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The Role of Regional Government in the Management of Fishermen's Sea Products in the Perspective of Regional Autonomy

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Abstract

Sumenep Regency has great marine management potential. Because Sumenep Regency's position is surrounded by sea, there are many benefits for the Regional Government of Sumenep Regency as well as for its people. With good management, it will produce multiple profits for regional income. One of them is for cultivation activities, either at sea or on land. Apart from the good water conditions, the coastal area has a suitable substrate for cultivation such as seaweed, fish, and shrimp cultivation. This research focuses on the role of local governments in managing fishermen's marine products, starting from catching fish or cultivating fish in the sea, then there is fish that is sold directly either at auction or directly to markets and buyers or middlemen, as well as fish that are processed in such a way as ingredients. or processed products and marketed to the public, so that they have added value, not just catching fish and selling them, but thinking about how to innovate. This requires the role of the Regional Government through related agencies in changing the mindset and managing fishermen's marine products so that they have value and high selling prices. This research aims to understand and analyze the obligations of local governments in managing fishermen's marine products as well as understanding, analyzing, and formulating appropriate regulations for managing fishermen's marine products in Sumenep Regency. This research is empirical research that examines social phenomena and realities in society. This research was carried out by analyzing the problem of marine product management as an effort to improve the welfare of fishermen's from the perspective of regional autonomy. In fact, with regional autonomy, the role of regional government is very important for fishermen's to be competitive and independent in solving fishermen's welfare problems. The results of this research show that there is a mindset of fishermen's who are still just catching and selling, then in terms of regional level regulations in Sumenep Regency, there are no regional regulations that provide legal certainty regarding the protection and empowerment of fishermen's, especially the management of fishermen's marine products.

Keywords: *Management of Sea Products, Fishermen, and Regional Autonomy.*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's recognition as an archipelagic country is based on Indonesia's geographical condition, which consists of 17,508 islands, with a coastline of around 81,000 km and an area of 5,193,250 km2. In addition, most of Indonesia's territory consists of water (75.26%). The area of Indonesia reaches 8,193,250 km2. With a land area of 2,027,087 km2 and a water area of 6,166,163 km2. With this strategic geographical location, Indonesia has quite a large fisheries resource potential. Based on data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the fisheries sector is still the leading player in Indonesia's export performance.

Indonesia's maritime wealth is the source of all charming beauty that needs to be preserved. From this beauty, apart from the diverse flora and fauna in the sea, it also comes from the vast beauty of the maritime regions in Indonesia. Indonesia has a sea area of 5.8 km2 (consisting of a territorial sea area of 0.3 million km2, an archipelagic water area of 2.95 km2, and an Indonesian EEZ area of 2.55 million km2). This should be able to act as an economic driver, thereby placing the archipelago in a competitive position in economic trade, geopolitics, and defense and security.

One of the national development missions related to maritime and fisheries development is "Making Indonesia a Maritime Country that is Independent, Advanced, Strong and Based on National Interests". The vision of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is "Indonesian Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which is Independent, Advanced, Strong and Based on National Interests." Referring to the vision outlined in the mission of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, it consists of:

a. Sovereignty means to realize sovereign marine and fisheries development, to support economic independence by securing marine and fisheries resources, and reflect Indonesia's personality as an archipelagic country;
b. Sustainability means realizing sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources;
c. Prosperity means creating a maritime and fisheries community that is prosperous, advanced, independent, and has personality in culture.

The East Java Province region has extraordinary potential related to natural wealth in the field of fisheries and marine affairs, one of which is Sumenep Regency, Madura Island. Sumenep Regency is a district consisting of 126 islands with 20 coastal sub-districts and 156 coastal villages. The water area reaches 50,000 km² with a beach length of 577.76 km2. This potential places Sumenep Regency as an area blessed with large marine resources including a wealth of marine biodiversity and non-biological diversity. Based on the geographical location of Sumenep Regency, some areas are islands and sea areas, so they have quite a large potential for land and sea fisheries. Some fisheries and marine commodities in Sumenep consist of seaweed, local salt, dried fish, Tuna fish, kites, komo tuna, skipjack, red snapper, white snapper, mud grouper, black pomfret, mackerel, anchovies, shrimp, squid -squid, sea cucumber, octopus, sea cucumber, crab, stingray, crab, mullet, etc.

From a constitutional perspective, several basic things have been regulated regarding the management of natural resources, in this case, fishermen's sea products. In the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in the 4th paragraph, it is stated firmly that the state aims to protect all bloodshed, educate the life of the nation, promote the general welfare, and participate in a world order based on eternal peace, freedom, and social justice. This firm statement implies that in managing anything within the country Indonesia must have this goal. Including managing fishermen's marine products. The problem is, that not all fishermen’s, especially small fishermen’s, live in prosperity, even though in coastal areas fishing is the job or livelihood of the majority of Indonesia's population.

Based on the constitution above, the constitutional basis regarding the protection and empowerment of fishermen’s is clear, including in the management of fishermen's sea products for the welfare of the fishermen’s themselves. This is further emphasized in Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen’s. In Article 3 of Law Number 7 of 2016, it is stated that the objectives of protecting and empowering fishermen’s are as follows:

a. provide the infrastructure and facilities needed to develop the business;
b. provide certainty of sustainable business;
c. increasing the ability and capacity of fishermen’s;
d. strengthening institutions in managing fish resources and marine resources as well as in running independent, productive, advanced, modern, and sustainable businesses;

e. develop environmental sustainability principles;
f. growing and developing financing systems and institutions that serve business interests;
g. protect from risk.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of empirical research that examines social phenomena and realities in society. This research places as a general position or major premise which is sought through the process of searching and researching relationships or patterns of relationships, whether correlational or causal, between various phenomena that manifest the presence of law in reality, as usually perceived by the sense of observation. This research was conducted by analyzing marine product management problems to improve the welfare of fishermen's from the perspective of regional autonomy. In fact, with regional autonomy, the role of regional government is very important for fishermen's to be competitive and independent in solving fishermen's welfare problems. Data collection was carried out in this research, through the:

a. Interviews with respondents were conducted to obtain information (in-depth interviews). Questions have been prepared to explore especially fishermen's, policymakers in both Districts and Provinces, and related fishermen's associations;

b. Focused Group Discussion to find out the concept of managing fishermen's fish products the causes of obstacles to fishermen's and the factors that cause fishermen's not to manage well to get added value from fishing at sea so that they can find a way out in efforts to improve fishermen's welfare in managing marine products fishermen's;

c. Field observations, to get an overview of the daily life of fishing families and the process of managing marine products in fishing villages.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of Regional Government in the Management of Fishermen's Sea Products

The regional government in the context of implementing regional autonomy in Indonesia consists of provincial regional governments and district/city regional governments. In this case, the regional government has divided its authority between the central government, provincial government, and regional government. In Article 12 paragraph (3) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is emphasized that maritime and fisheries affairs are included in elective government affairs. Elective affairs are part of concurrent government affairs. In Article 13 paragraph (1) it is emphasized that the division of concurrent affairs between the central government and provincial and district/city governments is based on the principles of accountability, efficiency, and externalities, as well as national strategic interests.

The issue of the division of maritime and fisheries affairs is detailed in the attachment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government, as follows:

Table 1: Division of authority regarding processing of marine products

No	Sub-Affairs	Central Government	Province	Regional Regency/City
1.	Marine, coastal and small islands	a. Management of marine space above 12 miles and national strategy. b. Issuance of national marine space utilization permits. c. Issuance of permits for the use of types and	a. Management of marine space up to 12 miles outside oil and gas. b. Issuance of permits and utilization of marine space below 12 miles outside oil and gas.	

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No	Sub-Affairs	Central Government	Province	Regional Regency/City
		genetics (germplasm) of fish between countries. d. Determining the types of fish that are protected and whose trade is regulated internationally. e. Conservation designation f. Coastal database of small islands.	g. Empowerment of coastal communities and small islands.	
2.	Capture Fisheries	a. Fishing management in sea areas above 12 miles. b. Estimated national fish stocks and permitted fish catch (JTB). c. Issuance of capture fisheries business permits for: 1) fishing vessels measuring over 30 gross tonnage (GT). 2) Under 30 GT using foreign capital and/or foreign workers. d. Determination of development locations and management of national and international fishing ports. e. Issuance of permits to procure fishing vessels and fish transport vessels with sizes above 30 GT. f. Registration of fishing vessels over 30 GT.	a. Management of fishing in sea areas up to 12 miles. b. Issuance of capture fisheries business permits for fishing vessels measuring over 5 GT to 30 GT. c. Determination of development locations and management of provincial fishing ports. d. Issuance of permits for procurement of fishing vessels and fish transport vessels with sizes above 5 GT to 30 GT e. Registration of fishing vessels over 5 GT to 30 GT.	a. Small empowerment in districts/cities. b. Management and administration of Fish Auction Places
3.	Aquaculture	a. Certification and distribution permits for medicines/and fish feed. b. Issuance of permits to import fish and export live fish from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. c. Issuance of Fishery Business Licenses in the field of fish cultivation across provincial regions and/or using foreign workers	ssuance of Fishery Business Permits for fish cultivation across districts/cities within one provincial area.	a. Issuance of Fishery Business Permits in the field of fish cultivation whose business is carried out in one regency/city area. b. Empowerment of small fish farming businesses. c. Fish farming management.
	Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources	Supervision of marine and fisheries resources above 12 miles, national strategic and certain sea spaces	Monitoring marine and fisheries resources up to 12 miles.	

No	Sub-Affairs	Central Government	Province	Regional Regency/City
5.	Processing and Marketing	a. Standardization and certification of fishery product processing. b. Issuance of permits to import consumption and non-consumable fishery products into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. c. Issuance of marketing business permits and processing of results	Issuance of business permits for marketing and processing of fishery products across districts/cities within one province.	
6.	Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Safety of Fishery Products	Implementation of fish quarantine, quality control and safety of fishery products.	-	-
7.	Development of Human Resources for Maritime and Fisheries Communities	Organizing national fisheries education. Accreditation and certification of fisheries instructors. Increasing marine human resources and the capacity of fishing communities.	-	-

Based on the table above, the affairs and authorities of each central, provincial, and district or city government have been divided. Regarding the management of marine products, it is included in the processing and marketing category.

According to the Head of the East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service Processing and Marketing Division: related to the marine and fisheries processing and marketing sector, most traditional fishermen's still use the one-day fishing method, on average they immediately sell the fish after catching the fish, not processing it and they is no increase in value. In addition to the products they get, it is also possible that fishermen's have a mindset that the important thing is to earn money and the way they handle fish is still not good, especially when going to sea it is not possible to bring coolers or ice, fish caught from nets or fishing rods must be treated properly. I think fishermen's rarely use the idea of added value, because they feel that one day of fishing will go straight home.

The East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service has done a lot to create competitive fishermen's. The East Java Provincial Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service maintains synergy with the District Department, the limited budget conditions can be well understood by the provincial department so that with financial incentives and support for mentoring, coaching, and socialization related to quality assurance for fish processing to business actors, the community, to fish processing units, both small and large scale. To increase fishermen's competency. The East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service also carries out processing training programs, usually the Technical Implementation Unit carries out training in several coastal areas of fishing villages and helps facilitate fishing communities to participate in training. The training depends on regional needs or can be initiated directly.

Hadi's statement as Head of the Quality Development Session of the East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service stated that the Maritime and Fisheries Service is consistent in improving the fulfillment of existing processing infrastructure in medium, small, and micro businesses, then aid funding programs continue to be intensified to fulfill the infrastructure, and fishery product processing equipment. This distribution of aid funds has been carried out for

years, the most recent being in Bangkalan and Sumenep. Fishermen's and medium, small, and micro businesses who are given tools also need to be evaluated on how they make good use of these tools, such as in trans schools (medium, small, and micro businesses in Sepuluh and Tanjung Bumi, Bangkalan Regency). And if you want to take locus, you can because the results are representative. To guarantee the quality of processed products for medium, small, and micro businesses, the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has a quality assurance system, one of which is a certificate of processing feasibility. Hygiene sanitation is part of quality development. Fishery products not only have Processing Feasibility Certification but there is also halal certification and Indonesian National Standards. The Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has an accredited laboratory, which can facilitate the Certificate of Assurance that Products Comply with Indonesian National Standards.

Based on the explanation above, at the technical level the role of the regional government, in this case, the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, has taken several steps in managing fishermen's marine products, including, assistance, guidance, and outreach related to quality assurance for fish processing to business actors, to the community, to fish processing units, both small and large scale. To improve fishermen's competency, the East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service is conducting a marine product processing training program.

Yahya's statement, Head of Sub-Division, Sumenep Regency Maritime and Fisheries Service, regarding the management of fishermen's marine products, the regional government is hampered by authority, because the district government based on regulations does not have the authority to manage the marine products management sector, even though the potential in that sector is very large, what is interesting is having or existing in an area that has potential but does not have the authority to regulate and manage it. Then regarding fishermen, processing or managing their catch at sea is not yet the main thing, because the mindset and perspective of fishermen in Sumenep, in general, is to meet their daily needs, the added value of the fishermen's business to increase their income has not yet been planned, because fishermen's think "what is taught today, will be sold today". So far the habits are still like that, so they are not able to further manage their catches. So far the habits are still like that, so they are not able to further manage their catches. The next problem for small fishermen's in Sumenep is the condition where small fishermen's are trapped by loan sharks, in terms of capital outside the cooperative, meaning fishermen's borrow capital for fishing and sea products to be obtained, then to pay off the loan debt.

Based on the explanation above, there is main problem that the role of the Sumenep Regency Regional Government is not significant, because it does not have the authority to regulate and manage the marine and fisheries sector, especially in terms of processing and marketing processed products, so that the Regency/City Regional Government does not have more innovation, then the characteristics Fishermen's, especially in Sumenep, generally use a one-day fishing system when carrying out their work as fishermen's.

B. Appropriate Regulations in the Management of Fishermen's Sea Products in Sumenep Regency

The statement by the Head of the Processing and Marketing Division of the East Java Maritime and Fisheries Service did not make a breakthrough, in this case, the fishermen's mindset was "Just like this is enough". In this case, there is a need for guidance by the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, to be able to provide or carry out direct guidance to residents and fishing communities, by the duties of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, which is obliged to provide guidance and assistance.

The main obstacle to fishermen's welfare is their mindset, and lack of savings funds, then the relevant agencies help with processing, and finally, the maritime and fisheries services held meetings in Gresik, Sangkapura District, and in Tambak Village on Bawean Island to assist fishermen's. Fishermen's in this area have an orientation towards exporting their catch or

fishing at sea. The catch or fishing from fishermen's consists of grouper and lobster. Then in this regard, the village and sub-district governments fully support these activities, so motivation from leaders is also needed so that the community can remain competitive.

Sumenep fishermen's have problems, for example in terms of management which is still lacking. In Sumenep, management is still rare, but there are some, such as in Dungkek Village, where many fishermen's catches are accommodated by sea mineral management, and many Minecraft are built. For Minecraft, it's already good, however, not many people apply it, maybe because of economic factors, for example when fishing, someone brings a cooler when it's sold, they're given the same price as if they've put in more effort, but the price remains the same. For this reason, the fishing community must pay attention to the quality of the catch. For this year, the provinces are for medium-large, while the regencies/cities are for medium, small, and micro as regulated by their authority in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation.

The Sumenep Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service has extension workers as the front guard in providing counseling and assistance to fishermen's. However, the difficulty in planning is that the Sumenep Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service cannot do it partially, but must synergize with other services or agencies in managing marine products, such as the Tourism Office, the Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Service, and the Industry and Trade Service. Because, for example, in Dungkek Village, shrimp ponds, the shrimp industry is relatively easy and can be renovated, but the problem is the production and marketing costs of the product. Apart from that, the Sumenep Regency Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service and the fishermen's themselves are also faced with data collection and mapping problems related to production and marketing. So there needs to be a chain of management and fishermen's cannot do this alone, for example, medium, small, and micro business actors need to develop marine products, both in wet and dry form, then package and market them. Then the problem is in terms of the legal umbrella in Sumenep Regency, so far Sumenep Regency does not have regional regulations regarding the protection and empowerment of fishermen's, so the reference is the authority that has been divided in Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and the authorities contained in Law no. 7 of 2016 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen's.

Based on the explanation above, there are several problems why fishermen's in Sumenep do not develop in managing marine products, one of which is the mindset of fishermen's who still feel that it is enough to just catch fish or fish, then they can sell it on the same day. Then, the thing that is not yet available regarding regulations is the Sumenep Regency Regional Regulation itself regarding the protection and empowerment of fishermen's, especially the management of fishermen's marine products, so the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council of Sumenep Regency should initiate regional regulations regarding legal certainty for the protection and empowerment of fishermen's in order to clarify objectives and the concept of welfare of fishermen's. Then, after the regional regulations were issued, the Regent of Sumenep as soon as possible drafted a Regent's Regulation which technically regulates matters relating to the empowerment of fishermen's, especially regarding the management of fishermen's sea products for the welfare of the fishermen's themselves.

CONCLUSION

Based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government has divided affairs between the central government and provincial, district, and city regional governments. Regarding the management of marine products, it is included in the processing and marketing category. At the technical level, the role of local government, in this case, the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of Sumenep Regency, has taken several steps in managing fishermen's

marine products, including, mentoring, coaching, and outreach related to quality assurance for fish processing to business actors, to the community, to units. fish processing, both small and large scale. To improve fishermen's competency, the East Java Province Maritime and Fisheries Service is conducting a marine product processing training program. Then there is the main problem that the role of the Regional Government of Sumenep Regency is not significant, because it does not have the authority to regulate and manage the marine and fisheries sector, especially in terms of processing and marketing processed products, so that the district/city regional government does not have more innovation, then the character of fishermen's, especially in Sumenep generally uses a one-day fishing system when carrying out work as a fishermen's.

There are several problems why fishermen's in Sumenep do not develop in managing marine products, one of which is the mindset of fishermen's who still feel that it is enough to just catch fish or fish, then they can sell it on the same day, then the thing that they don't have regarding regulations is Sumenep regional regulations. itself is related to the protection and empowerment of fishermen's, especially the management of fishermen's marine products, the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council should initiate regional regulations related to the protection and empowerment of fishermen's to provide clarity on the goals and concepts of fishermen's welfare and provide legal certainty. Then, after the regional regulations, the Regent of Sumenep drafted a Regent's Regulation which technically regulates matters relating to the empowerment of fishermen's, especially regarding the management of fishermen's marine products for the welfare of fishermen's.

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