



## Government Policy in Manifesting Potencydevelopment of the Fishery Sector as an Effort to Increase Regional Original Income in East Kalimantan Province

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### **Abstract**

Fishery and marine resources are one of the components of superior potential that must require Development by Regional Government Policies in the Development of increasing Regional Original Income, especially in East Kalimantan Province, considering its coastal and marine areas. In order to manifest a strategic role in the Development of maritime and fisheries that is sovereign, fair and prosperous in the province of East Kalimantan. It is necessary to have policy directions and authorities in marine and fisheries development in the national territory consolidated with provincial and central government policies. The potential of fishery resources as renewable resources can be an alternative economic source in realizing the goals and objectives of economic Development in East Kalimantan Province. This article aims to find out: (1) Marine and fishery potential in East Kalimantan Province; (2) East Kalimantan Provincial Government Policy in Developing the Fishery Sector as an Effort to Increase Regional Original Income; (3) Obstacles in the Implementation of the East Kalimantan Provincial Government Policy to Develop the Fishery Sector as an Effort to Increase Regional Original Income. The writing technique that we apply is a qualitative technique by utilizing descriptive analysis methods. This approach analyzes the narratives and arguments of the authorities to understand decision-making and policy implementation.

**Keywords:** *Potencydevelopment; Fishery; East Kalimantan Province*

### **Introduction**

In order to manifest a strategic role in the Development of maritime and fisheries that is sovereign, fair and prosperous in the province of East Kalimantan, it is necessary to have policy directions and authorities in marine and fisheries development in the national territory consolidated with provincial and central government policies. East Kalimantan has now been considered, and its management has been developed; it is seen by the central policy of the Governor of East Kalimantan Province, which includes three main programs, namely: regional facilities and infrastructure development program, agricultural development program in the broadest sense and human resource development in addition to referring to regional policies. - National fisheries and marine development policies. This is supported by information

from the head of the East Kalimantan Marine and Fisheries Service on the 8th Archipelago Day on December 16, 2007, which stated that East Kalimantan's fish consumption was 47 kg per capita per year, higher than the national fish consumption of only 26 kg per capita per year.

The fisheries sector also has a significant and strategic role in national Development. In terms of the potential of natural resources that have been owned, the State of Indonesia is already known as one of the largest maritime countries in the world because it has a very high potential wealth of fishery natural resources. The fishery sector has also accommodated and embraced many workers, ranging from fishing, cultivation, processing, distribution and trading activities. Therefore, the Indonesian government cannot ignore the Development carried out in the fisheries sector. East Kalimantan (KALTIM) is one of the provinces in Eastern Indonesia which is very well known as a mining and timber production area, so it has hundreds of rivers that spread to almost all districts/cities, which are the primary means of transportation compared to land transportation, with the longest river being Mahakam River. In East Kalimantan Province, currently, there are 1200 MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) running in the processing sector because according to the provisions of the 2017 - 2018 targets, both in the fishing sector, the cultivation sector, if we total 414 tons and 15% of them or 61 thousand of them are devoted catches or cultivation for processors aimed at increasing the income of processing fishermen. The longest river is the Mahakam River. In East Kalimantan Province, currently, there are 1200 MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) running in the processing sector because according to the provisions of the 2017 - 2018 targets, both in the fishing sector, the cultivation sector, if we total 414 tons and 15% of them or 61 thousand of them are devoted catches or cultivation for processors aimed at increasing the income of processing fishermen. The longest river is the Mahakam River. In East Kalimantan Province, currently, there are 1200 MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) running in the processing sector because according to the provisions of the 2017 - 2018 targets, both in the fishing sector, the cultivation sector, if we total 414 tons and 15% of them or 61 thousand of them are devoted catches or cultivation for processors aimed at increasing the income of processing fishermen.

Based on this statement, it is appropriate for all parties to feel optimistic that the Marine and Fisheries sector can play a role in improving people's welfare and economic growth, especially in East Kalimantan, given the potential of marine and fisheries resources. However, the wealth of resources marine and fisheries are still not fully utilized, so the backwardness and poverty of some fishermen and fish cultivators are still relatively high. In order to realize the acceleration of economic growth, among others, to improve the welfare of the poor and reduce unemployment, during the policy implementation process, the regional government consistently adjusts various programs and activities, especially spending allocations that support economic activities that can spur growth and expand employment opportunities. Reduce poverty. Regional Development, both at the provincial and district/city levels, is the most critical supporter in achieving national development goals, the basis for national development planning so that synchronization occurs, integration and harmony between national and regional development planning. This synchronization, integration and harmony are realized through integrated, mature, relevant and consistent regional development planning at each level so that the final development results can be realized effectively and efficiently by the expected goals. In the national economy, the provision of employment, export receipts and tax revenues. In its Development, this sub-sector is inseparable from various dynamics of the national and global environment. These national and global strategic changes indicate that marine and fisheries development must follow the dynamics of environmental change. This integration and harmony are realized through integrated, mature, relevant and consistent regional development planning at each level so that the expected goals can realize the final development results effectively and efficiently. In the national economy, the provision of employment, export receipts and tax revenues. In its Development, this sub-sector is inseparable from various dynamics of the national and global environment. These national and global strategic changes indicate that marine and fisheries development must follow the dynamics of environmental change. This integration and harmony are realized through integrated, mature, relevant and consistent regional development planning at each level so that the expected goals can realize the final development results effectively and efficiently. In the

national economy, the provision of employment, export receipts and tax revenues. In its Development, this sub-sector is inseparable from various dynamics of the national and global environment. These national and global strategic changes indicate that marine and fisheries development must follow the dynamics of environmental change. Export revenue and tax revenue. In its Development, this sub-sector is inseparable from various dynamics of the national and global environment. These national and global strategic changes indicate that marine and fisheries development must follow the dynamics of environmental change. Export revenue and tax revenue. In its Development, this sub-sector is inseparable from various dynamics of the national and global environment. These national and global strategic changes indicate that marine and fisheries development must follow the dynamics of environmental change.

It is increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the marine and fisheries sub-sector programs so they can exist and excel in facing global economic changes. In this case, the regional government of East Kalimantan Province will always strive to carry out changes in a sustainable manner towards positive improvements with various program activities that are resolution, applicable, innovative and environmentally friendly in order to increase accountability for performance-oriented towards achieving development goals and targets for the Province of East Kalimantan. Although there are various weaknesses and obstacles in carrying out its duties and functions, the regional government of East Kalimantan Province continues to improve and adapt to increasingly complex changes and developments.

### ***Research Methods***

The deliberative policy analysis approach is used to analyze the policies of the Regional Government of East Kalimantan. The writing of this article uses a qualitative approach by utilizing descriptive analysis methods. This approach analyzes the narratives and arguments of the authorities to understand decision-making and policy implementation. The qualitative approach was chosen because of its ability to gain a deep, authentic, and fundamental understanding of the observed phenomenon. The descriptive analysis method is used because the collected data and information focus on the actual phenomenon or problem through data collection, compilation, processing, and conclusion. The results all describe an objective empirical state of the studied phenomenon or problem. While the data collection technique used is a literature study. Meanwhile, the data collection technique used is a literature study that utilizes books, journal articles, newspapers, online news, and websites of authoritative institutions. Finally, the data analysis technique in writing this article departs from the explanation of Creswell and Poth (2014: 254-263), who focus their techniques on organizing data, reading and memoing (taking notes), as well as describing, clarifying, interpreting data into codes and themes.

### ***Discussion***

#### **Marine and Fishery Potential in East Kalimantan Province**

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with many potential natural resources that are very abundant. One of its abundant natural resources is the marine and fisheries sector. One of the provinces in Indonesia with a large enough marine and fishery potential where most of this potential has not been utilized optimally is East Kalimantan Province. East Kalimantan is also one of the second largest provinces after Papua Province.

East Kalimantan Province has a land area of 127,346.92 km<sup>2</sup> and a marine management area of 25,656 km<sup>2</sup>, located between 113°44' and 119°00' East Longitude and between 2°33' North Latitude and 2°25' South Latitude. With the breadth of marine management, the Fish Landing Base (PPI) in the East Kalimantan region has extraordinary potential; fish loading and unloading activities at 8 PPI spread across East Kalimantan reach 70 to 80 tons per day. The Head of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service

(DKP) of East Kalimantan, Nursigit, admitted that the fishery potential of East Kalimantan is very extraordinary, reaching 70 to 80 tons per day. Especially when accumulated for a month or a year.

Areas that support the Development of aquaculture, especially ponds, are directed to the coastal area of Tanah Grogot District, Paser Regency. In addition, the Balikpapan Bay area is for capture fisheries activities up to 12 miles, environmental management (watersheds, prevention of industrial and service pollution), coral fisheries cultivation, pond cultivation, and the Development of a fishing port in Manggar, Balikpapan. He said fishing in the form of fishing grounds in all East Kalimantan waters, including dermasal (seabed) fisheries, including snapper, pomfret, baronang, shark or stingray, stingray, Kuro, red snapper, bambangan, barong prawn, lobster, tiger prawn, and dogol prawns. Brackish water or unique shrimp ponds can be cultivated in the Regencies of Berau, Bulungan, Bontang, Tarakan, Kutai Kartanegara, and North Penajam Paser. In addition, shrimp hatcheries in Balikpapan, Bontang, Berau, Tarakan, West Kutai, and Paser. Fish processing will be carried out in Paser, Balikpapan, East Kutai, Nunukan, and Berau, while fish canning will be in Balikpapan, Kutai Kartanegara, Tarakan, Berau, East Kutai, Bontang, Paser, Nunukan and Bulungan. According to the head of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DKP), fishery development for the Mahakam delta area can be done through pond cultivation, post-harvest processing centres, marketing, and management. In general, East Kalimantan's fishery products are still widely absorbed for domestic needs, causing the export marketing business of fishery products not to develop properly.

For this reason, local governments continue to encourage increased fishery production in various ways, such as providing training and procedures for catching fish with environmentally friendly methods, providing assistance in the form of fishing vessels, improving infrastructure and developing marine product processing facilities, so that the results obtained are not only as a raw material but has become a processed product. To find out more in-depth about the Potential of Marine and Fisheries in East Kalimantan Province, the author has presented data on the results of East Kalimantan Fishery Production by Sub-Sector (Tons) from the Central Statistics Agency of East Kalimantan Province in 2020. The data shows that the total number of fishery products reached a value of 306 908.00 Tons, which is relatively high. The fisheries sub-sector that contributes the most is Capture Fisheries, namely Marine Fisheries, with a value of 116 811.00 Tons.

**Table 1, Fishery Production by Sub Sector (Tons), 2020**

<i>Fishery Subsector</i>	<i>Fishery Production by Sub-Sector (Tons)</i>
<b>Catch Fishing</b>	
Marine Fishing	116 811.00
Public Waters	41 898.00
<b>Sub Quantity</b>	<b>158 709.00</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>	
Marine Floating Net	176.00
Fresh Floating Net	59,00
Bargain Nets	144.00
Karamba	65 817.00
Rushing Pool	-
Calm Water Pool	3 309.00
Other Seas	-
Minapadi Sawah	7.00
Seaweed	4 450.00
Intensive Pond	-
Simple Pond	74 208.00
Semi-Intensive Pond	29,00
<b>Sub Quantity</b>	<b>148 199.00</b>
<b>Amount</b>	<b>306 908.00</b>

Marine capture fisheries are one of the many businesses carried out by the people of Indonesia. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that marine capture fisheries production in East Kalimantan was 116.8 thousand tons in 2020. Based on the area, Kutai Kartanegara Regency is the largest marine capture fisheries producer in East Kalimantan, reaching 45.8 thousand tons. Bontang Regency occupies the second position with marine capture fisheries yields of 18.3 thousand tons. The area with the next most significant marine capture fisheries production is Berau Regency, which is 17.2 thousand tons. Then, Samarinda City amounted to 13.7 thousand tons and North Penajam Paser Regency at 6.6 thousand tons. Regarding fishery commodities, East Kalimantan's largest skipjack tuna producer is in Bontang Regency, reaching 1.16 thousand tons. Bontang Regency is also the largest producer of tuna and tuna, with 3.9 thousand tons and 641 tons, respectively.

Meanwhile, East Kalimantan's largest shrimp producer is in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, reaching 18.3 thousand tons. The production value of East Kalimantan's marine capture fisheries was recorded at Rp 4.9 billion in 2020. Kutai Kartanegara Regency is the East Kalimantan region with the most significant marine capture fishery production value of Rp 2.3 billion. Below is a table of Capture Fisheries Production by Regency/City and Type of Catch (Tons) which is also obtained from the data Kutai Kartanegara Regency is the East Kalimantan region which has the most enormous marine capture fishery production value reaching Rp 2.3 billion. Below is a table of Capture Fisheries Production by Regency/City and Type of Catch (Tons) which is also obtained from the data Kutai Kartanegara Regency is the East Kalimantan region which has the most significant marine capture fishery production value reaching Rp 2.3 billion. Below is a table of Capture Fisheries Production by Regency/City and Type of Catch (Tons) which was also obtained from the data centre Bureau of Statistics of East Kalimantan Province in 2020.

**Table 2, Fishery Production Catch by District/City and Type of Catch (Tons), 2020**

<i>Regency</i>	<i>Capture Fishery Production by Regency/City and Type of Catch (Tons)</i>		
	<i>Fishing in the Sea</i>	<i>Mainland General Aquatic Fisheries</i>	<i>Catch Fishing</i>
	2020	2020	2020
Passer	6462.00	103.00	6565.00
West Kutai	-	1515.00	1515.00
Kutai Kartanegara	45832.00	31775.00	77607.00
East Kutai	4381.00	913.00	5294.00
Berau	17184.00	1437.00	18621.00
North Paser Sharpening	6603.00	448.00	7051.00
Mahakam	-	594.00	594.00
Balikpapan	4266.00	-	4266.00
Samarinda	13749.00	5113.00	18862.00
Bontang	18334.00	-	18334.00
<b>East Kalimantan</b>	<b>116811.00</b>	<b>41898.00</b>	<b>158709.00</b>

After looking at the table above, we can conclude that Kutai Kartanegara Regency is the district with the highest catch value in each of the three Capture Fishery Production Sectors, namely in Marine Capture Fisheries a number of 45832.00 Tons, Mainland General Aquatic Fisheries amounting to 31775.00 Tons and the last Capture Fisheries amounting to 77607.00 Tons. There is much marine potential in East Kalimantan if you look at the numbers.

### **East Kalimantan Provincial Government Policy in Developing the Fishery Sector as an Effort to Increase Regional Original Income**

Regional Original Revenue, as the primary source of regional income, is solely intended for the implementation of Development by the Regional Government so that the whole community can enjoy the

development results. This means that the more outstanding funds obtained by the region will be proportional to the rate of Development in the region. According to Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning the State Treasury, State Property is all goods purchased or obtained at the expense of the State Budget or derived from other legitimate acquisitions. While Regional Property is all goods purchased or obtained at the expense of the Regional Budget or derived from other legitimate acquisitions. East Kalimantan Province is one of the areas facing the Natuna Sea, one of which is a natural resource that comes from the fisheries sector. Undeniably, the fisheries sector also affects economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.

Based on the results of the analysis of economic potential, land availability, and the availability of facilities and infrastructure as well as access to each district/city, it can be concluded that the districts that are prioritized and need to get investment facilities for fisheries and marine areas are Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kutai Regency, Paser Regency. At the same time, the priority of developing the fish processing industry sector is directed at Bontang City, Balikpapan City, and Samarinda City, with road access reaching 90 good conditions.

Potential Development of Fisheries Areas in East Kalimantan Province based on economic potential and based on the direction of the Spatial Pattern Plan of each district/city directed at policies for developing capture fisheries, aquaculture areas, and fish processing areas to support the realization of PKN for Urban Areas Balikpapan – Tenggarong – Samarinda – Bontang Tenggarong as a function of Aquaculture and as a Fishery Processing Center as well as the embodiment of the marine mainstay area in East Kalimantan Province consisting of Bontang - Berau and so on with the leading sectors of Fisheries, Mining, and Tourism.

## Map of Potential Fisheries Areas in East Kalimantan Province

Based on the potential of fishery areas in the province of East Kalimantan, the direction of investment development for fishery areas in the province of East Kalimantan is directed to:

### 1. Kutai Kartanegara Regency Fisheries Area

- a. The Development of capture fisheries areas includes Anggana District, Muara Jawa District; Samboja District; Muara Badak District; Marang Kayu District; and Sanga-Sanga District.
- b. The Development of the aquaculture area, with an area of approximately 16,866 hectares, includes Anggana District; Kembang Janggut District; Kenohan District; Kota Bangun District; Loa Janan District; Loa Kulu District; Marang Kayu District; Muara Badak District; Muara Jawa District; Muara Kaman District; Muara Muntai District; Muara Wis District; Samboja District; Sanga-Sanga District; Sebulu District; Tabang District; Tenggarong District; and Tenggarong Seberang District.

**2. East Kutai Regency Fisheries Area,** The Development of Marine Cultivation Areas is planned and developed in the waters of South Sangatta District in the form of marine capture fisheries and seaweed cultivation.

**3. Berau District Fisheries Area,** The Development of the Fishery Area, is intended for fishery development efforts for aquaculture, ponds and other aquatic businesses along rivers and lakes. The coverage area is in Talisayan, Biduk-Biduk, Derawan Island, Maratua, Tubman, Teluk Bayur, Sambaliung and Gunung Tabur Districts.

**4. Paser Regency Fisheries Area,** The Development of the area designated for capture fisheries covering an area of approximately 123,067 hectares, is located in all sub-districts directly adjacent to marine waters, including Long Kali District; Long Ikis District; Quadro District; Tanah Grogot District; Pasir Belengkong District; and Tanjung Harapan District.

- a. Development of aquaculture designated area of approximately 5,346 hectares, including Development of aquaculture including seaweed cultivation and floating net cages in Long Kali District; Long Ikis District; Quadro District; and Tanjung Harapan District,
- b. The Development of the freshwater Neapolitan includes Kecamatan Kuaro; and Tanah Grogot sub-district, the Development of aquaculture include: the Long Kali sub-district; Long Ikis District; Quadro District; and Tanjung Harapan District, and
- c. The Development of brackish water cultivation is directed to be developed in districts that physically have brackish water potential.

**5. Fisheries Area of North Penajam Paser Regency,** The Development of the designated capture fisheries area, is directed at 3 (three) sub-districts in the coastal area of the Regency, including Penajam District; Waru District; and Babulu District. The Development of aquaculture-designated areas is directed throughout the district, consisting of marine cultivation areas, freshwater aquaculture areas; and brackish water cultivation areas;

**6. Balikpapan City Fisheries Area,** The Development of the designated capture fisheries area, consists of a Fishing area of 0 – 2 miles, covering an area of approximately 7,642 ha along the sea and coast of East Balikpapan District; Fishing area > 2 miles, covering an area of approximately 27,896 ha along the sea and coast of East Balikpapan District. Development of aquaculture designated area of approximately 579 ha, consisting of Revitalization of land aquaculture area, located around the Somber River, Manggar River and the coast of Teritip Village with a total area of approximately 545 ha; and Marine aquaculture areas, located in the marine and coastal areas of Manggar Beach to the Aji Raden River, with a total area of 1,804 ha.

**7. Bontang City Fisheries Area,** Development of capture fisheries area, including the Fishing area I (0 – 4 miles), namely coastal waters measured from sea level at the lowest low tide on each island up to 4 (four) nautical miles to the sea; and Fishing area II, namely fishing areas with water boundaries outside the four nautical miles limit. Marine aquaculture area, including fish and non-fish aquaculture.

**8. Samarinda City Fisheries Area,** Development of the Capture Fisheries Area, which includes: Fishermen's settlement area in Sungai Kapih Village, Pulau Atas (Sambutan District), Sungai Keledang Village, Mosque (Samarinda Seberang District), Rawa Makmur Village, Bantuas (Palaran District), Lempake Village (North Samarinda District); Fishing ground area (catching area) in public waters (rivers, reservoirs, swamps) and sea waters.

- a. Development of Fish Hatchery Areas which include: People's Hatchery Unit (UPR) in Tanah Merah Village, North Samarinda District, Mugirejo Village, Sungai Pinang District and Makroman Village, Sambutan District; Fish Seed Center (BBI) Lubuk Sawah covering an area of 1 hectare in Mugirejo Village, Sungai Pinang District;
- b. Development of Fishery Cultivation Areas which include: Aquaculture ponds in Sungai Kapih, Makroman, Sindang Sari, Pulau Atas (Sambutan District), Bantuas Village, Bukuan, Simpang Pasir, Rawa Makmur (Palaran District); Cage aquaculture in Harapan Baru Village, Sengkotek (Loa Janan Ilir District); Cultivation of floating net cages in Lempake Village, North Sempaja, South Sempaja (North Samarinda District).

### **Fish Processing Industry Potential**

Based on the potential of the fish processing industry in the province of East Kalimantan, the direction of investment development for the fish processing industry in the province of East Kalimantan is directed to:

1. **Balikpapan City Fish Processing Industry**, The Development of the designated area for processing and marketing fishery products includes the Improvement of fish landing bases in a part of Manggar Village, East Balikpapan District; Development of Fish Landing Places in parts of Baru Tengah Village, West Balikpapan District, Klandasan Ilir Village, Balikpapan City District, Manggar Village, East Balikpapan District; and Development of a Neapolitan area with an area of approximately 190.56 ha at the mouth of the Manggar River, Manggar Village and Manggar Baru Village.
2. **Bontang City Fish Processing Industry**, Development of fishery business areas in inland public waters and brackish aquaculture in coastal areas of Bontang City.
3. **Samarinda City Fish Processing Industry**, Development of Fish Processing Areas in Sungai Kunjang, Palaran and Samarinda Ulu Districts; and Development of small and micro industrial fish processing industrial areas in Samarinda City including tofu industry in Samarinda Ulu District, Samarinda Ilir District; sugar industry in North Samarinda District.
4. **Berau Regency Fish Processing Industry**, The Development of the Fishery Area, is intended for fishery development efforts for aquaculture, ponds and other aquatic businesses along rivers and lakes. The coverage area is in Talisayan, Biduk-Biduk, Derawan Island, Maratua, Tubman, Teluk Bayur, Sambaliung and Gunung Tabur Districts.
5. **Fish Processing Industry in Kutai Kartanegara Regency**, Development of a fishery processing area in the form of a Fish Landing Base (PPI) includes Marang Kayu sub-district; Anggana District; Muara Badak District; and Samboja District.
6. **Paser Regency Fish Processing Industry**, The Development of fish processing areas includes Long Kali District, Long Ikis District; Quadro District; and Tanjung Harapan District.

### Constraints in the Implementation of East Kalimantan Provincial Government Policies to Develop the Fishery Sector as an Effort to Increase Regional Original Income

The fishery sector levy is one of the sources of income that contributes to the receipt of regional levies. Retribution to the fisheries and marine sector includes public services. These services provide unique benefits for individuals or entities who must pay a levy in addition to serving public interests and benefits. These services are eligible for levies. While the retribution itself is a payment from the people to the region, there is a relationship between the direct remuneration received and the payment of the levy.

In addition to contributing to regional levies, fisheries sector levies also influence local revenue. According to Law Number 23 of 2014, in conjunction with Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning Regional Government, Regional Original Revenue is regional income sourced from regional taxes, regional retribution proceeds, separated regional wealth management results, and other income. legitimate regional origin, which aims to provide flexibility to regions in exploring funding in the implementation of regional autonomy as a manifestation of the principle of decentralization. Revenue is revenue which is the right of the regional government and is recognized as an addition to net worth. East Kalimantan Province PAD revenue for 2020-2021 can be seen in the following table:

**Table 3, East Kalimantan Province PAD Receipts in 2020-2021**

<i>Receipt Type</i>	<i>2020 Realization (M)</i>	<i>Contribution PAD (%)</i>	<i>2021 Realization (M)</i>	<i>Contribution PAD (%)</i>
Local tax	179,170.49	76.16	194,617.11	89.48
Regional Retribution	8,410,25	65.62	7,780.51	64.97
Results of Separated Regional Wealth Management	8,565.19	86.33	9,178.58	95.40
Other Legitimate PAD	67,920.04	96.46	73,815.05	103.87
<b>Amount</b>	<b>264,065.97</b>	<b>80.41</b>	<b>285,391.24</b>	<b>92.01</b>



Based on the details of 2020-2021 retribution receipts, the most significant revenue comes from regional tax levies in 2021, amounting to 194,617.11 M, - in 2020, amounting to 179,170.49 M, next in 2020-2021, which comes from Other levies Legitimate PAD in 2020 amounting to 67,920.04 M,- and while in 2021 it is 73,815.05 M, the third place is occupied by the levy on the results of the Management of Separated Regional Assets in 2020 amounting to 8,565.19 M,- and while in 2021 it is 9,178.58 M. Increasing Local Original Income through the fishery sector will undoubtedly encounter many obstacles. The following are some of the obstacles faced by the regional government of East Kalimantan Province:

- a. Increasing regional competitiveness outside the province of East Kalimantan;
- b. Demand for the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and maritime sectors in the Province of East Kalimantan on a regional basis between the provinces on the island of East Kalimantan in 2016 has a deficit value, so imports still need to be imported from other provinces;
- c. Fish that have a deficit value so that they must be imported from other provinces are scad fish, pomfret fish, puffer fish, anchovies, tuna, mackerel, catfish, stingray, turtle fish, and squid;
- d. Low labour productivity (HR) in East Kalimantan Province;
- e. Infrastructure development has not been optimal in supporting increased accessibility and regional connectivity;
- f. A government that has not achieved professional and accountable performance.
- g. Environmental degradation and decreasing environmental quality
- h. On average, fishermen in East Kalimantan Province still use fishing gear using gill nets;
- i. Many fishermen in East Kalimantan Province use boats without motors, which reach 4,141 units;
- j. The condition of damaged and heavily damaged roads in Kutai Kartanegara Regency is still high at 20.18 per cent and 18.54 per cent;
- k. The condition of damaged and heavily damaged roads in East Kutai Regency is still high at 16.27 per cent and 23.94 per cent;
- l. The condition of damaged and heavily damaged roads in Paser Regency is still high at 23.69 per cent and 15.11 per cent;

## **Conclusion**

The marine and fisheries sector has a vital role in developing the economy in East Kalimantan Province outside of the mining sector, both oil and gas and non-oil and gas. The Development of marine and fisheries in East KALIMANTAN will continue to contribute to the regional economy and local communities significantly. Nevertheless, the marine and fisheries sector still has several obstacles that must be faced by the regional government of East Kalimantan Province, among others: Increasing the competitiveness of regions outside the province of East Kalimantan; Demand for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and maritime sectors in the Province of East Kalimantan on a regional basis between the provinces on the island of East Kalimantan in 2016 has a deficit value so that imports still need to be imported from other provinces; Fish that have a deficit value so that they must be imported from other provinces are scad fish, pomfret fish, puffer fish, anchovies, tuna, mackerel, catfish, stingray, turtle fish, and squid; Low labor productivity (HR) in East Kalimantan Province; Infrastructure development has not been optimal in supporting increased accessibility and regional connectivity; Governments that have not achieved professional and accountable performance; Environmental degradation and environmental degradation; On average, fishermen in East Kalimantan Province still use fishing gear using gill nets; Many fishermen in East Kalimantan Province use boats without motors, which reach 4,141 units; The condition of damaged and heavily damaged roads in Kutai Kartanegara Regency is still high at 20.18 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Fifty-four per cent; The condition of damaged and heavily damaged roads in East Kutai Regency.

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