



Motorization Innovations in Increasing Fishermen's Income in Liukang Kalmas District, Pangkep Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to determine motorization innovation in increasing the income of fishermen in the Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict of Pangkep Regency and to determine the supporting factors and inhibiting factors of the innovation. This type of research is qualitative descriptive, data collection is done using interviews by selecting informants through probability sampling. Data is collected from observations, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that boats with motor engines are important to be used by fishermen who are specifically used to search for *Torani* or flying fish that have high economic value, through motorization innovations fishermen's income is much more increased not only limited to the needs of fishermen families but can provide additional on income. Then the supporting factor is government assistance in the form of facilities for fishermen who are poor and less able in the form of engines or motorboats. While the inhibiting factors are natural conditions that do not support and the cost of repair and operation of the ship resulting in fishermen's income cut.

Introduction

Local government must be able to build harmonious and harmonious relations with the community and the business world to realize good governance so that the relationship in question can be harmonious and harmonious, the government needs to reposition as a motivator, dynamic, and initiator, so that the authority possessed is capable of delivering people in a decent, prosperous and prosperous life. This is where the local government's innovative power is needed in realizing prosperity and prosperity. The power of innovation referred to in this paper is the ability of local governments to produce creativity as an effort in optimally managing the potential of available natural resources and / or addressing the problems faced by local communities (Hutauruk, 2010).

Innovation needed to face is a challenge for local government that has been equipped with a number of benefits that conceptually regional autonomy will be more beneficial for the management of natural resources and the environment (Setiawan & Hadi, 2007; Jauchar, 2012). This can be seen from the implementation of decisions in the field of natural resource management that will better accommodate the reality on the ground. Through regional autonomy, the interests of local communities related to natural resource management and the environment, especially indigenous peoples will be more able to be considered and accommodated. The assumption is that public policymakers are people who know their

communities so that their interests can be better considered and accommodated. then the fate of each region is determined by the region itself. Then the future of the area is also the responsibility of the government and the local community. In this connection, the management of natural resources and the environment is one of the important factors that should be seriously considered in any planning that is done in the regions.

This includes planning for the empowerment of coastal communities in the area as an inseparable part of the utilization of natural resources specifically for marine products. Community development in Tampubolon stated (2015) has a vision of the empowerment of people and the community in the broadest sense. Coastal community empowerment is difficult to implement alone, but there is a need for a collaborative approach that best suits these conditions is a participatory approach, which is an approach that involves cooperation between the local community and the government in the form of joint management in which the community actively participates from planning to implementation (Ehler, 2003; Wever et al., 2012).

Seeing the real conditions that occur in the field, there are a number of problems. sea besides poor fishermen generally have not been touched by modern technology, the quality of human resources is low and the level of productivity of their catches is also very low while marketing of fish catches is done by selling directly without any innovation to provide added value to the catch of fishermen's fish. This is what makes researchers interested in exploring the efforts and programs of the Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency governments in increasing the income of fishermen in the Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict, which focuses on innovation from each of the local government's efforts in bringing prosperity to the coastal communities on the Liukang Island of Kalmas.

Programs related to increasing the income of the fishing community of Liukang Kalmas are motorization innovations related to the motorization of fishermen, which means that fishermen who have ships, boats, and so on will be given movers and fishing gear. This program will be explored in this research. Innovation is the successful exploitation of a new idea in an area (Flynn et al., 2003).

A number of researches related to local government innovations have been carried out including (Kurniawan et al, 2013) which examines the Innovation of Empowerment of Rural Communities Case Study in the Activity Management Unit (UPK) in the Implementation of the National Program for Community Empowerment in Rural Areas (Pnpm-Mpd) Wonosalam District, Demak Regency. The results of the research carried out show that two forms of innovation occur at UPK in Wonosalam District, namely fostering groups and suppressing arrears figures which are the result of initiatives from the people of Wonosalam District. This innovation also received full support from the Demak Regency government through the Demak District PNPM-MPd Coordination Team. Then the results of research (Handayani et al, 2012) on the Study of Development of the Regional Innovation System (SIDa) of Semarang showed the provision of infrastructure that supports innovation that is quite complete.

In contrast to some previous studies, the current research prioritizes the process of motorization innovation carried out through a number of indicators Jong & Hartog (2003), namely the dimension of seeing opportunities, issuing ideas, reviewing ideas, and implementation. Besides

that, this research is directed to find out the supporting factors and inhibitors of motorization innovation in increasing fishermen's income, which certainly needs to dig deeper about all the Pangkep Regency government programs in maximizing the empowerment of coastal communities in Liukang Kalmas District to be more productive in utilizing their natural resources.

Departing from the background description and problems observed by researchers, it is necessary to conduct a study to reveal government innovations that are carried out by the government of Pangkep Regency in increasing fisheries productivity. To find out the supporting factors and inhibiting factors of motorization innovation in increasing fishermen's income in Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict, Pangkep Regency.

Methods

This research, using a qualitative approach, is a research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects. Descriptions are needed in the form of words and language in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2012). This type of research is descriptive qualitative, data collection is done using interviews by selecting informants through probability sampling. Data is collected from observations, interviews, and documentation. The informants were employees of the Facilities and Infrastructure of the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Pangkep Regency and the Fishermen Community, Liukang Kalmas District, Pangkep Regency.

Results and Discussion

Motorization innovation in increasing fishermen's income

The innovation emphasized in this research is motorization innovation for fishermen in the Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict which in implementation can increase the income of fishermen in the Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict, Pangkep Regency. To get a more complex picture, this research is traced using a number of indicators, namely looking at opportunities, issuing ideas, reviewing ideas, and implementation. For more details, it can be described as follows:

Seeing Opportunities

Based on secondary data obtained it can be seen that the Comparison of the population who work according to business or work in the fisheries sector dominates the labor market with a percentage of 73%, followed by the transportation sector with a percentage of 11%, trade 9%, communication, services 5%, and other sectors by 2%.

Based on the results of the interviews it can be seen that potential fishing income opportunities exist in the search for torani fish in the Sea which has high economic value.

Based on secondary data and interview results it can be concluded that the Liukang Kalmas community source of income relies on the fisheries sector with a percentage of 73% this is a good opportunity to do motorization innovation considering that fishermen who go to sea need a boat with a motorized engine to sail the seas especially those specifically fishing torani or flying fish that have high economic value, this condition can certainly increase the income of the fishermen in the District of Liukang Kalmas.

Bringing out Ideas

Based on secondary data obtained it can be seen that there are 3,122 households that depend on their livelihoods in the fisheries sector, which are divided into 2,832 entrepreneurs and 290 households.

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the community needs fisheries infrastructure facilities that are able to support their activities in searching for fish in other words the government is expected to facilitate fisheries infrastructure in particular in the form of fishing vessel support facilities by fishermen in the Liukang Kalmas District.

Based on the results of interviews it can be seen that motorization innovation is an idea aimed at fishermen through a group of fishermen in the form of providing outboard motors, motorboats to fishermen aimed at maximizing their source of income.

Studying Ideas

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the motorization of fishing boats can have an impact on increasing the income of fishermen by expanding the range of fishing operations. Furthermore, based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the use of ships without motor engines has a limited range of fishing operations and limited time to go to sea because it only lasts one day this is the difference between ships that are equipped with motors because they can take longer operating distances which of course the number of different catches results.

Implementation

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the use of boats or boats without motor has limited catch because the fishing operation distance is close between 1 to 2 Kilometers with minimal catches which are used in small quantities for self-consumption and if in large quantities can be sold for additional income.

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen the difference in fish catches carried out by motorized boats with those who have motorcycles in a larger quantity of fish obtained due to the distance of fishing operations that are far away so that the number of fish catches can also be maximized to hundreds of kilos in number.

Based on a number of interviews it can be obtained an explanation that there is a significant income difference between the income of fishermen who do not use motorcycles on boats with fishermen who have used motorization technology through motorization innovation fishermen income is much more increased not only for family needs but can provide income for fishermen whose total income can reach 5 million for ordinary fish catch while for torani the income can reach 12 million one res (one time rest).

Overall, from a number of dimensions described related to motorization innovation in increasing fishermen's income in Liukang Kalmas Subdistrict, Pangkep Regency, it can be concluded that in the dimension of seeing opportunities, the Liukang Kalmas community income source relies on the fisheries sector with a percentage of 73%, this is a good opportunity for motorization innovation bearing in mind that fishermen who go to sea need a boat with a

motorized engine to sail the seas, especially those specifically looking for torani fish or flying fish that have high economic value, this condition can certainly increase the income of the fishermen in the District of Liukang Kalmas.

Then in the dimension of issuing ideas, an explanation can be obtained that the idea initiated to motorize fishing boats in order to increase fishermen's income is inseparable from a large number of fishing households in each village or sub-village in Liukang Kalmas that make a living in the fisheries sector. This motorization innovation is an idea addressed to fishermen through a group of fishermen in the form of providing outboard motors, motorboats to fishermen aimed at maximizing their source of income.

In the dimension of reviewing ideas, it can be explained that the use of ships without motor engines has limited range of fishing operations and limited time to go to sea because it only lasts one day this is the difference between ships equipped with motors because they can travel longer distances which of course results in different catches, this is why motorization innovation is important for increasing fishing income.

Furthermore, in the implementation dimension, it can be explained that there is a significant income difference between the income of fishermen who do not use motorcycles on boats and fishermen who have used motorization technology through motorization innovations, fishermen income is much more increased not only for family needs but can provide income for fishermen whose total income can reach 5 million for ordinary fish catch while for torani the income can reach 12 million one res (one time rest). All explanations from these dimensions show that motorization innovation has a large impact in increasing the income of fishing communities in Liukang Kalmas District, Pangkep Regency.

Conclusion

It was found that the income difference was quite significant, through motorization innovations the income of fishermen increased even more not only for the needs of fishermen families but could provide additional income. Supporting factors are government assistance in the form of facilities for poor and less capable fishermen in the form of boat engines or motorcycles. This helps fishermen in conducting sailing activities that can automatically increase fishermen's income while inhibiting factors are natural conditions that do not support even with large vessels that have been using the engine/motor boat and other inhibiting factors, namely the cost of repair and operation of the ship which results in trimmed fishing income.

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