

PERFORMANCE OF BAJOMULYO-PATI COASTAL FISHERIES PORT (CFP) ON THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

KINERJA PELABUHAN PERIKANAN PANTAI BAJOMULYO-PATI TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN REGIONAL

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ABSTRACT

The Coastal Fishery Port (PPP) of Bajomulyo is the largest fishing port in Pati Regency and its existence makes the capture fisheries sector the basis for the economy in Pati Regency. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the activities and performance of CFP Bajomulyo on the regional economy. This was conducted from February to October 2021 at the port. Data analysis was carried out using two methods. The first is the descriptive method which involves analyzing operational activities and assessing operational performance based on the Decision of the Director-General of Capture Fisheries in 2015 Number 20/KEP-DJPT/2015. The second is the Structural Equation Model (SEM) which was used to analyze the determinants of Bajomulyo's CFP performance on the regional economy. The results showed that the port operational activities such as production, value, and ship visits were volatile for the results of the performance assessment based on the guidelines set by the Director-General of Capture Fisheries in 2015. This shows that the operational performance of CFP Bajomulyo from January to September 2020 was successful. Furthermore, the results from the SEM analysis show that the regional economy is influenced by the variables of government policy and CFP performance. Therefore, the good local government policies in the development and management of the port and its performance can improve the regional economy of the Pati Regency.

Keywords: Coastal Fishery Port, SEM, regional economy, Bajomulyo.

ABSTRAK

Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai (PPP) Bajomulyo merupakan pelabuhan perikanan terbesar di Kabupaten Pati dan keberadaannya menjadikan sektor perikanan tangkap menjadi sektor basis terhadap perekonomian di Kabupaten Pati. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aktivitas dan kinerja PPP Bajomulyo terhadap perekonomian regional. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Februari 2021 hingga Oktober 2021 di PPP Bajomulyo. Analisis data dilakukan dengan dua metode; *pertama* metode deskriptif yaitu untuk menganalisis aktivitas operasional dan penilaian kinerja operasional berdasarkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap tahun 2015 Nomor 20/KEP-DJPT/2015; *kedua* metode *Structural Equation Model* (SEM) untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor penentu kinerja PPP Bajomulyo terhadap perekonomian regional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas operasional PPP Bajomulyo seperti produksi, nilai produksi, dan kunjungan kapal bersifat fluktuatif, untuk hasil penilaian kinerja operasional berdasarkan pedoman yang ditetapkan Direktur Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap tahun 2015 menunjukkan bahwa kinerja operasional PPP Bajomulyo selama Januari 2020-September 2020 berkinerja Sangat Baik. Berdasarkan hasil analisis SEM variabel ekonomi regional dipengaruhi oleh variabel kebijakan pemerintah dan kinerja PPP, yang artinya kebijakan pemerintah daerah dalam pembangunan dan pengelolaan PPP Bajomulyo dan kinerja PPP Bajomulyo yang baik dapat meningkatkan ekonomi regional Kabupaten Pati.

Kata kunci: Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai, SEM, ekonomi regional, Bajomulyo.

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INTRODUCTION

Pati Regency has a large potential of marine and fishery resources which has become the basic development capital that is used as the foundation of community expectations and new sources of growth. It is also used to realize the goals and objectives of the development of the marine and fisheries sector. Pati Regency occupies the third highest position as a capture fisheries production area in Central Java after Tegal City and Rembang Regency. In 2020 marine capture fisheries production in Pati Regency reached 95,081 tons or 19.6% of the total production in Central Java. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Pati Regency (2021), the percentage of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery sectors in their contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Pati Regency at Current Prices by Business Field reached 24.53%, or the second largest after the manufacturing industry sector. This shows that the fisheries sector is a vital sector for the economic structure in Pati Regency.

Fishing ports are very important infrastructures for fishing vessels to unload the caught fish for distribution to the market. Therefore, since they support the success of the national fisheries development, they require need good management and facilities. Fishing ports are not only limited to providing facilities, but also serve as optimal services to fishermen. They also provide positive impact on regional development which in turn increases the income of the community, specifically fishermen (Suherman, 2007; Suherman and Dault, 2009; Suherman et al., 2020).

An example is the Coastal Fishery Port (CFP) Bajomulyo which has made the fishery sector the basis for the economy in Pati Regency..However, it needs proper management due to its vital role and high level of port activity. Based on Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, fishing ports have both government and business functions which have a multiple impact on regional economic development in the form of increasing added value, efficiency, capture fisheries business productivity, employment, and the defense of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Several studies related to fishing port performance have been carried out previously, among others by Suherman (2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020d). The study conducted by Nurhalimah et al., (2017) showed that there are differences in the socio-economic conditions of the community around the port in terms of employment, income, security, transportation and infrastructure. However, the difference is a change of state in a positive direction. This includes more job opportunities, increase in the income of the surrounding communities, improved security due to the cooperation between the surrounding community and the management of the Fishery Port, and the presence of transportation facilities such as road conditions, signs, and safety and street lights.

Silviana and Limi (2020) also conducted the study relating to the Kendari Ocean Fishery Port having an impact on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen on the level of education and health. Furthermore, it increases the income level of fishermen's families, providing job and business opportunities in industries located around that region through trading and other informal activities. Based on previous studies, the area of measuring fishing port performance with the Structural Equation Model (SEM) approach to the regional economy has not been carried out. In order to

optimize the function of the CFP Bajomulyo, it is necessary to have a performance analysis of the regional economy. This can be used as an input in the formulation of policies and also help the government in increasing the performance of the port. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the activities and performance of CFP Bajomulyo on the regional economy.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Time and Location

This research was conducted at CFP Bajomulyo which is geographically located at coordinates 111°8'30"E and 6°42'30"LS and also in the administrative area of Pati Regency. The research was conducted in February 2021 to October 2021.

Research Data

In this study, the respondents was fishermen, marketers, processors and partners, as well as CFP Bajomulyo employees. The primary data collection was assisted by using a list of questionnaires which include the perception of respondents regarding variable of internal, external, CFP services, CFP performances, and regional economic, while the SEM analysis was performed using a sample of at least five times the number of parameter variables to be analyzed (Ferdinand 2014). Also, the samples used was 138 respondents includes fishermen, marketers, processors and partners, as well as CFP Bajomulyo employees and it was in accordance with the Maximum Likelihood Estimation Method (MLE) regarding the minimum sample proposed ranging from 100 to 200 respondents.

Research Data Analysis

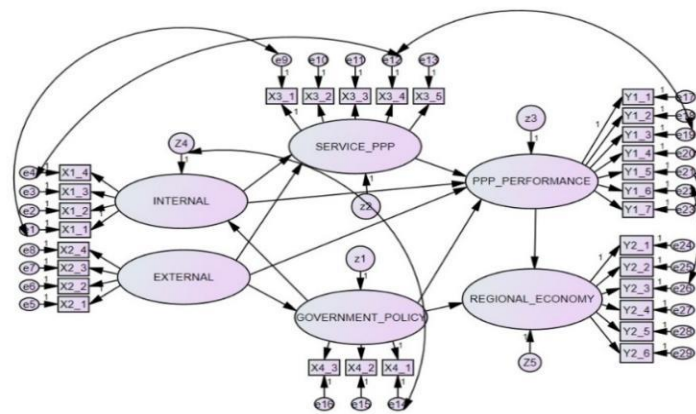
Data analysis was carried out using two methods. First, the descriptive method which is used to determine the performance of CFP Bajomulyo. Secondly, the SEM method which used to determine the determinants that affect the regional economy and are simultaneously influenced by variables such as internal, external, service and performance of CFP, and Government Policy. The descriptive method, consisting of operational activity data such as fishing vessel visits, production data and value, as well as logistics distribution and operational performance assessment, was used to analyze the performance of the port based on the Decree of the Director General of Capture Fisheries 2015 Number 20/KEP-DJPT/2015. In this regulation, there are 27 criteria for evaluating the performance of fishing ports, in this study 19 criteria were taken which were adjusted to the actual situation. The performance of the fishing port is said to be poor if the cumulative score (NK) is 0-45, moderate if NK 46-65, good if NK 66-85, very good if NK 86-100.

The SEM method was used to analyze the determinants of port's performance on the regional economy. It was also used to analyze and interpret data that has been adapted to the model developed using the AMOS 2.2 program. Ghozali (2014) states that factor analysis and simultaneous equation modeling are separate statistical models. SEM as a data analysis and hypothesis testing tool was selected because it allows complex simultaneous tests to be connected in a relationship (Ferdinand, 2006; Deng et al., 2013; Gonçalves and Assumpção, 2016; Munim et al. 2018; Sharapiyeva et al. al.,

2019; Roring et al., 2020; Suherman et al., 2020a). The stages of the data analysis process include development of a theory-based model, draw up path diagrams, compiling structural equations, select the type of input matrix and estimate the proposed model, assess the identification of structural models, assessing goodness-of-fit criteria, interpretation and modification of the model.

Hypothesis Test

The proposed hypothesis (Table 1) was tested on the basis of the results from data processing analysis. In general, hypothesis testing is performed by analyzing both the critical ratio (CR) and probability values (P) as a result of processing the regression weights data compared to the required statistical limits. The hypothesis is presented in the table below based on the causal relationship in the model that has been made (Figure 1).



Source: Research Results (2021)
Figure 1. Path Diagram Model

Table 1. Research Hypothesis

No	Hypothesis
H1	Internal has a positive and significant effect on CFP Services
H2	Internal has a positive and significant effect on CFP Performance
H3	External has a positive and significant effect on CFP Services
H4	External has a positive and significant impact on Government Policy
H5	External has a positive and significant effect on CFP Performance
H6	CFP services have a positive and significant impact on CFP performance
H7	Government policies have a positive and significant impact CFP Internal
H8	Government policies have a positive and significant impact on CFP performance
H9	Government policies have a positive and significant impact on the Regional Economy
H10	CFP performance has a positive and significant impact on the Regional Economy

Source: Research Results (2021)

There are 6 factors that affect the port, namely internal, external and services of CFP Bajomulyo, government policies, and regional economies. In order to test whether there is an effect between the six factors, an explanation of the definition of each variable needs to be performed, as presented in the Table 2.

Table 2. Operational Framework of Research Factors

Factor	Operational Definition
Internal	These are activities or efforts carried out to achieve goals by using/coordinating the activities of others
External	Factors outside CFP Bajomulyo that directly/indirectly affect the company's performance
Government Policy	Decisions issued by the Government in an effort to provide public services to fishing port service users
Bajomulyo PPP Services	Fulfilling the needs of port service users based on the principles of efficiency, transparency, and providing a positive impact on the development of fishery businesses
Fishery Performance	A detailed series of activities or processes using equipment, hence, inputs or outputs in the form of goods and services can finally be sold to customers and the company makes a profit
Regional Economy	The economic condition of a region which includes the growth of capital accumulation, labor and technological progress.

In order to explain the 6 variables, 29 indicators were used (Table 3) and each variable was assigned a value.

Table 3. Definition of Operational Variables

No	Code	Indicator
Internal (X1)		
1	X1_1	CFP Manager HR (education, skills, work culture).
2	X1_2	CFP Bajomulyo budget
3	X1_3	Fishermen/processors/marketers (education, skills, experience)
4	X1_4	Fisherman/processor/marketer productivity (technology, income, production)
External (X2)		
5	X2_1	Fish Resources (Fishing Ground)
6	X2_2	Market
7	X2_3	Economic Condition
8	X2_4	Technological development
CFP Bajomulyo Services (X3)		
9	X3_1	Production Service
10	X3_2	Fishery Industry Services
11	X3_3	Processing Service
12	X3_4	Marketing Service
13	X3_5	Distribution Service
Government Policy (X4)		
14	X4_1	Laws/Government Regulations/Ministerial Regulations
15	X4_2	Regional Autonomy/Governor Regulation/Regent's Regulation
16	X4_3	CFP Bajomulyo Implementation/Cooperation
Performance of CFP Bajomulyo (Y1)		
17	Y1_1	Fishermen Welfare
18	Y1_2	Business development
19	Y1_3	Sales Growth
20	Y1_4	Customer Growth
21	Y1_5	Tax/Non-tax
22	Y1_6	Work productivity
23	Y1_7	Labor Absorption Rate (Fishermen, Marketers and Processors, Labor)
Regional Economy (Y2)		
24	Y2_1	People's purchasing power
25	Y2_2	Infrastructure development
26	Y2_3	Community minimum wage
27	Y2_4	Quality of fish and processed products
28	Y2_5	Employment
29	Y2_6	Investment (Cold Storage, Processing Plant, Fisherman Kiosk and Fisherman Supply Shop)

Source: Research Results (2021)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CFP Bajomulyo Overview

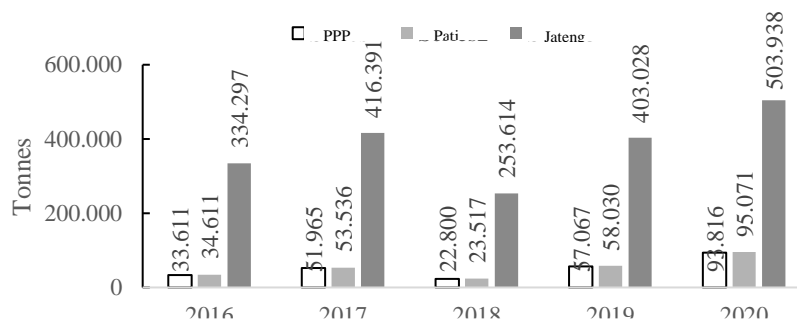
Bajomulyo Coastal Fishing Port (CFP) is administratively located in Bajomulyo Village, Juwana District, Pati Regency. It is geographically located between 111°09'14.8" E and 6°42'19.1" S. Initially, it had the status of fish landing base (FLB), until 2008 when the Governor of Central Java re-branded

it to CFP Bajomulyo through Regulation Number 38 of 2008. Since then, it became one of the nine CFPs in Central Java which is the Implementing Technical Unit at the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Central Java Province.

The Recommendation for Determination of Work Area and Operation/ *Wilayah Kerja dan Wilayah Pengoperasian Pelabuhan Perikanan* (WKOPP) CFP Bajomulyo No. 523.53/148 from the Regent of Pati dated January 20, 2014, stipulates the working area of CFP Bajomulyo covering of 6.36 ha, which consist of: a) land working area of 3.53 ha, and b) water working area of 2.83 ha. Furthermore, the CFP Bajomulyo Operational Area has an area of 407.00 ha, including: a) Land operation area of 268.98 ha which is divided into 2 areas, and b) water operating area of 138.02 ha which is located along the shipping lane (Juwana River) from the last mooring position to the river mouth.

Fish Production

Fish production data provides information on what species are caught. When the fishes caught are of high economic value, the production value tends to be high, and vice versa.



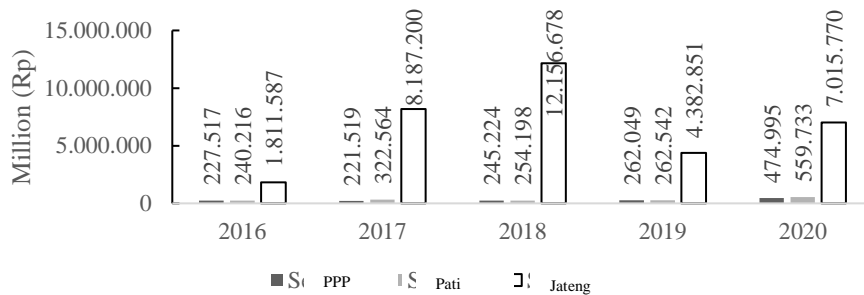
Source: CFP Bajomulyo, 2020; Pati Statistics, 2019; Central Java Statistic (2020)

Figure 2. Comparison of Fish Production in CFP Bajomulyo, Pati Regency, and Central Java in 2016-2020

Based on Figure 2, it is known that fish production at CFP Bajomulyo fluctuated during the 2016 to 2020 period. In 2017 it increased by 18,355 tonnes compared to 2016 and decreased in 2018 resulting in a total production of 22,800 tonnes. The capture fisheries production of the port increased again in 2019 and it became 57,067 tonnes. Furthermore, it also found that the highest total production occurred in 2020 reaching about 93,816 tonnes, while the lowest production occurred in 2018 which was 22,800 tonnes. The highest fish production based on species was Layang fish with 12,053 tonnes, while the lowest was stingray fish with about 4.3 tonnes. Other types found in port are fishes with high economic value such as mackerel, tuna, squid, and others. Compared to the total marine capture fishery production in Pati Regency, during the 2016 to 2020 range, the highest percentage contribution of CFP Bajomulyo capture fisheries production occurred in 2020 at 98,6%, while the lowest was in 2018 at 97%. Furthermore, when compared to capture fisheries production in Central Java, the highest contribution was 19.6% which occurred in 2020. With this comparison, it can be seen that the existence of CFP Bajomulyo is very important for the fisheries sector, specifically Pati Regency and Central Java in general.

Production Value

The fluctuation of fish production in CFP Bajomulyo affects the production value which also fluctuates, as shown in Figure 3.

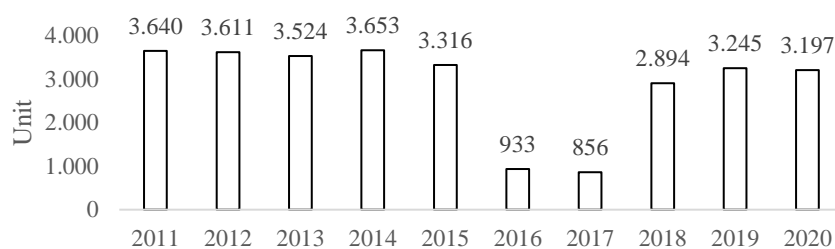


Source: CFP Bajomulyo, 2020; Pati Statistics, 2019; Central Java Statistics (2020)
Figure 3. Comparison of CFP Bajomulyo Production Value 2016-2020

Based on Figure 3, it is shown that the production value had decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 with about IDR 5,997,300,000. In 2018 the production value increased to IDR 245,223,597,000 and in 2019 it also increased to IDR 262,048,652,000. Furthermore, the production value increased in 2020 to IDR 474,995,287,000. Between the period of 2016 to 2020, it was found that the highest production value occurred in 2020, which was IDR 474,995,287,000, while the lowest production value occurred in 2017 which was IDR 221,519,450,000. The highest contribution of production value of capture fisheries in CFP Bajomulyo was 99.81% in 2019 out of the total production value in Pati Regency. However, in 2017 it had decreased drastically in 2017 by 68.67%. When compared with the production value of Central Java, the highest percentage was achieved in 2016 which reached 12.55% of the total production.

Frequency of Fishing Vessel Visits

The landing and frequent visits of fishing vessels at the port is to easily unload the catch to be auctioned or sold to whole sellers. Based on the study conducted, it was found that the number and types of motor boats (units) in CFP Bajomulyo are presented in Figure 4, it can be seen that the data on ship visits fluctuates every year. The highest visits occurred in 2011 with a total of 3,640 ships, while the lowest occurred in 2017 with a total of 856. On average each year, 2,962 ships are active. This fluctuation of ship visits can be influenced by several things, such as the fishing season which affects the number of ships operating. During this period, fishermen were unable to go to sea because of the erratic weather. Activities carried out in addition to landing fish by leaning ships were the implementation of physical checks on ships and their supplies.



Source: CFP Bajomulyo (2020)
Figure 4. Frequency of Ship Visits at CFP Bajomulyo 2011-2020

Operational Performance of CFP Bajomulyo

In order to support CFP operational data, Table 5 presents the Bajomulyo PPP performance assessment from January to September 2020 based on the Decree of the Director-General of Capture Fisheries 2015. According to Table 5, 19 criteria were listed out of a total of 27. Others include the completeness of the management of the fishing port, the length of the pier, the depth of the pond, repair facilities, the completeness of fish marketing facilities, the availability and use of portland, and the implementation of K5. Based on the assessment of the complete management of the fishing port, the manager was appointed to preside over the place. The length of the pier and the depth of the pool at the port were 1,296 m and 200 cm, respectively. Furthermore, it has repair facilities in the form of docking and workshops, and is considered to have implemented K5 as well. The land available at CFP Bajomulyo is 269 ha with a use rate of 698.85%.

Table 5 shows the performance values from January to September 2020 at the port for 19 criteria that are between the range of 83.25 to 90. The lowest score of 83.25 was obtained in January 2020, while the highest was in March 2020. The average value of CFP Bajomulyo's performance was 86.9 which means that the realization of operational performance achievement from January to September 2020 was effective.

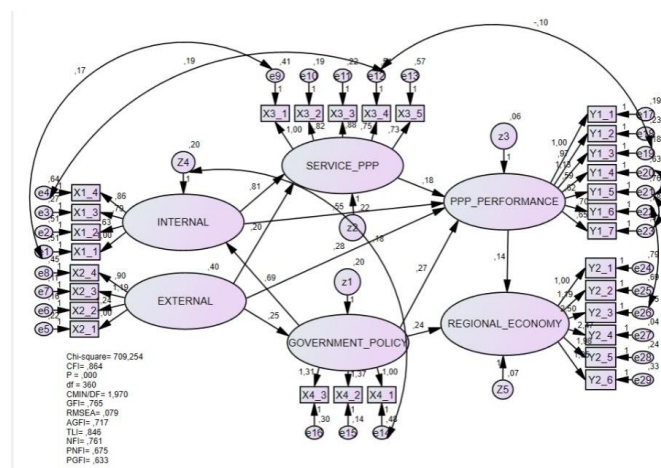
SEM Analysis Results

The diagram below illustrates the modification of the model to achieve a fit model. Furthermore, a confirmatory factor analysis of the full model construct was carried out and the results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Full Model Construct

Criteria	Cut off Value	Results	Model Evaluation
	Small; X2 with df		
Chi-square	360, p: 5% = 394,626	709,254	Enough
CMIN/DF	< 2.00	1,970	Well
GFI	Close to 1.0	0.765	Well
RMSEA	0.08	0.079	Well
AGFI	Close to 1.0	0.717	Well
PNFI	> 0.50	0.675	Well
PGFI	0.50	0.633	Well

Source: Research Results (2021)



Source: Research Results (2021)

Figure 5. Results of Path Diagram Model Data Processing

Table 5. Evaluation of CFP Bajomulyo Performance (January – September 2020)

	Criteria Type	Units	Realization								
			Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Data Transmission Frequency (PIPP)	Time	21.00	15.00	21.00	22.00	20.00	19.00	22.00	20.00	22.00
2	E-Logbook	Yes No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	SPB-online application	Yes No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
4	SHTI	Yes No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
5	Budget Absorption Realization	%	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Port Revenue	IDR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Port Pond Capacity	GT	2,071.00	3,031.00	4,662.00	5,386.00	13,311.00	2691.00	4,257.00	4,888.00	5,804.00
8	Anchoring Service	GT	281.00	421.00	784.00	1,361.00	2,283.00	829.00	765.00	523.00	889.00
9	Fishery Production	Tons/Day	46.87	138.14	213.22	159.24	350.52	105.31	234.80	224.30	159.36
10	Frequency of Ship Visits	Unit	1.74	2.93	3.55	3.13	6.65	3.47	2.71	3.74	5.27
11	STBLKK	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	3.16
12	Socialization and Technical Guidance	Number of Activities	4.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	4.00	14.00
13	Facilitation of Extension, Supervision and Control of Fish Resources, Fish Quarantine, Publications	Number of Activities	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
14	Clean Water Distribution (ships and processing industry)	%	74.82	78.34	76.25	89.68	91.00	75.05	97.46	84.37	87.14
15	Ice Delivery (ship)	%	87.21	84.50	76.62	80.33	52.50	82.61	79.94	98.75	87.72
16	Fuel distribution (ship)	%	79.21	75.61	94.33	78.18	78.00	79.56	76.69	84.23	95.54
17	Fishery Products Processing Services at WKOPP	Unit	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
18	Employment	Person/Month	4,344.40	4,137.88	4,338.28	4,107.51	4,388.45	4,325.67	4,435.62	4,493.93	4,335.85
19	Changes in Number of Investors in Fishing Ports	Company/Month	9 (249)	8 (249)	7 (249)	6 (249)	5 (249)	4 (249)	3 (249)	2 (249)	1 (249)
Value and Conclusion			83.25 (B)	86.75 (SB)	90 (SB)	88.5 (SB)	86.5 (SB)	87.5 (SB)	85.25 (SB)	87 (SB)	88 (SB)

Source: Research Results (2021)

Hypothesis test

This is used to test hypothesis based on the results of data processing using SEM analysis. In general, hypothesis testing is performed by analyzing the critical ratio (CR) with the probability value (P) as a result of processing the regression weights data compared to the required statistical limits. The required critical ratio value is above 1.96 with a profitability value below 0.05. Furthermore, when the results of data processing fulfill these requirements, the hypothesis is declared acceptable. The results is shown in the table below.

Table 6. Regression Weight Test Results

No	Hypothesis	CR	P	Description
H1	Internal has a positive and significant effect on CFP Services	5,709	0.000	Accepted
H2	Internal has a positive and significant effect on CFP Performance	3,485	0.000	Accepted
H3	External has a positive and significant effect on CFP Services	2,306	0.021	Accepted
H4	External has a positive and significant impact on Government Policy	3,212	0.001	Accepted
H5	External has a positive and significant effect on CFP Performance	4,448	0.000	Accepted
H6	CFP services have a positive and significant impact on CFP performance	2.024	0.043	Accepted
H7	Government policies have a positive and significant impact Internal	5,319	0.000	Accepted
H8	Government policies have a positive and significant impact on CFP performance	2,260	0.024	Accepted
H9	Government policies have a positive and significant impact on the Regional Economy	2,219	0.026	Accepted
H10	CFP performance has a positive and significant impact on the Regional Economy	2.024	0.043	Accepted

Source: Research Results (2021)

Table 7. Test Results Standardized Regression Weights Full Model Construct

		Estimate
GOVERNMENT POLICY	←- EXTERNAL	0,328
INTERNAL	←- GOVERNMENT POLICY	0,591
SERVICE_CFP	←- INTERNAL	0,656
SERVICE_CFP	←- EXTERNAL	0,184
PERFORMANCE_CFP	←- GOVERNMENT POLICY	0,209
PERFORMANCE_CFP	←- SERVICE_CFP	0,201
PERFORMANCE_CFP	←- INTERNAL	0,492
PERFORMANCE_CFP	←- EXTERNAL	0,287
ECONOMY_REGIONAL	←- GOVERNMENT POLICY	0,349
ECONOMY_REGIONAL	←- PERFORMANCE_CFP	0,266

Source: Research Results (2021)

Based on the results of the regression weight test above, it shows that all hypothesis is accepted because they have a Critical Ratio (CR) value above 1.96. Furthermore, in order to know the magnitude of the influence value of each indicator, the variables were analyzed using standardized coefficients based on the results from the regression weights test of the full model construct in Table 7.

The structural equation model based on these results is written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Endogenous Variables} &= \text{Exogenous Variable} + \text{Error} \\
 \text{Internal} &= 0.591 \text{ Government Policy} + 0.350 \\
 \text{CFP Service} &= 0.656 \text{ Internal} + 0.184 \text{ External} + 0.511 \\
 \text{Government policy} &= 0.328 \text{ External} + 0.107 \\
 \text{CFP Performance} &= 0.492 \text{ Internal} + 0.287 \text{ External} + 0.201 \text{ CFP Service} + 0.209 \text{ Government Policy} + 0.833 \\
 \text{Regional Economy} &= 0.349 \text{ Government Policy} + 0.266 \text{ CFP Performance} + 0.320
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on Table 7 and the model equation above, it was found that each indicator or aspect forming each exogenous and endogenous variable both have a positive influence on each other.

Based on their inter-relationship, it was also found that the internal variable with the biggest influence was government policy with a standardized coefficient of 0.591. This means that when government policy increases by 1 unit, the internal variable is being increased by 0.591. These results are in line with the study of Nampira et al. (2018) which states that the lack of a budget greatly affects the completion of port development, and indirectly hampers the process of operating the port. In addition, the lack of infrastructure also greatly affects the operation of the port (Suherman et al., 2020a,b,c,d).

The internal variable had the highest influence on the largest CFP service with a standardized coefficient of 0.656. This means that when the internal unit is increased by 1, its service also increases by 0.656. The service and government policy were also influenced by external variables with a standardized coefficient of 0.184 and 0.328. Furthermore, the biggest CFP performance was influenced by an internal variable with a standardized coefficient of 0.492. This means that when CFP services increase by 1, its performance increases by 0.492. The variable that affected the Regional Economy was Government Policy with a standardized coefficient of 0.349. This means that when Government Policy increases by 1, the Regional Economy increases by 0.349.

Government Policy

The fishing port as a fishing infrastructure is an important factor in the development of fisheries. It serves as a place for anchoring and mooring ships to unload their catch, and has also become a support for the smooth production activities in the capture fisheries sector because it serves as a liaison between the foreland and hinterland areas. With all its facilities, it has played an important role as a supporter of success in optimally utilizing the potential of fish resources through fishing activities and also functions as a center for activities in the field of fishery production, processing and marketing.

The results from hypothesis testing revealed that fishing port services are positively influenced by government policies which were issued as an effort to improve government services in overcoming the problem of limited infrastructure in the form of fishing ports relating to the development of the fishing industry. Therefore, the government's policy to build infrastructure in the form of CFP Bajomulyo development to support fisheries business management was appropriate.

In accordance with Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning fisheries, fishing ports have an important role in supporting the increase in fishery production, facilitating the flow of fishing vessel traffic, promoting economic growth of the fishing community, implementing and controlling fish resources, and accelerating services to activities in the business sector. Furthermore, in Article 16 of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number Per. 08/Men/2012 concerning fishing ports, it was stated that the government organizes and fosters fishing ports built by the Provincial and Regency/City Governments, BUMN and private companies.

Based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (2018), 570 Fishing Ports/Fish Landing Centers have been built, financed by the APBN, APBD and foreign aid. Considering the function of a fishing port, among others, as a center for fishery economic activities, its development and operation does not run alone but must be supported by various other programs/activities across various sectors. Therefore, coordination and synchronization between all related parties, needs to

be continuously fostered and developed. In reality, the support from the community and related government agencies has not been fully aimed at realizing the role of the fishing port that has been built in order for it to function optimally.

To support the economic performance of fisheries, the government of the Republic of Indonesia has attempted to adopt policies and have them implemented in the form of CFP Bajomulyo infrastructure development. The type and capacity of the facilities provided are designed for fishing industry activities and their services are adapted to the needs that promotes industrial scale fishing activities.

The rules and regulations as well as permits for the guidance and control of the fishing industry have been simplified, specifically the management of all facilities to be able to serve the fishing industry optimally. The purpose of the establishment of CFP is none other than to increase service through the principle of economic exploitation. Therefore, in order to serve the government's task in the form of licensing related to the authority of the central government, a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) was formed. The results of research by Yusuf et al. (2005) found that the existence of a fishing port can absorb labor so that for the welfare of the workforce, the Government can play a role in making policies in the form of laws and regulations.

The government policy that is directly related to the management is the Recommendation for Determining the Working Area and Operation (WKOPP) of CFP Bajomulyo No. 523.53/148 issued by the Regent of Pati in 2014. It stipulates the working and operating area of Bajomulyo and also improves its management. This increase occur because the existence of WKOPP is useful for minimizing the possibility of land problems that hinders the performance. This policy is not much different from Kotler's (1990) theory, regarding the government's role in providing facilities and capital support for the development of the fishing industry.

CFP Bajomulyo Services

The fishing port as a public service center can be interpreted in various ways. As a working environment, it serves as a supporting facility to increase fishery production. This function covers various aspects, namely as a fishing community development center, fishing boat berths, landing sites for caught fish, places to facilitate fishing vessel activities, marketing and distribution centers for caught fish, centers for implementing catch quality development, as well as the implementation of counseling and data collection (Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries).

CFP Bajomulyo as a base or as a place for fishing industry activities must be able to provide services and become an industrial environment for conducive fishing. The provision of various facilities has been adapted to the needs of the fishing industry, both in terms of number and capacity, in order to be able to support and serve the fishing community and fisheries entrepreneurs, specifically the fishing industry. The study conducted by Nurhadi and Sumarsono (2017) found that NFP Prigi is able to make the area have an advantage in the fishery sector in the future if it is properly developed, the development can be in the form of improving services and facilities as well as increasing human resources.

In this study, CFP Bajomulyo services are grouped into production services such as pier facilities, harbor ponds, docking, and workshops, industrial processing services such as industrial

areas, processing buildings, and cold storage, marketing services such as fish auctions, fish marketing centers, ice factories, logistics services such as water, diesel fuel and ice and supporting facilities services such as street lighting, complex roads, security, order, and cleanliness.

After analyzing the processing industry service, it was found good level towards the users have a positive relationship and a significant effect on improving the performance of the port. Meanwhile, the marketing activity services after being analyzed showed significant results. Therefore, the better the level of service in terms of fish marketing, the higher it's performance. The services to fishery marketing in the form of providing facilities for fish auctions, marketing centers, and cold storages will create an industrial environment that also support its activities.

The Influence of Government Policy and CFP Bajomulyo Services on the Regional Economy

In the context of the fisheries economy, fishing ports are an inseparable part. Ports that are classified as being good must fulfill the 3C requirements, namely comprehensive, coordinated and continuing. The comprehensive function of seaports will support other marine economic activities, which in turn will reduce transaction costs, making ports more efficient and providing high economic benefits. The economic function of seaports is not only limited to coastal and marine areas, but also on a regional scale as a whole, both at the rural and urban levels.

The existence of CFP Bajomulyo, which is the largest contributor to capture fisheries production, has been able to absorb labor and become the center of fishery business activities, which promotes regional economic growth. In order to achieve this, decentralization policies need to be implemented. The objectives of these policies are to fulfill regional aspirations regarding the control of financial resources, promote accountability and transparency of the local government, increasing community participation in the regional development process, reducing inequality between regions and ensuring the implementation of public services in each region (Simanjuntak, 2002). Jauhari et al. (2021) suggest in order to optimize CFP Bajomulyo activities, the government of Pati Regency and Central Java Province need to create MoU as part of the development strategy of CFP Bajomulyo.

The implementation of decentralized government policies in welcoming the globalization era of fisheries development continue to be driven in the field of fishing, starting from building production facilities, post-harvest, processing and marketing. The ability of management in providing logistics services in the form of providing ice, water, diesel fuel, live fish bait, and fishing gear will clearly support not only the production activities of the fishing industry, but also the processing industry. Furthermore, the high fishing activity have an important role in the development of the processing industry because it helps in processing raw materials in the form of fish.

In terms of marketing fish and other processing products, the management provides a variety of facilities such as fish auction building, marketing center, cold storage, ice factory, transportation, electricity and water. According to Suherman et al., (2006) existing facilities at fishing ports with enough capacity have a close relationship with the effectiveness of the ports as centers of activity in the fishery sector. Therefore, the right policies and optimal services from the manager can promote regional economic growth.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The operational activities of CFP Bajomulyo between the period of 2016 to 2020 were quite volatile. Based on the results, it was found that this port had the majority of capture fisheries production in Pati Regency. CFP Bajomulyo performance from January to September 2020 at the port for 19 criterias that are between the range of 83.25 to 90. The lowest score of 83.25 was obtained in January 2020, while the highest was in March 2020. The average value of CFP Bajomulyo's performance was 86.9 which means that the realization of operational performance achievement from January to September 2020 was effective. Furthermore, based on the results of the SEM test, it was concluded that the internal variable with the greatest influence was government policy. This shows that government policies have a very important role in the internal improvement of CFP Bajomulyo. The results of the SEM test shows that it had the greatest influence on the services and performance of the port. In addition, it was found that good government policy and CFP performance both have a direct influence on each other. Therefore, further analysis and implementation of these variables will be able to improve the regional economy of Pati Regency in particular and Central Java Province in general.

Suggestion

The government needs to develop CFP Bajomulyo by maintaining the river estuary and also continue the development of basic and functional facilities such as docks, loading and unloading areas and fish auction places. Furthermore, they need to develop fishery centers or industrial areas, such as ship repair industry and fishing gear and supplies for fishermen, processors and marketers/sellers. Future research should focus on analyzing the level of utilization of the CFP of Bajomulyo in its effect on improving the welfare of fishermen so that it has an impact on the regional economy.

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