SUMMARY

SHARAH GITA KALILA LUBIS. Effectiveness Strategy Distribution of Special Physical Allocation Funds in The Field of Marine and Fishery. Supervised by MUHAMMAD FIRDAUS and TB NUR AHMAD MAULANA.

Indonesia has the potential of marine and fishery resources that can be a source of livelihood for citizens. However, if we look at the contribution of GDP of Business Field per sub-sector incorporated in the sectors of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, the Fishery Sub-sector still has not contributed maximally. The contribution of the GDP Sub Sector of Fisheries to agriculture, forestry and fishery sector is 19.03% in 2016. Based on the Government Work Plan (RKP) in 2016, the target for marine and fishery product production was 35.41 million tons. However, the realization of marine and fishery product production in 2016 was 29.58 million tons, so it can be said that it had not reached the target. When compared to the 2017 target of 39.43 million tons, the production of marine and fishery products in 2016 is still around 83.54%.Therefore, in order to support the achievement of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the central government through the balancing fund is funding the national development as set forth in the RKP.

In reality, since the DAK KP was budgeted until now, there are still many obstacles in the process of channeling these funds, both from technical and non technical aspects. These constraints can lead to ineffectiveness resulting in inhibition of development activities, so that the utilization of economic resources Fishery Sub-sector is not optimal. The effectiveness of the distribution of DAK KP is one of the factors supporting the achievement of targets in the RPJMN document. This can be proven from the realization value of DAK KP distribution activities which is still unsatisfactory. The financial realization value of DAK KP based on data from the Ministry of Finance in 2016 was 83.14%. As for the year 2017 per 31 October 2017, it amounted to 72.78%. Based on decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 690.900-327 of 1996 on Criteria for Assessment and Financial Performance, the determination of the effectiveness level of expenditure budget for the range of 80% to 90% included in the criteria is quite effective. These criteria still have not reached expectations. Therefore, a strategy is still needed in order for the future DAK KP realization can continue to increase to a better criterion. The effectiveness of the DAK KP distribution is one of the factors supporting the achievement of targets in the RPJMN document, so that the effectiveness of DAK disbursement from the government to various regions becomes very important to accelerate the process of marine and fishery development.

This research is an empirical study using primary and secondary data. Processing techniques and data analysis in this research is data panel data regression analysis with Fixed Effect Model method using Eviews 8 software and analysis of strategy formulation using *Strengths - Weakness – Opportunities – Threats* (SWOT) matrix. Based on Results of Regression DAK Fishing Capture variables have no significant effect on Capture Fishery Production, while DAK Fishery Aquaculture variables have significant effect on Aquaculture Production. The results of formulation of alternative strategies using SWOT matrix exhibit the

position point of IFE and EFE score point at quadrant position III (*Turn Around).* The recommended strategy is the WO strategy, which is to minimize the weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities.

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