



POLICY EVALUATION OF THE MINISTER OF MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES REGULATION 02/PERMEN-KP/2015

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ABSTRACT

The fisheries sector is the main source of livelihood for the fishing communities through fisheries activities. Capture fisheries activities depend on the carrying capacity and availability of fish. Proper management of fish resources can affect the sustainability of fisheries. Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 2 of 2015 is based on a decrease in Fish Resources (SDI) which threatens sustainability, so a ban on the use of applied *Trawls* and *seine nets* is. The policy caused a vertical conflict between the government and fishermen. This study aims to determine the impact of the application of the policy of prohibiting the use of Trawl (fishing gear *Trawl*). Data analysis method used in this research is descriptive method with policy analysis. The results showed that the policy of prohibiting the use of payang fishing gear had many impacts. The biggest impact is the decrease in the number of fishing activities by fishermen that affect the production and income as well as psychology for fishermen. Because fishermen are the only livelihood that is used to make ends meet. The reason for the decline in fishing activities by fishermen is the limitations in fishing gear operations where fishermen in Paciran and Brondong Districts can only operate payang fishing gear

Keywords

Fisheries, Policy, Trawls Hela, Trawls Pull

INTRODUCTION

Pros and cons of implementing the implementation of Permen KP Number: 2/PERMENKP/ 2015 concerning the prohibition on the use of *trawls* and *seine nets* in the Republic of Indonesia fisheries management. The fishing community has made the fishing sector as a source of livelihood to feel the impact of the issuance of this Permen. Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 2 of 2015 is based on the decline in Fish Resources (SDI) which threatens sustainability, so a ban on the use of applied *Trawls* and *seine nets* is. It can be stressed that aiming for the preservation and progress of the fisheries sector is not to kill the livelihoods of fishing communities.

In the long term it is believed that the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries's policy will have a very positive impact on the sustainability of fish resources and fisheries businesses in Indonesia as long as they are implemented properly. However, in the short term the policy can cause turmoil in the fishing community and national fisheries business actors. For example, this prohibition greatly impacts the activities of small-scale fishermen, especially those along the North Coast of Java using this fishing gear. The ban will cause difficulties for fishermen in conducting fishing activities, especially the decision of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries seems not to be socialized in advance to the fishermen.

However, the policy was not accompanied by a study of the impacts that would occur, including strategies that the government must undertake. As a result, the policy received a strong reaction from the fishing communities in the Pantura region. In other words, the policy prohibiting the use of fishing gear causes vertical conflicts between the government and fishermen. This is because, previous research

revealed that the ban on trawl and trawl resulted in unemployment, decreased welfare, and crime (Ermawati and Zuliyati (2015)). In addition, a review of FPIK academics at Universitas Brawijaya added that the prohibition of trawl and trawl had resulted in a decrease in yield. catch of 30% (Sukandar, et.al., 2015) However, the two studies did not disclose the magnitude of the economic impact caused by the prohibition policy. Therefore, a comprehensive study is needed regarding policies on the use of fishing trawlers and trawlers , so that the objectives of sustainable fisheries management in the Java Sea run well without opposition from the fishermen.WPP

WPP-RI 712 (Java Sea) needs recovery in order to realize sustainable fisheries. But policies that are not accompanied by good planning will only lead to vertical conflicts between government and fishermen i because, government policies are feared to disturb the economic stability of the fishing community, ranging from fishing, marketing to fish processing. Therefore, the problems that will be examined in this study are:

1. What are the issues that will occur when the policy prohibits the use of trawlers and trawlers is implemented?
2. How will the economic impact occur?
3. What are the strategic solutions offered to the Government in implementing the prohibition policy?

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive study. Secondary data comes from documents that support the completeness of research results. The data source used is secondary data from the results of observations, interviews, triangulation, and documentation based on research that has been done, then analyzed using qualitative

descriptive analysis with public policy analysis. Public policy analysis based on William Dunn (1994), namely:

DATA ANALYSIS

Based on the research of Harlisa et al. (2018) data of trawl fishing gear in Takalar Regency in accordance with the data from the Department of Fisheries and Fisheries of South Sulawesi Province, are beach trawls, dogol, and payang (Figure 1).

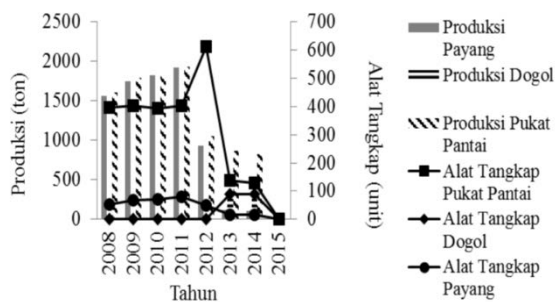


Figure 1

Production of small pelagic fish decreased by 68% (Figure 2) and demersal fish by 49% (Figure 3).

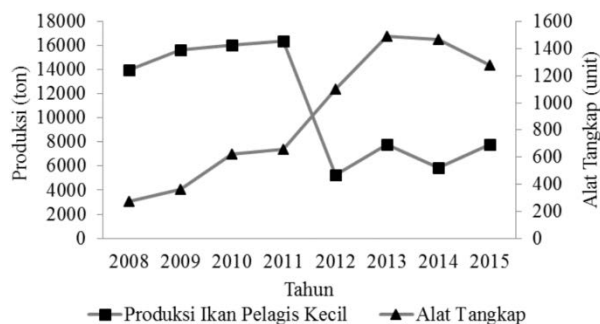


Figure 2

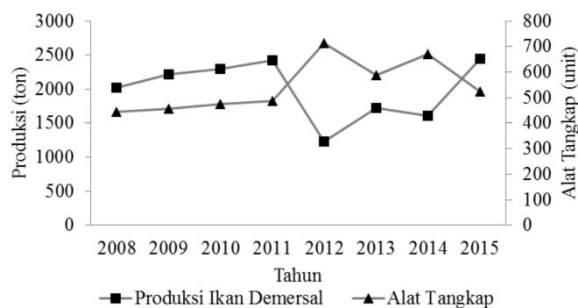


Figure 3

Based on the research of Muntalim and Choiruddin (2015), the average annual fishing production of fishermen in Pacitan and Brondong Districts before and after the policy (Table 1).

Table 1

Annual Production Results			
Description	Before	After	Note.
Catch Results	17 tons	13 tons	1x catch rate
Total Operations	19	19	Total trips
Total Production	323 tons	247 tons	Per year

The average annual income of fishermen in Paciran and Brondong Districts (Table 2).

Table 2

Annual Production Results		
Description	Before	After
Catch Results	17 tons	13 tons
Selling Price	Rp.6,750-per/kg	Rp.8,500-per/kg
Total Operations	19 (trip)	19 (trip)
Incomes	Rp.2,180,250,000	Rp.2,099,500,000

The use of mini trawl at Sei Kepayang Barat is classified as a fishing gear that is prohibited for

its use. However, fishermen still maintain this fishing gear for various reasons (Table 3).

Table 3

No	Reasons	Total numbers	Percentage (%)
1	Habit/Traditions	9	10,00
2	Law Capital	39	43,33
3	Need little crew	15	16,67
4	Easy Operations	22	24,44
5	Only understand mini trawl	5	5,56
Totals		90	100

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The trend of pelagic fish catch production is directly proportional to the number of fishing gear itself, which means that it follows the general pattern of exploited fisheries except in 2015. Unlike in demersal fish, the decline in production is inversely proportional to the number of fishing gear. But in 2015 both small pelagic fish and demersal fish after trawling fishing gear were banned from operating, catch production continued to increase. This is caused by the productivity of other fishing equipment increases. From these events it can be concluded that the ban on the use of trawl fishing gear after a validity period of one year has no significant effect on the decline in catch production in Takalar District (Harlisa et al. 2018).

With the policy of prohibiting the use of payang type fishing gear set by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2015, it greatly affected the economy of fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts. The decrease in the number of fishing activities of the fishing community greatly affects the annual production results (Table 1) as well as the income of the

fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts (Table 2).

Based on data obtained from the results of a questionnaire that was filled out by payang fishing gear users in Paciran and Brondong Districts. From 30 respondents it can be assumed that the average production yield of fishing communities before the policy reached 17 tons in one fishing activity, after the policy of the production results of the fishing community decreased to 13 tons in one fishing activity (Table 1). The decline in production results can affect income in fishing (Table 2).

The income from the fishing business is the selling value of the catch after the catch operation is finished. The income value depends on the total weight of fish caught and sold. Based on table 1, the number of fishermen caught in one fishing activity gets 17 tons of production with an average fish selling price of Rp.6,750, per / kg before there is a policy and 13 tons with an average selling price of Rp.8,500, per / kg, to find out the catch per year in nominal rupiah, then the catch is multiplied by the selling price and added the number of operations per year.

The response of fishermen to these rules is mostly objections and disagreements. They feel they are not ready to move to other fishing gear or to change professions. Fishermen's minimal expertise in operating fishing gear besides trawlers and the lack of assistance from the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries are the main reasons for their reluctance to switch to other fishing equipment. In addition, low education is also one of the reasons for not receiving fishermen if they are going to change professions. Minimal education is the cause of the poor quality of fishermen and they only have traditional experience which in the end is less able to work in other fields (Katz, 2013; Wekke and Cahaya, 2015). The level of education also

has a strong relationship with the quality of life and welfare of a person (Hartono et al., 2005).

Abk, Tauhid Illahi, added "With the ban on the use of payang type fishing gear set by the government greatly affects the income of the fishing community, where the policy is not too pro-people and does not care about the condition of the fishing community". One of the fleet owners who use payang type fishing gear also argues, according to Aspandi "The policy determined detrimental to many fishermen in Paciran and Brondong Districts, because the main source to meet their daily needs is only as fishermen". When viewed from a number of opinions of the fishing community in Paciran and Brondong Districts it can be assumed that the policy of prohibiting the use of payang type fishing gear greatly affects the economy for the fishing community, in addition to only a mediocre ESDM mediocre income the fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts are considered low. According to Sihabun Mubin's view "ESDM of fishermen in Paciran and Brondong Subdistricts is very low, because the majority of fishermen only have elementary and junior high school graduates", from some view of the fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts it can be assumed that on average fishermen only have elementary and junior high school graduates it is unlikely that it will reach academic levels (Muntalim and Choiruddin 2015).

According to fishermen, Mini Trawler is a fishing gear that suits the abilities and needs of fishermen. The capital needed to operate this tool is said to be cheaper and the operation is easier compared to other fishing equipment. In addition, the thing that must be done by fishermen to realize this policy is to succeed by having proof of vessel registration. According to articles 11-13 PERMEN-KP No. 30/2012, everyone who runs a capture fisheries business

in WPP-RI must have a capture fisheries business permit covering SIUP, SIPI and SIKPI except for small fishermen. This was replaced with proof of vessel registration. However, based on Sinta et al., (2017), 88.9% or as many as 80 sample fishermen do not have proof of vessel recording. Related to the absence of proof of registration of this ship also has an impact on the lack of reporting of catches. Reporting the catch is needed to determine the level of production and income of fishermen.

In addition to having an impact on the economic aspects of fishermen, with this policy, the fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts felt another influence, which was believed to be psychological, after it was evident in the previous year that fishing communities carried out fishing activities with sufficient income to meet their daily needs. but now the fishing community is becoming anxious, besides having a low education the fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts will have minimal work experience in other fields. The psychological impact they experienced was that after the policy to ban the use of fishing gear was determined fishing communities found it difficult to meet their daily needs because the fishing gear they used to meet their needs had been banned by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Based on interviews that the authors met with several Abk in Paciran and Brondong Subdistricts, according to Edi (2016, Abk Putra Laut) "after the fishermen's community policy was established in Paciran Subdistrict and Brondong Subdistrict currently only active at home or increased unemployment" . Meanwhile, according to Aliyudin (2016, Figure of a fishing community) "The unemployment rate is currently increasing due to the large number of fleets who are reluctant to carry out fishing activities, the fleet owners feel afraid when exposed to raids".

Explanation from some of these crew members can be drawn as a conclusion that the psychological impact of the fishing communities in Paciran and Brondong Districts is anxiety about the inability to meet their daily needs.

Regional economic development is a process in which the regional government and all components of society manage various existing resources to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the area (Setiyawati A, Hamzah A 2007). Every regional economic development effort has the main objective to increase the number of types of employment opportunities for the surrounding community.

The existence of capture fisheries activities in the PPP Asemdayong have an economic impact. Where this impact affects economic development in the area around the Asemdayong Coastal Fishing Port. As for the impacts that occur can be direct such as an increase in fishing workforce and indirect impacts such as the existence of supporting activities for the port needs by other companies as well as the continued impacts such as an increase in economic activity outside the port that supports indirectly supporting port activities.

After the enactment of regulation No.2 / PERMEN-KP / 2015 as replaced by Permen KP No.71 / PERMEN-KP / 2016 will give a loss to fishing gear users and other business actors around the port. The direct economic impact of fishing activities at the Asemdayong Coastal Fishing Port comes from fishing activities that occur between fishing businesses and local communities.

Sumanto H (2016) states that the impact of the policy is the overall effect caused by a policy in real life conditions, this is something with the calculated impact that if the policy is implemented it will cause a real impact on the

economy of the people in PPP Asemdayong. This influence will paralyze existing businesses and depend on fishing activities. This is in accordance with the statement of Agustino (2006) that the policies applied have an effect on community issues related to involving the community.

Strategic solutions for alternative policy development before enactment of regulations formulated in Andriana's research (2017) include: (1) Acceleration of fishing gear transfer before the regulation is enacted, (2) Appropriate law enforcement, (3) Development of alternative livelihoods, (4) Establishing alternative discussion forum for each region, (5) The need for revision of Permen KP No.71 / PERMEN-KP / 2016 related to the suspension of implementation, (6) Establishment of a working group involving the parties.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussion of some of the literacy used, the following conclusions can be obtained.

1. The implementation of the ban on the use of Trawl (Trawling) has not been going well because fishermen have not yet switched fishing gear and are still operating Trawl Hela (Mini Trawler).
2. Factors that cause fishermen in Sei Kepayang Barat District not to switch dominant fishing gear are capital, income, ability and experience.
3. There are several effects of the policy set by the government namely the economic and psychological effects, where the income of the fishing community decreases so that many fishing communities are reluctant to carry out fishing activities, so that the unemployment rate in Paciran and Brondong Districts has increased from the previous year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No.2 / PERMEN-KP / 2015 is a regulation that aims to protect marine ecosystems both coral and others, these regulations are considered and positioned incorrectly for the fishing communities of Paciran and Brondong Districts, due to limitations in the use of fishing gear where fishermen in the two sub-districts can only operate payang fishing gear. This can reduce the amount of capture fisheries activities that greatly affect production results and income. So the government in making a regulation must pay attention to public welfare because it has become the responsibility of the state in carrying out social welfare as stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, namely Article 18 A, Article 20, Article 21, Article 23 paragraph (1), Article 27 paragraph (2), Article 28C paragraph (1), Article 28H paragraph (1), (2) and (3) and Article 34 A.

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