covid

19 pandemic, so budgetary constraints have started to occur since this UPTD was formed. Thus there are no programs run by the UPTD due to budget constraints.

Thus the active participation of the community through the role of partnerships such as N.G.O.s related to marine and fisheries as the results of the study found that these N.G.O.s play an active role in carrying out their programs. Their program was carried out by embracing the N.T.T. Province UPTD as a partner to carry out this intended program jointly. Of all the limitations, the UPTD of the Province of N.T.T., the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, is immensely helped by the existence of a partnership system. The partnership system implemented by the UPTD is currently sufficient to help with existing deficiencies. Such limited human resources are helped by partnerships so that it is not only the H.R. from the UPTD itself who works but also works with partners. Likewise, limited infrastructure can be adequately overcome by implementing partnerships because partners can also use infrastructure. Apart from that, due to budget constraints, the UPTD of the Province of N.T.T. is currently running partnership programs where partners from the UPTD of the Province of N.T.T. when carrying out an activity involving the UPTD of the Province of N.T.T.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the data analysis and discussion that has been described, it can be concluded are:

1. Managerial ownership does not affect the Dividend Policy. It shows that the share ownership owned by managers and directors in manufacturing companies does not influence decision-making in paying dividends.
2. Collateralizable Assets do not affect the Dividend Policy. In this case, the number of asset guarantees can only reduce the Agency's Conflict with the company's creditors.
3. Sales Growth has a significant positive effect on Dividend Policy. Companies that are overgrowing have enough profit to be able to distribute dividends.

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