Analysis on Allowable Catch Policy for Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan, East Java

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Abstract

Lack of knowledge and information about fisheries activities, particularly the importance of sustainable management for marine fisheries (catching) is the underlying reason why fish resource potential has yet been managed and utilized well. The study is conducted to determine the number of sustainable fishing and the total allowable catches in Pasuruan, East Java. It also aims at describing status of fishery resources utilization and developing strategies for fishery resources management in Pasuruan, East Java. Walter-hilbron method is used to analyze model prediction of the stock and the status of fisheries utilization. Schaefer and Fox methods are used to calculate Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Total Allowable Catch (TAC). The analysis was applied using fisheries data from 2004 to 2014. The strategies being developed and analysis towards importance of the strategy are analyzed using Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Based on Fox model, the MSY is 9,419.86 tons and TAC is 7,535.89. Based on the data, fisheries utilization in Pasuruan, East Java is categorized as overexploited. Most respondents in the Focus Group Discussion (81.74%) agree that strategies of fisheries resources utilization in Pasuruan, East Java is the suitable strategy for fishing ground-based fishing operation as well as fishing season management.

Keywords: management strategies, overfishing, sustainability, the status of utilization

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has abundant natural resources. Unfortunately, such potentials have yet been maintained properly, responsibly or sustainably for the sake of Indonesian citizens. Lack of knowledge and information about the importance of sustainable and long-lasting utilization of natural resources are the causes of poor management of natural resources [1]. Even though Indonesia has ample natural resources, there has yet been a balance between aquatic resources from one place to another or between one type of aquatic resource and another. Overfishing is frequent phenomenon in Java Sea and Malaka Strait, while aquatic resource utilization in the eastern part of Indonesia has yet been maximized or below sustainable potentials level [2].

Approximately 208.35 km² areas in Pasuruan consist of water with sustainable yield of ± 27,000 tons per year. Careful management of aquatic resource in the area is of necessity. Accurate information about fish resource is pivotal for fisheries development planner especially fisheries development. Quantitative information such as estimated potentials of fisheries resource is determined by several types of basic information such as survey from research ships or information obtained from periodic monitoring system especially catch–effort data, catching season and habitat of particular types of fish in their respective waters [3].

Fisheries resource in Pasuruan has huge potentials as it may support local economics. In order to realize the idea, accurate scientific information as consideration in developing plans about effective, efficient and sustainable fisheries resource maintenance and utilization in Pasuruan is needed. Purpose of the study is to find out the number of sustainable fishing and the total allowable catches in Pasuruan, East Java. Besides that, it also describes status of fishery resources utilization and developing strategies for fishery resources management and control in Pasuruan, East Java.

METHODOLOGY

The study is analytical research with descriptive approach. Descriptive approach is a method used to analyze data by describing and portraying data that have been collected as they are without trying to draw general conclusion from the data. The study also describes status of fishery resources utilization using well-designed assumption and calculation as well as develops...
strategy and evaluates the strategy through focus group discussions.

**Data Collection Method**

There are three approaches to determine policy for allowable catch in fisheries resources utilization in Pasuruan that is taking catch effort data from 2004 – 2014 from East Java’s fisheries statistical reports.

The goal of collecting catch effort data is to find out Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Total Allowable Catch (TAC). Schaefer and Fox method is used for MSY and TAC calculation. The following procedure is to calculate fishing equipment conversion by making catch and effort tables. The first table consists of information from the statistical data from Pasuruan from 2004 to 2014 [4]. On the other hand, the second table consists of East Java’s catch and effort statistical data that consists of eight regencies from 2004 to 2014. Once those tables have been filled with necessary information, the researchers come up with comparison which later is going to be analyzed with Relative Fishing Power (RFP).

The process is continued by counting potential sustainable reserves using Walter-Hilborn method. The method is used to describe fisheries resource utilization status in Pasuruan. When the status of fisheries resource utilization has been determined, it can be used for fishing equipment conversion using Relative Fishing Power (RFP). The result of the three approaches can be used to develop strategies for fisheries resources amanagement and control in Pasuruan, East Java.

Developing alternative strategy and need analysis from several alternatives is carried out based on:
- Identifying fisheries and non-fisheries potential capacity in Pasuruan
- Identifying issues related to utilization, problems as well as potentials for fisheries resources in Pasuruan through observation and interview (distributing questionnaires).
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with stakeholders working in fisheries or non-fisheries to analyze importance of alternative strategies being developed.

**Data Analysis**

Fishing equipment used as standard to calculate fisheries resource potentials for each species of fish is selected based on which fishing equipment is the most dominant one to catch certain species of fish.

“Tembang” fish in Pasuruan is exploited using gill net, “payang” and “bagan tancap.” Fishing management model refers to assumption that fishing equipment should be transferred into a standardized unit. In other words, when fishing equipment is converted into one unit of measurement, it is considered as standardized fishing equipment. The conversion method used the following equation:

\[
\text{CpUE} = \frac{Q_i^n \times Y_{fish}}{E_i^n}
\]

where:
- \(Q_i^n\) = catch per unit of effort
- \(Y_{fish}\) = Average portion of fishing equipment 1 towards total production of fish
- \(f_i^n\) = Average effort from standardized fishing equipment (trip)

\[
RFP = \frac{Y/f_{i^n_{standar}}}{f_{i^n_{standard}}}
\]

where:
- \(RFP\) = Type of fishing equipment conversion index
- \(Y/f_{i^n_{standar}}\) = Catch per unit effort of each type of fishing equipment
- \(f_{i^n_{standard}}\) = Catch per unit effort from standardized equipment

**Maximum Sustainable Yield**

Maximum sustainable yield of tuna is carried out using holistic approach or production method surplus that is Schaefer (1954) and Fox (1970)'s models to decide the best fit model that represents the actual level of tuna exploitation. Maximum Sustainable Yield Effort and Maximum Sustainable Yield can be obtained by the following formula:

1. Schaefer (1954)

\[
y = af - bf^2
\]

\[
RPS = \frac{a}{2 \times b} \text{dan RMS} = \frac{a^2}{4b}
\]

Dimana :
- \(y\) = Yield
- \(f\) = Effort
- \(a\) = Schaefer’s Intercept
- \(b\) = Schaefer’s Slope model
- \(RMS\) = Maximum Sustainable Yield
- \(RPS\) = Sustainable Yield Potentials

2. Fox (1970)
Total Allowable Catch Analysis (Alfarizi, et al.)

\[ Y = \exp^{bf-cf} \]  
(1)

\[ fmsy = \frac{1}{d} \text{dan} Ymsy = \frac{1}{d} (c - 1) \]  
(2)

where:
- \( c \) = Fox’s Intercept
- \( d \) = Fox’s Slope

In order to calculate utilization level of fisheries resources, the following formula is used:

\[ JTB = 80\% \times Ymsy \]

**Sustainable Reserve Potentials Prediction and Current Reserve Potentials**

Based on Walter and Hilborn (1976) biomass from year \( t + 1 \), \( B_{t + 1} \) can be predicted based on \( B_t \) added by growth of biomass for a year and subtracted by amount of biomass in the year and subtracted by amount of biomass produced by exploitation of efforts \( (f) \).

In general, the study is divided into two processes of data analysis. The first process \([A]\) is to decide fisheries resource utilization status in Pasuruan (Picture 1), and the second process \([B]\) is to develop strategy based on FGD and respondent’s feedback using Likert scale (Picture 2).

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

FGD is a type of discussion of which purpose is to obtain information about expectation, need, perspective, trust and experience participants need. In the study, participants refer to fisheries and non-fisheries stakeholders in Pasuruan. FGD facilitates decision maker in making decision to understand attitude, belief, expression and keywords participants use related to theme of the study. In other words, FGD reveals some reasons behind participant’s response.

![Flow Chart of predicting reserve process and fisheries resource utilization status in Pasuruan that involves calculating fishing efforts, fishing equipment conversion, sustainable potential reserves prediction and calculating total allowable catch.](image1)

**FGD Results Analysis**

Information from FGD from three topics on the table is analyzed using the following principles:

1) Coding towards attitude and opinions of FGD participants who have similarities related to FGD topic,
2) Similar attitude towards topics of FGD,
3) Similar terms used including different opinion towards term used by participants to understand each of the topic,
4) Making categorization towards attitude and opinion of FGD participants related to developing strategy for resource utilization control,
5) Analysis of each strategy for fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan
6) Making report about FGD

**Scale of Interest Measurement**

developed based on type of data produced, which is ordinal data.

Analysis towards likert scale in the study is based on the strategy being developed. Analysis towards the result of Likert scale will use weight value table (table 1) and percentage table (table 2).

### Table 1. Weight Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Value</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from respondent’s response are then calculated by multiplying each point of response with the weight that has been determined based on the weight value table (table 3), using the following equations:

\[
\text{Total Score} = (\sum \text{Response} \times \text{Strongly Agree Weight Value}) + (\sum \text{Response} \times \text{Agree Weight Value}) + (\sum \text{Response} \times \text{Neutral Weight Value}) + (\sum \text{Response} \times \text{Disagree Weight Value}) + (\sum \text{Response} \times \text{Strongly Disagree Weight Value})
\]

In order to get interpretation result, one should find out the highest score (X) and the lowest score (Y) using the following formula:

\[
Y = \text{Highest score in Likert scale} \times \text{total respondents (The highest score is 5)} \times \text{"Refer to Weight Value"}
\]

\[
X = \text{Lowest Score in Likert Scale} \times \text{total respondents (The lowest score is 1)} \times \text{"Refer to Weight Value"}
\]

Therefore, analysis of respondent’s interpretation towards strategy to control marine fisheries resources utilization in Pasuruan equals to the result of Index % formula below and percentage of scores as conclusion using percentages in Table 1.

\[
\text{Index} \% = \frac{\text{Total score}}{Y \times 100}
\]

### Table 2. Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0% - 19.99%</td>
<td>Strongly (Disagree, Very Poor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% - 39.99%</td>
<td>Disagree or Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% - 59.99%</td>
<td>Neutral or Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% - 79.99%</td>
<td>Agree, Good, Like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% - 100%</td>
<td>Strongly (Agree, Very Good, Really Like)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### Catching Production

Catching production of fish in Pasuruan has been changing from 2004 to 2013. The highest production is in 2005 and the total catch is 13,139.3 tons. On the other hand, the lowest production is in 2010 with the total catch of 7,037.3 tons. In 2006, production of fish decreased 70% and came back up in 2010 by 61% and increased by 15% again in 2011. In 2013, it decreases up to 36% (Picture 3).

Based on calculation of fishing equipment conversion in Appendix 4 and Figure 4, it can be seen that “payang” (a type of fishing equipment) has the highest percentage of catch (43%) compared to other fishing equipment. Payang is established as the highest catch in standard fishing equipment since its total CpuE is 0.018538 ton/trip. Since RFP of “payang” is 1, then RFP score of “bagan tancap” (a type of fishing equipment) is 1.97172 with 0.51 ratios that means the ratio equals one unit of “payang.” Since RFP of “payang” against “insang hanyut” net (a type of fishing equipment) is 1.80512, it means one unit of “payang” equals to 0.55 unit of “insang hanyut” net in one fishing trip yang artinya satu unit payang setara dengan 0.55. Furthermore, RFP of one unit of “payang” against “insang tetap” net (a type of fishing equipment) is 1.25050 that means one unit of payang equals to 0.8 unit of “insang tetap” net in one fishing trip. Meanwhile, RFP of one unit of “payang” against “klitik” net is 0.627418 which means one unit of “payang” equals to 1.59 unit of “klitik” net in one fishing trip.
**Schaefer’s Model**

Prediction for Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in one area can be used using Schaefer (1959)'s and Fox (1970)'s model. In this case, making prediction of fishing equipment dan total amount of catch in Pasuruan is pivotal since it is related to estimation from both models.

Based on output for Schaefer’s model (Figure 5) that is obtained from estimation result, it is found out that Multiple R score is 0.7596. It means correlation between effort and CpUE is pretty high. R Square is 0.5769 that 58% of change or variance of effort can be explained based on CpUE change or variance, while the remaining 42% is explained by other variable. Based on linear regression analysis for Schaefer model, a or intercept is 0.03361 and b or slope is -2.8737 where a and b are constant in linear equation.

Through comparison between intercept or “a” and x variable (a/2b), where “a” is 0.03361 and b is -2.8737, fMSY score is 584,929.94/trip. MSY is calculated using (a^2/4b) where “a” = 0.03361 times 0.03361 and then compared to four times of “b.” The YMSY result based on the formula is 9,832.42 tons. YTB score obtained from 80% of YMSY is 7,865.92 tons, while fJTB is obtained based on Y=a^2/b^2 and the result (fJTB) is 323,341.31/trip.

**Fox’s Model**

Output for Fox’s model (Figure 6) is obtained based on estimation of Fox’s model potentials that results in Multiple R score of 0,78850. It means there is correlation between efforts and Ln CpUE. R Square (correlational coefficient) is 0.62174 with adjusted R Square of 0.80709. Correlational coefficient score of 0.62174 means 62% change or variance of effort can be explained by Ln CpUE, while the remaining 48% is explained by other variables. R Square functions to analyze the regression model since it can explain its correlation with other variables in percentages. Based on regression analysis using Fox’s model, “c” or intercept is -3.13302 and “d” or slope is -1.70219 where “c” and “d” are constant in linear equation.

FMSY is obtained using (1/d). “D” is -1.70219 where score of “d” is slope of regression. Based on the comparison between one and -1.70219, the catch is 587,478.99/trip that indicates the number of “paying” as standardized fishing trip in optimum condition (fMSY). To obtain sustainable maximum yield (YMSY), the formula used is (fMSY)*exp(c-1). The result is 9,419.86 tons. TAC is obtained based on 80% of YMSY that is 7,535.89 tons, while fJTB is obtained using Y=a^2-b^2 and the result of the equation is 323,341.31/trip.

**Sustainable Reserve Potentials (Be) of Fish in Pasuruan**

Sustainable Reserve Potentials (Be) of fish in an area can be obtained using Walter-Hilborn’s equation. The method does not depend upon balancing condition from one fishing biomass like Schaefer (1954)’s and Fox (1970)’s model. Besides that, it can estimate population parameter scores (r = intrinsic growth rate of biomass stock (constant), k = carring capacity, q = catching ability (catchability coefficient) in the model so that prediction is more dynamic and
closer to the real situation. The model is also known as non-equilibrium state model (Table 3).

Table 3. Non-equilibrium state Model Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Walter-Hilborn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>$b_0 = r$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X variable 1</td>
<td>$b_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X variable 2</td>
<td>$b_2 = q$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>7.0359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_e$</td>
<td>3.5179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- $r$ = intrinsic growth of population rate
- $k$ = carring capacity
- $q$ = catchability coefficient
- $b_e$ = Sustainable reserve potentials

The scores are the result of calculation using Walter-Hilborn’s model. Intercept score dan X variable 1, 2 are the result of summary output. $R$, $k$, $q$ scores can only be obtained from Walter-Hilborn’s model based on $b_0$, $b_1$ and $b_2$ scores that equal to X variable 1,2.

Output for Walter-Hilborn’s model is estimation of Walter-Hilborn’s model in Appendix 8a. Th output is the basis for Multiple R score from linear regression in Appendix 8b that is 0.980145 where R Square is 0.960684 and R Square adjuster is 0.959451. Correlational coefficient score is 0.960684 that means 96% of change or variance can be explained using X1 and X2 variables’ change or variance while the remaining 4% is explained using other variables. When R Square is closer to 1, regression model can explain correlation between dependent variable ($X$) and independent variable ($Y$) more accurately that is stated in percentage compared to Schaefer and Fox’s model or Walter-Hilborn’s model of which prediction is better than Schaefer and Fox’s model.

Annual growth rate ($r$) is 102.50 obtained using Walter-Hilborn’s regression model. Carring capacity ($k$) is obtained using $k=(b_0)/(b_1*b_2)$ where $b_0$ is 102.50/year, $b_1$ is 2951.9 and $b_2$ is 2.02622. Therefore, the annual growth rate of fish is 7.0359 while sustainable potential of fish is half of the carring capacity that is 3,5179.

Level of fish utilization is the average of effort in the last five years divided by fMSY. The result of both calculations are multiplied by 100 and the level of fish utilization is 86%. Based on the level of fish utilization, status of fisheries utilization in Pasuruan can be categorized as fully exploited which means the resources in the area have exploited very close to MSY score and increasing amount of catch is highly unrecommended.

Sustainable Potentials Calculation and Total Allowable Catch

Sustainable potential is calculated using Schaefer, Fox and Walter-Hilborn’s method described in Tabel 4.

Table 4. Sustainable Potentials Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Schaefer</th>
<th>Fox</th>
<th>Walter-Hilborn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSY</td>
<td>9.830,9</td>
<td>9.419</td>
<td>31154.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTB</td>
<td>7.864,7</td>
<td>7.535</td>
<td>4.34404E-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The goal of analysis based on information on Table 4 is to find out amount of sustainable potentials and total allowable catch in Pasuruan. The next procedure is to get information about utilization status by making comparison between data analysis of Table 5 and Tabel 6. The result is as follow:

Table 5. Comparison of Schaefer’s Data Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schaefer’s Model</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Utilization Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f$ (amount of fishing equipment trip in sustainable condition) unit</td>
<td>585,231,9</td>
<td>604.868</td>
<td>-19.636,1</td>
<td>Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Y_e$ (amount of sustainable catch) ton/year</td>
<td>9,830,9</td>
<td>13,942,9</td>
<td>-4.112</td>
<td>Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAC</td>
<td>7,864,7</td>
<td>11,154,3</td>
<td>-3,289,6</td>
<td>Over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 explains data production of fish in 10 years is lower than the 2014 data. Based on the Schaefer’s model, fMSY (amount of sustainable fishing equipment) is 585,231.9 trip or smaller than the 2014 data of 604,868 trip. Based on fMSY, it can be concluded that fishing equipment utilization has exceeded the standard or overly exploited. YMSY (amount of sustainable catch) is 9,830.9 tons/year or lower than the 2014 data of 13,942.9 tons/year. Based on the data (YMSY), it can be concluded that fisheries utilization (catching) is overly exploited.

TAC is 7,864.7 or smaller than the 2014 data of 11,154.3 that means overfishing has been taken place in Pasuruan.

Table 6. Comparison of Fox’s Data Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fox’s Model</th>
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<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>TAC</td>
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<td>11,154,3</td>
<td>-3,289,6</td>
<td>Over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 explains that production in 10 years is smaller than the 2014 data. Based on Fox’s model, fMSY (amount of sustainable fishing equipment) is 587,977 trip or smaller than the 2014 data of 604,868 trip. It means the fishing equipment utilization has exceeded the standard or overly exploited. YMSY (amount of sustainable catch) is 9.419 tons/year or smaller than the 2014 data of 13,942.9 tons/year. Based on the data (yMSY), it can be concluded that fisheries utilization (catching) is overly exploited. Furthermore TAC is 7,535 or smaller than the 2014 data of 11,154.3 that means overfishing has been taken place in Pasuruan.

There has been catching equipment overcapacity that results in over fishing as mentioned in Table 12 and Table 13 about Schaefer’s and Fox’s data analysis. Thus, developing strategy to manage and control fishing resources utilization in Pasuruan is pivotal. Minimum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Total Allowable Catch (CAT) should be the reference to carry out fishing utilization in Pasuruan.

**Strategy for Fisheries Resource Utilization Control**

Based on identification and analysis towards reserve prediction and status of marine fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan, the researchers develop strategy to control fisheries resource utilization. The strategy is developed based on several issues listed as the results of interviews, filed observations and FGD.

FGD respondents are three groups the researchers assume have represented stakeholders in Pasuruan. The researchers believe that these respondents influence the growth of fishing industry in the area especially fisheries field. The first group consists of fishermen that represent people carrying out fishing activity. The second group is government officers who have authorization towards any policy and decision related to fishing industry and activities in Pasuruan. The third group consists of other fishing community groups and academics. The questions are related to the strategy being developed within the study and they refer to a set of guideline established prior to FGD. The questions are described in Table 7.

**Table 7. Theme and Important Questions in Strategy Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What ideas do you have about stock (reserve) and status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
<td>1. What ideas do you have about stock (reserve) and status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do you think people should know status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
<td>2. Why do you think people should know status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What response or alternative activity should be conducted once status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan has been established?</td>
<td>3. What response or alternative activity should be conducted once status of Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization in Pasuruan has been established?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why should fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan be controlled?</td>
<td>1. Why should fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan be controlled?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What alternative strategy should be taken to control fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
<td>2. What alternative strategy should be taken to control fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is future prospect of each alternative strategy of which purpose is to control fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan that has been established?</td>
<td>3. How is future prospect of each alternative strategy of which purpose is to control fisheries resource utilization in Pasuruan that has been established?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the fisheries resources utilization control strategies which one(s) is important and accessible?</td>
<td>1. From the fisheries resources utilization control strategies which one(s) is important and accessible?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Renew marine production information that describes real life condition of fisheries resource as initial data to calculate marine fisheries reserve and utilization in Pasuruan.

The strategies are analyzed to get response from the respondents to see the importance and significance of each strategy as described in Picture 7

![Picture 7](image-url)

**Picture 7. Net Graph of Respondent Groups’ Opinions towards the Importance of Alternative Strategy for Marine Fisheries Resources Utilization in Pasuruan**

**Scale of Interest Measurement**


Likert scale is used to measure respondents’ opinion in FGD. Besides Likert scale, weight value table is also used to measure respondents’ opinion. Calculation of FGD result percentage towards the entire alternative strategies is presented in Table 8.

**Total Score** = \((7 \times 5) + (11 \times 4) + (5 \times 3) + (0 \times 2) + (0 \times 1) = 94\)

Based on the total score, the interpretation is calculated as follow:

\[
Y = 5 \times 23 = 115 \\
X = 1 \times 23 = 23
\]

Thus, respondents’ interpretations towards the strategy to control fisheries resource utilization are:

\[
\text{Index \%} = \frac{\text{Total score}}{94} \times 100 \\
\text{Index \%} = \frac{115}{94} \times 100 \\
\text{Index \%} = 81.74\% \text{ (strongly agree)}
\]

The formula above shows that most of the respondents agree with the alternative strategies. The percentage is 81.75%. As a conclusion, the strategies can be implemented and function as reference for sustainable fisheries resource management in Pasuruan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8. Percentage of the Entire Alternative Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine Fisheries Resource Utilization Control Strategies involves:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Updating fisheries production (catching) data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fishing season management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fishing zone management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fishing and non-fishing alternatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSION**

Based on Fox’s model about analysis of total catch \(Y\), MSY is 9,419.86 tons and TAC is 7,535.89 tons. In terms of fishing equipment, MSY is 578,747.99 trips and FTAC is 219,614.75 trips. Based on MSY, TAC and comparison between the data for 10 years and the 2014 data, overfishing has taken place in Pasuruan. As the consequence, MSY and TAC should be the reference prior to carrying out fishing activities. In other words, establishment of MSY and TAC is the strategy to control fisheries resources utilization. Supervision on the amount of catch and types of fishing equipment should also be conducted. One of the methods is to give limitation for fishing hours and areas. 81.74% of respondents of FGD give their approval towards the developed strategies.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The writers would like to thank the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Pasuruan for providing fisheries statistical data and stakeholders working for fisheries in Pasuruan for their willingness to be the respondents in the study.
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