

Implementation of Zonation Policy and Their Impact on Income of Bajo Fishers in Mola, Wakatobi Regency

Surni¹, Arusani², Ridwan Hasan³

^{1,2,3}Institut Teknologi Dan Bisnis Muhammadiyah Wakatobi, Indonesia

surni.umb85@gmail.com, arusani.gtu@gmail.com, sanuridwan@gmail.com

Abstract

The objectives of this study are as follows: (1) to analyze the implementation of the Wakatobi Regency National Park Zoning Policy, (2) to analyze the impact of Wakatobi National Park zoning on the income of Bajo fishermen in Mola, Wakatobi Regency. The method used in this research is a quantitative approach which is supported by qualitative data. The quantitative approach used is by surveying, listing and distributing questionnaires to the Wakatobi District National Park Office and to Bajo fishermen in Mola who catch fish in the Tourism zone in Kapota Coral and Marine Protection zone in Karang Kaledupa and local use zones in the deep sea then take sample from one population. The results of this study are that the implementation of zoning policies has not been maximally implemented by both the management in this case the Wakatobi National Park and the Wakatobi Regency Government as well as by the fishing community who utilize the marine resources of the Wakatobi archipelago, this is evidenced by the continued use of the Kaledupa reef marine protection zone and the tourism zone.

Keywords

implementation; zoning; fishermen



I. Introduction

Indonesia is blessed by God with an ocean wider than land, approximately 2/3 of Indonesia's territory is marine waters consisting of coastal seas, high seas, bays, and straits, besides that Indonesia also has the right to manage and use fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone. (EEZ) are waters that are 12 to 200 ml from the coastline of the outermost points of the Indonesian island. Thus, Indonesia can take advantage of Biological and Non-Biological Resources in the waters covering an area of about 5.8 million km, this water area includes the waters of the Wakatobi Archipelago (Nikijuluw, 2002).

Wakatobi is even more unique with the diversity of community and cultural characters, customs and traditions, as well as the beauty of its natural panorama which is home to a variety of exotic underwater life. This treasure makes Wakatobi an ideal and unforgettable place for travelers looking for comfort, natural beauty and tourist adventure.

This dilemma arises both among the bureaucracy in Wakatobi National Park and the local government, because on the one hand the zoning determination with the assumption that there is sustainability of marine and fishery ecosystems which will then provide more benefits for the people who use them, but on the other hand there is inequality because there are mostly fishermen especially fishermen from the Bajo tribe in Mola, Wakatobi Regency, who have been carrying out fishing activities in the zoning area, namely the Karang Kapota Tourism Zone and the Kaledupa Coral Marine Protection Zone which according to them are the most fish spawning areas.

Fishermen's income is the difference between Total Revenue (TR) and Total Return (TC). So $\text{Income} = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$. Fishermen's income (TR) is the product of the product obtained (Q) with the selling price of Q. Fishermen's costs are usually classified into two,

namely fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs (FC) are costs that are relatively fixed in number and continue to be issued even though the production obtained is large or small. Cost Variable Cost (VC) is a cost whose size is influenced by the production obtained, for example the cost for labor. (Total cost (TC) is the sum of fixed costs (FC) and variable costs (VC), then $TC = FC + VC$ (Soekartawi 2002)

In the world of marketing, consumers are assets that must be maintained and maintained their existence in order to remain consistent with the products we produce (Romdonny and Rosmadi, 2019).

Fishermen in the Bajo community are divided into two, namely deep sea fish fishermen and coral fishermen. Reef fishermen are also divided into octopus fishermen, sea cucumbers and reef fish fishermen, in this case grouper and sunu fishermen. The method of catching sunu and grouper is very simple and conservative, they only need to use a traditional hook and canoe to get sunu and grouper. This species of fish is very expensive in the market, the fishermen usually sell their catch directly to the catchers and those that are not included in the size of the reservoir, they sell in traditional markets and the price is quite high.

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in researching the problems of (1) how is the implementation of the Wakatobi National Park Zoning Policy?, (2) how is the impact of zoning on the income of Bajo Mola fishermen in Wakatobi Regency?

II. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data. The quantitative approach used is by surveying, listing and distributing questionnaires to the Wakatob District National Park Office and to Bajo fishermen in Mola who catch fish in the Tourism zone in Kapota Coral and Marine Protection zone in Karang Kaledupa and local use zones in the deep sea then take sample from one population. The qualitative approach used by researchers is used by interviewing to understand in depth and detail about an event, and can explore various realities, social processes, and meanings that develop from the people who are the research subjects. The qualitative research strategy used in this research is a case study. The sources of this research are the people of North Mola Village, South Mola, Mola Fisherman Bakti, Mola Bahari and Mola Saaturu Village with a sample size of 10% of the total family head.

III. Results and Discussion



Figure 1. Island in Wangi-Wangi

The population of Wakatobi Regency, almost 30% of the population is the Bajo tribal community who first inhabited the island of Kaledupa and then spread to several islands in Wakatobi and consists of representatives from each island in Wangi-Wangi, South Sumatra. As time goes by, the Bajo tribe on Wangi-Wangi Island is increasing, the Bajo Tribe in South Wangi-Wangi District is an immigrant community from Kaledupa and East Nusa Tenggara. The survey results show that most of the people in Mola Village come from Kaledupa Island, namely 64%, 25% from NTT and only 11% of respondents who were born in Mola themselves.

3.1 Wakatobi National Park Zoning Policy Implementation

Internal factors This is because the pattern of thinking about zoning claims that zoning is a prohibition and there is a lot of evidence that if it is violated it is not uncommon for fishermen to get a deterrent effect from the officers, so the mindset of the community changes to being anxious and afraid to be in coral locations who came from outside of Wakatobi who seemed to receive special treatment from the officers.

SHB said that

"Many people from Bajo menui and sometimes there are boats from Sinjai that catch fish, very often we meet fishermen who are not from Wakatobi in Karang, they even look for fish by anesthetizing, using compressors and even prying the stones..." (interview 9 September 2013)."

Not only did SHB find such dynamics in Karang, it was also stated by other informants such as AMD that

"In fact, the people who did damage to the reefs were not actually from Bajo Wakatobi but from Bajo Kendari and Menui (20 August 2013)."

This was confirmed by Wakatobi District National Park officials that:

"There are also fishermen from outside Wakatobi who were last caught and their boats confiscated. Actually, there are many foreign fishermen who use the waters of the Wakatobi Islands, but they don't have time to monitor them anymore due to limited personnel and operational costs, so sometimes we only get information from local fishermen". (interview on September 25, 2013)"

External factors zoning has an impact that causes the search area for fishermen to narrow or in other words the narrowing of livelihoods for fishermen, especially which makes Karang Kapota which is a tourism zone and Karang Kaledupa as a marine protection zone, each of which prohibits traditional fishing.

The following are the results of an interview with one of the people who switched professions to become a deep sea fisherman, even in other areas

“In Maumere I became a tuna fisherman or commonly known as yellowfin (interview on 15 September 2013)”

Before AMD was engaged in deep sea fishing in Maumere, AMD was a fisherman of krang sunu and grouper with a fairly high income, with an easy age and still strong enough to survive in the sea because the distance from his house to the reef was a bit far. According to AMD

"In the past, if we rowed from the house it could take 4 to 5 hours, there first rest for about 3 hours before continuing the activities (interview results September 15, 2013)."

This is in accordance with the year the zoning was determined by the government in which all corals were marked with a red mark as a core zone which prohibits fishermen from crossing or taking money in the area, although in the end there was a zoning revision carried out in 2007 due to symptoms of protests from coral users who did not allow the community fishermen to work in the area.

From the explanations of the informants above, it is clear that on the reef at that time they did not get fish every day, there were certain times and places to get a lot of fish like what happened to DMM, therefore they tended to stay longer on the reef to look for as many bottom fish as possible. -a lot. In addition, geographical conditions also determine for fishermen to stay longer on the reef.

DMM also never participated in any socialization about zoning, in fact he only heard from other people that zoning is a ban following the results of the author's interview.

"The government prohibits fishing on the reef, that's zoning, DMM connects spontaneously, it prohibits zoning, that's why we don't go to sea anymore on the reef. 27 August 2013)."

The explanation above describes how difficult it is for Bajo fishermen to find fish on the reef, they have to move from place to place to look for fish, so you can imagine the catch that will have an impact on their welfare.

Regarding the fishing patterns of sunu and grouper fishermen, they are actually very conservative, fishermen will first look into the sea whether there are sunu and grouper fish or not in that place. If there are, then they stay there or lower the anchor of the canoe. Fishing for sunu and grouper requires patience because fishermen are encouraged to keep an eye on the fish by using traditional masks. Regarding the hook or fishing line, fishermen are very careful not to get caught in the coral grass because if it is caught, the fisherman will quickly break the hook and replace it with a new one.

“I have been at sea for more than 10 years, almost all of the waters of Wakatobi I have explored. Sunu and grouper are seasonal, the place is right in the places we love to see, if it is not sunu fish season then we fish for mixed reef fish (the author shows an image of the Zoning Map as in picture 1 above)” (interview on 9 September 2013) ”

Sunu fish and grouper do not exist every day (according to SHB the existence is a place where sunu fish and grouper gather), these fish are seasonal, according to SHB from October to April usually these fish gather in one place and the area is a protected area of the park Wakatobi District National. This was confirmed by an employee of the Wakatobi Regency National Park that it was true that this place was a spawning ground for sunu and grouper fish.

In carrying out activities as fishermen of sunu reef fish and grouper, of course the main target is income to support the family, 1 (one) kilo of sunu fish and grouper or those that have fulfilled the "size" desired by the patrons can be up to tens of thousands of fish. SHB says that:

“Before there was a fishing ban or zoning, which our government said, coral fishermen could earn tens of kilos but now with the zoning of 7 (seven) kilos per day, we are very lucky” (interview on 9 September 2013).”

After the determination of the zoning of Wakatobi National Park, fishermen whose catch areas are located at a distance of more than 600,000 meters to the sea have made the transition from fishermen who catch fish in coral or shallow sea waters to fishermen who catch fish in the deep sea. This is because shallow sea fishermen feel that their catch is not optimal because their catch area is a no-go and no-take zone. The few fishermen who made these changes were due to the lack of knowledge about how to do deep sea fishing and the fishing gear and fishing fleets did not support deep sea fishing, but most fishermen still carried out fishing activities on Kaledupa and Kapota reefs, namely marine protection zones and marine protected areas tourism zone.

There is no structural bond between fishermen and their patrons so that fishermen can also do anything. Usually the catch that does not fit into the size will be marketed in traditional markets to increase their income. In the past, before there were catchers, they were rarely allowed to live, usually the fish were directly marketed in traditional markets by fishermen, of course at prices that were not the same as other deep sea fish. The price of reef fish tends to be higher than other fish.

Another alternative is if all the fish are not sold, the fishermen will dry the fish into dried fish. According to SHB Zoning is a prohibition, it is not allowed to carry out any activities in the area as quoted from the following interview. 2013.

"The zoning is prohibited. We can't fish, let alone fishing or we can shoot fish, even people say we can't." (interview 9 September 2013)”

The zoning view of the SHB informant was so terrible. There is no other word but prohibition. SHB is a fisherman who has never participated in any socialization on zoning, he can only understand zoning by word of mouth that has developed in the Bajo community, either in Mola as a whole or in the neighborhood. Since the news about the determination of the SHB zoning, they have continued to fish at the Kaledupa and Kapota corals because that is the only place where the most fish are caught, as quoted by the author below.

"We still fish at Kaledupa Reef and Kapota Coral even though it's forbidden by the forest police because that's the only place where there's a lot of fish before we moved to Mola, even before I got married, that's the only place we fished but the fish didn't run out either" (interview on September 9, 2013)”

The dynamics above certainly greatly affect the income and behavior of SHB, as a head of household he must be more creative in maintaining family needs. SHB doesn't care about the zoning ban issued by the National Park in order to maintain the needs of his family's life, which for generations have been used by the Bajo fishermen to use the corals, which are now zoned. in this dynamic. According to SHB:

“We fish very environmentally friendly, we never damage the corals. Our fishing method uses a hook, body harness and “spy” to see various reef fish activities.” (interview on 9 September 2013)”

SHB income before zoning is actually for daily family life, 30 sunu fish and grouper which enter the daily size can be obtained sometimes up to 25 fish, but now with this prohibition getting 5 to 7 fish per day is very lucky for them.

Interestingly, at the last meeting with SHB the author tried to dig up detailed information about the catch and SHB stated as follows:

"In the past, we could get 30 to 40 fish every time we went to sea but not every day we could, while now 5 to 7 can still be caught every day" (interview on September 9, 2013)"

The price of sunu fish that enters the size / kilo can reach Rp. 70.000,- IDR 100.000/-. This is actually very large compared to the income of the land community which only reaches Rp. 50,000. (fifty thousand rupiahs) The Bajo people are a bit extravagant "usually they spend their money on household needs, tomorrow's problem will be considered again" this is in accordance with what was stated by: (Suyuti N 2011) the economic system of the Bajo people is basically a system of hunting and gathering economy. They hunt fish and other marine animals and gather or collect and then bring them ashore to be exchanged for daily necessities. Therefore their economic system is a subsistence economy or "kais morning eat breakfast, kais evening eat evening"

NRD added that the case of sunu and grouper fishermen is very special in the zoning case because the fishing area is right in the zones of both the Kapota coral tourism zone and the marine protection zone located on the Kaledupa reef.

Sunu and grouper are seasonal fish, for coral octopus and sea cucumber fishermen it is not a problem for them, but sunu and grouper fishermen because their location is right in the zoning area (interview on 8 September 2013).

Indeed, there is empowerment for the fishing community in Mola, in the form of cage assistance from the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries submitted by the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service but it is not on target because what is given is not the main fisherman but part-time fishermen or community leaders and even village officials so they do not function optimally according to NRDN:

Zoning is good, but the problem is that there is no alternative livelihood provided by the local government for reef fish fishermen, especially sunu and grouper (interview on 8 September 2013)".

It is also ironic, if there is a policy which in fact is for the welfare of the people, it actually has the opposite impact at the level of implementation. Therefore, according to NRD, there must be employment options for the community as an alternative in implementing the zoning policy so that the community can still get what they need to support family life in a sustainable manner. Theory.

Wakatobi Regency National Park is the driving sector in determining zoning. National parks established zoning in 2003 based on the results of surveys and academic studies that have been passed, although in 2007 there was a zoning revision that was carried out collaboratively from elements of the Regional Government, National Parks, Conservation NGOs as National Park partners, namely TNC/WWF, as well as community leaders. Those who use the zoning area are included in the village government apparatus and community leaders in Mola. This is in line with the opinion

According to the Head of the National Park Hall

"The zoning is made for the good of the community, the purpose of ecological and ecosystem sustainability is the main goal of the formation of this zoning. He added that the zoning was made based on field data, which was decreasing day by day the population of reef fish in Wakatobi district. The protected corals are also reefs where fish spawn or spawn for fish." (Interview, 27 August 2013).

Regarding the socialization of sidah, it has also been carried out everywhere since there was a zoning determination, specifically in Bajo Mola there were two times that presented elements of fishermen, village government officials and community and youth leaders. In the socialization, the National Park Team gave an understanding to the community about the importance of preserving fish by catching fish in a conservative or

environmentally friendly manner, and one thing to remember is that this zoning is not a final decision, it can still be changed if the policy is detrimental to the community. In the next 5 years there will be another review, whether this policy needs to be revised or not.

"Actually, with the zoning, the Wakatobi community's rights are free from competitors (outside fishermen) because all corals are included in the local use zone (except for the tourism zone, marine protection and core zones) and it is the community's obligation to use them with sustainable principles" (interview 27 August 2013).

The steps taken by the national park are planning and evaluating area management and carrying out action activities: patrols/security operations, monitoring, socialization and counseling, but according to the National Park

"Some still do not comply and there are still many people who use it by ignoring the principle of sustainability, sometimes they even use it in the location they want in the no-take zone because generally people only see the no-take zone (Tourism Zone, Marine Protection Zone and core zone) whereas some The coral reef is a local use zone which guarantees the independence of sustainable use for the community. (Interview 27 August 2013)

As the agency that oversees the welfare of fishermen, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Wakatobi Regency makes a special strategic plan for handling fishermen. Various kinds of programs are implemented for the welfare of fishermen, ranging from routine office funds to the implementation of Coremap I and II, PNMPM Kelautan Perikanan which the focal point of implementation is in fishing communities throughout Wakatobi Regency.

The Head of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Wakatobi Regency explained "That for mola as a whole, the Government has disbursed various kinds of assistance ranging from boat assistance, nets to rompong assistance, and recently in 2011 in Mola cages have also been assisted. Floating and the problems in Mola are very complex so we have to think hard and strategize so that they can be empowered, because the Mola fishing community in general does not have other skills besides being fishermen, even though there are many alternatives offered by the Government, one of which is cultivation". (Interview, 12 August 2013).

However, the Government through the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Wakatobi Regency is trying to overcome the problem in stages.

The zoning is extraordinary, with the existence of this zone the Government has been awarded everywhere for having created a zone based on the mutual agreement of various parties, including the community itself. This indicates that almost all Wakatobi fishermen are aware of the importance of ecosystem sustainability for their children and grandchildren. Zoning is the arrangement of protected areas based on their respective functions, there is a marine protection zone, a tourism zone and a core zone which is a fish banker, precisely near Moromaho Island, Tomia sub-district. (Interview with Head of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Office of Wakatobi Regency, 12 August 2013).

The government's hope is that policies are actually made for the benefit of the people because the rules are from the people for the people again, so policies must be pro-people. This is what the government implements in this zoning. The community is not prohibited from fishing and catching fish, it's just that the area is not allowed because the area is a spawning ground for fish. So he appealed to us to jointly maintain the existence of our zoning so that the Wakatobi fisheries ecosystem can be sustainable for the next 100 years.

The Wakatobi Regency Government has also provided guidance and assistance to the community who cultivate sunu and grouper fish in the form of cage assistance which was handed over directly by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Wakatobi. The

following is a picture of a government-assisted cage. The Bajo fishing community is forced to keep fishing in the no-take zone because there is no other alternative to support their families. This is something that all of us need to think about as the Government and Managers of the Wakatobi Regency National Park Office.

3.2 The impact of the zoning policy on the income of Bajo fishermen in Mola, Wakatobi Regency

Wakatobi National Park is the life support for Wakatobi fishermen, especially Bajo Fishermen in Wangi-Wangi Selatan District because of the variety of potential marine resources they have and their size is sufficient for fishermen to take advantage of. The areas for the use of the Bajo fishing community in Wakatobi National Park are: One local use zone, which is a zone that can be developed and used traditionally to fulfill the daily needs of the surrounding community who usually depend on marine natural resources for their livelihoods. with variations such as tuna and white tuna, or large fish using a fishing line or kite line, here are pictures of tuna fish caught by deep sea fishermen in the loka utilization zone.



Figure 2. Tuna

This tuna once can cost up to millions because this fish is very expensive, reaching a price of around 50,000 to 100,000 / kg and the size sometimes reaches 25 kg / head. Two marine protection zones are zones that require protection and preservation. Natural processes remain a priority, but human activities are still permitted within certain limits, such as recreation and nature tourism. In this zone, habitat development, population development and rehabilitation activities are also allowed, but because this is the place where the eggs lay and the fish gathers, the place is on the Kaledupa reef which has been used for generations by fishing communities, mainly from the Bajo tribe in Mola. environmentally friendly equipment for fishing communities to catch fish in the form of sunu fish.



Figure 3. Marine products in marine protected zones

The types and sizes of fish in the Kaledupa reefs in the marine protection zone vary greatly depending on the fishing gear used.

Three Tourism Zone, which is a zone that has the potential for attractive natural resources which are physically and biologically less sensitive for the construction of physical facilities and infrastructure for natural tourism accommodation and management of national parks. This zone is a center for recreation and natural tourism visits. The location is close to residential areas and easy to reach/easy accessibility, so that its development can have an impact on economic benefits for the local community, but this location is a spawning ground for sunu and grouper fish and its location is close to residential areas, so the community continuously utilizes marine resources in the zone. Kapota coral tourism using ordinary fishing rods. And the catch is in the form of sunu fish, grouper and various other types of fish such as napoleon which should be protected, along with pictures of sunu fish and grouper The Bajo people are very dependent on the sea, ranging from livelihoods to building settlements on the sea coast using coral reefs. Bajo fishermen have variable income levels due to the variation in the amount of marine products obtained. The factors that affect the income level of fishermen in marine resource management are. Internal Factors Internal aspects come from the fishermen themselves. In this case, the capital owned by fishermen is very limited. Therefore, it will have implications for ownership assets in terms of catching and utilizing available natural resources. The assets in question are equipment and fishing fleets which are still very limited. The low system of technology application and the limited skills possessed by fishermen in post-catch processing. Processing is limited to salting and drying.

External factors more influenced by natural factors that are directly related to the season/time of catching. Bajo fishermen reduce the frequency of catching in certain seasons, especially in the east monsoon where in the Wakatobi Regency there are strong waves. This is also due to the fact that the fishing fleet has limited technology when dealing with large wave conditions. In addition to these factors, other external factors are also strongly influenced by the presence of outside fishermen who are equipped with more modern fleets and fishing technology than the Bajo fishermen themselves. Especially during the strong wave season, where fishermen are not able to go to sea (make arrests) then the opportunity for foreign (foreign) fishermen to carry out massive exploitation in waters that cannot be reached by fishermen themselves. On the other hand, in the weak wave season, when the frequency of fishermen increases to catch, another phenomenon faced by fishermen is a decrease in the prices of their catch.

The process of analyzing data on fishing rods for fishermen who catch fish in the Tourism Zone of Wakatobi Regency to obtain information on the level of income and productivity of fishermen each month is presented in Appendix 3 and the final results are presented in Table 30 below.

Table 1. Fishermen's Income Level and Productivity Data Fishing rods that catch fish in the Wakatobi Regency Tourism Zone

No	Name	agg	Income/ Trep	F/ Th	F/ month	Income/ month	Income/ person	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(4)(6)	8=(3)(7)	9
1	Taute	1	717,284	120	10	7,172,840	7,172,840	4.08
2	sugar	1	467,284	120	10	4,672,840	4,672,840	2.97
3	Kabole	1	322,284	120	10	3,222,840	3,222,840	2.28
4	Lenas	1	492.284	120	10	4,922,840	4,922,840	3.12
5	Sambo	1	717,284	120	10	7,172,840	7,172,840	3.78

6	Sun	1	587,284	120	10	5,872,840	5,872,840	3.47
7	Aker	1	737,284	120	10	7,372,840	7,372,840	3.92
8	Otok	1	692,284	120	10	6,922,840	6,922,840	3.91
9	toip	1	752.284	120	10	7,522,840	7,522,840	4.23
10	Gani	1	677,284	120	10	6,772,840	6,772,840	3.91
Total							61,628,400	35.67
Average							6,162,840	3.57

Data Source: Appendix 3

The results showed that the implementation of the zoning of the Wakatobi Regency National Park had a positive impact and increased the income of Bajo fishermen in Mola as follows:

1. Productivity Rate Tonda fishing fisherman who catches fish in the Local Utilization Zone of Wakatobi Regency, the highest is 2.92 ; the lowest was 1.92 ; and an average of 2.52
2. Income Level Tonda fishing fisherman who catches fish in the Local Utilization Zone of Wakatobi Regency, the highest is Rp. 8,211,961 /month;; the lowest is Rp. 3,961,961 /month; and an average of Rp. 6,511,961/month.
3. The productivity level of net and fishing fishermen who catch fish in groups (teams) in the Maritime Protection Zone of Wakatobi Regency is 7.22; the lowest is 4.24; and an average of 5.38
4. The income level of fishermen who catch fish in groups (Teams) in the Maritime Protection Zone of Wakatobi Regency is Rp. 6,800,000/month; the lowest is Rp. 3.930.000/month; and an average of Rp. 5,554,583/month.
5. The productivity level of fishing fishermen who catch fish in the Wakatobi Regency Tourism Zone is the highest at 4.23; the lowest was 2.28; and on average of 3.57
6. Income Level Fishing rods that catch fish in the Wakatobi Regency Tourism Zone is the highest of Rp. 7,522,840/month; Lowest amounting to Rp. 3.222.840/month; and on average of Rp. 6,162,840/month

Based on the results of the recapitulation in the table above, it can be seen that the impact of determining the zoning of Wakatobi National Park actually has a positive impact, namely when the zoning is enforced, fish will be abundant and corals can be protected which will certainly preserve fish resources, increasing the economic welfare of fishermen. It is evident that all fishermen who catch fish in marine protection zones and tourism zones have increased income compared to before the zoning, reef fishermen before the zoning was implemented did indeed get a lot of catches because sometimes catching fish is not environmentally friendly.

IV. Conclusion

The implementation of the zoning policy has not been maximally implemented either by the management in this case the Wakatobi National Park and the Wakatobi Regency Government as well as by the fishing community who utilize the marine resources of the Wakatobi Archipelago, this is evidenced by the continued use of the Kaledupa reef marine protection zone and the Kapota coral tourism zone as areas catching fishermen, especially Bajo fishermen in Mola, because the community has no other choice to meet the needs of their families. Due to the lack of socialization to fishermen, especially coral fishermen, it gives rise to different understandings of zoning, namely: according to fishermen, zoning is a prohibition on the use of the waters of the Wakatobi archipelago, while according to the National Parks, zoning is to protect biological resources and increase the income of local

fishing communities. The impact of the zoning policy on the income of Bajo fishermen in Mola, namely: an increase in the income of fishermen who catch fish in the Kaledupa reef marine protection zone and the Kapota coral tourism zone, this is due to the marine resource ecosystem in the Kaledupa reef (marine protection zone) and Kapota reef (tourism zone) is still in good condition, therefore it must be protected for the welfare of the fishing community. Two changes occurred in the catch area of Bajo fishermen in Mola, which before the zoning was enforced, they were still reef fish fishermen and were free to use the waters of the Wakatobi Islands, after the zoning was enforced some fishermen had turned to deep sea fish fishermen.

References

- [Balai TNW] Balai Taman Nasional Wakatobi. 2008. *Rencana Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Wakatobi Periode Tahun 1998 – 2023 (Revisi Tahun 2008)*.Bau-bau: Balai TNW
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Wakatobi Tahun 2012, Wangi-Wangi Selatan Dalam Angka. BPS statistic Wakatobi
- Balai Taman Nasional Wakatobi dan PEMDA Wakatobi, 2007 *Buku Zonasi Taman Nasional Wakatobi*.
- Brynard, Petrus A. (2005).*Policy Implementation: Lessons for service Delivery* (paper of 27 th AAPM Annual Rountable Conference in Zambia)
- Dahuri, Rokhmin, dkk. 2004 *Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Wilayah Pesisir Dan Lautan Secara Terpadu*. Jakarta : PT Pradnya Paramita.
- Dunn, W. N. (2000). *Pengantar analisis kebijakan publik*. Jogjakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Hidayat, Deny. Ngadi. Daliyo. 2007. *Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi di Lokasi COREMAP II Kasus Kabupaten Wakatobi*. COREMAP - LIPI
- Islamy, M. Irfan , (2000). *Prinsip – Prinsip Perumusan Kebijakan Negara* , Jakarta Bumi Aksara
- Joesran dan Fathorrozi . (2003). *Teori Ekonomi Mikro*. Salemba Empat Jakarta
- Kusnadi. Cet II. Yogyakarta : LkiS Pelangi. 2006. *Konflik Sosial Nelayan Kemiskinan dan Perebutan Sumber Daya Alam*.
- La Ola. (2011) *Ekonomi Perikanan* diterbitkan oleh unhalu Press.
- Lawang R.M.Z, (2004). *Kapital Sosial*.Dalam Prespektif Sosiologik Suatu pengantar, Edisi Pertama , Desember 2004.FISIP UI Press.
- Makinde, Taiwo (2005).”Problems of policy implementation in Developing Nations :The Nigerian Experience.”*Jurnal of Social Science*,11(1):63-69.Nigeria Kamla –Raj
- Muksidar. 2005. *Evaluasi Pendapatan Nelayan Pemanfaatan Program PEMP di Desa Taipa Kecamatan Sawa Kabupaten Konawe*. Kendari : Skripsi Fekon Unhalu.
- Mussawir. 2009. *Analisi Kemiskinan Nelayan Tradisional di Desa Padang Panjang Kecamatan Susoh Aceh Barat Daya*. Tesis Universitas Sumatera Utara. Medan
- Nasional, Taman. (2007). *Buku Taman Nasional Kabupaten Wakatobi*. Kerja Sama TNC/WWF. Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Wakatobi
- Nasution, *Teknik Sampling*, dalam Riduwan dan Akdon, *Rumus dan Data dalam Aplikasi Statistika*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006), h. 240.
- Panduan Penulisan Tesis dan Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah, Tahun 2010 ,Program Pascasarjana Universitas Haluoleo Kendari

- Parasit. La. (2010). *Dampak Melunturnya Pola Hubungan Kerja Bos Bagang Dan Mantan Sawi Masyarakat Nelayan Buton (Studi Kasus Perubahan Sosial Di Desa Boneatiro Kecamatan Kapontori)*. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Hasanuddin. Makassar.
- Purwanto A.et.al (2012) *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik Konsep dan Aplikasinya di Indonesia*.Gava Media.
- Romdonny, J., Rosmadi, M. L. N. (2019). Factors Affecting Customer Loyalty in Products. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume 2, No 1, Page: 337-343*
- Rudianto, Wahyu dan Priyambudi Santoso (2011). *Memilih Alternatif Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Wakatobi Yang Efektif*. joinnuliswakatobipdf.pdf
- Satria A. (2009). *Pesisir dan laut untuk rakyat*. Bogor: IPB Press
- Sukirno S . (2004). *Pengantar Teori Mikro Ekonomi*.Raja Grafindo Persada . Jakarta
- Sukirno S . (2006). *Makro Ekonomi*.Raja Grafindo Persada . Jakarta
- Tarima, (2012). *Zonasi dan Perubahan Sosial*, Program Studi Sosiologi Universitas Hasanudin Makasar.
- Widiyanto, Dharman AH, Prasodjo NW. (2010). *Strategi nafkah rumahtangga petani tembakau dilereng gunung sumbing: studikasuk Desa Wonotirto dan Desa Campur sari , Kecamatan Bulu, Kabupaten Temenggung*.Jurnal Sosiologi, Komunikasi dan ekologi manusia.
- Widiyanto, Dharman AH, Prasodjo NW. (2010). *Strategi nafkah rumahtangga petani tembakau dilereng gunung sumbing: studikasuk Desa Wonotirto dan Desa Campur sari , Kecamatan Bulu, Kabupaten Temenggung*.Jurnal Sosiologi, Komunikasi dan ekologi manusia.