

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Since the passage of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it has been clarified that maintenance government directed area is meant to accelerate the realization of community well-being through improvement of service, empowerment, and role public, as well as enhancement of power competitive area with notice of democracy, equalization, and justice from some area. Through expanded service, empowerment, and involvement, this is intended to hasten the welfare of the populace and national progress.

If the three aforementioned elements are implemented in a balanced manner, national development will function at its best. In addition, a government policy is required to enhance the well being of the populace. Here, “increasing welfare” refers to more than just meeting one’s fundamental need for shelter, food, and clothing. According to Goulet (Todaro, 1981), it contains at least three of the following values:

1. The ability of the community in question to meet fundamental requirements, such as those for food, clothes, housing, settlement, welfare, education, security, and entertainment, is known as independence.
2. Regardless of physical or ideological aggression, enhancement priceself is not subject to other parties’ decisions or used as an intermediary by them. Its goal is to give people confidence in their ability to live independently.

3. Obtaining an environment of opportunity, which is defined as the ability and opportunity to create and decide on options that can be used to carry out ongoing improvements to everyone's quality of life or well-being as a member of the society that creates it, without fear of or burden from the other side.

Additionally, well being is characterized by the presence of prosperity in the form of rising consumption, which is brought on by an increase in income. Higher income as a result of increased output. The more output is, the more employment chances are for achieving social welfare for everyone and increasing income.

This nation must appropriately reinforce all of its potential, especially its natural resources. Territorial seas make up almost 70% of Indonesia's land area. The sea is rich in the diversity of flora and fauna that live, grow, and develop there, and the coast is rich in various forms of biological resources. Indonesia has the potential to develop anything it possesses on a national and regional level. This covers issues pertaining to local communities' capacity to develop their current natural resources.

Seaweed is one of the fishery products in Indonesia that has potential for growth. There are 555 species of seaweed that could be present in Indonesian waters, which is a significant amount. Diverse processed seaweed products are excellent for the seas, and the global market also places a high value on food and pharmaceutical items. The market demand keeps increasing over time. This is because Indonesia has the ability to produce high-quality grass and goods with unusually unique compositions in the perspective of the rest of the globe. Source: <https://kkp.go.id/djpdspkp/bbp2hp/article/14127-rumput-laut-komoditas-penting-yang-belum-optimized>.

According to figures published by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2019, Indonesia overtook India as the top producer of cotton and grass, producing more than 80% of the global supply.

Almost all products are “seaweed national,” according to trading of sea grass country in the form of export (Simanjuntak, 2017), particularly the type of *Euceuma cottoni* for the market, which at 80.64 percent. Over the following twenty years, the economy will continue to develop at a rate of about 15%, with the most recent decade having a substantial impact on the structure of the Indonesian economy. An archipelago nation like Indonesia has 26 million acres of potential marine fishing territory. In addition to groundfish benfishing, marine aquaculture is practiced in coastal waterways. HM Hasnawi (2016) stated that priority seaweed commodities are among those that are being targeted for increased production in fornfisheries.

Seaweed has long been used by Indonesians living in coastal areas and on islands for their everyday needs (Subair N, 2019). Since five years ago, farming and fishing communities along the coast have started to cultivate seaweed as a marine and fishing resource since in addition to being simple to maintain, it also offers economic benefits (MHK, 2018). In Indonesia, planned and general maritime development is currently progressing, and farmers in coastal areas perform development activities as their primary occupation.

On December 15, 1997, Tarakan City, which had previously been an administrative city in accordance with Government Regulation No. 47 of 1981, became a municipality. Tarakan City has a total area of 657.33 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 250.80 km<sup>2</sup> are land and 406.33 km<sup>2</sup> are water. It can be inferred that the Tarakan City region is made up of water with a percentage of 61.8. It is also probable that the Tarakan Sea has a variety of potential power fisheries, including marine fisheries or coastal fisheries like brackish water cultivation or aquaculture water bid, given the position of Tarakan City, which is a small island surrounded by the ocean. Tarakan City’s Area coast Beach is particularly supportive of the growth of fishing as a source of income.

Tarakan City has a remarkable marine potential that might perhaps produce 10,000 tons of catch annually. However, the government sets a limit in relation to the fishing threshold, which is only 80% of the future cases that are protected. False Crabs, in addition to fish, shrimp, and other seafood, are one of the most popular fishery products in Tarakan City.

The potential of seaweed in Tarakan City is very promising and should be developed. Moreover, the quality of seaweed in Tarakan City is much better than that in South Sulawesi Province. Precisely in Takalar and Janeponto, which is one of the four centers of seaweed development in Indonesia. The quality of seaweed from Tarakan City is one of the best in Indonesia. Since the last 10 years, in 2009, fishermen living on the coast of Amal Beach have made seaweed farming an alternative job apart from catching fish and ponds. However at this time, fishermen have realized that seaweed is a very promising superior commodity, even more profitable than before. This has resulted in many fishermen who have become professional fishermen. Moreover, the price of seaweed has reached the range of IDR 14.000 per kg.

Seaweed production in Tarakan City increases every year. In 2013, production totaled 5,000 tons of grass. Next year, 2014, productivity will increase and reach 8,000 tons. Until now, seaweed production in Tarakan City has continued to increase. In 2018, total production reached 21,739,389 Kg, or approximately 21 thousand tons. Data from the Tarakan Marine and Fisheries Service shows that in a month of production, seaweed can reach 2 thousand tons. Total output reached 25.034.707,90 in 2021. Wet seaweed production in 2021 amounted to 175.593.441 kg which then goes through a drying process to become 25.084.777 kg. Only 21,729 tons were sent to other regions, and the rest was for SMEs in Tarakan City.

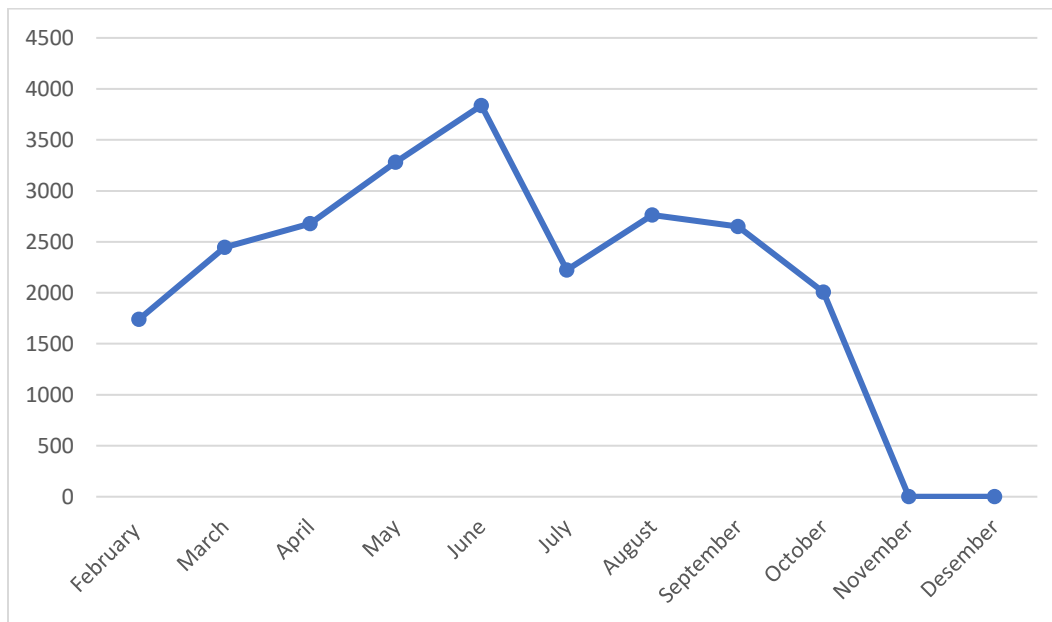
**Table 1.1**  
**Tarakan City Seaweed Production in 2021**

Month	Seaweed Production	Month	Seaweed Production
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<b>January</b>	1.407.238,40 KG	<b>July</b>	2.223.049,00 KG
<b>February</b>	1.739.775,50 KG	<b>August</b>	2.764.535,00 KG
<b>March</b>	2.446.657,80 KG	<b>September</b>	2.649.095,10 KG
<b>April</b>	2.679.296,50 KG	<b>October</b>	2.006.629,00 KG
<b>May</b>	3.281.123,40 KG	<b>November</b>	-
<b>June</b>	3.837.308,20 KG	<b>December</b>	-
<b>Total 25.034.707,90 KG</b>			

Source:

<http://benuanta.co.id/> , accessed on 22 Desember, 2021 at 21.00 WIB



**Fig 1.1 Chart of Tarakan City Seaweed Production in 2021**

The increase in seaweed production every year means the government also takes part in providing support to seaweed farmers. Even the former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Susi Pudjiastuti, said that it was necessary to strengthen the grass processing industry so it could export superior products and support the national economy. With this perspective, it is possible to argue that the empowerment of public farmers in the sea has become an incorrect priority for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

However, the potential of the tea farmers in Tarakan City is still facing several problems, namely the absence of valid data related to the number of farmers in Tarakan City, so that the support provided by the government in the form of counseling, training, and assistance has not been evenly distributed to the whole of Tarakan City. This happens because there are seaweed farmers who do not register themselves with the relevant office, so the support provided by the government is only given to registered seaweed farmers. (<https://www.academia.edu/35258362/Masyarakat-petani-rumput-laut-kota-tarakan>), accessed July 18, 2021 at 22:10 WIB.

The city government of Tarakan has not been right on target in providing assistance in the form of cultivation tools to seaweed farmers, as with the provision of a rope that is used to spread seaweed seeds. What is needed by grass farmers is a big rope, while the assistance provided is a small rope, so that this assistance is not used by seaweed farmers. Seaweed farmers to spread seaweed seeds need a large rope that is useful so that in spreading the seaweed seeds it can be spread evenly. Furthermore, the problems experienced by farmers today are related to the marketing of the seaweed itself. The cost of producing this seaweed is quite expensive. While the current price of seaweed can be said to be unstable, sometimes the price goes up to around two hundred rupiah per kilogram, but has experienced a drastic decrease in price, down to one thousand rupiah per kilogram. Not to mention the difficulty of marketing this seaweed, the existing seaweed is only bought by contractors or so-called middlemen. (<https://dpmpsp.kaltaraprov.go.id/>), last visited July 19, 2021 at 19.00 WIB.

In addition, there is no seaweed processing industry in Tarakan city, so until now the seaweed has only been sold in raw form, not in an industrially processed form. Seaweed farmers can only sell their seaweed harvest to consumers without any processing carried out by the farmers,

because there is no seaweed processing industry in Tarakan City. Due to the absence of a processing industry, seaweed farmers set up production houses solely to sell their crops to consumers. (<https://region.sindonews.com/read/1368021/174/para-petani-rumput-laut-di-tarakan>, cited at July 18, 2021 at 20.00 WIB).

In this case, the government's involvement in the empowerment of coastal communities through the empowerment of seaweed farmers is highly expected. not only in the formulation of policies related to the empowerment of seaweed farmers, which are specifically regulated, but also the strategy of the local government or the Food Service, Agriculture and Deep Fish empowerment. The seaweed farmers themselves are either in the form of developing seaweed cultivation or coaching seaweed farmers. It is hoped that this will make a major contribution to the development of grass cultivation and the processing industry in particular.

Based on the problems stated above, the writer is interested to do research with the title "The Role of Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department in the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan".

## **1.2. Formulation of the problem**

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this research is how is the role of Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department in the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan?

## **1.3. Research Aims and Objectives**

### **1.3.1. Meaning**

This research is intended to obtain performance data and information, inhibiting and supporting factors as well as the performance of the Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department in the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan.

### **1.3.2. Research Purposes**

As for the goal of this research are as follows:

1. Knowing Performance of The Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department In the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan City.
2. Knowing the factors which become inhibitor and support in the empowerment of seaweed farmers by Departement of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries in Tarakan City.
3. Knowing the efforts made by the Department of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries in the Empowerment of seaweed farmers in Tarakan City.

### **1.4. Benefits of research**

Based on the research objectives that have been stated, then researcher is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

#### **1.4.1. Theoretical Benefits**

- 1) This research can be expected to give contribution to the knowledge science of Public administration study program.
- 2) This research can be expected to give contribution to the knowledge science of the government science study program in the field of Seaweed Farmer Empowerment.
- 3) Research results can be made as a good reference and source of study for the community and institutions.

#### **1.4.2. Practical Benefits**

1. Research for related agencies.



This research can be expected to be study materials that can be used in performance evaluation of the Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department in the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan.

2. Research for the Academic Community for the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

This research can be expected to contribute useful thoughts and to add references in making scientific papers and further research.

**1.5. Literature Review**

**Table 1.2 Literature Review**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Findings</b>
1.	(Jamal, 2016)	Economic Aspects of Seaweed Cultivation Business Development in Indonesia	The results show that, in general, the prospects for the development of marine growth are very bright, usually associated with the increasing demand for colloids from marine plants for various businesses, especially food, medicine, materials, and so on. With its development, with the development of catfish and shrimp farming in the Asia-Pacific region, the need for carrageenan as a “binder” in the manufacture of fish/shrimp feed pellets will also increase.
2.	(Tri Wijayanto, 2011)	Study on the Growth of Eucheuma Cottonii Seaweed with Different Planting Methods in Kalianda Waters, South Lampung	The study’s findings indicate that the physical characteristics of the waters play an important role in determining the reasonableness of the range of marine growth development and are interrelated, where this research was conducted using a biological approach to marine growth. development in Kalianda waters,

			<p>South Lampung. Sea creatures have natural prerequisites to be able to live and develop properly. The more in accordance with the conditions of the marine environment, the more superior the development of living things. Marine growth is one of the marine creatures that require natural areas to develop and replicate. The growth of the marine <i>Eucheuma cottonii</i> requires a certain natural aquatic habitat for its growth.</p>
3.	(Djusdil Akrim, 2019)	The Development of Seaweed Cultivation in Improving the Economy of Coastal Communities in Indonesia	<p>The results of research discussed in this article show that there is a tendency for individuals to pursue sustainable growth still far from the sustainable administration concept. This can be seen from the behavior of the community in the implementation of marine growth, which still ignores the natural variables that surround it. This often contradicts integrated coastal area conservation. Based on what has been described, it is very important to have an arrangement in the administration of marine growth that supports the administration of public finance interfacescoast but still maintains the carrying capacity and maintenance of coastal areas.</p>
4.	(Hasnawi, 2016)	Analysis of the Suitability of Seaweed Cultivation ( <i>Kappaphycus Alvarezii</i> ) In Parigi	<p>The results of this study found Parigi Moutong Regency Regulations, Central Sulawesi Province, on the coast has a certain coastal environment including coral reefs, seagrass</p>

		Moutong Regency, Central Sulawesi Province	beds, mangrove forests, sandy shorelines, rough shorelines, estuaries, and tidal pools. The existence of coral waters around the research site has a positive impact in the framework of site security for the maintenance of marine growth development. Based on the results of the general description of the natural quality of the Parigi Moutong Rule waters, in general it is still within the limits of obstacles for marine growth development activities.
5.	(Fitriyanny, 2016)	Sustainable Management of Seaweed Cultivation for Coastal Communities in Panjang Island Serang, Banten	Based on the information obtained from inquiring about the real conditions of marine growth development in Pulau Panjang, this can be done by expanding participation with the handling industry, directing and monitoring the choice of marine growth development materials and strategies in agreement with Indonesia National Action, expanding post-harvest preparation, and strengthening direction. Specifically, they return to marine growth agriculture to select high quality marine growth seeds and strengthen arrangements regarding the accessibility of trade capital, ensuring through upgrading the advance capital framework with modest requirements and low interest rates for marine growth farmers.
6.	(Pandelaki, 2012)	Seaweed Cultivation	Based on the results of the study, the three main priorities of the

		Development Strategy on Nain Island, North Minahasa Regency	strategy for developing seaweed cultivation on Nain Island are: streamlining the role of Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries, as well as related institutions in construction and resource development; increased capital sources; business; procurement pattern; work; same partnership; market
7.	(Novalina Serdiati, 2010)	Growth and Production of Eucheuma Cottonii Seaweed at Different Planting Depths	The results and discussion are taken after conclusions can be drawn. Planting marine growth (Eucheuma cottonii) at a certain depth has a very measurable, critical impact on the development and generation of Eucheuma cottonii. The highest development and generation of Eucheuma cottonii is marine growth, planted at a depth of 30 cm below the surface of the water. Improved water quality obtained in the midst of consideration is still unsuitable for the development of Eucheuma cottonii seaweed.
8.	(Priono, 2016)	Seaweed Cultivation in an Effort to Increase Fisheries Industrialization	Seaweed development activities have basically contributed to the expansion of community sources of salary and job creation, especially for individuals in the region. Part of big marine growth items in Indonesia are shipped in the form of sea growth. For the time being, Indonesia is still bringing in ready-to-use marine growth products for mechanical purposes. Sea growth still has good financial prospects, bright

			<p>advertising potential, and a very wide range of access, as well as current trade developments, not yet maximum. Thus, in an effort to create a trade in seaweed cultivation, it is appropriate to continue in the interest of advancing the welfare of coastal communities. In addition, the government should provide an approach to determining suitable trade advancement techniques to be linked at the level of marine growth cultivators.</p>
9.	(Muhammad Nur, 2013)	Seaweed Farmer Empowerment Strategy in Murante Village, Suli District, Luwu District	<p>From this research, it is concluded that part of the farmer's role in enabling marine growth farmers is as a companion and extension of related parties in involving marine aquaculture farmers in the city of Murante. Increasing the scale of trade through the development of lake areas; optimizing the use of family experts who are under farmers as a framework for controlling labor costs; Endless support from breeders can make farm bunches progress and develop.</p>
10.	(I Wayan Sujana, 2020)	Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities through Seaweed Processing	<p>In this study, it is very beneficial for coastal communities to learn how to shape an environment that has possibilities such as marine growth that can be processed into various items with high financial value, one of which has been practiced by the community, especially in the sea. Apart from these items, there are many other items that can be created by</p>

			coastal communities in Langkomu Town, such as seaweed chips, seaweed wafers, Brownies, grass, seaweed, and so on.
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Based on the above study, it has been explained by several previous researchers related to land use and empowerment of seaweed farmers. So for the difference in this study, where previous research has not discussed the role of the government or, more specifically, the office that oversees or empowers seaweed farmers. The focus of this research is on the Role of Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Department in the Empowerment of Seaweed Farmers in Tarakan.

## **1.6. Theoretical framework**

### **1.6.1. Definition of Role**

According to Soerjono Soekanto (Soekanto, 2002), the role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), and if a person carries out his rights and obligations in accordance with, he carries out a role. In an organization, everyone has various characteristics in carrying out the duties, obligations, or responsibilities that have been given by each organization or institution. Meanwhile, the role itself is regulated by the norms that apply in society. As, quoted by Soerjono Soekanto, he divides roles into three elements, namely:

The ideal role is a role that is formulated and expected by the community, which is then manifested into rights and obligations related to certain statuses. The role is considered by oneself. This role is something that must be done by individuals in certain situations. The role that is carried out, namely the role played by the individual in real behavior, is strongly influenced by the personality of the actor (Soekanto, 2002).

Narwoko and Suyanto (Narwoko & Suyanto, 2013) said the role functions in society are as follows:

- a. Providing guidance to the socialization process

- b. Transmission of customs, beliefs, values, norms, and knowledge
- c. Having the power to bring people together.
- d. Turning on the control system, so that it can preserve people's lives.

According to Soekanto in Soekanto (Soekanto, 2009), the role of a person in a society includes three things, as follows:

- a. Roles include norms associated with a person's position or place in society. A role in this sense is a series of guiding rules someone in society.
- b. A role is a concept that describes what individuals in society can do as an organization.

In essence, role theory emphasizes the nature of the individual as a social actor. This theory is a theory of behavior according to the position it occupies in the work environment and society. Thus, the role shows self-involvement or the participation of individuals or groups who make an effort to achieve certain goals on a task or evidence that is an obligation and must be carried out in accordance with their position.

### **1.6.2. Empowerment**

Sulistiyani, as quoted by Widjajanti, (2011) explained in more detail that the etymological reinforcement comes from the important word "power," which implies quality or capacity. Starting from this understanding, reinforcement is described as a process to obtain control, quality, or capacity, and/or a method of providing control, quality, or capacity from parties who have control over the parties who are not activated. Based on several definitions of reinforcement put forward, it can be concluded that in strengthening pith, there can be preparation and exertion to gain or

provide control, quality, or capacity to people and communities who are powerless in managing to recognize and analyze.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), empowerment is a process, a method, and a word that means capability to do something, or the ability to act, in the form of reason, endeavor, or effort.

### **1.6.3. Policy Definition**

Carl J. Federick, as quoted by Leo Agustino (2008), defines policy as a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. This opinion also shows that the idea of policy involving behavior that has a purpose is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all, the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in some activities on a problem.

Richard Rose, as quoted by Budi Winarno (2007: 17), also suggests that policy should be understood as a series of activities that are more or less related and their consequences for those concerned rather than as a stand-alone decision. The opinions of the two experts can at least explain that exchanging policy terms with decisions is wrong, because basically policy is understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something.

Based on the opinions of various experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that policy is an action or activity that is intentionally or unintentionally carried out by a person, group, or government, with an element of choice in the form of an effort to choose among various possibilities to achieve certain goals and objectives.

## **1.7. Conceptual Definition**



Carl J. Federick, as quoted by Leo Agustino (2008), defines policy as a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. This opinion also shows that the idea of policy involving behavior that has a purpose is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all, the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in some activities on a problem.

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### **1.8. Variable Operational Definition**

A concept is still abstract and general. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the concept variables so that they can facilitate analysis in a study. In addition, through the operational definition of a concept as the definition of research variables, it will reduce observation errors in research. Operational definitions are conditions, materials, and procedures that identify or reproduce one or more defined conceptual references (Silalahi, 2012). Variables that will be defined operationally in this study are as follows:

#### **Table 2.3 Operational Definition**

Variable	Indicator
Role	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creating a system of cooperation in developing the potential of seaweed farmer groups</li> <li>2. Providing strategies to support work</li> <li>3. Having the ability to meet the needs of the group.</li> <li>4. Creating changes in welfare within the group</li> <li>5. Providing solutions in every problem</li> <li>6. Providing a legal basis for the implementation of activities and programs</li> </ol>

**1.9. Research methodology**

(Ridho Al-Hamdi, 2020) stated that the use of qualitative research is chosen because the results and data from this study were more of an interview approach aimed at the owners of the data, namely informants who were in Tarakan City. The subject of this research was addressed to the Food and Fisheries Department as well as seaweed cultivators. This research used qualitative research methodology to find out the role of the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fishery based on an interview approach.

Researcher decided to use this type of research so that the data generated from this study can be explained in depth. Based on the explanation of qualitative research, it can be stated that qualitative research is a type of research used to obtain results in the form of a more in-depth analysis. Thus, it is very suitable to be used in this research.

**1.9.1. Research Sites**

This research was conducted at the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries in Tarakan City, according to the title of the research examined the role of food, agriculture, and

fisheries in empowering farmers. More specifically, what is being studied, is the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries and seaweed cultivators by conducting interviews, documentation, and observations at the Food and Fisheries Department. It would be easier and more accurate if this research was conducted directly at the office.

### **1.9.2. Data Type**

The type of data is what type of data is used in research. There are two types of data which are used in this study, namely primary and secondary data.

#### **a. Main data**

Data is data obtained directly from the field or the place under study (source) which provides data and direct information to researchers. In research, this is obtained from primary sources directly.

#### **b. Secondary data**

Data is additional data that can be obtained from literature studies or other sources such as journals, books, the internet, regulations, legislation, and other readings related to this research.

### **1.9.3. Data collection technique**

Information collection methods used are interviews, observation, and documentation. Observation is defined as a strategy of collecting information or data by making observations at the place to be studied (Sugiyono, 2013). The researcher went directly to the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fishery for interview research. An interview is a meeting between two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers that can be built upon. (Sugiyono,

2013). Interviews in this study were conducted by the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries and seaweed cultivators. After doing observation and interviews, researcher conducted documentation, whereby technical documentation in the form of information came from important notes, either from institutions or organizations or individuals. Documentation can be in the form of writing or a picture of a person (Sugiyono, 2013).

#### **1.9.4. Data Analysis Technique**

(Salim, 2006) stated that this research refers to qualitative data as a flow model consisting of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal, conclusion, and verification, which is described as follows:

a. Data collection

Data collection is part of the integration of analytical activities. This study used interviews to collect information.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a method of centralizing, selecting, transforming, and rearranging data through which it is written records are obtained. The reduction is done in this data analysis, starting with making summaries, compiling memos, exploring themes, and so on, with the point of analyzing significant data and not investigating the data.

c. Presentation Data

Presentation of data can be in the form of data collection or data that is arranged methodically to require activities and draw conclusions. The presentation of subjective data is displayed in the frame of story content but can also be in the form of graphs, tables, graphs, and frameworks.

d. Conclusion and Verification

The research results that have been collected or rearranged are adjusted to the education data and data display, so that the conclusion obtained can be agreed upon as a written report that has the belief that is correct.

### 1.9.5. Research Subject

In determination of informants, the researcher used purposive sampling technique, namely the determination of informants based on the existence of certain goals and considerations that are still related to the problem of study (Sugiyono, 2013). The subjects of this research were food, agriculture, fishery Department and seaweed farmers, which can be contacted for information.

### 1.9.6. Research Site

This research conducted in Food, Agriculture and Fishery Department in Tarakan City.

#### a. Resource List

**Tabel 1.4 Research Subject**

No.	Source person	Number
1.	Head of Cultivation Fisheries	1 person
2.	Fish farming supervision management staff	1 person
3.	Seaweed Farmer	1 person
Total Speakers		3 people

Note: The resource person can increase or decrease according to the conditions in the field during the research later.

#### b. List of Interview Questions

**Table 1.5 List of Interview Questions**

No.	Source person	A list of questions
1.	Head of Cultivation Fisheries	1) What are the programs in empowering seaweed farmers? 2) Has the target of the Department been achieved? 3) Is the program formulated in accordance with the objectives of empowering seaweed farmers? 4) How is the department's ability to adapt to the changes?

		5) Is the planned program right on target?
2.	Fish cultivator supervision management staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) How is the cooperation between the Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Department with other agencies?</li> <li>2) Is the implementation of activities in accordance with the program?</li> <li>3) Do seaweed farmers have the same rights to access seaweed natural resources?</li> <li>4) Do seaweed farmers get similarities in the utilization of seaweed natural resources?</li> </ol>
3.	Seaweed Farmer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do seaweed farmers have the same rights to access seaweed natural resources?</li> <li>2) Do seaweed farmers participate in utilizing seaweed natural resources?</li> <li>3) Do grass farmers have the opportunity to control seaweed natural resources?</li> <li>4) Do seaweed farmers get similarities in the utilization of seaweed natural resources?</li> </ol>