

## Increasing Fishermen's Productivity by Optimizing Role of Government



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**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to analyze the optimization of the government's role in increasing fishermen's productivity through policies and programs implemented by the government. Because fishermen's productivity is a key factor in economic growth fisheries sector which will increase fishermen's income and realize fishermen's welfare. The research results show, involvement of government's in providing regulatory support, facilities, modernization, dynamic activities and stabilization processes as well as policies that support fishermen that can increase their productivity and welfare. By optimizing the role of government, it is hoped that a more sustainable fisheries sector will be created, fishermen's welfare will increase, and a greater contribution to the national economy.

**KEYWORDS:** Fishermen, Fishermen Productivity, The Role of Government, Optimizing the Role of Government, Fisheries

### I. INTRODUCTION

All countries in the world strive to realize the welfare of their people (Effendi, 2017), including Indonesia which is trying to realize this prosperity as an embodiment of the Preamble to the Indonesian Constitution in various sectors and in all regions in Indonesia. Because welfare is a dynamic process that gives value to people about how their lives have changed towards a better direction (Hirvilammi, 2020). Advanced people's prosperity will be demonstrated by the improved quality of life of the people (Zhang, 2023).

Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning the basic provisions of welfare states that welfare is a system of life and livelihood of the community, both material and spiritual, which is covered by a sense of security, moral safety and inner and outer peace which makes it possible for every community to make efforts to fulfill physical needs and social matters that are best for oneself, family and society by upholding human rights and obligations in accordance with Pancasila. Welfare also shows a measure of the results of community development in achieving a better life, including increasing capabilities and equal distribution of basic needs such as food, increasing living standards, income levels, better education, and increasing attention to culture and human values, as well as expanding the economic scale and the availability of social choices of individuals and nations (Todaro & Smith, 2012).

Indonesia has seventeen business sectors where fisheries is one of the subsectors. Fishermen are a profession that runs the fisheries subsector. Fisheries consist of capture fisheries and aquaculture. Fishermen in aquaculture have utilized their potential factors to be more productive and increase income for their welfare (Asriadi, 2022). However, fishermen in capture fisheries are often influenced by many factors, such as human resources, technology, socio-economics, institutions and other social aspects (Wahid, 2022) which is not yet optimal so that the fishing process is not optimal and climate also has a big influence (Illahi et al., 2023 and Rahman et al., 2023). This is faced by fishermen throughout Indonesia. However, from these factors there is an important role for the government (Malau & Hotman, 2018) so that fishermen can maximize this potential factors to increase their productivity until income and prosperity can be realized.

In general, the role of government is as a regulator, facilitator, catalyst, modernizer, dynamist, and stabilizer (Razak, 2024), likewise with fishermen (Emery et al., 2016). Currently, the government has made various efforts to increase fishermen's productivity until they can increase their income to realize their welfare (M. A. Rahman et al., 2018) include in Indonesia (Windasai et al., 2021). The Government's role in managing marine and fisheries resources, including fishermen, must be able to create and implement strategic policies such as empowering fishing communities, because it can realize fishermen's welfare through increasing fishermen's productivity (Rudiawan et al., 2021). Because the government as the highest authority must be responsible

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for policy and development, especially in the fisheries subsector (Intyas & Abidin, 2018).

Fishermen hope policies and guarantees from the government regarding fishermen's problems (Fernanto et al., 2022). For example, fulfilling basic operational needs at sea, such as ensuring safety (life and ship damage insurance) (Riaman et al., 2020) as a result of accidents and natural disasters, guaranteed fuel availability and guaranteed stability in basic food prices. However, not much has been realized so many fishermen do not go to sea. One of the government policies that is not in favor of fishermen is limiting the use of diesel fuel (Yusuf & SE, 2023). The impact is that fuel prices increase or become unstable, prices of basic necessities and other basic goods prices increase. Conditions like this result in increased operational costs for fishing so that fishermen's productivity decreases which affects fishermen's income, which of course has an impact on fishermen's welfare. (Putri & Wulandari, 2020).

Government policies are often not in favor of fishermen (Johnson & Libecap, 2019), where this can be seen from regional regulations both at the provincial and district levels (Tan et al., 2021). Moreover, in these policies there is conflict or contradiction (Zhao & Jia, 2020) which of course is very detrimental to fishermen. However, this is different from what happened in Hainan China, where government policy supports fishermen's productivity because it is in accordance with what fishermen need (Zhao & Jia, 2020). Therefore, the government needs to create a policy or regulation that suits the needs of fishermen (Emery et al., 2016). If the policies made by the government are in accordance with the conditions faced by fishermen, then fishermen's productivity will be high (Malau & Hotman, 2018 and Aimon et al., 2018) so that fishermen can increase their income to realize their welfare. Therefore, there is a connection between fishermen's productivity and the policies made by the government (Cunningham & Whitmarsh, 1980).

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Concept of Welfare**

Prosperity is defined as being able to fulfill basic needs, improving one's self-quality, and having the freedom to choose (Todaro & Smith, 2012). Welfare shows a measure of the results of community development in achieving a better life, including increasing capabilities and equal distribution of basic needs such as food, increasing living standards, income levels, better education, and increasing attention to culture and human values, as well as expanding the economic scale and availability of social choices of individuals and nations (Todaro & Smith, 2012). The welfare that is created is not only economic and material prosperity but also includes physical and mental well-being. Welfare is not only assessed by the size of income but more than that, where a person is said to be prosperous if he is able to fulfill his physical and mental needs. (Statistik, 2020).

### **B. Concept of Productivity**

The term productivity has different meanings for different people, and its use is adjusted to the needs of the user. Productivity is generally defined as the relationship between output (goods or services) and input (labor, materials, money) and a comparison between output and input. (Sutrisno, 2009). Productivity is a measure of productive efficiency. Conceptually, productivity is the level of efficiency of an economy in using its capital, people and technology to produce output (Cusolito and Maloney, 2018). Productivity is a mental attitude and human perspective to make tomorrow better than today and make today better than yesterday. In a simple and technical sense, productivity is the ratio between output and input used (Gaspersz, 2001).

Productivity is related to the welfare of fishermen and this productivity is closely related to the land managed by the fishermen (Bell and Kinoshita, 1972). Fisherman productivity in question is fishermen who, based on their skills, knowledge and experience, are able to use all existing production factors (Smith, 1979) to achieve profitable but efficient results so that prosperity is achieved. Beside that, fishermen are able to synergize themselves with existing institutions and the environment so that better results are obtained to fulfill their lives for their welfare. The concept of productivity for fishermen is a measure of how effective and efficient fishermen are in utilizing marine resources to produce catches of fish or other marine products (Squires, 1992). This productivity is measured by comparing the number of catches obtained with the resources used, such as time, energy, costs and equipment (Squires, 1992). Fishermen's productivity is influenced by the availability of marine resources, the skills and knowledge of fishermen, management of aquatic resources, infrastructure support and market access.

### **C. Concept of Role of Government**

The concept of the government's role in realizing community welfare functions as a regulator, modernizer, catalyst/facilitator, dynamist, stabilizer and pioneer/stimulator (Nurmandi et al., 2021) which emphasizes efforts for independence in community empowerment (Firman, 2021). As a regulator, the government provides basic references which are then interpreted by the community as instruments for regulating social life (Little & Little, 2020). As a modernizer, the government is obliged to bring about changes towards the renewal of a better society by creating a more effective and efficient bureaucracy. (Ahmed, 2020). As a catalyst/facilitator, the government seeks to create or facilitate an orderly, comfortable and safe atmosphere,

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including facilitating the availability of development facilities and infrastructure. (Choi & Park, 2024). As a pioneer or stimulator, the government must be able to show real examples and encourage people to follow these examples through concrete actions if these examples are indeed useful. (Bozhikin et al., 2019). The government's role for fishermen is more in making policies in accordance the needs of fishermen (Said & Chuenpagdee, 2019). Likewise in providing assistance that should be in accordance with what fishermen need (Nugroho & Pawestri, 2020). Indeed, in providing assistance to fishermen, the government is discussing with the Joint Business Group (Negara, 2020). Indicator Concept Role of Government is the government as a regulator, modernizer, catalyst/facilitator, dynamist, stabilizer and pioneer/stimulator.

### **III. METHOD**

This research is a Literature Review using a narrative method by grouping, collecting, identifying, evaluating and interpreting similar extracted data according to the measured results. (Snyder, 2019) to answer the objectives of research about Increasing Fishermen's Productivity By Optimizing The Role Of Government. The library sources used in preparing this literature review are through journal websites such as Google Scholar, Research Gate and Tandfonline.

### **IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Based on reference searches that have been carried out in several journals related to the literature review Increasing Fishermen's Productivity By Optimizing The Role Of Government So we can find several roles for the government that can increase fishermen's productivity. This role can also be an indicator if used to test the influence of the government's role on fishermen's productivity. Based on reference searches, several things were also found that were carried out by the government in accordance with its role.

#### **A. The Role of Government as a Regulator**

The government in its role as a regulator to increase fishermen's productivity based on reference searches can be seen from the government in making fisheries and fishing regulations. This is done by the government in order to prevent excessive exploitation which can threaten the sustainability of marine resources so that fishermen's productivity can continue. (Sugiardi et al., 2021). The government's role as a regulator is also mentioned when the government makes regulations for supervision and law enforcement (N'Souvi et al., 2021). This is done by the government to avoid illegal fishing, overfishing, and activities that damage the ecosystem, such as fishing with explosives or poisons..

#### **B. The Government's Role as a Facilitator or Catalyst**

The results of previous research state that the government has a role as a facilitator/catalyst to increase fishermen's productivity. This can be seen from the government providing infrastructure and access (Nieman et al., 2021). This is because the government can support fishermen's activities, such as ports, fish landing sites, and providing adequate storage facilities. Good road access to the port also helps fishermen bring their catch to market more efficiently. Likewise, other actions taken by the government as a facilitator or catalyst by providing equipment and technology assistance at the same time as the government empowering and training fishermen. (Hasan et al., 2020). Assistance in the form of modern fishing equipment or environmentally friendly technology really helps fishermen increase their catches and productivity and by empowering them, fishermen's catches add value beyond the catch. Likewise, it was found that the government is also developing markets and distribution networks for fishermen because it can open up opportunities for fishermen to get better prices (Pascual-Fernández et al., 2019). Government also provides insurance, subsidies and financial assistance to fishermen. Because to help reduce operational costs for fisher men and reduce the economic vulnerability of fishermen who work at sea with high risks (Zheng et al., 2021).

#### **C. The Government's Role as a Modernizer**

As a modernizer, it was found that the government could increase fishermen's productivity. This is demonstrated by the government providing modern technology, improving infrastructure, providing education and training, carrying out promotions and market development (Fam, 2017). It can increase the efficiency of fishermen's catches, and can improve the distribution of fishermen's catches. We were also found that the government also helps expand market access for fishermen's products through promotion, export facilitation, and development of domestic and international markets. (Nurfadillah et al., 2022). This will increase fishermen's productivity and encourage the growth of the fisheries sector as a whole.

#### **D. The Role of Government as a Dynamist**

Increasing fishermen's productivity can also occur because of the government's role as a dynamist. It was found that the government carried out assistance and education (Putra et al., 2021). By providing training and technical guidance to fishermen, the government helps them improve their skills in fishing, maintaining equipment, and utilizing modern technology. In addition,

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it has been shown that the government providing education on business and financial management will help fishermen manage their income better (Campbell et al., 2019 and Tan et al., 2023). We were also found that the government also provided subsidies and equipment assistance (Fauziah & Afriyadi, 2019) because with assistance in the form of modern fishing equipment they can also increase catches and income which of course increases fishermen's productivity. By playing an active role as a dynamist, the government can create a more supportive environment for fishermen to develop, increase their income and contribute more to the local and national economy.

### E. The Role of Government as a Stabilizer

The results of the literature review show that the government as a stabilizer can increase fishermen's productivity. This can be seen from the government stabilizing prices and income (Hutajulu et al., 2019). This can be done by controlling supply and demand or providing subsidies when fish prices fall. This policy helps keep fishermen's income from fluctuating too much, especially when catches are abundant and prices tend to fall. We were also found that in its role as a stabilizer the government provides protection from fishing theft (Nugroho & Pawestri, 2020 and Mitchell & Schmidt, 2024). The government has an important role in maintaining maritime security from illegal fishing which harms local fishermen. Through strict patrols and supervision, the government can help keep fishermen's fishing areas safe and productive.

Various government roles have been carried out to increase fishermen's productivity. However, fishermen's human resource habits have been known to be lazy, unproductive, uninnovative and uncreative because they were born in such an environment. However, lack of prosperity is not in the plans and hopes of fishermen. Therefore, the government's role is optimized by involving fishermen's institutions, which are organizations formed by the fishermen themselves in accordance with the fishermen's goals and needs. Through fishermen institutions, the government can play a role in motivating fishermen, for example by providing assistance according to fishermen's needs. However, the assistance is of course in accordance with what the fishermen need, so that fishermen will be more creative, innovative, productive and efficient, which will in turn achieve more prosperous living conditions.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the literature review that has been carried out, the government has a very important role for fishermen because with the role it plays, the government can create a supportive environment for fishermen to increase productivity, improve income, and ultimately improve their welfare. The research results show that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has done many things to increase productivity so that fishermen can increase their income. However, according to the results of several studies, these efforts have not been optimal because there is no synergy in implementing the role of government at the center, provinces and districts, such as regulations and implementation that support the optimization of fishermen's productivity. There needs to be another role that the government needs to play, such as providing education on business and financial management which will help fishermen manage their income better. This can be done directly to fishermen, fishermen's families or through fishing institutions. Because of the characteristics of the fishermen's human resources, if in accordance with the fishermen's needs, the fishermen will be more creative, innovative, productive and efficient, which will make fishermen's lives more prosperous.

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