

## The Influence of Communication, Resources and Innovation on the Implementation of Regulations of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia



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**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to analyze the influence of Communication, Resources and Innovation on the Implementation of Regulations of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia. This research uses quantitative methods that are structured in a systematic and planned manner. The strategy used in this research is an associative research strategy which is a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. In this research, an associative research strategy is used to identify the extent of the influence of variables. The approach to this method is survey research, which is carried out using questionnaires as a research tool carried out in large and small populations but the data studied is data from samples taken from that population, distribution and relationships between variables, sociological and psychological. This research site is located at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Harbor, Jalan Gabion, Bagan Deli Medan-North Sumatra. The research results show that Communication and Innovation do not affect implementation, while resources affect the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port.

**KEYWORDS:** Communication, Resources, Innovation, Implementation, Regulations.

### I. INTRODUCTION

As a maritime country, Indonesia has a maritime policy which aims to overcome maritime threat issues such as maritime geoeconomics from other countries, borders, logistics, illegal maritime activities, the economy, as well as regulating profit and loss relationships at sea. Indonesia's maritime policy aims to make Indonesia a World Maritime Axis (PMD) with an emphasis on development in the maritime sector. Based on article 1 paragraph 1, Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy is a general guideline for maritime policy and steps for its implementation through programs and activities of ministries/institutions in the maritime sector which are prepared in the context of accelerating the implementation of PMD (Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

This policy is an important step in synergizing economic improvement strategies as an effort to encourage the role of the maritime economy, invest in marine infrastructure and eradicate illegal fishing. This policy later became maritime policy. Practical changes in maritime policy require dual considerations. Collaborative arrangements and platforms for indigenous-led change in the way indigenous peoples participate in maritime economic sectors and trade arrangements based on historical, social, cultural and economic contexts and objectives (Lyons et al., 2023).

As a country located in a cross-position, Indonesia offers a maritime strategy approach in the form of the World Maritime Axis (PMD) doctrine (Yakti & Susanto, 2018). Based on article 1 paragraph 2 of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy, the World Maritime Axis is Indonesia's vision to become a maritime country that is sovereign, advanced, independent, strong and able to make a positive contribution to regional and world security and peace. in accordance with national interests. Policy is a provision that contains principles to direct ways of acting that are planned and consistent in achieving certain goals (Rokim, 2019), so that Indonesian maritime policy must be implemented continuously or undergo changes in accordance with its objectives. Indonesia has strategic options to respond to changes that occur in different marine situations.

The government, in this case, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has stipulated Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses as a replacement for Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.12/MEN/2012 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses in High Seas, Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.30/MEN/2012 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses in the Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia as has been amended

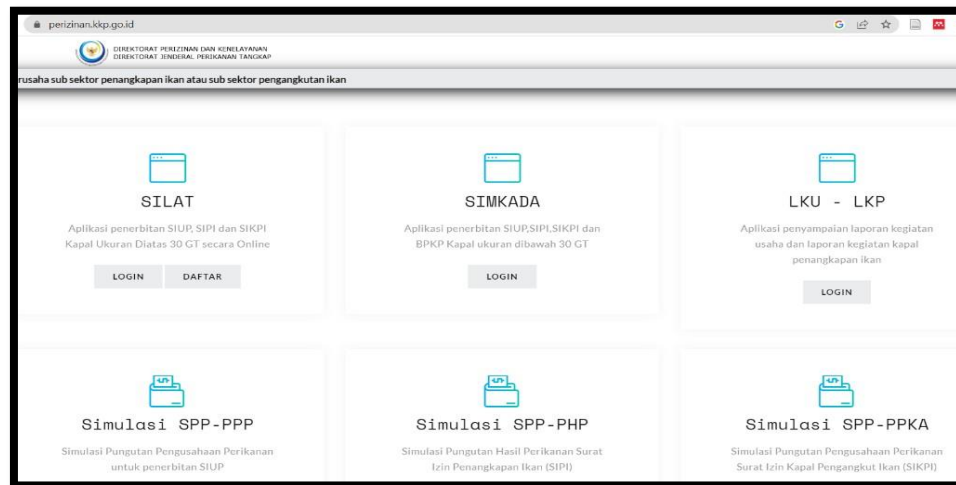
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several times, most recently by Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 57/PERMEN-KP/2014 concerning Second Amendment on the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.30/MEN/2012 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 23/PERMEN-KP/2013 concerning Registration and Marking of Fishing Vessels as amended by Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 5/PERMEN-KP/2019 - 2 - concerning Amendments to the Registration and Marking of Fishing Vessels (Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

The next process is policy implementation. Policy implementation is the spearhead of regulations or policies that are passed. The implementation stage is usually about how to formulate policies that are answers to the problems faced by society so that they can be implemented optimally and are able to answer these problems. Policy implementation is a way for a policy to be implemented to achieve the stated goals (Monalisa, 2017). Policy implementation is also one of the many stages of public policy, as well as being the most important variable that has a huge influence on the success of policies related to resolving public issues (I. A. Permatasari, 2020). The purpose of implementation is to find out what positive and negative things are the result of the policy, and to find out whether the policy was successful or not (Dewantari & Kurniawan, 2021).

Based on Edward III's implementation model, communication, resources, bureaucracy and bureaucratic structure factors greatly influence the success of implementation. In this research, the communication carried out apart from direct communication (offline) also provided electronic communication (online). This communication model is already available via the web, the next problem is whether the availability of this electronic communication can provide the required information, understanding to fishermen who are processing permits or vice versa. The next factor is resources which play an important role in managing the flow of policy implementation. These resources consist of human resources, information resources, authority resources and facility resources displayed on the website and website management people who must provide up to date information.

Licensing services in the capture fisheries business sector, for every vessel measuring over 30 gross tonnage are managed electronically at <https://perizinan.kkp.go.id> by the Directorate of Licensing and Services, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries. This is as explained in the Implementation of the licensing process in the capture fisheries business sector, which is generally carried out electronically in accordance with article 13, which reads: Issuance of permits for Capture Fisheries Businesses is carried out electronically. Licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector has undergone system changes that have utilized innovation so that the licensing process services can be seen, as in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) Licensing Services**  
**Source: Perizinan.kkp.go.id**

In Figure 1 above, it can be seen that on the KKP licensing website there is a SILAT application, namely an application for online issuance of SIUP, SIPI and SIKPI for vessels over 30 GT. SIMKADA is an application for issuing SIUP, SIPI, SIKPI and TDKP for ships under 30 GT. LKU-LKP is an application for submitting business activity reports and fishing vessel activity reports as well as three simulation applications. The function of the SIMKADA application in this application is as an information medium, while the registration process is carried out in the province.

Licensing in the capture fisheries business sector for vessels 10>30 gross tonnage is managed by the Governor of North Sumatra through the North Sumatra Investment and Integrated Licensing Services Service (DPMPPTSP) which is assigned through North Sumatra Governor Regulation (PERGUB) Number 66 of 2017 concerning Delegation of Authority for Licensing Services and Non-Licensing to the One-Stop Integrated Investment and Licensing Services Service of North Sumatra Province.

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The scope of this DPMPTSP is in the licensing sector and one of the DPMPTSP is implementing climate development policies, promotions, services, implementation control, investment data and information, one-stop licensing implementation in accordance with the scope of its duties. The DPMPTSP website is only an information website, not a licensing processing website with the link <https://dpmptsp.sumutprov.go.id/>. The following are the types of licensing services on the DPMPTSP website as shown in figure 2 below:

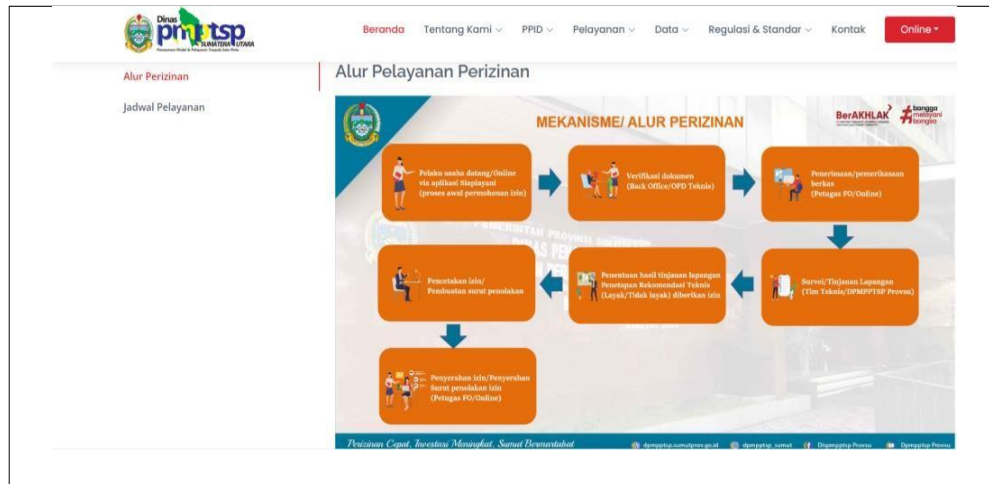


Figure 2 Licensing Service Flow at DPMPTSP

Sumber: <https://dpmptsp.sumutprov.go.id/>

In Figure 2 above, it can be traced that there are 6 (six) licensing service flow mechanisms. First, business actors come or go online by using the SIAPLAYANI application which is the initial process for requesting a permit. The licensing process must be carried out via the SIALAYANI website <https://Siaplayani.sumutprov.go.id/>. It can be seen that the types of licensing services at SIALAYANI are licensing in the marine and fisheries licensing sector but also serving licensing for energy and mineral resources, food security and livestock, transportation, education and plantations. The licensing process can be done online or offline Monday to Friday.

Innovation carried out in the policy implementation process, especially in licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector, is by using websites and service features. For ships  $\geq 30$  GT the website is <https://perizinan.kkp.go.id> and for ships  $10 \geq 30$  GT and small ships there are two websites provided, the information center is at <https://dpmptsp.sumutprov.go.id/> and licensing management website at <https://Siaplayani.sumutprov.go.id/>. The appearance of the features displayed is also interesting. However, there are still weaknesses in management resources, especially in responding to complaints and questions regarding WhatsApp features. The robot will provide an initial response, but responses to questions and so on are not managed to provide a fast response, whereas with the email feature, it is very difficult to get a response. The communication used in the SIMKADA system managed by DPMPTSP SIALAYANI uses online and offline systems. The website is equipped with an online complaint feature. This difference in communication of course provides a different perception of the interpretation of article 13 of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses.

Apart from communication, resources are the most influential thing in implementing a policy program. The success of implementing a policy program can be seen from the use of resources, both human resources in managing and implementing a policy program (Rifai et al., 2022). The resource variable is the second variable to be studied after communication. How the influence of resources on licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector is mediated by community participation. In principle, resources are what can determine the output of a policy achieved.

The resource position is as a series of policy interpretations. How to translate the policy into real form, what facilities are needed, how prepared the policy object is to participate and so on. The resources in this research are the input used to determine the influence of human resources, in this case the fishing community, in participating and utilizing electronic services provided by the government in licensing reform in the capture fisheries business sector.

Several research results show that resources influence policy implementation. Sulia's research results show that four variables influence the implementation of micro, small and medium business empowerment policies in Indonesia with the finding of nine important aspects of creating a conducive business climate, capital assistance, business protection, partnership development, training, establishment of special institutions, strengthening associations, development promotion, and developing equal cooperation (Sulila, 2021).

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The policy implementation process can be carried out well if there is effective communication between policy implementers and the target group. George Edward III in (Agustino, 2016) explains that communication is a variable that really determines the success of achieving the goals of implementing public policy. Effective implementation can occur if decision makers already know what they are going to do. Knowledge of what they will do can be communicated well, accurately and consistently (Musleh, 2023; Musleh, Subianto, & Prasita, 2023).

Communication is the exchange of verbal and nonverbal information between the sender and recipient of information to change behavior (Arni, 2016) which has informative, regulatory (controlling), persuasive and integrative functions so that the communication process can be explained by the existence of the message sender, message recipient, message, media intermediaries and feedback arising from message recipients (Siregar et al., 2021). Communication is seen as interaction, exchanging means of communication, understanding someone's real situation and shaping the situation and oneself through interaction (Buya et al., 2018). Communication is a technique that concerns how policies are conveyed (communicated) to the target group.

Resources are one of the factors that support the implementation of policies or programs. Every organization has types of resources that are integrated to achieve organizational goals (Nath Gangai & Agrawal, 2015). Human resources are the most important and valuable resources, because without these resources it is difficult to combine other resources and achieve the organization's ultimate goals (Haerani et al., 2020). Apart from that, human resources are the main asset in an organization, so proper management and development procedures are needed (Rahmanto & Pribadi, 2020).

The challenge of sustainable development requires a balance of all changing dimensions of life, encouraging humans to innovate. Innovation is a presentation or appearance that is different from something that already exists. Innovation is very important for organizations in implementing a policy or program. Innovation is the implementation of new or significant improvements in services or processes, implementing programs with new methods (Nilsson & Göransson, 2021). The concept of innovation should take into account the life background of the target group. If the innovation perspective is based on a balance between performance and economic, social and environmental dimensions, it will produce positive innovation performance (Gao et al., 2017). Innovation can replace system integration that is not working as it should (Savaget et al., 2019).

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses quantitative methods that are structured in a systematic and planned manner. Quantitative research methods are research methods that are based on positivistic (concrete data), research data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem being researched to produce a conclusion (Musleh, Subianto, Tamrin, et al., 2023), emphasizing the analysis on the data. numerical data processed using statistical methods. The strategy used in this research is using an associative research strategy which is a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2021). In this research, an associative research strategy is used to identify the extent of influence of variable

The approach to this method is survey research. Surveys are research carried out using questionnaires as a research tool carried out in large and small populations but the data studied is data from samples taken from that population, distribution and relationships between variables, sociological and psychological (Sugiyono, 2018). This research site is located at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Harbor, Jalan Gabion, Bagan Deli Medan-North Sumatra. The reason for choosing this site is that it is one of the target groups in the implementation of Indonesian Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation number 58 of 2020 which is located between the waters of the East Coast of Sumatra (Malacca Strait), the South China Sea and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The location of the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port is very suitable for the implementation of maritime policy in accordance with the concentration of the researcher's study program.

The population of this study were fishermen at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port, including small fishermen, fishermen  $\leq 30$  GT, and  $\geq 30$  GT. The sample in this study used a random sampling approach, namely sampling is said to be random if each member of the population has the same chance of being drawn as a sample member (Gulo, 2002). The reason for choosing random sampling is also because the time when fishermen are on land is uncertain. The sampling technique uses stratified random sampling. The reason for using this sample determination technique is because the population elements consist of several groups (SIUP, SIPI, SIKPI and TDKP).

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Belawan Ocean Fishing Port (PPSB) is a PPS located in the Sumatra region apart from the Bungus PPS in Padang City. PPSB is located in the Medan Belawan area which is part of the administrative area of Medan City, North Sumatra. Medan City is one of the largest marine fishing producing areas in North Sumatra Province. Medan Belawan District is one of the sub-districts located in Medan City, North Sumatra. The boundaries of Medan Belawan District are as follows: to the north it borders directly on the Malacca Strait, to the south it borders Medan Labuhan District, to the west and east it borders Deli Serdang Regency. The area of Medan Belawan is around 21.82 km<sup>2</sup> (Saptanto & Apriliani, 2012).

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Around 1974, fishing vessels using trawling equipment or what are known as trawlers began visiting the Belawan area. This type of trawl was very popular with entrepreneurs at that time because the results obtained were very profitable, especially for shrimp which was the main target. As a result, fishing businesses have developed very rapidly in Belawan waters. This fishing vessel equipped with a trawler is in the waters of Belawan Public Harbor, building a base building called tangkahan.

## Results of Descriptive Statistical Tests for Research Variables

The measurement of these variables is based on indicators and question items that have been adapted to construct dimensions that are built based on theories, research results and have been tested. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire with statements and respondent responses were quantified using a 1-5 Likert scale. Based on the data obtained, there are two types of descriptive analysis carried out in descriptive data analysis in this research, firstly, Descriptive Statistics is a brief information coefficient that summarizes a collection of data which is a representation of a population from the research sample. tabulated results of respondents' answer scores based on the interpretation of Solimun's (2017) scores in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Interpretation of Scores**

NO	NILAI RATA-RATA SKOR	KRITERIA
1.	1.0 – 1.5	Very Low
2.	1.5 > 2.5	Low
3.	2.5 > 3.5	Medium
4.	3.5 > 4.5	High
5.	4.5 >	Very high

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Solimun et al (2017) provide an interpretation of scores into five criteria, namely if the average value is 1.0-1.5 in the very low category, 1.5>2.5 in the low category, 2.5>3.5 in the medium category, 3.5>4.5 in the high category and > 4.5 very high. To analyze variable descriptions using SPSS using the Linkert scale. Second is a descriptive analysis of the frequency of each variable. The purpose of describing research variables is part of descriptive frequency analysis to determine the frequency distribution of responses given by respondents. The responses from respondents will then provide in-depth information and descriptions of each variable being tested.

## Descriptive Statistical Test of Variables

For descriptive statistical tests of variables using SPSS using the Linkert scale by calculating the items Number of samples (N), Minimum Value, Maximum Value, Mean and Standard Deviation which determines the distribution of data from a sample and how close the value is to the mean value with the interpretation being that the higher the value standard deviation, the greater the variation in the data. The results of the variable descriptive statistical tests are as in table 2 below.

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics**

N		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1.1	85	1	5	2.60	1.246
X1.2	85	3	5	3.86	.726
X1.3	85	1	5	3.29	1.308
X1.4	85	1	5	3.05	1.430
X1.5	85	1	5	2.60	1.207
X1.6	85	3	5	3.85	.732
X1.7	85	1	5	3.33	1.117
X2.1	85	1	5	2.58	.918
X2.2	85	3	5	3.79	.742
X2.3	85	1	5	3.14	1.264
X2.4	85	1	5	2.80	1.370
X2.5	85	1	5	2.65	1.152
X2.6	85	3	5	3.79	.742
X2.7	85	1	5	3.26	1.082
X3.1	85	1	5	3.19	1.149
X3.2	85	3	5	3.79	.692
X3.3	85	3	5	3.78	.697

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X3.4	85	1	5	3.32	1.217
X3.5	85	3	5	3.82	.710
Y1.1	85	2	5	3.78	.777
Y1.2	85	1	5	3.06	1.434
Y1.3	85	1	5	2.68	1.373
Y1.4	85	3	5	3.78	.746
Y1.5	85	1	5	3.21	1.156
Z1.1	85	1	5	3.81	.794
Z1.2	85	1	5	3.11	1.448
Z1.3	85	1	5	2.89	1.456
Z1.4	85	1	5	3.75	.858
Valid N (listwise)	85				

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

**Communication Variable Description (X1)**

Communication variables are measured using seven research dimensions. These dimensions include Communicator (X1. 1), Communicant (X1. 2), Message (X1. 3), Communicator Description (X1.1), shown in table 3 below.

**Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Communicators (X1.1)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	14	16.5	16.5
	TS	35	41.2	57.6
	R	19	22.4	80.0
	S	5	5.9	85.9
	SS	12	14.1	100.0
Total		85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that 14 respondents responded Strongly Disagree, 25 respondents responded Disagree, 19 respondents responded Undecided, 5 respondents responded Agree and 12 respondents responded Strongly Agree. Communicant Description (X1.2) shown in table 4 below.

**Table 4 Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Communication (X1.2)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	R	29	34.1	34.1
	S	39	45.9	80.0
	SS	17	20.0	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that there were no respondents who gave Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, 29 respondents gave Undecided responses, 39 respondents gave Agree responses and 17 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

**Message (X1.3)**

Message Description (X1.3) is shown in table 5 below

**Table 5. Distribusi Jawaban Responden pada Pesan Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Messages (X1.3)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	7	8.2	8.2
	TS	21	24.7	32.9

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R	18	21.2	21.2	54.1
S	18	21.2	21.2	75.3
SS	21	24.7	24.7	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that there were no respondents who gave Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, 29 respondents gave Undecided responses, 39 respondents gave Agree responses and 17 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

### Resource Variable Description (X2)

The Resource variable is measured using seven research dimensions. These dimensions include Knowledge (X<sub>2.1</sub>), Attitude (X<sub>2.2</sub>), Ability (X<sub>2.3</sub>).

#### Knowledge (X2.1)

Knowledge Description (X<sub>2.1</sub>), shown in table 6 below.

**Table 6. Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Knowledge (X<sub>2.1</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	7	8.2	8.2
	TS	38	44.7	52.9
	R	26	30.6	83.5
	S	12	14.1	97.6
	SS	2	2.4	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that 7 respondents gave Strongly Disagree responses, 38 respondents gave Disagree responses, 26 respondents gave Undecided responses, 12 respondents gave Agree responses and 2 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

#### Attitude (X2.2)

Attitude Description (X<sub>2.2</sub>) shown in table 7 below.

**Table 7 Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Attitudes (X<sub>2.2</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	R	34	40.0	40.0
	S	35	41.2	81.2
	SS	16	18.8	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that none of the respondents gave Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, 34 respondents gave Undecided responses, 35 respondents gave Agree responses and 16 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

#### Ability (X2.3)

Capability Description (X<sub>2.3</sub>) is shown in table 8 below.

**Table 8. Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Ability (X<sub>2.3</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	7	8.2	8.2
	TS	25	29.4	37.6
	R	18	21.2	58.8
	S	19	22.4	81.2
	SS	16	18.8	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

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Based on table 8 above, it can be seen that 7 respondents gave Strongly Disagree responses, 25 respondents gave Disagree responses, 18 respondents gave Undecided responses, 19 respondents gave Agree responses and 16 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses

### Description of Innovation Variables (X3)

Communication variables are measured using seven research dimensions. These dimensions include Information Technology (X<sub>3.1</sub>), Services (X<sub>3.2</sub>), Media (X<sub>3.3</sub>).

#### Information Technology (X3.1)

Description of Information Technology (X<sub>3.1</sub>), shown in table 9 below.

**Table 9 Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Information Technology (X<sub>3.1</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	5	5.9	5.9
	TS	19	22.4	28.2
	R	31	36.5	64.7
	S	15	17.6	82.4
	SS	15	17.6	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 9 above, it can be seen that 5 respondents gave Strongly Disagree responses, 19 respondents gave Disagree responses, 31 respondents gave Undecided responses, 15 respondents gave Agree responses and 15 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

#### Service (X3.2)

Service Description (X<sub>3.2</sub>) is shown in table 10 below.

**Table 10 Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Services (X<sub>3.2</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	R	31	36.5	36.5
	S	41	48.2	84.7
	SS	13	15.3	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 10 above, it can be seen that none of the respondents gave Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, 31 respondents gave Undecided responses, 41 respondents gave Agree responses and 13 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

#### Media (X3.3)

Media Description (X<sub>3.3</sub>) is shown in table 11 below.

**Table 11. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to the Media (X<sub>3.3</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	R	32	37.6	37.6
	S	40	47.1	84.7
	SS	13	15.3	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

**Source:** Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 11 above, it can be seen that none of the respondents gave Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, 32 respondents gave Undecided responses, 40 respondents gave Agree responses and 13 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

#### Implementation Variable Description (Y1)

Communication variables are measured using seven research dimensions. These dimensions include Implementation (Y<sub>1.1</sub>), Solution (Y<sub>1.2</sub>), Commitment (Y<sub>1.3</sub>)



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## Implementation (Y1.1)

Implementation Description (Y<sub>1.1</sub>) is shown in table 12 below.

**Table 12. Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Implementation (Y<sub>1.1</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	TS	1	1.2	1.2
	R	34	40.0	41.2
	S	33	38.8	80.0
	SS	17	20.0	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 12 above, it can be seen that no respondents gave a Strongly Disagree response, 1 respondent gave a Disagree response, 34 respondents gave a Undecided response, 33 respondents gave an Agree response and 17 respondents gave a Strongly Agree response.

## Solution (Y1.2)

Solution Description (Y<sub>1.2</sub>) is shown in table 13 below.

**Table 13. Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Solutions (Y<sub>1.2</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	12	14.1	14.1
	TS	25	29.4	43.5
	R	17	20.0	63.5
	S	8	9.4	72.9
	SS	23	27.1	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 13 above, it can be seen that 12 respondents gave Strongly Disagree responses, 25 respondents gave Disagree responses, 17 respondents gave Undecided responses, 8 respondents gave Agree responses and 23 respondents gave Strongly Agree responses.

## Commitment (Y1.3)

Description of Commitments (Y<sub>1.3</sub>) is shown in table 14 below.

**Table 14. Distribution of Respondents' Answers on Commitment (Y<sub>1.3</sub>)**

Frequency		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STS	15	17.6	17.6
	TS	34	40.0	57.6
	R	17	20.0	77.6
	S	1	1.2	78.8
	SS	18	21.2	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 14 above, it can be seen that 15 respondents gave a Strongly Disagree response, 34 respondents gave a Disagree response, 17 respondents gave a Undecided response, 1 respondent gave an Agree response and 18 respondents gave a Strongly Agree response.

## Validity test

The validity test of this questionnaire aims to measure whether the data obtained after the research is valid data or not which was collected through the questionnaire. This validity test was carried out on five research variables.

### Questionnaire Validity Test Results on Communication Variables

The results of the validity test of the communication variable questionnaire are as shown in table 15 below.

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**Table 15. Questionnaire Validity Test Results on Communication Variables**

X1_1		X1_2	X1_3	X1_4	X1_5	X1_6	X1_7	Jumlah_X1	
X1_1	Pearson Correlation	1	.489**	.314**	.478**	.921**	.493**	.695**	.820**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_2	Pearson Correlation	.489**	1	.470**	.465**	.478**	.967**	.293**	.701**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.007	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_3	Pearson Correlation	.314**	.470**	1	.680**	.294**	.446**	.618**	.727**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.000		.000	.006	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_4	Pearson Correlation	.478**	.465**	.680**	1	.439**	.485**	.683**	.813**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_5	Pearson Correlation	.921**	.478**	.294**	.439**	1	.482**	.638**	.793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.006	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_6	Pearson Correlation	.493**	.967**	.446**	.485**	.482**	1	.281**	.700**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.009	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X1_7	Pearson Correlation	.695**	.293**	.618**	.683**	.638**	.281**	1	.822**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.007	.000	.000	.000	.009		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Jumlah_X1	Pearson Correlation	.820**	.701**	.727**	.813**	.793**	.700**	.822**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed Primary data (2023) spss v.25

**Validity of the Resource Variable Questionnaire**

The results of the validity test of the resource variable questionnaire are as shown in table 16 below.

**Table 16. Results of the Resource Variable Questionnaire Validity Test**

Correlations									
X2.1		X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2.5	X2.6	X2.7	Total_X2	
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.409**	.216*	.282**	.814**	.426**	.615**	.700**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.047	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.409**	1	.477**	.497**	.413**	.978**	.277*	.718**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.010	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.216*	.477**	1	.704**	.214*	.477**	.626**	.747**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.047	.000		.000	.049	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85

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X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.282**	.497**	.704**	1	.294**	.474**	.662**	.790**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.000	.000		.006	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X2.5	Pearson Correlation	.814**	.413**	.214*	.294**	1	.413**	.609**	.708**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.049	.006		.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X2.6	Pearson Correlation	.426**	.978**	.477**	.474**	.413**	1	.262*	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.015	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
X2.7	Pearson Correlation	.615**	.277*	.626**	.662**	.609**	.262*	1	.819**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.010	.000	.000	.000	.015		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Total_X2	Pearson Correlation	.700**	.718**	.747**	.790**	.708**	.712**	.819**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed Primary data (2023) spss v.25

**Validity of the Innovation Variable Questionnaire**

The results of the validity test of the communication variable questionnaire are as in table 17 below

**Table 17. Results of the Validity Test of the Innovation Variable Questionnaire**

Correlations							
X3.1		X3.2	X3.3	X3.4	X3.5	Total_X3	
X3.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.275*	.261*	.433**	.231*	.704**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.011	.016	.000	.034	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
X3.2	Pearson Correlation	.275*	1	.568**	.307**	.602**	.701**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011		.000	.004	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
X3.3	Pearson Correlation	.261*	.568**	1	.197	.858**	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.000		.071	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
X3.4	Pearson Correlation	.433**	.307**	.197	1	.190	.700**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.004	.071		.082	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
X3.5	Pearson Correlation	.231*	.602**	.858**	.190	1	.706**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034	.000	.000	.082		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85
Total_X3	Pearson Correlation	.704**	.701**	.712**	.700**	.706**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85	85

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

**Test the Validity of the Implementation Variable Questionnaire**

The results of the validity test of the Implementation variable questionnaire are as in table 18 below

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**Table 18. Implementation Variable Questionnaire Validity Test Results**

Correlations						
Y1.1		Y1.2	Y1.3	Y1.4	Y1.5	Total_Y1
Y1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.439**	.479**	.919**	.728**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.2	Pearson Correlation	.439**	1	.403**	.458**	.793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.3	Pearson Correlation	.479**	.403**	1	.430**	.787**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.4	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.458**	.430**	1	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
Y1.5	Pearson Correlation	.239*	.546**	.545**	.221*	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	.000	.000	.042	.000
	N	85	85	85	85	85
total_Y1	Pearson Correlation	.728**	.793**	.787**	.712**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	85	85	85	85	85

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Source:** Processed Primary Data (2023) spss v.25

Based on table 18 above, it can be seen that the test results for the communication variable consisting of 5 indicators are valid

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results and discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions are obtained:

- 1) Communication does not affect the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port.
- 2) Resources influence the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port.
- 3) Innovation does not affect the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Capture Fisheries Businesses at the Belawan Ocean Fishing Port.

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