
Maritime Economic Development In Coastal And Island Areas (Case Study In Tayando Ohoiel Village, Tayando Tam District, Tual City)

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ABSTRACT

The economic potential of utilizing marine resources in Tayando - Ohoiel Village is very large and should be able to make a significant contribution to the regional economy, and even has the potential to become the main sector driving the economy. However, the maritime sector has not been utilized optimally, as can be seen from the contribution of the fisheries sector which is still low compared to the agricultural and plantation sectors, as well as the socio-economic conditions of communities related to the maritime sector which are still less than satisfactory. This research aims to identify policies that support maritime economic development as well as strategies to optimize this sector in Tayando - Ohoiel Village. The research results show that there are various policies that can support maritime economic development, such as regional economic development policies, fisheries policies, creative sector development policies, and regional infrastructure development policies. Various strategies can be implemented to optimize maritime economic development in Tayando - Ohoiel Village by exploiting existing potential and opportunities, so that the maritime sector can become a leading sector in regional economic development.

Keywords: *Maritime Economy; Empowerment; Coastal and Island Areas*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia, which has the second longest coastline in the world after Canada, makes the fisheries sector one of the natural resource potentials that is very promising and needs to be preserved. The existence of a long coastline, coupled with the diversity of ethnic groups, causes almost every coastal region in Indonesia to have diverse customs. One important aspect of the customs of coastal communities, which mostly consist of fishermen, is local wisdom.

The potential of natural resources in coastal areas must be supported by appropriate management of the utilization of natural resources and environmental services in the area. This can be achieved by carrying out a comprehensive assessment of coastal areas, including their natural resources and environmental services. Next, it is necessary to determine utilization goals and targets, as well as plan and manage all utilization activities in an integrated manner, in order to achieve optimal and sustainable development.

Coastal area management is greatly influenced by the implementation of Law (UU) no. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which includes several articles related to coastal and marine area issues. It is hoped that this law will soon be accompanied by implementing provisions, such as Government Regulations (PP), to prevent irregular management and use of the sea.

Tual City is a city in Maluku Province, Indonesia, which was formed as a result of the expansion of Southeast Maluku Regency. Previously, Tual City was part of Southeast Maluku Regency until the passing of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2007. Although the formation of Tual City as an autonomous region was legally debated by several dissatisfied parties, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia finally determined that Tual City legal and fulfills the requirements as an autonomous city. Tual City has an area of 19,088.29 km², consisting of 352.66 km² of land (1.33%) and 18,736 km² of sea (98.67%). Tual City, known as the City of Small Islands, is a group of 66 small islands, of which 13 are inhabited. This city has abundant marine and fishery resources as well as small islands and beautiful coastlines with white sand that surrounds it. Administratively, Tual City is divided into 5 sub-districts, namely North Dullah Island District, South Dullah Island District, Tayando-Tam Island District, Kur Island District, and South Kur Island District.

The focus of this research is on Tayando-Tam Island, which is located in Tayando Tam District. This district covers a land area of around 69 km² and consists of 7 islands. Four of them are inhabited islands, including Tayando Island, which consists of 3 villages: Tayando Ohoiel Village, Tayando Yamru Village, and Tayando Langgiar Village.

1. Literature Review

According to UNESCO in Moniaga (2018), the definition of a small island is an island with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km². A coastal area is a place where land and sea meet, including the environment along the coastline and water. Meanwhile, Tinambunan (2016) said that coastal areas are areas where land ecosystems, marine ecosystems and air ecosystems meet each other in a delicate balance. The coastal area is a land area that borders the sea, the land boundary includes areas that are flooded and not flooded with water which are still influenced by sea processes such as tides, sea breezes and salt intrusion, while the boundary at sea is the areas that are influenced by natural processes on land (Bengen in Manik et al, 2019).

Potential of Coastal and Island Areas

According to Arianto (2020) coastal areas and islands have several potentials, including biological resource potential, mineral and energy resource potential, industrial and service potential. Maritime, maritime transportation potential and environmental services, as well as cultural potential. From the potential of coastal and marine resources above, there are 11 marine economic sectors that can be developed, namely: 1) capture fisheries, 2) aquaculture, 3) fishery product processing industry, 4) marine biotechnology industry, 5) mining and energy, 6) marine tourism, 7) sea transportation, 8) maritime industry and services, 9) island resources -small islands, 10) coastal forestry (mangroves), and 11) Non-conventional natural resources.

2. Method, Data, and Analysis

According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2005), qualitative research is a method used to describe and analyze various phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, views and thoughts of people, both individually and in groups.

The data sources used in this research include primary data, namely data obtained directly from the original source through interviews, surveys of individuals or groups, as well as the results of observations of objects, events or tests. Apart from that, there is also secondary data obtained by researchers from other sources.

According to Nasution (1992) quoted by Prihatini (2009), analysis is the process of organizing data so that it can be understood and interpreted. In qualitative research, data is analyzed by systematically collecting and organizing data obtained from observations and in-depth interviews with informants. This research uses the SWOT analysis method

3. Result and Discussion

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

Internal	
Strenght (Strength)	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential wealth of marine resource types - Support from Village Government and Private Institutions such as Universities and Community Organizations - Adequate human resources in a non-formal manner - The professional traditions of the Kaluatan sector have been passed down from generation to generation, creating self-confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited market access - Limited law enforcement and community control over marine products - Lack of interest from investors - Limited external information due to poor internet connection
External	

Opportunity (Opportunity)	Treath (Ancaman)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are central government regulations and regional government regulations - Strategic geographical position and untouched by large companies - There is an infrastructure assistance program from the government - Implementation of the free market in the ASEAN region through (MEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural weather in a particular season - Marine pests that contaminate marine products - Unstable market prices - Competitiveness with other regions - Uncertain conflict of interest situations
S-O	S-T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The influence of regulations on potential marine resources - Development of human resources and infrastructure through support from the government, private sector and community organizations - The community's readiness to support the MEA's free market is proven by the tradition of the fishing profession for generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resources and government support in mitigating natural weather threats and marine pollution - Government regulations encourage market price stability and competitiveness.
W-O	W-T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure facilities answer the needs of limited market access and external information - Government regulations add to the severe interest of investors - Regional regulations oversee law enforcement over marine products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smooth distribution of marine products - Prioritize facilities and infrastructure that support marine products

Discussion

Maritime Economic Development In Coastal And Island Areas.....

a. Identification of Strategic Resources in Tayando – Ohoiel Village:

Tayando – Ohoiel Village, which is located in Tual City, is a maritime area. Village community activities are closely related to waters, such as fishermen, seaweed farmers and other sea product seekers. Village communities use marine products as their main source of income, taking advantage of their geographical position on the coast. Based on observations made by researchers, strategic resources in the fisheries sector in this village include:

1) Fish Results:

Fish is the most common marine product found in maritime areas and is the main source of income for many people in Tayando – Ohoiel village. Apart from being sold, local people also process fish into products such as salted fish and fish crackers. Several types of fish that are often processed by the community include tuna (called komo in the regional language), rabbitfish (called samandar), anchovies (called puri), elbow fish (called sakuda), and other types of fish.

2) Seaweed Results:

Seaweed, which in scientific terms is called "sea weed," is a potential resource for coastal areas, including the villages of Tayando – Ohoiel. Processing seaweed into commodities requires several processes that depend on market demand. Several types of seaweed found on the coast of Tayando – Ohoiel village include Gracilaria SP (known as agar-agar), Eucheuma cottoni, and Caulerpa SP (called Latu in the regional language).

b. Various policies that have been identified to support maritime economic growth in Tayando - Ohoiel Village include:

1) Policies in Regional Economic Development involve efforts to improve the community's economy which focuses on commodities and developing local investment. Steps to advance a commodity-based economy include:

- Increasing the role of banks is carried out to support the community's economy through the People's Business Credit (KUR) program. This bank's program will be strengthened to become one of the financial institutions that supports the process of increasing added value through industrialization.
- The development of rural industrial clusters will be realized in the form of business clusters. In this case, policies to improve the quality of human resources and infrastructure development will be implemented in an integrated manner in cluster centers, so that they can have a wider and more even impact in Tayando-Ohoiel Village.

- Increasing commodity competitiveness is achieved by maintaining continuity of production, utilizing technology, and increasing added value by village communities.

2) Policies in the Fisheries Sector:

- To increase capture fisheries production results, revitalization and construction of fishing ports, development of integrated fisheries industrial areas, increased motorization, increase in the number of fishing fleets and gear, as well as strengthening the institutional capacity of fishermen will be carried out.
- Development of the fisheries product processing industry will include the establishment of an integrated fisheries industry and the development of infrastructure that supports it.
- Increasing the knowledge and skills of fishermen, seaweed cultivators and fish processors will be carried out through training, internship programs and institutional strengthening.

3) Policies in Regional and Regional Infrastructure Development include infrastructure development that prioritizes the development of production sectors, such as residential centers, agricultural production centers, areas experiencing rapid growth, commodity outlets, and others. This policy includes:

- Comprehensive development of interconnected transportation facilities and infrastructure at the local level.
- Improvement of telecommunications facilities and infrastructure as well as communications centers to support government services and economic activities.
- Development of alternative energy sources by utilizing various sources such as hydro, solar, wind and geothermal energy.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Taking into account the existing potential, in Tayando - Ohoiel Village, Tual City has a great possibility of becoming a center for maritime economic development. To achieve this, Tayando – Ohoiel Village requires adequate port infrastructure that is integrated with industrial areas to meet logistics and fisheries needs. Apart from that, it is necessary to establish maritime-based education centers in all districts/cities that have ports, including for sailors, shipping engineers and fishermen. Financial institutions are also needed that support the economy and fishing industry as well as facilitate investment in the maritime sector.

So that the maritime sector can become a leader in regional economic development, the policies implemented must pay attention to the interrelationships between various economic sectors. Maritime development involves many sectors such as transportation,

energy, tourism, industry, trade, environment, and maritime affairs and fisheries, so it is important to consider these aspects in an integrated manner.

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