POTENTIALS OF FISHERY SUBSECTOR FISHERY IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LAMONGAN DISTRICT

by Muchtolifah .

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ABSTRACT

The fisheries sector is a sector that exists in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. In the fisheries sector there is a ponds fisheries sector, with its cultivation media which is land that can be planted with rice and is also used for ponds. The purpose of this study is to analyze and find out the shift in the fisheries sector, the amount of fishpond production in which ponds are superior and whether the sub-sector of the ponds fisheries is the leading sector in the fisheries sector in Lamongan Regency.

In this study using secondary data types, namely time series for 7 years from 2010-2016. And data sources come from the East Java Provincial Statistics Board, the Central Statistics Agency of Lamongan Regency, the East Java "Veteran" National Development University library and the Lamongan Regency Fisheries and Maritime Office. The analysis technique used in this study is the Shift Share and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis techniques.

Based on the analysis conducted, the results of the analysis show that the fisheries sector tends to encourage growth with positive results. And the paddy field fisheries sub-sector is included in the superior sub-sector in Lamongan Regency and the most productive amount of paddy field fisheries production per district is in Glagah District.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Fisheries Sector, Pond Rice Farm Subsector.

PRELIMINARY

Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy that causes the goods and services produced in society to increase. Economic growth is an increase in GDP or real GNI. For a long time economists have analyzed important factors that influence economic growth. (Sukirno, 2011).

Economic growth can also be measured by using the GRDP or commonly referred to as the Gross Regional Domestic Product. Gross Regional Domestic Product is the gross value added of all goods and services that are created or produced in the domestic territory of an area that arises due to various economic activities in a certain period regardless of whether the production factor is owned by residents or non-residents. Gross Regional Domestic Product has 17 sectors. Which include agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The fisheries sector is included in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

The fisheries sector is the most important sector in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. This category includes all activities of catching, hatching, and cultivating all types of fish and other aquatic biota, both in fresh water, brackish water and at sea. Commodities produced by fisheries activities include all types of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, seaweed and other aquatic biota obtained from fishing (in the sea and public waters) and aquaculture (sea, ponds, cages, floating nets, ponds, rice ponds). Also included in fisheries activities are services that support fisheries activities on the basis of fees or contracts. (BPS of East Java Province, 2015). The fisheries sector also has many sub-sectors, namely the public water fisheries sub-sector, the pond fisheries sub-sector, the pond fisheries sub-sector, the floating net cage fisheries sub-sector, the paddy field fisheries sub-sector. Rice paddy ponds fisheries are aquaculture media cultivation on land that can be planted with rice and is also used for ponds. This aquaculture together with rice plants, which are placed in the same area. The pattern of cultivation is adapted to the conditions of the area, the pattern is usually the pattern of fish - fish or fish - fish - rice and rice - fish - rice. The

types of fish commonly cultivated include: milkfish, tawes, carp, cork fish, catfish, tilapia, tilapia fish, catfish, other fish, tiger shrimp, vannamei shrimp, other shrimp. (Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Office of Lamongan Regency, 2012).

Lamongan Regency is a regency in East Java Province with its capital city, Lamongan. The Regency is bordered by the Java Sea in the north, Gresik Regency in the east, Mojokerto Regency and Jombang Regency in the south, and Tuban Regency in the west. The government center of Lamongan Regency is located 50 km west of Surabaya City, the capital of East Java Province. Lamongan Regency is one of the areas included in the Surabaya metropolitan area, namely Gerbangkertosusila.

Lamongan Regency is geographically located at 6o51 '- 7o23' South Latitude and 112o33 '- 112o34' East Longitude. Lamongan Regency has an area of approximately 1,812.8 km2 or ± 3.78% of the total area of   East Java Province. With a length of coastline of 47 km, the sea area of   Lamongan Regency is 902.4 km2, if calculated 12 miles from sea level. Which has 27 Districts.

Based on the condition of the Lamongan Regency, it can be seen that the potential of the aquaculture ponds in Lamongan Regency has many types developed in the Lamongan Regency area. But there are also several in each sub-districts that have no potential with ponds fisheries.

This study aims to analyze how the shift in the fisheries sector at the economic level in Lamongan Regency. To find out whether the ponds fisheries subsector is the leading subsector in the Lamongan Regency fisheries sector. To analyze the amount of pond rice production per sub-district which is more productive in Lamongan Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted with many considerations because Lamongan District has many fisheries areas and various types of fisheries developed. Geographically the mainland area of   Lamongan Regency can also be used very strategically.
Data collected in this study uses secondary data types, namely time series for 7 years from 2010-2016. The method of data collection is by means of library research, where researchers can find the required data through published sources. Like through the

Central Statistics Agency, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, University turnover. The analytical method used is the location quotient (LQ) and Shift Share analysis method through the Gross Regional Domestic Product of East Java Province and Lamongan Regency, East Java Province Agriculture Sector and Lamongan Regency to see the fisheries sector, East Java Fisheries Sector and Lamongan Regency to see the subsector paddy field fisheries.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gross Regional Domestic Product is the main measurement to see developments in economic growth in a region. In this study using the Gross Regional Domestic Product of East Java Province and the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Lamongan Regency, from these results it can also be seen the growth rate of each Gross Regional Domestic Product, does it have a good growth rate for economic growth, or even provides poor growth for economic growth especially in Lamongan Regency and East Java Province.

As well as to see the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in the sector in the Gross Regional Domestic Product, because the fisheries sector is in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The fisheries sector gives a good growth rate in economic growth or even makes a bad growth rate in economic growth

From the results of the study it can be said that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors can be said to be the base sector or sectors that are leading in the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Lamongan Regency at the East Java Province level, the growth of these sectors tends to inhibit growth at the Provincial level, and relative growth slow, due to lack of adequate facilities, lack of infrastructure, there is one subsector that does not support, but the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors have many locational advantages in the Lamongan Regency.

From the results of the study it can be said that the agriculture, livestock, hunting and agricultural services sectors as well as the forestry and logging sectors are non-base sectors or sectors that are not superior and have growth tends to be slow and grow relatively slowly, but have locational advantages. The fisheries sector is a base

sector or leading sectors in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, has growth tends to encourage and grow relatively quickly in economic growth and has a locational advantage in the economy in Lamongan Regency.

From the LQ analysis calculation results or commonly referred to as Location Quotient which is used to measure the base or non-base sectors, or superior sectors or non-superior sectors and Shift Share analysis to measure the growth of the sector tends to inhibit or encourage, to grow relatively slowly or fast, not has locational advantages or has locational advantages. So it can be said that what makes the growth of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors tend to be slowing down, growing relatively slowly but having locational advantages is because of the existence of the fisheries sector, because the fisheries sector shows that the growth of these sectors tends to be encouraging and relatively fast, and has adequate locational advantages , and the fisheries sector is also called the leading sector or the base sector, the fisheries sector provides good economic growth in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

From the above results, the most potential sub-district in ponds fisheries is Glagah sub-district. Subdistricts that do not produce fishponds in aquaculture ponds are located in Sukorame, Bluluk, Ngimbang, Sambeng Districts close to Jombang and Mojokerto districts where there is potential for agriculture and paddy fields, Kembangbahu District which has the potential to be agriculture. Modo District is close to Bojonegoro Regency which has more potential with agriculture, Solokuro District is close to Gresik Regency which is famous for its fishponds potential, while Brondong and Paciran Districts have no potential for paddy field fisheries because the area is close to the coast and the potential there is sea fisheries.

Mantup sub-district is the sub-district that produces the least amount of aquaculture ponds, because there is a more developed area there, namely agriculture, because it is close to Mojokerto which has a lot of agriculture. The types of fish produced by ponds fisheries are goldfish, tawes, tilapia, milkfish, catfish, tilapia, cork, catfish, lai fish, tiger shrimp, vename shrimp, other shrimp.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the data and discussion above, it can be concluded that

1. Shifting the fisheries sector is emphasized on the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Lamongan Regency which tends to encourage the growth of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of East Java Province because it is shown by positive results and the amount of land or place that can be used for aquaculture in Lamongan Regency.

2. The ponds fisheries subsector is a superior sector in Lamongan Regency, because in Lamongan Regency also has a lot of land to be used for pond rice fisheries, this pond rice fisheries are cultivated in an easy way that is when planting rice and the same land land, and the majority of the population are also many who work double as a farmer and as a fisherman.

3. The most productive amount of fish field pond production per district is in Glagah District. Because the amount of pond rice fisheries production there is more than any other sub-district, and is always productive in producing ponds fisheries every year. Even though there are declining yields, Glagah Subdistrict always produces these fishponds.

Suggestion

1. The government should provide a good solution to improve the quality of the fisheries sector by socializing with the community to discuss together in improving the fisheries sector in Lamongan Regency.

2. Providing trainings for the community which initially in the District produced a small amount of paddy pond fisheries production, so that the production of their paddy pond fisheries increased.

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