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THE INFLUENCE OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL SPACE UTILIZATION AND FISHERIES SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ON FISHERMAN FAMILY WELFARE (STUDY IN THE DISTRICT OF LINGGA KEPULAUAN RIAU DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT

In order to avoid unsustainable development strategies for fishing communities, appropriate development policies and spatial use are needed and are able to accelerate fishermen's welfare while maintaining sustainable development. This journal aims to find out how the influence of the implementation of spatial use policies and fisheries sector development on the welfare of the fishery family in Lingga Regency. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that if the spatial use policy is implemented properly and correctly and the development of the fisheries sector is improved, it will stimulate an increase in fisheries or fishermen family welfare. Apart from that, it also shows that the interests that influence the use of space; advantages or uses from space utilization; a variety of changes desired from space utilization; the location of the decision making of space utilization, space utilization; and the promise of space utilization determines the effectiveness of the implementation of spatial planning policies, especially in archipelagic areas such as Lingga Regency. Likewise, socio-political development, socio-cultural development and socio-economic development determine the effectiveness of the development of archipelagic areas such as in Lingga Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Cahaya (2015), Mandela et al (2020), Malawat (2021) coastal communities or fishermen are generally synonymous with low levels of welfare. According to Sudrajat (2016), Tampubolon (2020) An effective development strategy is needed so that coastal communities or fishermen can get out of the poverty trap. However, to avoid unsustainable development strategies for fishing communities, appropriate development policies and spatial use are needed and are able to accelerate fishermen's welfare while maintaining sustainable development.

Efforts to accelerate the realization of the welfare of coastal communities or fishermen through spatial use policies have been carried out by various regencies that have archipelagic areas in Indonesia, including the Regional Government of Lingga Regency, Riau Islands Province. Lingga Regency, which was formed based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2003, has an area that is dominated by waters where 99% of the total area of 211,772 km2 is sea, while the remaining 1% or 2,117.72 km2 is land.

With a large sea area, the contribution or role of the fisheries sector should be very significant in creating added value in Lingga Regency, but in reality this cannot be done optimally. This condition certainly has an impact on the welfare of fishery families in Lingga Regency.

With the dynamics of the economy as indicated by the growth of GRDP, it is identified that the regional changes that have occurred in Lingga Regency are changes in the area which initially relied on goods products that characterized rural communities developing into service products that characterized urban communities. This change occurred in the Lingga Regency area which consists of 604 large and small islands. Not less than 95 of them have been inhabited,

while the remaining 509 of them, although not yet inhabited, have partly been used for various agricultural activities, especially in the plantation business.

Meanwhile, regional development in Lingga Regency shows an impact that has not yet been felt significant. The decline in the number of poor people in Lingga Regency in the last decade has tended to be less significant, namely from the range of 15.8% in 2010 to 12.8% in 2019. This figure is very far below the average number of poor people in Riau Islands Province which only 5.90 percent. Such conditions indicate that the regional development in Lingga Regency which was held from 2010 to 2019 has not had an optimal impact on the welfare of the community, including the welfare of fishery families, which characterizes the life of the people of the archipelago, can be said that it is not optimal.

This is in line with the opinion of Todaro and Smith (2003), where based on the experience of developing countries in the 1950s and 1960s, many third world countries managed to achieve high levels of economic growth according to their targets, but failed to improve living standards in part. the size of the population, this shows that there is something wrong in the definition of development that has been adopted during that time. In this case, a redefinition of development has begun where the main objective of economic development is no longer creating the highest GNP growth rate, but rather eliminating or reducing the level of poverty, overcoming income inequality, and providing employment in the context of a growing economy.

The not yet optimal improvement in the welfare of the people in Lingga Regency, Riau Islands Province, which is indicated by the fishery family which characterizes the economy of the people in the archipelago, appears to be a phenomenon that does not stand alone. With other assumptions, there are a number of factors that affect the not optimal improvement of the welfare of fishery families in Lingga Regency. This condition certainly has a wide impact. The impact referred to is of course not limited to the lives of individuals and fisheries families, but also impacts the social life of the community. Even more broadly, it can have an impact on socio-cultural, socio-economic and socio-political life which causes the effectiveness of the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy policies to be not optimal. Therefore, improving the welfare of fishery families, which characterizes the economy of the people in the archipelago, is certainly an actual challenge in the process of implementing the decentralization policy.

Increasing the welfare of fishery families in Lingga Regency is a phenomenon that cannot be separated from the influence of various factors. Apart from the development factor of the fisheries sector as a common practice in alleviating poverty, another factor that is very important to see its effect on improving the welfare of fishery families in Lingga Regency is the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy.

The implementation of the Spatial Utilization Policy is very important to see its effect, considering its role as the implementation or embodiment of the Lingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Spatial Planning and the Lingga Regency Area for 2011-2031.The implementation of this policy is very important to be seen, especially referring to the content policy itself. Where according to Grindle (1980), the policy content includes (1) interests affected; (2) type of benefits; (3) extent of change envisioned; (4) site of decision making; (5) implementor program; (6) resource committed; and Context of implementation which includes (7) power, interests, and strategies of actors involved; (8) institution and regime characteristics; (9) compliance and responsiveness.

Referring to this description, this journal aims to find out how the influence of the implementation of the policy on spatial use and development of the fisheries sector on the welfare of the fishery family in Lingga Regency.

The Urgency of Spatial Use Policy for Fishermen Communities

An effective development strategy is needed so that coastal communities or fishermen can get out of the poverty trap, one of which is through appropriate spatial planning policies.

Spatial planning policies are part of the policy planning process which is very important for policy actors to go through. Warwick (in Tachjan, 2008) has the view that in order to understand the various problems at

the stage of implementing a plan or policy, seeing the relationship between planning and implementation cannot be ignored. The planning process cannot be seen as a separate process from implementation. At the implementation stage, various forces will influence both the factors that encourage or smoothen them, as well as the forces that hinder or stagnate the implementation of the program.

According to the meaning in the Spatial Planning Law, spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, spatial utilization and control of spatial use. The use of space and its control is the key to the running of the spatial planning process.

Based on the general explanation in the Spatial Planning Law, the implementation of development carried out by the Government, regional government and the community, both at the central and regional levels, must be carried out in accordance with the stipulated spatial plan. Thus, the use of space by anyone should not conflict with the spatial plan. This illustrates that spatial use policies and controls are needed to ensure that the development of coastal communities or fishermen is carried out in a sustainable manner.

One form of spatial use policy is a zoning regulation, which is a provision that regulates the requirements for spatial use and provisions on its control and is prepared for each block / zone designated for zoning in a detailed spatial layout plan. Detailed spatial planning for coastal areas or islands such as in Lingga Regency and zoning regulations that complement these detailed plans are one of the important bases in controlling spatial use so that spatial use can be carried out in accordance with the general spatial planning and detailed spatial planning so that it has an impact on coastal communities. or fisherman.

Apart from that, there is also a policy to control space utilization which is carried out through space utilization permits, incentives and disincentives, and imposition of sanctions. According to the law, spatial use that is not in accordance with the spatial plan, whether equipped with a permit or without a permit, is subject to administrative sanctions, imprisonment, and / or fines. This policy is very important for coastal communities to ensure that in the midst of the ongoing welfare development process, environmental sustainability continues and coastal sustainability is maintained.

METHOD

In this study, the analytical method used is quantitative analysis with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Emphasis on quantitative approaches uses dominant-les dominat designs. Dominant-les dominat in quantitative research is known from Comfirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The CFA results show the dominant les dominant dimension in the formation process of the influence of exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables. CFA is a component of SEM analysis which focuses on factor analysis (dimensions) of each exogenous latent variable.

The study population consisted of all heads of fishery families, all members of the DPRD and all employees of the related Lingga Regency Regional Apparatus Organizations. The total study population of these population elements was 12,560 people. The sample size for Structural Equetion Modeling (SEM) analysis reached 210 respondents. To determine the distribution of sampling from each sub-population / unit of analysis, the Stratified Random Sampling Technique was used. The activity of distributing research and observation questionnaires was carried out at the Regional People's Representative Council of Lingga Regency, related regional officials, and places of fishery families in Lingga Regency in mid-2020.

The research variables were designed with the operational variable concept as follows:

1. Implementation of Space Utilization Policy. It is the implementation of Lingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Spatial Planning and Territory of Lingga Regency in 2011-2031 which is reviewed according to the Content of policy which includes (1) the affected interests; (2) type of benefits; (3) extent of change envisioned; (4) site of decision making; (5) implementor program; (6) resource committed; and Context of implementation which includes (7) power, interests, and strategies of actors involved; (8) institution and regime characteristics; (9) compliance and responsiveness.

2. Fisheries Sector Development. Is a series of efforts carried out in a planned, patterned, integrated and sustainable manner by the government, community and fishery families in Lingga Regency in order to increase economic growth and social change for the realization of the welfare of the fishery family which is analyzed according to socio-economic welfare, social transformation, national development, balance humans and the environment, and human resource development.
3. Fishery Family Welfare. It is the achievement of a standard of living, the fulfillment of basic needs, the quality of life and human development which is carried out by increasing the availability and expansion of the distribution of basic necessities; increase in income, expand employment, improve the quality of education, increase cultural and human values; and the expansion of economic and social options for each individual.

Based on the proposed framework and hypotheses, the statistical measurement model is stated by the research hypothesis as follows:

1. The magnitude of the influence of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on Improving Fisheries Family Welfare is determined by the content of policy and the context of implementation. By developing the dimensions of content of policy and dimensions of context of implementation into 12 manifest variables, the theoretical hypothesis statement developed according to the SEM analysis model becomes: "The magnitude of the effect of the implementation of spatial use policies on the improvement of fishery family welfare is determined by the affected interests, type of benefits, extent of change envisioned, site of decision making, program implementor, resource commitment, power of actors involved, interests of actors involved, strategies of actors involved, institution and regime characteristic, compliance and responsiveness. "
2. The magnitude of the influence of the Development of the Fisheries Sector on Improving the Welfare of the Fishery Family is determined by socio-economic welfare, social transformation, national development, the balance between humans and the environment, and the development of human resources. By developing the dimensions of socioeconomic welfare, dimensions of social transformation, dimensions of national development, dimensions of balance between humans and their environment, and dimensions of human resource development into fifteen manifest variables, the theoretical hypothesis statement develops according to the SEM analysis model to become: The magnitude of the influence of the Fisheries Sector Development Increasing Fishery Family Welfare is determined by individual welfare, family welfare, community social welfare, individual social change, family social change, social community change, socio-political life, socio-cultural life, socio-economic life, environmental conservation policies, environmental conservation activities. , Participation in environmental preservation, health services, education services, social services.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research result is the result of primary data processing from the respondents who are the research samples. This data processing using SEM analysis using lisrel software. The results of the research were processed by SEM (Structural Equation Models) analysis including the Fit Research Model Test; Research Instrument Validity Test; Research Measurement Reliability Test; Path Coefficient Measurement, Hypothesis Testing; and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The descriptions of the results of the research are as follows:

Research Model Fit Test

The overall model fit test is one of the stages of the SEM Lisrel analysis. This suitability test is intended to generally evaluate the degree of suitability or Goodness of Fit

(GOF) of the theories used to construct the research variable constructs. The results of the Goodness of Fit Model analysis show that the Chi - Square statistical test (Normal Theory Weighted Least Squares Chi - Square) obtained a value of 41.05 and a chi square p-value of 0.12> 0.05. By using this test statistic, the model fits the data. In the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) test of 0.038, the measurement model fits the data. In the Normed Fit Index (NFI) test, which is equal to 0.99 <0.95, the model fits the data. The Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) test is 1.00> 0.95 and the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) is 1,000> 0.95, indicating that the model is fit with the data.

With the results of such a fit test, it can be concluded that the driven theory used to construct variable constructs and design research models (which are expressed as Theoretical Hypotheses and SEM Hypotheses) can be declared suitable for exploring and discussing variables which are used as research objects.

Validity and Reliability Test

The results of the validity and reliability tests indicate that the items of the research questionnaire used can be declared valid to explore the object of research. The results of the validity test are declared valid, which means that the questionnaire items submitted to the research respondents are easy to understand and easy to answer by the respondents. This can be interpreted that each questionnaire item functions effectively to reveal the various things covered in the research object. Whereas for reliability testing, it refers to the AVE value of 0.95> 0.5 and a Reliable Contract of 0.96> 0.7, it can be concluded that all manifest variables in the exogenous latent variable Implementation of Space Utilization Policy can be declared reliable or reliable.

The results of the research instrument validity and reliability test indicate that the items of the research questionnaire used can be declared valid or valid to explore the object of research through the responses of the respondents who are the research samples. The results of the validity test that are declared valid can mean that the questionnaire items submitted to the research respondents are easy to understand and easy to answer by the respondents. This can be interpreted that each questionnaire item functions effectively to reveal the various things covered in the research object. Whereas for reliability testing with reference to the AVE value of 0.94> 0.5 and a reliable construct of 0.96> 0.7. it can be concluded that all manifest variables of Fisheries Sector Development can be declared reliable or reliable.

The results of the research instrument validity and reliability test indicate that the items used in the research questionnaire can be declared valid or valid to explore the object of research through the responses of the respondents who became the research sample. The results of the validity test that are declared valid can mean that the questionnaire items submitted to the research respondents are easy to understand and easy to answer by the respondents. This can be interpreted that each questionnaire item functions effectively to reveal the various things covered in the research object. Meanwhile, the reliability test results refer to the AVE value of 0.96> 0.5 and the reliable construct of 0.97> 0.7. It can be concluded that all manifest variables in the endogenous latent variable of Fishery Family Welfare can be declared valid and reliable.

Hypothesis Test Results

To determine the significance (meaningfulness) of the effect of the exogenous latent variables of the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy and the Development of the Fisheries Sector on the endogenous latent variables of Fishery Family Welfare, hypothesis testing was carried out with statistics. Referring to the measurement model carried out, the statistical testing process can be seen in the table below. After all the model suitability tests are fulfilled, then hypothesis testing will be carried out. From the results of data processing, it is known that the T-Value shows a value above 1.96 for CR and below 0.05 for the p value (Ghozali, 2014). Thus the test results can be seen from the following research summary:

Table 1. Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis	*T-Value*	*SS*	Note
The magnitude of the influence of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on the Welfare of Fishery Families in Lingga Regency is determined by the content of policy and the context of implementation.	13.58	0.62	There is a Positive and Significant Influence
The magnitude of the influence of Fisheries Sector Development on Fishery Family Welfare is determined by socio-economic welfare, social transformation, national development, balance between humans and their environment, and human resource development.	12.86	0.56	There is a Positive and Significant effect

Source: Managed by authors, 2021.

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the influence between latent variables is as follows:

1. The Effect of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policies on Fishery Family Welfare

The measurement parameter for the estimated value of the standardized regression weight coefficient is 0.62 and the T-Value value is 13.58. The measurement results show that the influence of the exogenous latent variable of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on the endogenous latent variable of fishery family welfare is positive and significant. This means that it can be proven that the implementation of the Spatial Use Policy has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the fisheries family in Lingga Regency. The existence of this influence shows that between the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy and Fisheries Welfare a meaningful causality relationship is established. If the implementation of the Spatial Use Policy is increased or increased, then stimulatingly the increase will be followed by an increase in the welfare of the fishery family. Testing the influence of these variables shows a probability value of 0.000 (P <0.05) So that the first hypothesis proposed is the magnitude of the effect of the implementation of space utilization policies on the welfare of the fishery family in Lingga Regency determined by the content of policy and the context of implementation has been proven and can be stated to have an effect direct, positive and significant.

2. The Influence of Fisheries Sector Development on Fishery Family Welfare

The measurement parameter for the estimated value of the standardized regression weight coefficient is 0.56 and the T-value is 12.86. The results of this measurement indicate that the influence of the exogenous latent variable of fisheries sector development on the endogenous latent variable of fishery family welfare is positive and significant. This means that it can be proven that the Development of the Fisheries Sector has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the fishery family in Lingga Regency. The existence of this influence shows that between the Development of the Fisheries Sector and Fisheries Welfare a meaningful causal relationship is established: if the Development of the Fisheries Sector is increased or increased then stimulantly the increase is followed by an increase in the welfare of the fishery family. Testing the influence of these variables shows a probability value of 0.000 (P <0.05) so that the second hypothesis proposed is the magnitude of the influence of fisheries sector development on the improvement of fishery family welfare determined by socio-economic welfare, social transformation, national development, balance between humans and their environment, and Human resource development has been proven and can be stated as having a direct, positive and significant effect.

Second Confirmatory Factor Test Results

Measurement and Confirmatory Testing of the Second Factor (Second CFA) was carried out at the dimensional level for each exogenous latent variable. This measurement and testing aims to find the factor (dimension) that has the most dominant contribution to the magnitude of the influence of exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables. These factors or dimensions are then seen as research findings which become the basis for developing new concepts. The new concept is the result of developing a driven theory of research variable constructions. The results obtained from the measurement and testing of Second CFA are as follows:

Table 2. Second CFA Implementation of Space Utilization Policy

Variable	Dimension	T-Value	Coefficient. Path
Implementation of Space Utilization Policy	*Content of Policy*	17.67	0.94
	Context of Implementation	17.66	0.94

Source: Managed by authors, 2021.

Based on the results of measurement and testing of the Second CFA, it is known that the Content of Policy Dimension is the most dominant factor in its contribution to the formation process of the influence of the exogenous latent variable of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on the endogenous latent variable of Fishery Family Welfare, with a T-Value of 17.67 and a Path Coefficient of 17.67. 0.94.

Based on the measurement and testing of the Second CFA, Interview Guidelines were prepared to explore the understanding and reality of the Content Of Policy in the perspective of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy in Lingga Regency, according to the perceptions, interpretations and arguments of the Research Informants. The Content of Policy dimension consists of indicators: (1) Interest effective, (2) Type of benefits, (3) Extent of change envisioned, (4) Site of decision making, (5) Program implementor, (6) Resource committed. Descriptive analysis of the results of interviews with research informants for Content of Policy indicators is as follows:

Table 3. Second CFA Variable Development of the Fisheries Sector

Variable	Dimension	*T-Value*	Coefficient Path
Fisheries Sector Development	socioeconomic welfare	15.99	0.88
	Social transformation	14.90	0.84
	National development	16.70	0.90
	balance between humans and their environment	16.15	0.88
	Human resource development	15.92	0.88

Source: Managed by authors, 2021.

Based on the results of measurement and testing of the Second CFA, it is known that the National Development Dimension is the most dominant factor in its contribution to the formation process of the influence of the exogenous latent variable of Fisheries Sector

Development on the endogenous latent variable of Fishery Family Welfare, with a T-Value of 16.70 and a Path Coefficient of 0.90. Based on the measurement and testing of the Second CFA, an Interview Guide was prepared to explore the understanding and reality of National Development in Lingga Regency, according to the perceptions, interpretations and arguments of the Research Informants. The dimension of national development consists of the following indicators: (1) socio-political life, (2) socio-cultural life, (3) socio-economic life.

The Effect of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on Fishery Families in Lingga Regency

Analysis of the Effect of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on Fishery Families in Lingga Regency according to the structural equation of exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables as illustrated below:

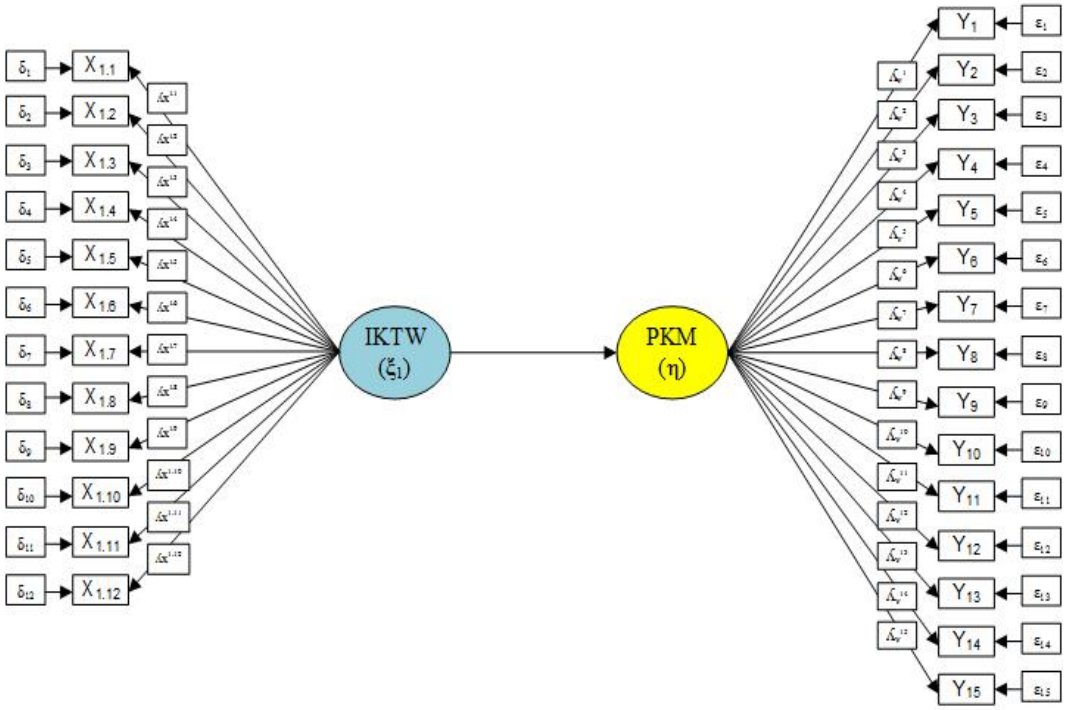

Figure 1. Diagram of the Causality Relationship of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy with Fishery Family Welfare

Source: Data Processing, 2021.

Diagram of the Causality Relationship of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy with Fishery Family Welfare. With the diagram of the causality relationship between latent variables, based on the measurement results of the path coefficient of exogenous latent variables with endogenous latent variables, it can be stated that the magnitude of the influence of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy (**ξ1**) on Fishery Family Welfare (η) in Lingga Regency reaches 0.79, spelled out strong and significant. The magnitude of the influence of the implementation of space utilization policies on fishery family welfare is determined by the 12 manifest variables of the implementation of spatial use policies. The existence of this influence indicates that between the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy and Fishery Family Welfare a causal relationship is determined which means: if the implementation of the Spatial Use Policy is increased or increased, the increase is stimulated followed by an increase in Fishery Family Welfare. Therefore, the improvement of the welfare of the Fishery Family in Lingga Regency can be improved by increasing the 12 manifest variables of the Spatial Utilization Policy Implementation. The twelve manifest variables of the Space Utilization Policy Implementation in question are as follows: (1) Effective interests, (2) Type of benefits, (3) Extent of change envisioned, (4) Site of

decision making, (5) implementor program, (6)) Resource committed, (7) Power of actors involved, (8) Interests of actors involved, (9) Strategy of actors involved, (10) Institution and regime characteristic, (11) Compliance, (12) Responsiveness.

Description of the scope of understanding and practical implications of the 12 manifest variables of Spatial Use Policy Implementation and their correlation with Fishery Family Welfare in Lingga Regency, Riau Islands Province can be presented in the following figure:

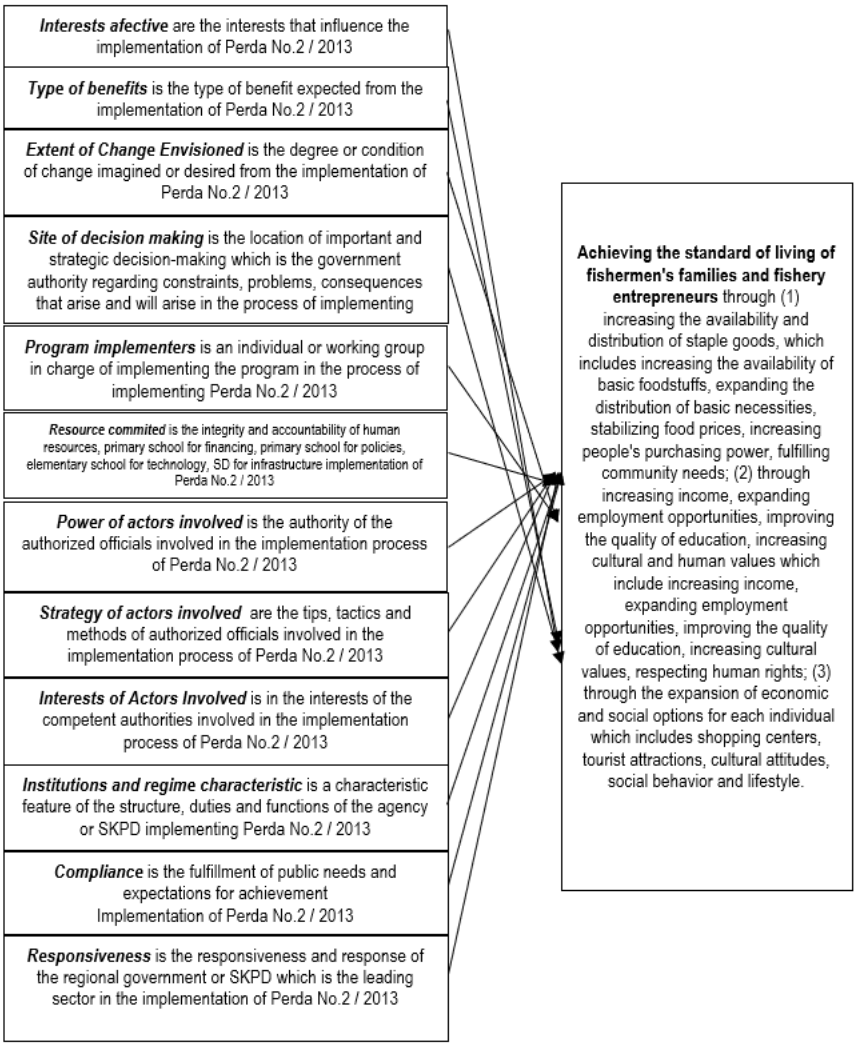

Figure 2. Concepts and Practical Implications of the manifest variables of the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy with Fishery Family Welfare

Source: managed by authors, 2021

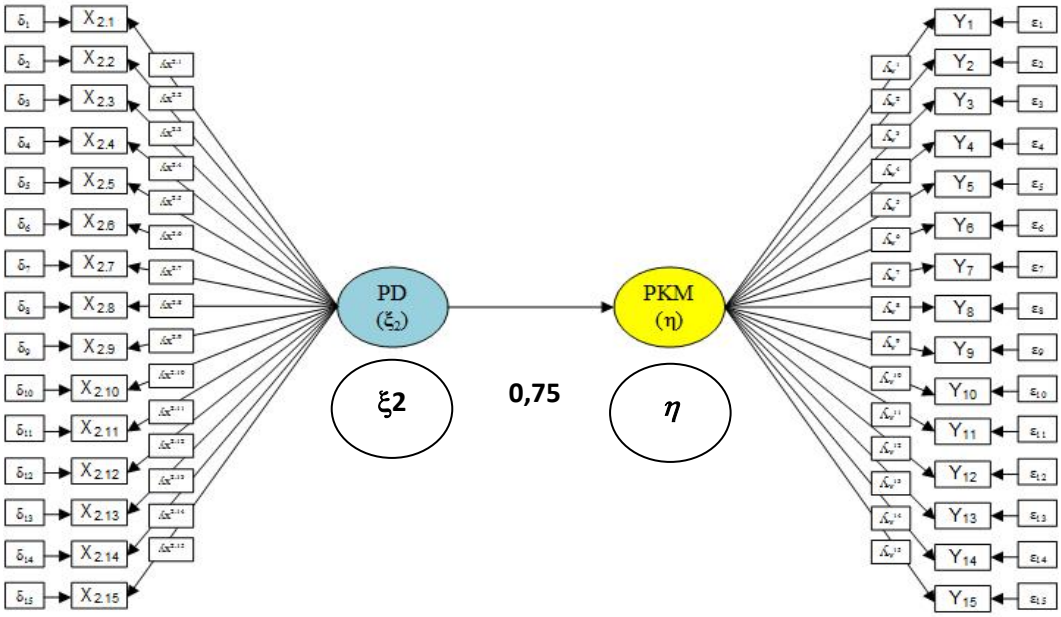

Figure 3. Diagram of the Causality Relationship between Fisheries Sector Development and Fishery Family Welfare in Lingga Regency

Sources: managed by author

With the diagram of the causality relationship between latent variables, based on the measurement results of the path coefficient of exogenous latent variables with endogenous latent variables, it can be stated that the magnitude of the influence of Fisheries Sector Development (**ξ2**) on Fishery Family Welfare (***η***) in Lingga Regency reaches 0.75, which is quite strong. and significant. The magnitude of the influence of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on Fishery Family Welfare is determined by the 15 manifest variables of the Fisheries Sector Development. This indicates that a causal relationship is formed: if the Development of the Fisheries Sector is increased or increased, the increase will be stimulated to be followed by an increase in the welfare of the fishery family. Therefore, the welfare of the Fishery Family in Lingga Regency can be improved by increasing the 15 manifest variables of the Fisheries Sector Development, including: (1) Individual welfare, (2) Family welfare, (3) Community social welfare, (4) Individual social change, (5) Social changes in the family, (6) Social changes in the community, (7) Socio-political life, (8) Socio-cultural life, (9) Socio-economic life, (10) Environmental conservation policies, (11) Environmental preservation activities , (12) Participation in environmental preservation, (13) Health services, (14) Education services, (15) Social services. The description of the scope of understanding and practical implications of the 15 manifest variables of Fisheries Sector Development and their correlation with Fishery Family Welfare in Lingga Regency, Riau Islands Province can be presented in the following figure:

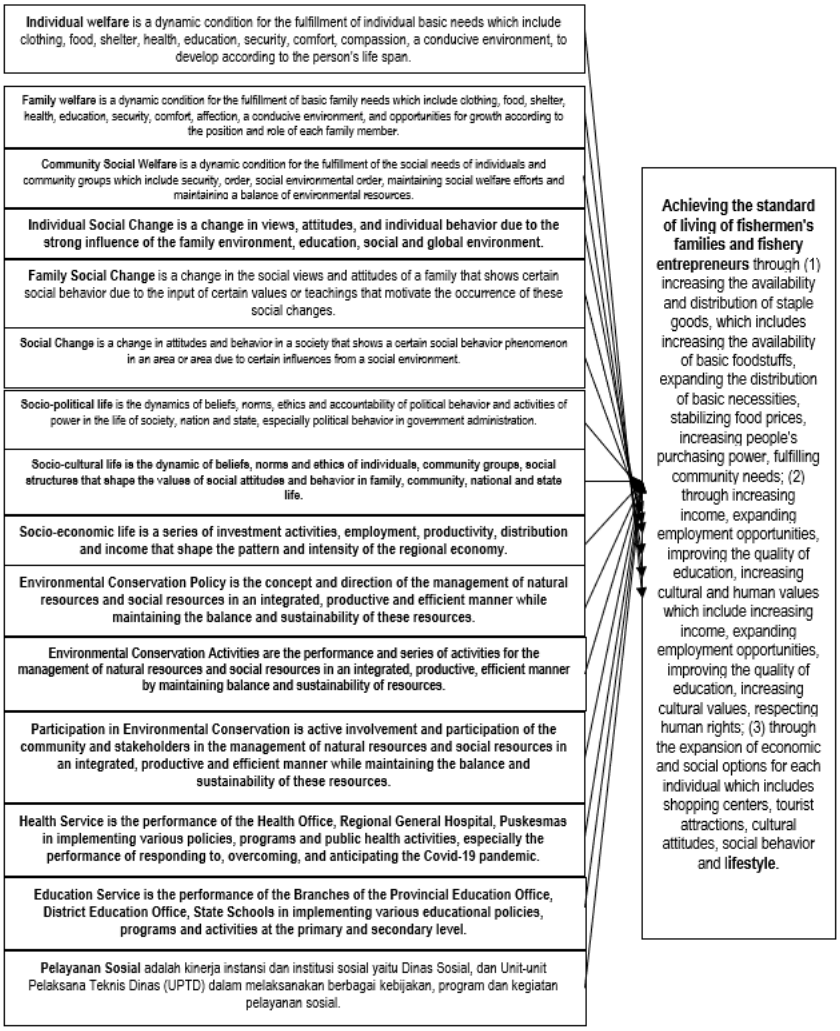

Figure 4. Concepts and Practical Implications of Fisheries Sector Development manifest variables with Fishery Family Welfare

Source: Managed by authors, 2021.

Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Spatial Use Policy and Fisheries Sector Development

Based on the results and analysis above, several things can be concluded as follows:

The implementation of the Territorial Spatial Use Policy has a significant effect on the Welfare of the Fishery Family in Lingga Regency. The magnitude of the influence of the implementation of space utilization policies on fishery family welfare is determined by the 12 manifest variables of the implementation of spatial use policies. The existence of this influence indicates that the implementation of the Spatial Use Policy with Fishery Family Welfare is formed a meaningful causal relationship where if the implementation of the Spatial Use Policy is increased or increased, the increase will stimulate an increase in Fishery Family Welfare. Fisheries Sector Development also has a significant effect on the Welfare of Fisheries Families in Lingga Regency. The magnitude of the influence of the Implementation of Space Utilization Policy on Fishery Family Welfare is determined by the 15 manifest variables of the Fisheries Sector Development. The existence of this influence indicates that between the Development of the Fisheries Sector and the Welfare of the Fisheries Family, a meaningful causal relationship is formed where if the Development of the Fisheries Sector is increased or increased, the increase will stimulate an increase in the Welfare of the Fishery Family.

In addition to that, it is also illustrated that Interests that affect spatial use; Advantages or uses of space utilization; The desired changes of space utilization; Location

of space utilization decision making, space utilization; and the promise of utilizing space determines the effectiveness of the implementation of spatial planning policies, especially in archipelagic areas such as Lingga Regency. Likewise, socio-political development, socio-cultural development and socio-economic development determine the effectiveness of the development of archipelagic areas such as in Lingga Regency

CLOSING

The implementation of e-government on the administration and information system of the village in The Village Sayang Jatinangor District Sumedang West Java Province is still not going well. This is seen from the aspect: 1) Resources include human resources that in terms of competence is not appropriate because it is implemented not by information technology experts and from budget resources is very small allocation. Communication between agencies in the form of sausageization has not been good. The characteristics of the implementing agent in this case, Sayang Village, tend to be less proactive in implementing E-Government policy on the administration system and village information in Sayang Village. The social condition of the people of Sayang Village is still not able to utilize technology on gadgets well. There are political conditions that support, some are less supportive from the District level to the Village level; 2) Supporting factors include: the existence of e-government programs on the mission of the regent, support for strengthening the information network, the allocation of budgets, the existence of authority and coordinating the task of the ict field, already have an e-government application, the high animo of the public on practical information needs, the availability of funds in the field of information technology, conducive regional security conditions, rapid growth of information and the opportunity to follow training for employees. Inhibitory factors include: the speed of accessing the administration system and village information on the village website tends to be slow, the administration system and village information on the Sayang village website are not up to date, there are no operators and permanent staff, no clear regulation and lack of socialization in the community; 3) Strategic Steps That Can Be Done By the Government of Sayang Village to Overcome The Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of E-Government In The Administration And Information System of The Village In The Village Sayang District Jatinangor Sumedang based on SWOT analysis gave release 12 strategies and the main priority is to increase the budget of the information network.

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