

The Role of the Marine and Fisheries Office of Labuhanbatu Regency Towards the Protection of the Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*)

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Abstract

*This study aims to determine the role of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Labuhanbatu Regency in protecting the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*). This type of research is an empirical research with a qualitative approach with the techniques used in data collection, namely: interviews and observations. The results showed that the role of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Labuhanbatu Regency had been carried out well, namely in maintaining the population of terubuk fish and proposing regulations in the form of Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 43 of 2016 concerning Protection of Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*). The inhibiting factors are: the attitude of the fishing community's behavior that does not care about the threat of the worst fish from extinction when caught on a forbidden day and the lack of knowledge of the fishing community on the protection of the terubuk fish species (*Tenualosa ilisha*). Meanwhile, efforts to overcome this are by socializing, coaching and monitoring on an ongoing basis so that it is important to obey the regulations that have been set and must be truly understood by the community, especially the coastal fishermen of the Barumun River watershed.*

Keywords

role of service; terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*); protection



I. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has the capacity of rich natural resources with a high level of diversity. Marketing is a process of planning and execution, starting from the conception stage, pricing, promotion, to the distribution of goods, ideas and services, to make exchanges that satisfy the individual and his institutions (Dianto, 2020). The marine wealth will not run out forever for the benefit of the welfare of the Indonesian people if it is used with due regard to its sustainability. These fish resources can be utilized as much as possible for the welfare and prosperity of the Indonesian people. Currently there are several species experiencing a fairly high threat of extinction. One of the potential resources is terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) (Andi Rusandi, 2016). Terubuk fish is one of the fishery resource commodities that plays an important role in the waters of Labuhanbatu Regency. This fish has become a special 'icon' of pride for the people of this area. This type of fish is world consumption fish because of its economic price which has a high selling price, especially the price of eggs (MM Zekia Helwan, 2017). As a result of continuous fishing, this fish population is increasingly worrying and needs to be protected.

Terubuk fish is a type of fish that moves, living in ocean waters to salty (brackish) waters to breed, after breeding larvae to fresh waters which then return to sea waters to grow and develop. Although the population of terubuk fish continues to decrease, high market

prices have caused fishing activities to continue to this day. The description of protected terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) are:

- **Classification**

Class : *Actinopterygi*
 Order : *Clupeidformes*
 Family : *Cluppeidae*
 Genus : *Tenualose*
 Species : *Tenualose ilisha*
 Local Name : Terubuk Fish

- **Picture**



- **General Features**

1. Grow Generally elongated slender (Streamline)
2. Has a gill raker
3. Plain body (no black spots found along the body)
4. Tail fin long and tapered
5. Maximum body length (total length) 72 cm
6. Silver body

- **Distribution Habitat in Indonesia**

The adult terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) lives in marine waters and migrates or spawns into fresh waters in the Barumon watershed, Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province. Labuhanbatu Regency with its capital Rantauprapat is a Regency located on the east coast of North Sumatra. Geographically, it is located at 1041' – 2044' North Latitude, 99033' - 100022' East Longitude with an area of 2,561.38 km² and administrative boundaries are as follows: On the west side, bordering North Labuhanbatu Regency, on the east bordering Riau Province, to the south it is bordered by South Labuhanbatu Regency and North Padang Lawas, to the north by the Malacca Strait and North Labuhanbatu Regency (Irham Huspa Khasahatan Siregar, 2018). And has an area of 922,318 Ha (9,223.18 KM²) or equivalent to 12.87% of the total area of North Sumatra Province. Labuhanbatu Regency is also the eastern route of Sumatra Island with a distance of 285 km from Medan. Labuhanbatu Regency has a fairly strategic position, which is on the eastern route of Sumatra and is at the junction to the Provinces of West Sumatra and Riau, which connects regional development centers in Sumatra and Java and has adequate access to foreign countries because it is directly adjacent to the Strait of Malacca.

The Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency is one of the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) which also has an important role in protecting the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) which can be found in the Barumon watershed, Labuhanbatu Regency, where this fish is quite popular among coastal fishing communities

because of the price. selling which includes high. Based on the latest study from the archives of the global species conservation status (IUNCN Red List) the population trend of this terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) is decreasing. Therefore, the role of the Government is needed to determine this terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) as a protected fish based on the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) Nomor 43/KEPMEN-KP/2016. This Ministerial Decree facilitates the conservation of terubuk fish in the Barumun watershed where the conservation of this terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) has limited protection status; This means that the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) is prohibited from being caught for a certain period of time and distribution area.

To anticipate the process of population decline that caused the extinction of the terubuk fish in the waters of Labuhanbatu Regency, the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 43/KEPMEN-KP/2016 concerning the Determination of the Limited Protection Status of Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) in the waters of the Barumun River was issued, Labuhanbatu Regency. The Ministerial Decree, including regulating the limited prohibition, also intersects with the dominant fishing time so that economically it also significantly affects the availability of fish resources (Awaluddin M. Siregar, Retna Astuti Kuswardan, and Syahbudin Hasibuan, 2020). The limited protection of the top contained fish Ministerial Decree Nomor 43/KEPMEN-KP/2016 states that the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) may not be caught in January – April every year during the spawning period, which is on the 5th to 10th and 20th to 25th of the Hijri calendar. Furthermore, it is also written in the Ministerial Decree that this protection status is applied along the transfer route of the terubuk fish hatchery (*Tenualosa ilisha*) in the Barumun River Basin, Labuhanbatu Regency. This Ministerial Decree applies except catching fish with the aim of research and development (With Muhammad Ilmi, 2020). Therefore, everything that has been issued 'regulations' certainly has consequences (sanctions).

This nation has the highest legal basis (Rechtsstaat) namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which contains 16 chapters, 37 articles, 194 paragraphs, 3 articles of Transitional Rules, and 2 articles of Additional Rules after undergoing 4 revisions (Amendments). Therefore, every statutory regulation under it is obliged to uphold the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In the science of legislation, criminal provisions are provisions that are not absolute in laws and regulations, so that the formulation of these criminal provisions depends on each individual. Each statutory regulation - Invitation. However, laws and regulations that can include criminal provisions are only laws and regional regulations. So that the criminal sanctions for violations contained in the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 43 of 2016 is not regulated, but the criminal arrangement is in law no. 31/2004 as amended by Law No. 45 Tahun 2009. Sanctions for catching fish on the day of prohibition can be seen in Article 33 Paragraph (3) concerning the Earth, water and natural resources contained therein controlled by the State and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 /2004 as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 45/2009, Article 7 paragraph 1 letter u "Protected Types of Fish", water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31/2004 as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 45 Tahun 2009, Article 7 paragraph 1 letter u "Protected Types of Fish", water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Tahun 2004 as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 45/2009, Article 7 paragraph 1 letter u "Protected Types of Fish", Article 100 (c) "In the event that the criminal act as referred to in Article 7 paragraph 2 is committed by small fishermen and or small fish cultivators, they shall be punished with a fine of IDR 100,000,000.- (One Hundred Million Rupiah)".

With the determination of the type of terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) as one of the protected fish species, supervision is needed to support the achievement of protection goals. Supervision is intended to stem violations by fishermen or the surrounding community and if necessary to take law enforcement actions according to existing regulations, one of the officers authorized to carry out supervision is the fisheries supervisor (Article 66 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as already stated). amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009) (with Muhammad Ilmi, 2020).

In line with the increasing number of human populations and the increasing need for marine biological resources, the population of several aquatic biodata decreases in number, including the population of terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) (Rusandi, 2016). Excessive use of terubuk fish (Over fishing) and environmental damage has caused a drastic decline in the population of terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) and if no anticipatory or protective measures are taken, it is feared that terubuk fish will become extinct from Indonesian waters, especially in Labuhanbatu Regency.

II. Research Methods

This type of research uses empirical research methods and uses a qualitative approach, namely research with data in the field as the main data source, such as the results of interviews and observations, while what is meant by qualitative research is research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of words. written or observed behavior. Therefore, researchers try as much as possible to describe a symptom of events, events that occur in the present or take actual problems as they are in the study. With a conceptual and analytical approach, there are problems that are taken by comparing field data with concepts from books, theses, journals, or from other sources with sentences arranged systematically. This method is also used to analyze the law which is seen as the behavior of fishermen who catch protected species of fish. This is due to seeing the role of the Government from the applicable Ministerial Decree. With this method, an in-depth picture of the events and facts will be obtained.

This research is located at the Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency with the consideration of knowing the role of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency in protecting terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*).

III. Discussion

3.1 The Role of the Labuhanbatu Regency Marine and Fisheries Service for the Protection of Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*)

Role is a dynamic aspect of position (status). This means that if a person has carried out his rights and obligations according to his position, then that person has carried out a role. The two cannot be separated because each other is interrelated and dependent, meaning that there is no role without status and no status without role (Hendra Saputra, 2019).

A role includes the following 2 things, namely:

- a. Roles include norms associated with a person's position or place in the organization.
- b. Role is a concept of what individuals get done in society as an organization.

The role inherent in a person must be distinguished from the position in the association of the organization. Position in the organization is a static element that shows the individual's place in the organization. The role shows more on function, adjustment and as an aspect of the process so that someone occupies a position in the organization and carries out a role. The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency has an important role

in supervising and protecting terubuk fish so that the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency must carry out its role in supervising and protecting properly, that role can be seen how far the agency has carried out supervision and protection of terubuk fish in the watershed. Barumon River, Labuhanbatu Regency.

3.2 Definition of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

The Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is the Indonesian Ministry of Internal Affairs in charge of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries affairs. In carrying out its duties and functions in the field of fisheries itself, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries cannot reach every work area in every province or regency/city. Therefore, the Minister makes regulations that contain the division of labor.

The duties and functions of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in general are as follows (Nur Indah Sari Ayu, 2017):

- a. Formulation and determination and implementation of policies in the field of marine space management, marine biodiversity and conservation management, coastal and small island management, capture fisheries management, aquaculture management, strengthening competitiveness and logistics system for marine and fishery products, increasing marine business sustainability and fisheries and supervision of the management of marine and fishery resources.
- b. Implementation of policies in the field of marine space management, marine biodiversity and conservation management, coastal and small island management, capture fisheries management, aquaculture management, strengthening competitiveness and logistics systems for marine and fishery products, increasing the sustainability of marine and fishery businesses and monitoring management marine and fishery resources.
- c. Implementation of technical guidance and supervision on the implementation of marine space management policies, marine biodiversity and conservation management, coastal management and small islands, capture fisheries management, aquaculture management, strengthening competitiveness and logistics systems for marine and fishery products, increasing marine business sustainability and fisheries as well as supervising the management of marine and fishery resources.
- d. Implementation of research and development in the field of marine and fisheries.
- e. Implementation of human resource development and community empowerment in the field of marine and fisheries.
- f. Implementation of fish quarantine, quality control, safety of fishery products, and fish biological safety.
- g. Implementation of substantive support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.
- h. Management of state property/wealth which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and.
- i. Supervision of the implementation of tasks within the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

3.3 The Results of the Researcher's Interview with Ms. Zekia Helwani, S.Pi., MM as a Member of the Research Team for Species Identification and Spawning Locations of Terubuk Fish in Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province and Head of Division at the Marine and Fisheries Service of Labuhanbatu Regency for the period 2016 to 2019

The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency in 2003 made a reserve / protection for the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) while the main step taken

by the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency was to conduct research on the terubuk fish and what species are present in the Barumun watershed, Labuhanbatu Regency. The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency also collaborates with the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, University of Riau, in 2013 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was held between the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency and the University of Riau. After carrying out the MoU between the two parties, research was carried out on Species Identification and Spawning Locations of the largest fish in the Barumun River Basin, Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra.

The next stage after the MoU occurred, research was carried out, from the results of the research, seminars and workshops were conducted in Labuhanbatu Regency and coastal fishing communities in Labuhanbatu Regency, namely with representatives from the Panai Tengah, Panai Hulu and Panai Hilir communities, namely related stakeholders, both fishermen, community leaders and local officials. Then make a Memorandum of Understanding between the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Labuhanbatu Regency and the community so that together they agree to conserve and protect the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) in the waters of the Barumun River, North Sumatra, after an agreement has been reached between the community and stakeholders related to the Marine and Fisheries Service. Labuhanbatu Regency to protect and conserve Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*).

After the MoU between the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency and the University of Riau, North Sumatra, a research was carried out, the results of the research were carried out again at a Public Hearing by inviting the community, stakeholders and regional officials to the Labuhanbatu Regent's Office to hear opinions. Then held a seminar at the PKK Building to make a Memorandum of Understanding with stakeholders that all parties are willing to conserve and protect the terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*). After that, in 2014 socialization of the protection of terubuk fish was carried out, then the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency planned to reserve the Regent's Regulation in 2015 but in 2014 a Law on Regional Government was issued, based on Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government that the Supervision of Fishery and Marine Resources is carried out by the Province of North Sumatra and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), especially the Supervision of Marine and Fishery Resources (PSDKP). So the Regency is not authorized to carry out supervision, but the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency together with Dr. Ir. Deni Efizon, M.Sc (Water Resources Management Expert) sent data from research results in 2013 to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries so that based on the recommendation of the Head of the Center for Biological Research, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) as the Implementer Scientific Authority Daily Number: 1111/IPH.I/KS.02. 04/IV/2016 dated April 13, 2016, the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 43 of 2016 concerning Protection of Terubuk Fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*) was issued, so it is prohibited to catch terubuk fish at certain times. After the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries was issued, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency carried out monitoring and guidance as well as socialization to coastal communities starting in 2017, 2018 and 2019. Every year a marathon socialization is carried out from village to village regarding the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 43 of 2016 as well as by distributing free calendars to coastal communities and then establishing / making planks in two ports, namely Tanjung Sarang Elang port and Labuhan Bilik port. regarding the prohibition of fishing on certain days starting from January to April when the tide is dead (between 5-7 days) between the light months to the dark months and

between the dark months to the bright months in the peak months of January to April. Every month it is forbidden to catch the biggest fish for 12 days.

3.4 Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of the Role of the Service in Providing Protection for Terubuk Fish

In carrying out the role of the Labuhanbatu Regency Marine and Fisheries Service to provide protection for the terubuk fish, of course, finding inhibiting factors in protecting the protected fish species. The Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency in its role by monitoring and socializing as well as providing guidance to coastal fishing communities who carry out fishing that is prohibited in the waters of the Barumun River and fishermen who depend on the fish catch (Nur Asia April, 2019).

3.5 The Results of the Researcher's Interview with Mrs. Kamsiah Tanjung, SE., MM Head of Business Development at the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Labuhanbatu Regency

It can be understood that various inhibiting factors to carry out their role faced by the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency, namely, the dependence of the fishing community on fishing on the day of the ban that has been determined and do not care about the extinction of fish for the future, in its implementation the Marine Service and Fisheries Labuhanbatu Regency must have a way that makes fishermen aware that this can cause the extinction of the terubuk fish in the Barumun River Waters. But in carrying out its role Labuhanbatu Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service obstacles are often encountered in carrying out their role in providing protection for terubuk fish (Lia Angraini, 2019). The following are some of the inhibiting factors encountered in the interview process with informants.

- a) The dependence factor of the fishing community on catching the worst fish on the days of the ban that has been determined: Fishermen still depend on their livelihood from the catch of the worst fish. Fishermen are community groups who inhabit and depend on marine and fishery resources for their lives. This can affect the role of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency in protecting the terubuk fish.
- b) Behavioral factors of the fishing community who do not care about the threat of the terubuk fish from extinction when caught on a forbidden day: In order to benefit the fishing community, they are not aware of the extinction that will occur in the terubuk fish in the Barumun River watershed, Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province . It becomes factors inhibiting the implementation of the role of the service in providing protection of the terubuk fish.
- c) Factors of awareness and acceptance of coastal fishing communities towards fishing on the day of prohibition: Almost 80% of fishing communities along the Barumun river basin depend on fishing activities for their livelihoods. The fishermen are mostly aware and accept not to catch on the day of the ban, but with the economic factor of the fishermen's families who insist on fishing on the day of the ban that has been determined, and this is also an obstacle factor for the Office to carry out its role in providing fish protection. the worst.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been carried out this research can be concluded as follows:

- a. The role of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Labuhanbatu Regency in carrying out its roles such as monitoring and socialization and guidance to coastal fishing communities has been maximized, this aims to always increase awareness of coastal fishing communities in the Barumun river area of Labuhanbatu Regency on the protection of terubuk fish (*Tenualosa ilisha*).
- b. There are still some coastal fishing communities who catch the wildest fish on the day of the ban that has been determined, even though they themselves are aware of the prohibition day for catching, especially the terubuk fish.

Thus the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Labuhanbatu Regency every year carries out its role to protect the terubuk fish species (*Tenualosa ilisha*) so that they are not threatened from extinction in Labuhanbatu Regency.

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