

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI SYARAT KHUSUS
ARTIKEL JURNAL BEREPUTASI

Judul Artikel : Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries.

Jurnal : Jambura Law Review

Penulis : Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli

No	Prihal	Tanggal
1.	Pengiriman naskah	15 November 2022
2	Review	7 Desember 2022
3	Menyerahkan naskah hasil revisi	13 Desember 2022
4	Keputusan artikel diterima	19 Desember 2022
5	Informasi artikel di terima	20 Desember 2022
5	Publikasi	16 Januari 2023



Yulia Hasan <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

[JLR] Submission Acknowledgement

2 pesan

Novendri M. Nggilu <jurnal@ung.ac.id>

15 November 2022 pukul 11.24

Kepada: Yulia Hasan <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

Yulia Hasan:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation: Perspective of Legal Protection" to Jambura Law Review. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Manuscript URL:

<https://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/author/submission/17024> Username:
yuliahasan

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Novendri M. Nggilu
Jambura
Law Review

Jambura Law Review

<http://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation: Perspective of Legal Protection

Yulia Yulia^{1*}
Baso Madiong²
Mustawa³
Ruslan Renggong⁴
Zulkifli⁵

1. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. E-mail: yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id.
2. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. Email: baso.madiong@universitasbosowa.ac.id
3. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. Email: mustawa@universitasbosowa.ac.id
4. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia Email: ruslan.renggong@universitasbosowa.ac.id
5. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia Email: zulkifli.makkawar@universitasbosowa.ac.id

^{1*}correspondence: yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Conservation of fish resources aims to protect fish species, maintain fish species diversity, protect ecosystems, and utilize fish resources in a sustainable manner. This study aims to analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources with the siri'na pacce philosophy of the Makassar tribe. This study uses a qualitative approach, which is elaborated by using legal norms based on the provisions of international law and national law. The results of this study show that women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources is protected by international and national laws, so that women in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, are entitled to legal protection from misbehavior. discriminatory on any basis, to empower instilling children and families' care in conserving fish resources with the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy of not doing Siri' Mappakasiri'siri' which can prevent someone from doing things that are contrary to the law, norms that live in society, and other things that can harm humans and humanity itself, especially in the protection, utilization, and conservation of fish resources.

Keywords ; Women empowerment; conservation of fish resources; legal protection.

1. Introduction

Fish resources have decreased globally and regionally in recent years as a result of environmental factors and human activities. The environmental issue at hand is the disposal of industrial and household waste into the sea. Furthermore, human overuse

of natural resources has an impact on the living habitat of fish resources¹. According to the data, the total global fishery catch has reached a historical high of 96.4 million tons, a 5.4% increase over the previous average.² These factors have an impact on the quality and determinants of sustainable fish resource management³. *Stockholm Conference on The Human Environment*, held on June 5, 1972, adhered to the principle that environmental capability is a shared responsibility of all humans and every country in the world, as well as the importance of environmental education for the younger generation and adults in order to improve the quality of human life⁴. The overarching principle According to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), the right to use fish resources by users of aquatic resources must be accompanied by an obligation to carry out conservation.⁵ Thus, community participation is needed in conserving fish resources.

The Republic of the Philippines is a Pacific Ocean archipelago country. The Philippine government declares that the waters surrounding and connecting the islands belong to the Republic of the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines is made up of approximately 7640 islands, approximately 2000 of which are inhabited⁶. Women in the Philippines are underrepresented in the management of marine protected areas (MPAs). This has an impact on the problem of gender inequality in community-based resource management⁷. Women in Mexico, on the other hand, actively participate in activities related to the sustainability of fish resources, as women

¹ FNPSI I. <http://bp2ksi.litbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/forum/fpsii>.

²Liang-Min Huang et al., (2022), "Revealing the Effectiveness of Fisheries Policy: A Biological Observation of Species *Johnius Belengerii* in Xiamen Bay," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 6: 732, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10060732>

³Huarong Yuan et al., (2022), "Assessment of Quality of Fishery Resources in the Northeastern South China Sea," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 7, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10070930>

⁴Lei Zhang, (2021), "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 15, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158586>.

⁵F A O Karel and Prinsloo Fao, (2021) "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries," *The Legal Order of the Oceans*, no. October: 1995, <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781509955572.0062>.

⁶National Geographic, (2022), "Know before You Go: The Philippines", [https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The Philippines is an archipelago,the northern tip of Borneo.](https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The%20Philippines%20is%20an%20archipelago,the%20northern%20tip%20of%20Borneo.)

⁷Danika Kleiber, Leila Harris, and Amanda C.J. Vincent, (2018), "Gender and Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study of Danajon Bank, Philippines," *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2: 163–175, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0107-7>.

can be invited to collaborate in the conservation of fish resources. Women are given the authority to carry out conservation management activities based on their various abilities, and they are supported by a variety of parties.⁸ While women in the South Pacific, particularly in the Solomon Islands, are more concerned with managing their social and economic lives than with marine management, they are more likely to violate conservation rules because they are less capable of making marine management decisions, women are not trusted in certain areas to manage finances, and fishing rooms are not open to women⁹. As a result, women's participation varies by country. There are those who support resource conservation and those who do not support the conservation of fish resources.

Conservation of fish resources is a responsibility shared by the government, local governments, and the community. As mandated by Article 67 of Law No. 31 of 2004, the community can be involved in assisting with surveillance. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country, has extensive coastal and oceanic areas. covers + 17,508 islands and has an 81,000 km coastline¹⁰. Several coastal areas in Indonesia are currently suffering severe damage as a result of several factors, including: (1) the existence of various natural phenomena that, geographically, have their own peculiarities ¹¹, (2) lack of community capacity to provide input to interested parties; and (3) no obligation to manage and protect the environment. Management of the Coastal zone ¹². To overcome this issue and maintain sustainable management of fish resources, community participation is required. In Indonesia, men continue to dominate the role of the community in assisting with the management of fish resources. Women's roles

⁸Jorge Torre et al., (2019), "Women's Empowerment, Collective Actions, and Sustainable Fisheries: Lessons from Mexico," *Maritime Studies* 18, no. 3: 373–384, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-019-00153-2>.

⁹Janne Rohe, Achim Schlüter, and Sebastian C.A. Ferse, "A Gender Lens on Women's Harvesting Activities and Interactions with Local Marine Governance in a South Pacific Fishing Community," *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2 (2018): 155–162, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0106-8>.

¹⁰Lichun Sui et al., (2022), "Spatial-Temporal Characteristics of Coastline Changes in Indonesia from 1990 to 2018," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 8: 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083242>.

¹¹Yuliani Suleman et al., (2018), "Tinjauan Degradasi Lingkungan Pesisir Dan Laut Kota Makassar Terhadap Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Pesisir," 1 no. 1: 26-32 (n.d.).

¹²Mohammad Mahrus Ali, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi, (2020), "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 17, no. 4 (2021): 799, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.

in fish resource management are frequently overlooked because there is no recognition for women who participate in fish resource management. where women can contribute 42 percent to fish resource management¹³. Fishery management is dependent on fish resources and fishermen who profit from potential resources. According to Article 45 of Law No. 7 of 2016 Concerning the Protection of Fishermen, "In empowering fishermen, it is necessary to pay attention to the involvement and role of women in fishermen's households, etc¹⁴. If examined more deeply the law limits the involvement of women only in the household sphere. Socially and culturally in Indonesia, the role of women is to take care of the household and the role of men as breadwinners. In general, the perpetrators of the destruction of the marine environment are carried out by men. Based on information, in the last few years, fishing using bombs is rampant among fishermen. ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ Illegal fishing in protected waters has an impact on conservation objectives ¹⁸. namely to protect the sustainability of *species* and ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and prevent potential conflicts between users by regulating permitted activities ¹⁹. Thus, it is necessary to involve women in the conservation of fish resources.

Fish resources must be maintained and protected because humans are very dependent on fish resources for their lives. Human dependence on fish resources must be accompanied by efforts to conserve fish resources.

¹³Lucenteza Napitupulu and Simta Tanaya, (2016), "3 Reasons Why Women In Fisheries Matter For An Inclusive Economic Recovery," *WRI Indonesia*, no. 7 (2020), <https://marinetrends.id/3-reasons-why-women-in-fisheries-matter-for-an-inclusive-economic-recovery>.

¹⁴Ali, Aditya, and Fuadi, "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu."

¹⁵ sindonews.Tujuh Nelayan Pelaku Pengeboman ikan di Perairan Takalar Diamankan. <https://makassar.sindonews.com/read/498816/713/tujuh-nelayan-pelaku-engeboman-ikan-di-perairan-takalar-diamankan-1627826909>.

¹⁶ faktual.net.Bom Ikan Kembali Marak di Tanakeke Pemerintah Takalar Jangan Tinggal Diam. <https://faktual.net/bom-ikan-kembali-marak-di-tanakeke-pemerintah-takalar-jangan-tinggal-diam>.

¹⁷Sulawesi Selatan et al., "Polisi Amankan 3 Kapal Penangkap Ikan Pakai Bom," 2022, 26–27.

¹⁸David Harasti et al., (2019), "Illegal Recreational Fishing Causes a Decline in a Fishery Targeted Species (Snapper: *Chrysophrys Auratus*) within a Remote No-Take Marine Protected Area," *PLoS ONE*, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209926>.

¹⁹Zhang, "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest."

Specifically, the conservation, utilization, and preservation of fish resources. Share responsibility for fish resource management. Feeling guilty about engaging in activities that potentially ruin the sustainability of fish resources. In Makassar philosophy, having a sense of shame is known as *Siri'Na Pacce*, which means being ashamed of doing a disgraceful act because the act is self-respect and firm in one's stance. *Siri'Na Pacce* philosophy can be used to protect, utilize, and preserve fish resources. Makassar women can be involved in teaching this philosophy to children at a young age; this is a form of women's participation in fish resource conservation, namely empowering women. Therefore, women in Takalar District, particularly in Mangarabombang District, must be educated in the *Siri'Na Pacce* philosophy. through Mangarabombang District women's groups such as the Women's Group for Fish Resource Conservation Management (KP2SDI). The goal of this women's group is to empower women to play an active role in fish resource conservation by educating their children, families, and communities while adhering to the principles of togetherness, sustainability, and environmental awareness. so that fishing with prohibited fishing equipment is avoided This study is distinct from previous research in the following ways: (1) A Study of Coastal Women in Raja Ampat Regency to Aid in the Conservation of Coastal Resources²⁰ . The purpose of this study is to examine the role of coastal women in supporting coastal resource conservation activities, as well as to look into emerging issues concerning rehabilitation and coral reef management, particularly in terms of gender. (2) Marind Buti coastal women's mangrove forest rehabilitation study²¹. The purpose of this research is to identify the types, levels, and factors that influence women's participation in mangrove conservation. (3) Assistance in Increasing Women's Knowledge of Fish Resource Conservation in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency²². The focus of this research is to increase women's knowledge about fish resource conservation through the formation of women's groups. Although the subject of study and the location are the same, namely women and fish resource conservation in Mangarabombang District, the research described above is a continuation of this study. The current study differs in that it emphasizes the protection

²⁰ Handayani, H., & Gunaisah, E. (2012). Kajian Perempuan Pesisir dalam Mendukung Konservasi Sumberdaya Pesisir di Kabupaten Raja Ampat. *Jurnal Airaha*, 1(1), 01 - 12. Retrieved from <http://jurnalairaha.org/index.php/airaha/article/view/62>.

²¹Astaman Amir, Modesta Ranny, and Andrias S Samusamu, (2022), "MANGROVE DI PANTAI PAYUM KABUPATEN MERAUKE EXISTENCE OF MARIND IMBUTI COASTAL WOMEN IN MANGROVE FOREST REHABILITATION IN PAYUM BEACH , MERAUKE REGENCY" 13, no. 2 : 103–10.

²²Herman Pelani et al., (2019), "Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege" VIII, no. 2: 1–18.

of women for empowerment in the conservation of fish resources through the use of the *Siri' Na Pacce*. The three studies above show that coastal women can participate in resource conservation to support natural resource sustainability. analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources and empowering women in fish resource conservation using *Siri' Na Pacce*. The significance of this research is centered on the importance of empowering women in the conservation of fish resources for the benefit of humanity.

2. Problem Statement

This research will examine the legal protection of women's empowerment using the philosophy of *Siri' Na Pacce*. Although the government has made efforts to protect fish resources through sanctions against perpetrators of illegal fishing violations as outlined in legislation, early education is critical for humans to protect the environment, as it forms a soul that loves and cares about the environment. Typically, mothers provide early education for their children and their families. As a result, activities carried out by women that do not contradict societal norms must be protected, in order to foster a sense of security and responsibility in all activities involving fish resources. Women are needed to provide environmental education from an early age through their roles as mothers and community members and through traditional values that live in society, especially *the Siri'na Pacce philosophy*. As a result, *indigenous women, who play an important role as resource guardians, need to be educated*.²³.

3. Methods

This research was conducted in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The focus of the research was on Mangarabombang District, which has 5 (five) coastal villages from 11 villages and one kelurahan, namely: Punaga Village, Laikang Village, Cikowang Village, Topejawa Village, and Banggae. The survey results showed that public attention to the conservation of fish resources was very low, and the supervisory community groups formed were less active, resulting in many violations of fish resources.

The empirical normative legal approach method is used in this type of qualitative research. The normative legal approach is a research project that investigates written law from general explanations to article by article, as well as the formality and binding power of a statutory regulation relating to women and fish resource conservation. While the empirical approach is used to describe the social and cultural conditions of women in Mangarabombang District in terms of fish resource conservation, The normative approach uses library research with secondary data sources, including conventions, laws, and regulations in Indonesia and journals regarding women and conservation of fish resources. An empirical approach was used to explore data and information about women's involvement in fish resource

²³Pelani et al.

conservation by conducting interviews with the Marine and Fisheries Office of Takalar district and community leaders, as well as distributing questionnaires to 100 women in five villages in Kecamatan Manggarabombang Takalar Regency. The population determined is all women in 5 coastal villages in Mangarabombang District. Each population has an equal opportunity to be selected as a sample, so using a simple *random sampling technique*, the population is not sorted or stratified first. The consideration is not only because of their capacity and competence to be selected as informants or resources, but also because of the convenience of presenting them. To determine the sample of informants to be interviewed, *purposive sampling*, namely, a technique that was determined intentionally by the researcher based on certain criteria or considerations, was used. The data analysis for this research uses quantitative analysis, which will then be analyzed qualitatively with the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Data analysis is used to examine respondents' backgrounds and knowledge of fish resource conservation. The responses of respondents are further classified by providing numerical signs, calculating the frequency of inclusion in the table, and classifying them qualitatively.

4. Discussion

4.1 Legal Protection of Women's Empowerment in Conservation of Fish Resources

Conservation of fish resources is governed by Article 61 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which states that coastal states must take conservation measures such as limiting the number of fish catches allowed. There are no specific rules in place for the conservation and management of fish stocks both inside and outside the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)²⁴. To ensure the protection of fish resources, the Government of Indonesia ratified UNCLOS 1982 with Law No. 17 of 1985, then implemented it in Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters. The utilization, management, protection, and preservation of the Indonesian aquatic environment are carried out in accordance with national and international law, according to Article 23 of Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters²⁵.

²⁴ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf. [accessed on 26 July 2022]

²⁵K K Medan and D A Kase, (2020), "Of the Cross Country Community Land Conflict: The Case of Indonesia and Timor Leste Traditional Law Implementation," *International Seminar on ...*, 565–88, <https://www.conference.undana.ac.id/ISSDCBA/article/download/135/114>.

In addition to UNCLLOS 1982, the UN established a code of ethics for responsible fishing, known as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). This code of conduct establishes for countries the fundamental principles of responsible fishing behavior. This CCRF was adopted and included in Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, along with Law No. 45 of 2009 on Amendments to Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries.²⁶

One of the CCRF's provisions requires parties and users of fish resources to take conservation actions against aquatic ecosystems. The right to catch fish must be accompanied by the obligation to conserve fish resources. The law's implementation is governed by PP No. 60 of 2007, Conservation of Fish Resources, specifically Article 47, paragraph (4), which states that the community can be included in the supervision.²⁷, because the community first knows of events that occur in the sea. Fishing is the responsibility of the community.

Communities that can be involved in fish resource conservation include customary law communities, local communities, and traditional communities living on the coast and small islands²⁸. Community participation in social life is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which explains the recognition of the principle of equality for all citizens without exception. This principle of equality eliminates discrimination, meaning that every citizen has the same rights before the law and government regardless of religion, ethnicity, gender, position, and class. Furthermore, Article 3 paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, which reads: "Everyone has the right to the protection of human rights and basic human freedoms, without discrimination". So discrimination based on sex is prohibited by law. Thus, every rule of law must eliminate discrimination in every aspect of life, social, political, economic, cultural and legal.²⁹. Article 28 of the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945 states that people have the right to be free from discriminatory behavior on any basis and the right to be protected from discriminatory treatment. Furthermore, as a result of the ratification of the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)

²⁶ Vatria, Belvi. (2020), FAO SSF Guidelines: Pedoman Sukarela untuk Menjamin Keberlanjutan Perikanan Skala Kecil di Indonesia. *Vokasi*, Desember, Vol. XV, No. 2. <https://ejurnal.polnep.ac.id/index.php/vokasi/article/download/174/145>.

²⁷ Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2009 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/4783/pp-no-60-tahun-2007>.

²⁸ UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 27 TAHUN 2007 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN WILAYAH PESISIR DAN PULAU-PULAU KECIL <https://bnpb.go.id/uploads/migration/pubs/3.pdf>.

²⁹ Dede Kania, (2015) "Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (The Rights of Women in Indonesian Laws and Regulations)," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 12, no. 4: 716–34.

convention on the ratification of the Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Law Number 7 of 1984 was passed.³⁰ Women are citizens with the right to engage in activities that do not violate societal norms, so every activity must be protected. As a result, women can participate in the conservation of fish resources as members of the community. Women's participation in fish resource conservation is legally protected.

Women can take preventive and repressive measures to protect fish resources. Preventive actions can take the form of actions that can harm the marine environment, such as educating children and families about human activities that can harm the marine environment and supervising families and surrounding communities about fishing activities. Meanwhile, repressive women's activities are resolving legal issues, such as providing educational sanctions to children who continue to throw garbage in the sea and cleaning up trash on the beach.

Women's empowerment is effective in the household because women are the children's first madrasa. As a result, women must be nurtured in order to raise awareness about the conservation of fish resources. The government and community groups can carry out this guidance. So far, women's participation in decision-making at the village, district/city, and national levels is very low, so their role in environmental management activities remains limited and unimportant. Women, however, play an important role in shaping the character of children and helping to maintain and protect the marine environment from activities that can harm it within the context of the household. As a result, the development and empowerment of women in fish resource conservation is protected.

4.2 Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation Using *Siri' Na Pacce*

Mangarabombang is one of the sub-districts in Takalar Regency, which is located in the south, approximately 7 kilometers from Takalar Regency's capital in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Takalar Regency (2021), Managarabombang District has an area of about 100.50 km² or 17.74 percent of the total from Takalar Regency, which has 11 villages and 1 kelurahan and is also the capital of the sub-district, namely Mangadu Village.) villages in Mangarabombang District are as follows: Punaga, Laikang, Cikowang, Pattoppakang, Bontoparang, Panyangkalang, Bontomanai, Lakatong, Topejawa, Banggae, and Lengkese. Punaga, Laikang, Cikowang, Topejawa, and Banggae are the five coastal villages among the eleven.³¹

³⁰ kemenpppa..PERLINDUNGAN KAUM PEREMPUAN WUJUDKAN INDONESIA HEBAT.: Rabu, 12 April 2017.<https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/1390/perlindungan-kaum-perempuan-wujudkan-indonesia-hebat>.

³¹Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Takalar.Kabupaten Takalar Dalam Angka 2021.<https://takalarkab.bps.go.id/publication>.

The Mangarabombang District has a population of 41 085 people. The male population is approximately 20 099, and the female population is approximately 20 986. The female population is larger than the male population³². Fishermen and farmers are the most common occupations. Fishermen and farmers make a living by fishing and growing seaweed. In Mangarabombang District, two popular beach destinations are Laikang Bay and the Center for Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Putondo. On their way to the tourist attraction, tourists will pass through run-down coastal villages with strewn garbage. Of course, this reduces the attractiveness of the tourist attraction. As a result, women's concerns in Mangarabombang District must focus on the environment to ensure the sustainability of fish resources.

Supervision is one method of avoiding human activities that endanger the sustainability of fish resources, ensuring their preservation and protection. As a result, involving the community in good supervision and effective facility utilization, supported by trustworthy humans, will produce the best results in natural resource management. The government is responsible for empowering women in society and developing macropolicies to protect the Siri' Na Pacce philosophy, which can be taught to children by observing women in domestic life as mothers and caregivers for domestic problems. Women have the ability, as mothers, to instill a system of social, cultural, and personality values that can control actions that are harmful to themselves and their families. Human environmental treatment, in particular, humans have both the right and the obligation to use natural resources while also protecting and conserving them. Siri'Na Pacce should be instilled in children at a young age through the role of women, particularly mothers. As a result, women in the Mangarabombang District should be familiar with the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy. through Mangarabombang District women's groups such as the Women's Group for Fish Resource Conservation Management (KP2SDI). Early instilling Siri'Na Pacce in families is expected to change their mindset and enforce a healthy living environment. Humans have the right to use fish resources, but they also have the obligation to protect and conserve them.

Confirming to Kasim³³, "Siri" is the legal awareness of the Makassar Bugis tribe to protect their lives from committing shameful acts. The concept of siri' na pacce is intended to serve as a guideline for the Makassarese people's daily lives, ensuring that all actions or behaviors are based on societal norms. Have a high sense of shame and do not commit disgraceful acts. Destroying the environment on purpose means being prepared to face the people who are harmed and be held accountable for your actions. In this context, concern or pacce to improve the environment.

As mothers, women are empowered to teach the life principle of Siri'Na Pacce, the Makassar Tribe's perspective on getting along and surviving in community groups.

³² Badan pusat statistikPelani et al., "Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege."

³³ Tokoh Masyarakat Kecamatan Mangarabombang. Wawancara tanggal 30 July 2022

If a person does not have this perspective on life, it will be evident in his behavior because he has no social concern and only wants to win for himself. As a result, women are expected to be environmental change agents capable of restoring nature's balance and acting as change agents in society. Beginning with the concept of community involvement in fisheries resource management, it is hoped that this will encourage the process of grassroots democratization. Finally, it will boost people's confidence in properly managing and developing fishery resources.³⁴ . According to interviews with several women, fish resources do not need to be protected and preserved because fish resources will naturally reproduce. While the questionnaire results for knowledge of fishing gear that should not be used are as follows:

Table 1
The Knowledge of Fishing Gears which can not be Used

Village/Village Administration	Knowing	Not Knowing	Number of Respondents
Punaga	3	17	20
Laikang	9	11	20
Cikowang	2	18	20
Topejawa	9	11	20
Banggae	4	16	20
T o t a l	27	73	100
Percentage	27%	73%	100

Source : primary data processed 2021

Based on Table 2 above, 27% of women know which fishing gear should not be used. namely fish bombs, cantrang, and others. Based on data from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of South Sulawesi Province, in Takalar Regency there are 46 Cantrang. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Permen KP) Number 18 of 2021 concerning the placement of fishing equipment and fishing auxiliary equipment in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and the High Seas and Arranging Andon Arrests Fishing, fishing tools in the form of bombs and sticks are prohibited fishing gear³⁵. The Ministerial Regulation mentioned above raises pros and cons among fishermen because almost 50% of fishermen still use prohibited fishing gear³⁶. While the government does not provide solutions to the use of fishing gear that can replace prohibited fishing gear, Even though the government has issued regulations regarding the use of prohibited fishing gear, this

³⁴ Press Release KAUM PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI AGENT OF CHANGE LINGKUNGAN HIDUP .Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Perlindungan Anak 23 Februari 2016. <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id>).

³⁵ KOMPAS.com .Resmi, Menteri KP Larang Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan yang Rusak Ekologi Laut. Kompas.com - Jumat, 2 Juli .2021. <https://kilaskementerian.kompas.com/kemen-kp/read/2021/07/02/0942409>.

³⁶ rri.co.id .Demo Nealayan Tolak Larangan Cantrang. <https://rri.co.id/berita-foto/1581/demo-nealayan-tolak-larangan-cantrang>.

is because the prohibition on the use of fishing gear is intended to protect fish resources from actions that can damage the ecosystem. Such action is a form of fish resource conservation. For those who have an interest in fish resources, of course they must comply with these rules. In order for the rules made to work as intended, the participation of interested parties is needed, one of which is the community. Women are people, so they can be involved in conserving fish resources.

So far, the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service's socialization activities have primarily targeted men. Men, on the whole, are the perpetrators of fishing. The challenges faced by Takalar Regency's Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service in not involving women as socialization participants included a lack of coordination between institutions related to fish resource managers, limited extension or socialization budgets so that socialization is carried out in general, limited special field extension officers who control fish resource conservation, and no sanctions for fishermen who violate laws and regulations.³⁷ . Even though providing knowledge through socialization or counseling is an effective method to be carried out for women in Mangarabombang District, there is hope that there will be a change in the mindset of women in viewing their environment, especially the sustainability of fish resources. The knowledge gained by women about siri' Na Pacce can be implemented in the household environment. So that children have siri' or are ashamed to carry out activities that are contrary to life's norms, one of which is the habit and awareness of protecting the environment, this will be embedded in the child and indirectly instill the principle of Siri'na Pacce, forming the character of moral and environmentally conscious children.

One of the ineffective monitoring of fishing violations in Takalar Regency is because the supervisory authority lies with the Provincial Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, which was originally regional government authority is based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, so many violations are committed by fishermen. The community is involved in supervision, mandated in Article 67 of Law No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries³⁸. The Monitoring Community Group (Pokmaswas) is the surveillance referred to, which refers to the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Number 58/MEN/2001, concerning Procedures for Implementing a Community Monitoring System in the Management and Utilization of Marine and Fishery Resources. [21] The Pokmaswas group does not exist in all coastal areas. Because of the lack of supervision of community activities in carrying out their life activities, there is still community and unscrupulous fishermen behavior that damages the ecosystem of fish resources, thus affecting the life of these fish resources, such as disposing of garbage on the coast, cutting down mangrove trees, and catching

³⁷ Staf Pengelolaan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Kabupaten Takalar (Wawancara , 22 Mei 2022)

³⁸ Undang-Undang 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan.
<https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdh/document/uu/32.pdf>.

fish using prohibited fishing gear. Activities that are not permitted are governed by Fisheries Law 31 of 2004. This is due to a lack of public awareness of the significance of sound environmental management. Previously, fishermen did not need to travel far from the coast to catch fish, but now they are increasingly sailing out to sea to catch fish because there are fewer and fewer fish along the coast. This reduces fishermen's income because they must spend more money to catch fish. Aside from that, there is a large area of sea that must be monitored, and the number of supervisors is limited. Ideally, the authority to supervise community groups is left to the Regency/City Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, so that if there is a violation of laws and regulations by fishermen, action can be taken immediately.

Women are members of society and have the same rights to information as men, but they are not involved in the conservation of fish resources in Mangarabombang District, so women's knowledge of fish resource conservation is very limited. Knowledge of fish resource conservation can be obtained not only through socialization or counseling, but also through print and electronic media. Almost all villages in Mangarabombang Sub-District have access to electricity and the internet. It's just that the media is often used for entertainment purposes. This is evident in the results of a questionnaire distributed to 100 female respondents, which are as follows:

Table 2
Electronic Media Role as Information Media

Village/Village Administration	Knowled	Entertain	Number of Respondents
Punaga	0	20	20
Laikang	0	20	20
Cikowang	0	20	20
Topejawa	0	20	20
Banggae	0	20	20
T o t a l	0	20	100
Percentage	0	100	100

Source: primary data processed in 2021

Based on Table 2, women generally use electronic media, such as television, for entertainment. Similarly, the mobile phones they have are only used as a standard communication tool. They are uninterested in the current state of science and technology. As a result, there is no access to information via electronic media. Based on this, counseling or outreach is the best way to spread knowledge about the conservation of fish resources that are suitable for women. However, as previously stated, the government's failure to provide counseling or outreach has resulted in women in Mangarabombang District not understanding the fish resource conservation policy. Furthermore, they are supported by education, which is generally limited to elementary and junior high. According to the researchers, the existence of knowledge, awareness, and human behavior in interacting with the environment cannot be separated from the knowledge gained at school. This is in line with Allot (1981), which

states, "The reasons or factors that influence legal ineffectiveness are: (1) imperfections in the formulation of legal sentences in regulations (*the defects of legal linguistic formulation*), (2) conflicts between the goals of legislators law by the will of the people who are the target of regulation, (3) the absence of implementing norms such as implementing regulations and institutions that are responsible for ensuring the implementation of statutory regulations³⁹.

The Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service has indirectly socialized the conservation of fish resources through the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear. Protecting fish resources can be accomplished by using environmentally friendly fishing gear. Of course, fishermen who receive assistance will follow all applicable fishing regulations. Fishermen who do not receive assistance, on the other hand, may use environmentally unfriendly fishing gear. Men are usually given fishing equipment to use while at sea. Men will catch fish for women to manage. As a result, women in Mangarabombang District need to be educated on fish resource conservation, beginning with the utilization, protection, and preservation of fish resources. So that the knowledge gained can be passed on to their children using the Siri' Na Pacce principle. Children as the next generation will adhere to these principles, not carry out activities that can damage fish resources because there is a sense of shame (), have an attitude of awareness that masiri Natural resources are managed wisely so that they can be controlled. According to Syamsul Kamar Daeng Timung⁴⁰, Makassar people havemotivation and spirit *siri'* "*Takunjunga wake turu' naku gunciri' my bolsters kualleangngani tallanga na towaliya.*" That is, steer your wheel when your eyes open in the morning day, set a goal for where the feet will go, and strengthen determination Alternatively, if the big sail never returns to the beach before reaching the island, hope Women must instill a commitment to respecting Siri principles in their sons not to do Siri's "Mappakasiri," which can prevent someone from doing things that are contrary to laws, norms that live in society, and deeds that can be detrimental to humans and humanity itself. Thus, a violation of the conservation of fish resources constitutes a violation of *Siri' Mappakasiri'siri*.

Based on Article 3 of PP No. 60 of 2007 that conservation of fish resources is the responsibility of the government, the local government, and the community. Women are society, so they can be empowered to conserve fish resources. Women's empowerment must be safeguarded because of its role in instilling Siri'Na Pacce in Mangarabombang District children. The right to be protected from discriminatory behavior on any basis in raising awareness of how fish resources should be treated from an early age to the next generation, because there is a morality that forms the basis of human action to protect the environment. There are rights and obligations for

³⁹ Allot, Anthony, (1981). *The Effectiveness of laws, Symposium on International Perspectives of Jurisprudence* Volume 15, Number 2 (Valparaiso University law Review 231-232. <https://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1579&context=vulr>.

⁴⁰Tokoh masyarakat et al.

the community's actions toward nature, particularly when it comes to protecting it from irresponsible behavior. All Indonesians have a fundamental and constitutional right to a safe and healthy environment. The state, government, and stakeholders have an obligation to protect and manage the environment so that the Indonesian environment can continue to provide life and support to the Indonesian people and other living things.

5. Conclusion

Women's empowerment in fish resource conservation is legally protected under international and national laws. So that women in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency have the right to be protected from any form of discrimination, and so that their role in instilling concern for children and families with the *Siri'Na Pacce* in conserving fish resources brings about change, namely concrete manifestations in the human mind that uphold honesty, balance, harmony, faith, and sincerity in treating the environment well, to resource sustainability.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the University of Bosowa for funding this research.

Reference

- Ali, Mohammad Mahrus, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi. (2021). "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 17 (4): 799. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.
- Allot, Anthony. (1981) .The Effectiveness of laws, Symposium on International Perspectives of Jurisprudence Volume 15, Number 2 (Valparaiso University law Review 231-232. <https://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1579&context=vulr>.
- Amir, Astaman, Modesta Ranny, and Andrias S Samusamu. (2022). "MANGROVE DI PANTAI PAYUM KABUPATEN MERAUKE EXISTENCE OF MARIND IMBUTI COASTAL WOMEN IN MANGROVE FOREST REHABILITATION IN PAYUM BEACH , MERAUKE REGENCY" 13: 10-103.
- Darwis, Rizal, and Asna Usman Dilo. (2013). "Implikasi Falsafah Siri' Na Pacce Pada Masyarakat Suku Makassar Di Kabupaten Gowa." *El-HARAKAH (TERAKREDITASI)*. 14 (2): 186-205. <https://doi.org/10.18860/el.v14i2.2317>.
- FNPSI I. <http://bp2ksi.litbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/forum/fpsii>.
- Haerani. (2017). "Implementasi Nilai Budaya Siri' Na Pacce Dalam Meningkatkan Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa (Studi Pada Desa Tanabangka Kecamatan Bajeng Barat Kabupaten Gowa)." *Karya Tulis Ilmiah-Skripsi UIN Alauddin Makassar*.

- Harasti, David, Tom R. Davis, Alan Jordan, Luke Erskine, and Natalie Moltschaniwskyj. "Illegal Recreational Fishing Causes a Decline in a Fishery Targeted Species (Snapper: *Chrysophrys Auratus*) within a Remote No-Take Marine Protected Area." *PLoS ONE*, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209926>.
- Huang, Liang-Min, Jia-Qiao Wang, Yi-Jia Shih, Jun Li, and Ta-Jen Chu. (2022). "Revealing the Effectiveness of Fisheries Policy: A Biological Observation of Species *Johnius Belengerii* in Xiamen Bay." *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, no. 6: 732. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10060732>.
- Kania, Dede. (2015). "Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (The Rights of Women in Indonesian Laws and Regulations)." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 12 (4): 34-716.
- Karel, F A O, and Prinsloo Fao. (2021). "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries." *The Legal Order of the Oceans*, no. October: 1995. <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781509955572.0062>.
- Kleiber, Danika, Leila Harris, and Amanda C.J. Vincent. (2018). "Gender and Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study of Danajon Bank, Philippines." *Maritime Studies*. 17 (2): 75-163. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0107-7>.
- KOMPAS.com . Resmi, Menteri KP Larang Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan yang Rusak Ekologi Laut. Kompas.com - Jumat, 2 Juli. 2021. <https://kilaskementerian.kompas.com/kemen-kp/read/2021/07/02/0942409>.
- Medan, K K, and D A Kase. (2020). "Of the Cross Country Community Land Conflict: The Case of Indonesia and Timor Leste Traditional Law Implementation." *International Seminar on ...*, 88-565. <https://www.conference.undana.ac.id/ISSDCBA/article/download/135/114>.
- Napitupulu, Lucentezza, and Simta Tanaya. (2020). "3 Reasons Why Women In Fisheries Matter For An Inclusive Economic Recovery." *WRI Indonesia* 2016, no. 7. <https://marinetrends.id/3-reasons-why-women-in-fisheries-matter-for-an-inclusive-economic-recovery>.
- National Geographic. "Know before You Go: The Philippines," (2022). <https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The Philippines is an archipelago,the northern tip of Borneo>.
- Pelani, Herman, Baso Madiung, Mahasiswa Pascasarjana, Program Ilmu, Universitas Bosowa Makassar, Dosen Fakultas Hukum, and Universitas Bosowa Makassar. (2019). "Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege" VIII (2): 1-18.

Press Release KAUM PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI AGENT OF CHANGE LINGKUNGAN HIDUP
Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Perlindungan Anak 23 Februari 2016.
<https://www.kemenpppa.go.id>).

Rohe, Janne, Achim Schlüter, and Sebastian C.A. Ferse. (2018). "A Gender Lens on Women's Harvesting Activities and Interactions with Local Marine Governance in a South Pacific Fishing Community." *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2: 155–62. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0106-8>.

rri.co.id .Demo Nealayan Tolak Larangan Cantrang. <https://rri.co.id/berita-foto/1581/demo-nealayan-tolak-larangan-cantrang.akses>.

Selatan, Sulawesi, Menurut Kapolres, Pangkajene Kepulauan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sponsored Links, and Galesong Utara. "Polisi Amankan 3 Kapal Penangkap Ikan Pakai Bom," 2022. 26–27.

Staf Pengelolaan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Kabupaten Takalar (Wawancara , 22 Mei 2022)

Sui, Lichun, Jun Wang, Xiaomei Yang, and Zhihua Wang. (2020). "Spatial-Temporal Characteristics of Coastline Changes in Indonesia from 1990 to 2018." *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. 12 (8): 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083242>.

Suleman, Yuliani, Taufiqur Rachman, Mahasiswa Departemen, Teknik Kelautan, Universitas Hasanuddin, Dosen Departemen, Teknik Kelautan, and Universitas Hasanuddin. "Tinjauan Degradasi Lingkungan Pesisir Dan Laut Kota Makassar Terhadap Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Pesisir," no. September 2018 (n.d.).


Torre, Jorge, Arturo Hernandez-Velasco, Francisco Fernandez Rivera-Melo, Jaime Lopez, and Maria Jose Espinosa-Romero. (2019). "Women's Empowerment, Collective Actions, and Sustainable Fisheries: Lessons from Mexico." *Maritime Studies* 18, no. 3: 84-373. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-019-00153-2>.

Undang-Undang 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan.
<https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/32.pdf>.

Yuan, Huarong, Pimao Chen, Jie Yu, and Xiaoguo Li. (2022). "Assessment of Quality of Fishery Resources in the Northeastern South China Sea." *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering.s* 10 (7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10070930>.

Zhang, Lei. (2021). "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13 (15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158586>.




2. December 07, 2022 Results of (*double blind*) review submitted by the editor




Event Log

[SUMMARY](#) [REVIEW](#) [EDITING](#) [HISTORY](#)
[EVENT LOG](#) [EMAIL LOG](#) [SUBMISSION NOTES](#)

Submission

Authors	Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli 
Title	Sir'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
Section	Articles
Editor	Tim Lindsey  Mutia Thalib 

Event Log

ID	58749
Date	December 7, 2022 - 11:41 AM
User	Mellisa Towadi 
Event	Editor decision submitted

An editor decision (Revisions Required) for article {\$articleid} was recorded by Mellisa Towadi.

[DELETE LOG ENTRY](#)
[BACK TO EVENT LOG](#)

Editorial Office of Jambura Law Review:

Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation: Perspective of Legal Protection

Manscript ID: JALREV_17024

ABSTRACT

Conservation of fish resources aims to protect fish species, maintain fish species diversity, protect ecosystems, and utilize fish resources in a sustainable manner. This study aims to analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources with the siri'na pacce philosophy of the Makassar tribe. This study uses a qualitative approach, which is elaborated by using legal norms based on the provisions of international law and national law. The results of this study show that women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources is protected by international and national laws, so that women in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, are entitled to legal protection from misbehavior. discriminatory on any basis, to empower instilling children and families' care in conserving fish resources with the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy of not doing Siri' Mappakasiri'siri' which can prevent someone from doing things that are contrary to the law, norms that live in society, and other things that can harm humans and



A

Asus



This title should emphasise the uniqueness of this paper's ideas, including if it uses a Bugis philosophy approach, so that the title becomes more unique.

Reply

A

Asus



Is there a basis for a qualitative approach in the legal research methods literature?

Reply

Keywords: Women empowerment; conservation of fish resources; legal protection.

1. Introduction

Fish resources have decreased globally and regionally in recent years as a result of environmental factors and human activities. The environmental issue at hand is the disposal of industrial and household waste into the sea. Furthermore, human overuse of natural resources has an impact on the living habitat of fish resources¹. According to the data, the total global fishery catch has reached a historical high of 96.4 million tons, a 5.4% increase over the previous average.² These factors have an impact on the quality and determinants of sustainable fish resource management³. *Stockholm Conference on The Human Environment*, held on June 5, 1972, adhered to the principle that environmental capability is a shared responsibility of all humans and every country in the world, as well as the importance of environmental education for the younger generation and adults in order to improve the quality of human life⁴. The overarching principle According to the Code of Conduct for Responsive Fisheries (CCRF), the right

¹ FNPSI I. <http://bp2ksi.litbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/forum/fpsii>.

²Liang-Min Huang et al., (2022), "Revealing the Effectiveness of Fisheries Policy: A Biological Observation of Species *Johnius Belengerii* in Xiamen Bay," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 6: 732, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10060732>

³Huarong Yuan et al., (2022), "Assessment of Quality of Fishery Resources in the Northeastern South China Sea," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 7, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10070930>

⁴Lei Zhang, (2021), "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 15, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158586>.



A

Asus



Should include data related to the decline both on a global scale and regionally

Reply

Indonesia, the role of women is to take care of the household and the role of men as breadwinners. In general, the perpetrators of the destruction of the marine environment are carried out by men. Based on information, in the last few years, fishing using bombs is rampant among fishermen.^{15 16 .17} Illegal fishing in protected waters has an impact on conservation objectives¹⁸, namely to protect the sustainability of *species* and ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and prevent potential conflicts between users by regulating permitted activities¹⁹. Thus, it is necessary to involve women in the conservation of fish resources.

Fish resources must be maintained and protected because humans are very dependent on fish resources for their lives. Human dependence on fish resources must be accompanied by efforts to conserve fish resources.

Specifically, the conservation, utilization, and preservation of fish resources. Share responsibility for fish resource management. Feeling guilty about engaging in activities that potentially ruin the sustainability of fish resources. In Makassar philosophy, having a sense of shame is known as Siri'Na Pacce, which means being ashamed of

¹²Mohammad Mahrus Ali, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi, (2020), "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 17, no. 4 (2021): 799, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.

¹³Lucenteza Napitupulu and Simta Tanaya, (2016), "3 Reasons Why Women In Fisheries Matter For An Inclusive Economic Recovery," *WRI Indonesia*, no. 7 (2020), <https://marinetrends.id/3-reasons-why-women-in-fisheries-matter-for-an-inclusive-economic-recovery>.

¹⁴Ali, Aditya, and Fuadi, "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu."

¹⁵ sindonews.Tujuh Nelayan Pelaku Pengeboman ikan di Perairan Takalar Diamankan. <https://makassar.sindonews.com/read/498816/713/tujuh-nelayan-pelaku-pengeboman-ikan-di-perairan-takalar-diamankan-1627826909>.

¹⁶ fishbase.org



Asus ...
Where is the data?
Reply

Asus ...
It would have been better if the author had argued for the importance of women's involvement in balancing men in preserving the ocean before moving on to this argument.
Reply

Asus ...
This paragraph seems to still have a connection with the paragraph above, so to open a new paragraph pay attention to its coherence, if it still explains something that should be completed in
Reply

District, must be educated in the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy. through Mangarabombang District women's groups such as the Women's Group for Fish Resource Conservation Management (KP2SDI). The goal of this women's group is to empower women to play an active role in fish resource conservation by educating their children, families, and communities while adhering to the principles of togetherness, sustainability, and environmental awareness. so that fishing with prohibited fishing equipment is avoided. This study is distinct from previous research in the following ways: (1) A Study of Coastal Women in Raja Ampat Regency to Aid in the Conservation of Coastal Resources²⁰. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of coastal women in supporting coastal resource conservation activities, as well as to look into emerging issues concerning rehabilitation and coral reef management, particularly in terms of gender. (2) Marind Buti coastal women's mangrove forest rehabilitation study²¹. The purpose of this research is to identify the types, levels, and factors that influence women's participation in mangrove conservation. (3) Assistance in Increasing Women's Knowledge of Fish Resource Conservation in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency²². The focus of this research is to increase women's knowledge about fish resource conservation through the formation of women's groups. Although the subject of study and the location are the same, namely women and fish resource conservation in Mangarabombang District, the research described above is a continuation of this study. The current study differs in that it emphasizes the protection of women for empowerment in the conservation of fish resources through the use of the Siri' Na Pacce. The three studies above show that coastal women can participate in resource conservation to support natural resource sustainability. analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources and empowering women in fish resource conservation using Siri' Na Pacce. The significance of this research is centered on the importance of empowering women in the conservation of fish resources for the benefit of humanity.



Asus ...

You should separate the originality from the paragraphs that still discuss other arguments. As for oriosnlity, it should be discussed in another paragraph

Reply

Asus ...

The title talks about the protection of women, but by the end of the background, the argumentation for the importance of women's protection in the preservation of coastal resources has not been

Reply

This research will examine the legal protection of women's empowerment using the philosophy of *Siri' Na Pacce*. Although the government has made efforts to protect fish resources through sanctions against perpetrators of illegal fishing violations as outlined in legislation, early education is critical for humans to protect the environment, as it forms a soul that loves and cares about the environment. Typically, mothers provide early education for their children and their families. As a result, activities carried out by women that do not contradict societal norms must be protected, in order to foster a sense of security and responsibility in all activities involving fish resources. Women are needed to provide environmental education from an early age through their roles as mothers and community members and through traditional values that live in society, especially *the Siri'na Pacce philosophy*. As a result, indigenous women, who play an important role as resource guardians, need to be educated.²³

3. Methods

This research was conducted in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The focus of the research was on Mangarabombang District, which has 5 (five) coastal villages from 11 villages and one kelurahan, namely: Punaga Village, Laikang Village, Cikowang Village, Topejawa Village, and Banggae. The survey results showed that public attention to the conservation of fish resources was very low, and the supervisory community groups formed were less active, resulting in many violations of fish resources.

The empirical normative legal approach method is used in this type of qualitative research. The normative legal approach is a research project that investigates written law from general explanations to article by article, as well as the



A

Asus



Where is the protection in question?

Reply



A

Asus



The context of the legal research should be raised

Reply

In addition to UNCLOS 1982, the UN established a code of ethics for responsible fishing, known as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). This code of conduct establishes for countries the fundamental principles of responsible fishing behavior. This CCRF was adopted and included in Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, along with Law No. 45 of 2009 on Amendments to Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries.²⁶

One of the CCRF's provisions requires parties and users of fish resources to take conservation actions against aquatic ecosystems. The right to catch fish must be accompanied by the obligation to conserve fish resources. The law's implementation is governed by PP No. 60 of 2007, Conservation of Fish Resources, specifically Article 47, paragraph (4), which states that the community can be included in the supervision.²⁷

²⁴ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf. [accessed on 26 July 2022]

²⁵ K K Medan and D A Kase, (2020), "Of the Cross Country Community Land Conflict: The Case of Indonesia and Timor Leste Traditional Law Implementation," *International Seminar on ...*, 565–88, <https://www.conference.undana.ac.id/ISSDCBA/article/download/135/114>.

²⁶ Vatria, Belyi. (2020), *FAO SSF Guidelines: Pedoman Sukarela untuk Menjamin Keberlanjutan Perikanan Skala Kecil di Indonesia*. *Vokasi*, Desember, Vol. XV, No. 2. <https://ejurnal.polnep.ac.id/index.php/vokasi/article/download/174/145>.

²⁷ *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2009 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan* <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/4783/pp-no-60-tahun-2007>.



A

Asus



Writing consistency should also be maintained, whether using tabs or not.

Reply

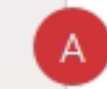
such as educating children and families about human activities that can harm the marine environment and supervising families and surrounding communities about fishing activities. Meanwhile, repressive women's activities are resolving legal issues, such as providing educational sanctions to children who continue to throw garbage in the sea and cleaning up trash on the beach.

Women's empowerment is effective in the household because women are the children's first madrasa. As a result, women must be nurtured in order to raise awareness about the conservation of fish resources. The government and community groups can carry out this guidance. So far, women's participation in decision-making at the village, district/city, and national levels is very low, so their role in environmental management activities remains limited and unimportant. Women, however, play an important role in shaping the character of children and helping to maintain and protect the marine environment from activities that can harm it within

²⁸UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 27 TAHUN 2007 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN WILAYAH PESISIR DAN PULAU-PULAU KECIL <https://bnpb.go.id/uploads/migration/pubs/3.pdf>.

²⁹Dede Kania, (2015) "Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (The Rights of Women in Indonesian Laws and Regulations)," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 12, no. 4: 716–34.

³⁰ [kemenpppa](https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/1390/perlindungan-kaum-perempuan-wujudkan-indonesia-hebat). PERLINDUNGAN KAUM PEREMPUAN WUJUDKAN INDONESIA HEBAT.: Rabu, 12 April 2017. <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/1390/perlindungan-kaum-perempuan-wujudkan-indonesia-hebat>.



Asus



What is the basis for the legal sanctions imposed by women against children who throw rubbish in the sea?

So where is the context of legal protection?

Reply

4.2 Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation Using *Siri' Na Pacce*

Mangarabombang is one of the sub-districts in Takalar Regency, which is located in the south, approximately 7 kilometers from Takalar Regency's capital in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Takalar Regency (2021), Managarabombang District has an area of about 100.50 km² or 17.74 percent of the total from Takalar Regency, which has 11 villages and 1 kelurahan and is also the capital of the sub-district, namely Mangadu Village.) villages in Mangarabombang District are as follows: Punaga, Laikang, Cikowang, Pattoppakang, Bontoparang, Panyangkalang, Bontomanai, Lakatong, Topejawa, Banggae, and Lengkese. Punaga, Laikang, Cikowang, Topejawa, and Banggae are the five coastal villages among the eleven.³¹

The Mangarabombang District has a population of 41 085 people. The male population is approximately 20 099, and the female population is approximately 20 986. The female population is larger than the male population³². Fishermen and farmers are the most common occupations. Fishermen and farmers make a living by fishing and growing seaweed. In Mangarabombang District, two popular beach destinations are Laikang Bay and the Center for Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Putondo. On their way to the tourist attraction, tourists will pass through run-down coastal villages with strewn garbage. Of course, this reduces the attractiveness of the tourist attraction. As a result, women's concerns in Mangarabombang District must focus on the environment to ensure the sustainability of fish resources.

Supervision is one method of avoiding human activities that endanger the sustainability of fish resources, ensuring their preservation and protection. As a result, involving the community in good supervision and effective facility utilization, supported by trustworthy humans, will produce the best results in natural resource management. The government is responsible for empowering women in society and



A

Asus



Where does this paper focus? Is it on protection or empowerment?

Reply

the community's actions toward nature, particularly when it comes to protecting it from irresponsible behavior. All Indonesians have a fundamental and constitutional right to a safe and healthy environment. The state, government, and stakeholders have an obligation to protect and manage the environment so that the Indonesian environment can continue to provide life and support to the Indonesian people and other living things.

5. Conclusion

Women's empowerment in fish resource conservation is legally protected under international and national laws. So that women in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency have the right to be protected from any form of discrimination, and so that their role in instilling concern for children and families with the *Siri'Na Pacce* in conserving fish resources brings about change, namely concrete manifestations in the human mind that uphold honesty, balance, harmony, faith, and sincerity in treating the environment well, to resource sustainability.

Acknowledgemen

Thank you to the University of Bosowa for funding this research.

Reference

Ali, Mohammad Mahrus, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi. (2021). "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir: Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 17 (4): 799. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.

Allot, Anthony. (1981) .The Effectiveness of laws, Symposium on International Perspectives of Jurisprudence Volume 15. Number 2 (Valnaraiso University law



Asus




The conclusion should answer the problem

Reply



3. December 13, 2022 The author has uploaded the revised results into OJS according to the review results

Submission

Authors Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli 

Title Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries


Section Articles

Editor Tim Lindsey 
Mutia Thalib 

Email Log

ID 30340

Date December 13, 2022 - 04:52 AM

Sender Yulia Hasan 

From "Yulia Hasan" <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

To "Tim Lindsey" <t.lindsey@unimelb.edu.au>, "Mutia Thalib" <mutiachthalib@gmail.com>

CC

BCC

Subject [JLR] Revised Version Uploaded

Body Tim Lindsey:

A revised version of "Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries" has been uploaded by the author Yulia Hasan.

Submission URL: <https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/editor/submissionReview/17024>

Novendri M. Nggilu
Jambura Law Review

Jambura Law Review
<http://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

[DELETE LOG ENTRY](#)
[BACK TO EMAIL LOG](#)

Editorial Office of Jambura Law Review:

Siri' na pacce : form of woman's human rights fulfillment through Code Conduct of Responsible Fisheries

Yulia Yulia^{1*}
Baso Madiong²
Mustawa³
Ruslan Renggong⁴
Zulkifli⁵

1. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. E-mail: yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id.
 2. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. Email: baso.madiong@universitasbosowa.ac.id
 3. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia. Email: mustawa@universitasbosowa.ac.id
 4. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia Email: ruslan.renggong@universitasbosowa.ac.id
 5. Lecturer of Law, Faculty of Law, University Bosowa, Makassar 90231, Indonesia Email: zulkifli.makkawar@universitasbosowa.ac.id
- ^{1*}correspondence: yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id
-

ABSTRACT

Conservation of fish resources aims to protect fish species, maintain fish species diversity, protect ecosystems, and utilize fish resources in a sustainable manner. This study aims to analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources with the siri'na pacce philosophy of the Makassar tribe. This study uses a qualitative approach, which is elaborated by using legal norms based on the provisions of international law and national law. The results of this study show that women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources is protected by international and national laws, so that women in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, are entitled to legal protection from misbehavior. discriminatory on any basis, to empower instilling children and families' care in conserving fish resources with the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy of not doing Siri' Mappakasiri'siri' which can prevent someone from doing things that are contrary to the law, norms that live in society, and other things that can harm humans and humanity itself, especially in the protection, utilization, and conservation of fish resources.

Keywords ; Women empowerment; conservation of fish resources; legal protection.

1. Introduction

Fish resources have decreased globally and regionally in recent years as a result of environmental factors and human activities. The environmental issue at hand is the disposal of industrial and household waste into the sea. Furthermore, human overuse of natural resources has an impact on the living habitat of fish resources¹. According to the data, the total global fishery catch has reached a

¹ FNPSI I. <http://bp2ksi.litbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/forum/fpsii>.

historical high of 96.4 million tons, a 5.4% increase over the previous average.² These factors have an impact on the quality and determinants of sustainable fish resource management³. *Stockholm Conference on The Human Environment*, held on June 5, 1972, adhered to the principle that environmental capability is a shared responsibility of all humans and every country in the world, as well as the importance of environmental education for the younger generation and adults in order to improve the quality of human life⁴. The overarching principle According to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), the right to use fish resources by users of aquatic resources must be accompanied by an obligation to carry out conservation.⁵ Thus, community participation is needed in conserving fish resources.

The Republic of the Philippines is a Pacific Ocean archipelago country. The Philippine government declares that the waters surrounding and connecting the islands belong to the Republic of the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines is made up of approximately 7640 islands, approximately 2000 of which are inhabited⁶. Women in the Philippines are underrepresented in the management of marine protected areas (MPAs). This has an impact on the problem of gender inequality in community-based resource management⁷. Women in Mexico, on the other hand, actively participate in activities related to the sustainability of fish resources, as women can be invited to collaborate in the conservation of fish resources. Women are given the authority to carry out conservation management activities based on their various abilities, and they are supported by a variety of parties.⁸ While women in the South Pacific, particularly in the Solomon Islands, are more concerned with managing their social and economic lives than with marine management, they are more likely to violate conservation rules because they are less capable of making marine management decisions, women are not trusted in certain areas to manage

²Liang-Min Huang et al., (2022), "Revealing the Effectiveness of Fisheries Policy: A Biological Observation of Species *Johnius Belengerii* in Xiamen Bay," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 6: 732, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10060732>

³Huarong Yuan et al., (2022), "Assessment of Quality of Fishery Resources in the Northeastern South China Sea," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, No. 7, <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10070930>

⁴Lei Zhang, (2021), "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 15, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158586>.

⁵F A O Karel and Prinsloo Fao, (2021) "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries," *The Legal Order of the Oceans*, no. October: 1995, <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781509955572.0062>.

⁶ National Geographic, (2022), "Know before You Go: The Philippines", [https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The Philippines is an archipelago,the northern tip of Borneo.](https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The%20Philippines%20is%20an%20archipelago,the%20northern%20tip%20of%20Borneo.)

⁷Danika Kleiber, Leila Harris, and Amanda C.J. Vincent, (2018), "Gender and Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study of Danajon Bank, Philippines," *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2: 163–175, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0107-7>.

⁸Jorge Torre et al., (2019), "Women's Empowerment, Collective Actions, and Sustainable Fisheries: Lessons from Mexico," *Maritime Studies* 18, no. 3: 373–384, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-019-00153-2>.

finances, and fishing rooms are not open to women⁹. As a result, women's participation varies by country. There are those who support resource conservation and those who do not support the conservation of fish resources.

Women's participation in the protection of fish resources deserves legal protection because it is the right of every citizen and the state's obligation to protect its citizens. Community legal protection basically derives from and originates from the concept of recognition and protection of human dignity and worth in such a way that certain human rights are recognized and protected regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, and race.¹⁰

Conservation of fish resources is a responsibility shared by the government, local governments, and the community. As mandated by Article 67 of Law No. 31 of 2004, the community can be involved in assisting with surveillance. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country, has extensive coastal and oceanic areas. covers + 17,508 islands and has an 81,000 km coastline¹¹. Several coastal areas in Indonesia are currently suffering severe damage as a result of several factors, including: (1) the existence of various natural phenomena that, geographically, have their own peculiarities¹², (2) lack of community capacity to provide input to interested parties; and (3) no obligation to manage and protect the environment. Management of the Coastal zone¹³. To overcome this issue and maintain sustainable management of fish resources, community participation is required. In Indonesia, men continue to dominate the role of the community in assisting with the management of fish resources. Women's roles in fish resource management are frequently overlooked because there is no recognition for women who participate in fish resource management. where women can contribute 42 percent to fish resource management¹⁴. Fishery management is dependent on fish resources and fishermen who profit from potential resources. According to Article 45 of Law No. 7 of 2016 Concerning the Protection of Fishermen, "In empowering fishermen, it is necessary to pay attention to the involvement and role of women in fishermen's households, etc¹⁵. If examined more deeply the law limits the involvement of women only in the household

⁹Janne Rohe, Achim Schlüter, and Sebastian C.A. Ferse, (2018), "A Gender Lens on Women's Harvesting Activities and Interactions with Local Marine Governance in a South Pacific Fishing Community," *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2: 155–162, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0106-8>.

¹⁰Nanulaitta, H.D., Baadila, E., & Tahamata, L.C. (2021). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Bagi Perempuan Kaum Minoritas Perspektif Hukum Internasional. *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(9): 848 – 861. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v1i9.806>.

¹¹Lichun Sui et al., (2022), "Spatial-Temporal Characteristics of Coastline Changes in Indonesia from 1990 to 2018," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 8: 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083242>.

¹²Yuliani Suleman et al., (2018), "Tinjauan Degradasi Lingkungan Pesisir Dan Laut Kota Makassar Terhadap Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Pesisir," 1 no. 1: 26-32 (n.d.).

¹³Mohammad Mahrus Ali, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi, (2020), "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 17, no. 4 (2021): 799, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.

¹⁴Lucenteza Napitupulu and Simta Tanaya, (2016), "3 Reasons Why Women In Fisheries Matter For An Inclusive Economic Recovery," *WRI Indonesia*, no. 7 (2020), <https://marinetrends.id/3-reasons-why-women-in-fisheries-matter-for-an-inclusive-economic-recovery>.

¹⁵Ali, Aditya, and Fuadi, "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir : Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu."

sphere. Socially and culturally in Indonesia, the role of women is to take care of the household and the role of men as breadwinners. Despite the fact that Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution recognizes the principle of equality for all citizens without exception. In general, the perpetrators of the destruction of the marine environment are carried out by men. Based on information, in the last few years, fishing using bombs is rampant among fishermen.^{16 17 .18} Illegal fishing in protected waters has an impact on conservation objectives¹⁹. namely to protect the sustainability of *species* and ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and prevent potential conflicts between users by regulating permitted activities²⁰. Thus, it is necessary to involve women in the conservation of fish resources.

Fish resources must be maintained and protected because humans are very dependent on fish resources for their lives. Human dependence on fish resources must be accompanied by efforts to conserve fish resources.

Specifically, the conservation, utilization, and preservation of fish resources. Share responsibility for fish resource management. Feeling guilty about engaging in activities that potentially ruin the sustainability of fish resources. In Makassar philosophy, having a sense of shame is known as *Siri'Na Pacce*, which means being ashamed of doing a disgraceful act because the act is self-respect and firm in one's stance. *Siri'Na Pacce* philosophy can be used to protect, utilize, and preserve fish resources. Makassar women can be involved in teaching this philosophy to children at a young age; this is a form of women's participation in fish resource conservation, namely empowering women. Therefore, women in Takalar District, particularly in Mangarabombang District, must be educated in the *Siri'Na Pacce* philosophy. through Mangarabombang District women's groups such as the Women's Group for Fish Resource Conservation Management (KP2SDI). The goal of this women's group is to empower women to play an active role in fish resource conservation by educating their children, families, and communities while adhering to the principles of togetherness, sustainability, and environmental awareness. so that fishing with prohibited fishing equipment is avoided This study is distinct from previous research in the following ways: (1) A Study of Coastal Women in Raja Ampat Regency to Aid in the Conservation

¹⁶ sindonews.Tujuh Nelayan Pelaku Pengeboman ikan di Perairan Takalar Diamankan. <https://makassar.sindonews.com/read/498816/713/tujuh-nelayan-pelaku-pengeboman-ikan-di-perairan-takalar-diamankan-1627826909>.

¹⁷ faktual.net.Bom Ikan Kembali Marak di Tanakeke Pemerintah Takalar Jangan Tinggal Diam. <https://faktual.net/bom-ikan-kembali-marak-di-tanakeke-pemerintah-takalar-jangan-tinggal-diam>.

¹⁸Sulawesi Selatan et al., "Polisi Amankan 3 Kapal Penangkap Ikan Pakai Bom," 2022, 26–27.

¹⁹David Harasti et al., (2019), "Illegal Recreational Fishing Causes a Decline in a Fishery Targeted Species (Snapper: *Chrysophrys Auratus*) within a Remote No-Take Marine Protected Area," *PLoS ONE*, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209926>.

²⁰Zhang, "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest."

of Coastal Resources²¹. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of coastal women in supporting coastal resource conservation activities, as well as to look into emerging issues concerning rehabilitation and coral reef management, particularly in terms of gender. (2) Marind Buti coastal women's mangrove forest rehabilitation study²². The purpose of this research is to identify the types, levels, and factors that influence women's participation in mangrove conservation. (3) Assistance in Increasing Women's Knowledge of Fish Resource Conservation in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency²³. The focus of this research is to increase women's knowledge about fish resource conservation through the formation of women's groups. Although the subject of study and the location are the same, namely women and fish resource conservation in Mangarabombang District, the research described above is a continuation of this study. The current study differs in that it emphasizes the protection of women for empowerment in the conservation of fish resources through the use of the *Siri' Na Pacce*. The three studies above show that coastal women can participate in resource conservation to support natural resource sustainability. analyze the legal protection of women's empowerment in the conservation of fish resources and empowering women in fish resource conservation using *Siri' Na Pacce*. The significance of this research is centered on the importance of empowering women in the conservation of fish resources for the benefit of humanity.

2. Problem Statement

This research will examine the legal protection of women's empowerment using the philosophy of *Siri' Na Pacce*. Although the government has made efforts to protect fish resources through sanctions against perpetrators of illegal fishing violations as outlined in legislation, early education is critical for humans to protect the environment, as it forms a soul that loves and cares about the environment. Typically, mothers provide early education for their children and their families. As a result, activities carried out by women that do not contradict societal norms must be protected, in order to foster a sense of security and responsibility in all activities involving fish resources. Based on international and national law, it is recognized that there is a principle of equal rights between men and women as citizens, so that every activity that they carry out get legal protection Women are needed to provide environmental education from an early age through their roles as mothers and community members and through traditional values that live in society, especially *the Siri'na Pacce philosophy*. As a result,

²¹ Handayani, H., & Gunaisah, E. (2012). Kajian Perempuan Pesisir dalam Mendukung Konservasi Sumberdaya Pesisir di Kabupaten Raja Ampat. *Jurnal Airaha*, 1(1), 01 - 12. Retrieved from <http://jurnalairaha.org/index.php/airaha/article/view/62>.

²² Astaman Amir, Modesta Ranny, and Andrias S Samusamu, (2022), "MANGROVE DI PANTAI PAYUM KABUPATEN MERAUKE EXISTENCE OF MARIND IMBUTI COASTAL WOMEN IN MANGROVE FOREST REHABILITATION IN PAYUM BEACH , MERAUKE REGENCY" 13, no. 2 : 103–10.

²³ Herman Pelani et al., (2019), "Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege" VIII, no. 2: 1–18.

*indigenous women, who play an important role as resource guardians, need to be educated.*²⁴.

3. Methods

This research was conducted in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The focus of the research was on Mangarabombang District, which has 5 (five) coastal villages from 11 villages and one kelurahan, namely: Punaga Village, Laikang Village, Cikowang Village, Topejawa Village, and Banggae. The survey results showed that public attention to the conservation of fish resources was very low, and the supervisory community groups formed were less active, resulting in many violations of fish resources.

The empirical normative legal approach method is used in this type of qualitative research. The normative legal approach is a research project that investigates written law from general explanations to article by article, as well as the formality and binding power of a statutory regulation relating to women and fish resource conservation. While the empirical approach is used to describe the social and cultural conditions of women in Mangarabombang District in terms of fish resource conservation, The normative approach uses library research with secondary data sources, including conventions, laws, and regulations in Indonesia and journals regarding women and conservation of fish resources. An empirical approach was used to explore data and information about women's involvement in fish resource conservation by conducting interviews with the Marine and Fisheries Office of Takalar district and community leaders, as well as distributing questionnaires to 100 women in five villages in Kecamatan Manggarabombang Takalar Regency. The population determined is all women in 5 coastal villages in Mangarabombang District. Each population has an equal opportunity to be selected as a sample, so using a simple *random sampling technique*, the population is not sorted or stratified first. The consideration is not only because of their capacity and competence to be selected as informants or resources, but also because of the convenience of presenting them. To determine the sample of informants to be interviewed, *purposive sampling*, namely, a technique that was determined intentionally by the researcher based on certain criteria or considerations, was used. The data analysis for this research uses quantitative analysis, which will then be analyzed qualitatively with the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Data analysis is used to examine respondents' backgrounds and knowledge of fish resource conservation. The responses of respondents are further classified by providing numerical signs, calculating the frequency of inclusion in the table, and classifying them qualitatively.

²⁴Pelani et al.

4. Discussion

4.1 Legal Protection of Women's Empowerment in Conservation of Fish Resources

Conservation of fish resources is governed by Article 61 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which states that coastal states must take conservation measures such as limiting the number of fish catches allowed. There are no specific rules in place for the conservation and management of fish stocks both inside and outside the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)²⁵. To ensure the protection of fish resources, the Government of Indonesia ratified UNCLOS 1982 with Law No. 17 of 1985, then implemented it in Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters. The utilization, management, protection, and preservation of the Indonesian aquatic environment are carried out in accordance with national and international law, according to Article 23 of Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters²⁶.

In addition to UNCLOS 1982, the UN established a code of ethics for responsible fishing, known as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). This code of conduct establishes for countries the fundamental principles of responsible fishing behavior. This CCRF was adopted and included in Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, along with Law No. 45 of 2009 on Amendments to Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries.²⁷

One of the CCRF's provisions requires parties and users of fish resources to take conservation actions against aquatic ecosystems. The right to catch fish must be accompanied by the obligation to conserve fish resources. The law's implementation is governed by PP No. 60 of 2007, Conservation of Fish Resources, specifically Article 47, paragraph (4), which states that the community can be included in the supervision.²⁸, because the community first knows of events that occur in the sea. Fishing is the responsibility of the community.

Communities that can be involved in fish resource conservation include customary law communities, local communities, and traditional communities living on the coast and small islands²⁹. Community participation in social life is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which explains the recognition of the principle of equality for all citizens without exception.

²⁵ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf. [accessed on 26 July 2022]

²⁶K K Medan and D A Kase, (2020), "Of the Cross Country Community Land Conflict: The Case of Indonesia and Timor Leste Traditional Law Implementation," *International Seminar on ...*, 565–88, <https://www.conference.undana.ac.id/ISSDCBA/article/download/135/114>.

²⁷ Vatria, Belvi. (2020), *FAO SSF Guidelines: Pedoman Sukarela untuk Menjamin Keberlanjutan Perikanan Skala Kecil di Indonesia*. Vokasi, Desember, Vol. XV, No. 2. <https://ejurnal.polnep.ac.id/index.php/vokasi/article/download/174/145>.

²⁸ Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 27 Tahun 2009 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/4783/pp-no-60-tahun-2007>.

²⁹UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 27 TAHUN 2007 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN WILAYAH PESISIR DAN PULAU-PULAU KECIL <https://bnpb.go.id/uploads/migration/pubs/3.pdf>.

This principle of equality eliminates discrimination, meaning that every citizen has the same rights before the law and government regardless of religion, ethnicity, gender, position, and class. Furthermore, Article 3 paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, which reads: "Everyone has the right to the protection of human rights and basic human freedoms, without discrimination". So discrimination based on sex is prohibited by law. Thus, every rule of law must eliminate discrimination in every aspect of life, social, political, economic, cultural and legal.³⁰ Article 28 of the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945 states that people have the right to be free from discriminatory behavior on any basis and the right to be protected from discriminatory treatment. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women through Law No. 7 of 1984 as a manifestation of the Indonesian government's concern for women³¹. According to Article 14(2), states that participate in the Convention are required to adopt provisions to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas and to ensure women's equal participation in and benefits from rural development. ensuring rural women's rights in particular, including opportunities for women to participate in the expansion and implementation of development plans at all levels and in all community activities.³² Women are citizens with the right to engage in activities that do not violate societal norms, so every activity must be protected. In this context, "protection" refers to a specific activity or action carried out in accordance with the laws or regulations that apply in each country. The law must be followed professionally in order to protect people's interests³³ Thus, women can be involved as part of society in protecting fish resources. Women's participation in the protection of fish resources is protected by international and national laws.

Women can take preventive and repressive measures to protect fish resources. Preventive actions can take the form of actions that can harm the marine environment, such as educating children and families about human activities that can harm the marine environment and supervising families and surrounding communities about fishing activities. Meanwhile, repressive women's activities are resolving legal issues, such as providing educational sanctions to children who continue to throw garbage in the sea and cleaning up trash on the beach.

³⁰Dede Kania, (2015) "Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (The Rights of Women in Indonesian Laws and Regulations)," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 12, no. 4: 716–34.

³¹ kemenpppa..PERLINDUNGAN KAUM PEREMPUAN WUJUDKAN INDONESIA HEBAT.: Rabu, 12 April 2017.<https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/1390/perlindungan-kaum-perempuan-wujudkan-indonesia-hebat>.

³² Direktorat Jenderal HAM Kementerian Hukum dan HAM. Konvensi tentang Penghapusan segala bentuk diskriminasi Terhadap Perempuan<https://ham.go.id/cedaw/>.

³³ Nanulaitta, H.D., Baadila, E., & Tahamata, L.C. (2021). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Bagi Perempuan Kaum Minoritas Perspektif Hukum Internasional. *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(9): 848 – 861. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v1i9.806>

Women's empowerment is effective in the household because women are the children's first madrasa. As a result, women must be nurtured in order to raise awareness about the conservation of fish resources. The government and community groups can carry out this guidance. So far, women's participation in decision-making at the village, district/city, and national levels is very low, so their role in environmental management activities remains limited and unimportant. Women, however, play an important role in shaping the character of children and helping to maintain and protect the marine environment from activities that can harm it within the context of the household. As a result, the development and empowerment of women in fish resources is protected by international and national laws

4.2 Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation Using *Siri' Na Pacce*

Women's empowerment in society is inextricably linked to their role in the family, which has been based on the general assumption that women lack a distinct identity because they share the same legal identity as their husbands. As a result, marriage is not a partnership on equal footing. Because men are traditionally suitable as family heads, the institution of marriage is seen as a place for institutionalizing women's inferiority and men's superiority. The traditional family structure divides rights, duties, time, and values differently among family members³⁴. Furthermore, according to Articles 2 and 3 of the Compilation of Islamic Law, marriage is a very strong agreement to follow Allah SWT's commands, and its implementation is worship. so that no circumstances govern are governed All parties collaborate in a spirit of love and affection. As a result, women's empowerment is influenced by society's perception of marriage.

One of the coastal communities in South Sulawesi which is the object of research on women's empowerment is Mangarabombang. Mangarabombang is one of the sub-districts in Takalar Regency, which is located in the south, approximately 7 kilometers from Takalar Regency's capital in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Takalar Regency (2021), Managarabombang District has an area of about 100.50 km² or 17.74 percent of the total from Takalar Regency, which has 11 villages and 1 kelurahan and is also the capital of the sub-district, namely Mangadu Village. Of the 11 (eleven) villages in Mangarabombang District, 5 (five) villages are coastal villages namely Punaga, Laikang, Cikowang, Topejawa and Banggae.³⁴

The Mangarabombang District has a population of 41 085 people. The male population is approximately 20 099, and the female population is approximately 20 986. The female population is larger than the male population³⁵. Fishermen and farmers are the most common occupations. Fishermen and farmers make a living by fishing and growing seaweed. In Mangarabombang District, two popular beach destinations are Laikang Bay and the Center for Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Putondo. On their way to the tourist attraction, tourists

³⁴ Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Takalar.Kabupaten Takalar Dalam Angka 2021.<https://takalarkab.bps.go.id/publication>.

³⁵ Badan pusat statistikPelani et al., "Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege."

will pass through run-down coastal villages with strewn garbage. Of course, this reduces the attractiveness of the tourist attraction. As a result, women's concerns in Mangarabombang District must focus on the environment to ensure the sustainability of fish resources.

Supervision is one method of avoiding human activities that endanger the sustainability of fish resources, ensuring their preservation and protection. As a result, involving the community in good supervision and effective facility utilization, supported by trustworthy humans, will produce the best results in natural resource management. The government is responsible for empowering women in society and developing macropolicies to protect the Siri' Na Pacce philosophy, which can be taught to children by observing women in domestic life as mothers and caregivers for domestic problems. Women have the ability, as mothers, to instill a system of social, cultural, and personality values that can control actions that are harmful to themselves and their families. Human environmental treatment, in particular, humans have both the right and the obligation to use natural resources while also protecting and conserving them. Siri'Na Pacce should be instilled in children at a young age through the role of women, particularly mothers. As a result, women in the Mangarabombang District should be familiar with the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy. through Mangarabombang District women's groups such as the Women's Group for Fish Resource Conservation Management (KP2SDI). Early instilling Siri'Na Pacce in families is expected to change their mindset and enforce a healthy living environment. Humans have the right to use fish resources, but they also have the obligation to protect and conserve them.

Confirming to Kasim³⁶, "Siri" is the legal awareness of the Makassar Bugis tribe to protect their lives from committing shameful acts. The concept of siri' na pacce is intended to serve as a guideline for the Makassarese people's daily lives, ensuring that all actions or behaviors are based on societal norms. Have a high sense of shame and do not commit disgraceful acts. Destroying the environment on purpose means being prepared to face the people who are harmed and be held accountable for your actions. In this context, concern or pacce to improve the environment.

As mothers, women are empowered to teach the life principle of Siri'Na Pacce, the Makassar Tribe's perspective on getting along and surviving in community groups. If a person does not have this perspective on life, it will be evident in his behavior because he has no social concern and only wants to win for himself. As a result, women are expected to be environmental change agents capable of restoring nature's balance and acting as change agents in society. Beginning with the concept of community involvement in fisheries resource management, it is hoped that this will encourage the process of grassroots democratization. Finally, it will boost people's confidence in properly managing and developing fishery resources.³⁷. According to interviews with several women, fish resources do not need to be protected and preserved because fish

³⁶ Tokoh Masyarakat Kecamatan Mangarabombang. Wawancara tanggal 30 July 2022

³⁷ Press Release KAUM PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI AGENT OF CHANGE LINGKUNGAN HIDUP .Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Perlindungan Anak 23 Februari 2016. <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id>).

resources will naturally reproduce. While the questionnaire results for knowledge of fishing gear that should not be used are as follows:

Table1
The Knowledge of Fishing Gears which can not be Used

Village/Village Administration	Knowing	Not Knowing	Number of Respondents
Punaga	3	17	20
Laikang	9	11	20
Cikowang	2	18	20
Topejawa	9	11	20
Banggae	4	16	20
T o t a l	27	73	100
Percentage	27%	73%	100

Source : primary data processed 2021

Based on Table 2 above, 27% of women know which fishing gear should not be used. namely fish bombs, cantrang, and others. Based on data from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of South Sulawesi Province, in Takalar Regency there are 46 Cantrang. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Permen KP) Number 18 of 2021 concerning the placement of fishing equipment and fishing auxiliary equipment in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and the High Seas and Arranging Andon Arrests Fishing, fishing tools in the form of bombs and sticks are prohibited fishing gear³⁸. The Ministerial Regulation mentioned above raises pros and cons among fishermen because almost 50% of fishermen still use prohibited fishing gear³⁹. While the government does not provide solutions to the use of fishing gear that can replace prohibited fishing gear, Even though the government has issued regulations regarding the use of prohibited fishing gear, this is because the prohibition on the use of fishing gear is intended to protect fish resources from actions that can damage the ecosystem. Such action is a form of fish resource conservation. For those who have an interest in fish resources, of course they must comply with these rules. In order for the rules made to work as intended, the participation of interested parties is needed, one of which is the community. Women are people, so they can be involved in conserving fish resources. Womens participation in society is legally protected.

So far, the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service's socialization activities have primarily targeted men. Men, on the whole, are the perpetrators of fishing. The challenges faced by Takalar Regency's Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service in not involving women as socialization participants included a lack of coordination between institutions related to fish resource managers, limited extension or socialization budgets so that socialization is carried out in general, limited special field extension officers who control fish resource conservation, and no

³⁸ KOMPAS.com .Resmi, Menteri KP Larang Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan yang Rusak Ekologi Laut. Kompas.com - Jumat, 2 Juli .2021. <https://kilaskementerian.kompas.com/kemen-kp/read/2021/07/02/0942409>.

³⁹ rri.co.id .Demo Nealayan Tolak Larangan Cantrang. <https://rri.co.id/berita-foto/1581/demo-nealayan-tolak-larangan-cantrang>.

sanctions for fishermen who violate laws and regulations.⁴⁰. Even though providing knowledge through socialization or counseling is an effective method to be carried out for women in Mangarabombang District, there is hope that there will be a change in the mindset of women in viewing their environment, especially the sustainability of fish resources. The knowledge gained by women about siri' Na Pacce can be implemented in the household environment. So that children have siri' or are ashamed to carry out activities that are contrary to life's norms, one of which is the habit and awareness of protecting the environment, this will be embedded in the child and indirectly instill the principle of Siri'na Pacce, forming the character of moral and environmentally conscious children. Thus, women in Mangarabombang Sub-District are discriminated against because they are not included in obtaining information about fisheries

One of the ineffective monitoring of fishing violations in Takalar Regency is because the supervisory authority lies with the Provincial Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, which was originally regional government authority is based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, so many violations are committed by fishermen. The community is involved in supervision, mandated in Article 67 of Law No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries⁴¹. The Monitoring Community Group (Pokmaswas) is the surveillance referred to, which refers to the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Number 58/MEN/2001, concerning Procedures for Implementing a Community Monitoring System in the Management and Utilization of Marine and Fishery Resources. [21] The Pokmaswas group does not exist in all coastal areas. Because of the lack of supervision of community activities in carrying out their life activities, there is still community and unscrupulous fishermen behavior that damages the ecosystem of fish resources, thus affecting the life of these fish resources, such as disposing of garbage on the coast, cutting down mangrove trees, and catching fish using prohibited fishing gear. Activities that are not permitted are governed by Fisheries Law 31 of 2004. This is due to a lack of public awareness of the significance of sound environmental management. Previously, fishermen did not need to travel far from the coast to catch fish, but now they are increasingly sailing out to sea to catch fish because there are fewer and fewer fish along the coast. This reduces fishermen's income because they must spend more money to catch fish. Aside from that, there is a large area of sea that must be monitored, and the number of supervisors is limited. Ideally, the authority to supervise community groups is left to the Regency/City Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, so that if there is a violation of laws and regulations by fishermen, action can be taken immediately.

Women are members of society and have the same rights to information as men, but they are not involved in the conservation of fish resources in Mangarabombang District, so women's knowledge of fish resource conservation is very limited. Knowledge of fish resource conservation can be obtained not only

⁴⁰ Staf Pengelolaan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Kabupaten Takalar (Wawancara , 22 Mei 2022)

⁴¹ Undang-Undang 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan.
<https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/32.pdf>.

through socialization or counseling, but also through print and electronic media. Almost all villages in Mangarabombang Sub-District have access to electricity and the internet. It's just that the media is often used for entertainment purposes. This is evident in the results of a questionnaire distributed to 100 female respondents, which are as follows:

Table 2
Electronic Media Role as Information Media

Village/Village Administration	Known	Entertain	Number of Respondents
Punaga	0	20	20
Laikang	0	20	20
Cikowang	0	20	20
Topejawa	0	20	20
Banggae	0	20	20
T o t a l	0	20	100
Percentage	0	100	100

Source: primary data processed in 2021

Based on Table 2, women generally use electronic media, such as television, for entertainment. Similarly, the mobile phones they have are only used as a standard communication tool. They are uninterested in the current state of science and technology. As a result, there is no access to information via electronic media. Based on this, counseling or outreach is the best way to spread knowledge about the conservation of fish resources that are suitable for women. However, as previously stated, the government's failure to provide counseling or outreach has resulted in women in Mangarabombang District not understanding the fish resource conservation policy. Furthermore, they are supported by education, which is generally limited to elementary and junior high. According to the researchers, the existence of knowledge, awareness, and human behavior in interacting with the environment cannot be separated from the knowledge gained at school. This is in line with Allot (1981), which states, "The reasons or factors that influence legal ineffectiveness are: (1) imperfections in the formulation of legal sentences in regulations (*the defects of legal linguistic formulation*), (2) conflicts between the goals of legislators law by the will of the people who are the target of regulation, (3) the absence of implementing norms such as implementing regulations and institutions that are responsible for ensuring the implementation of statutory regulations⁴².

The Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service has indirectly socialized the conservation of fish resources through the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear. Protecting fish resources can be accomplished by using environmentally friendly fishing gear. Of course, fishermen who receive assistance will follow all applicable fishing regulations. Fishermen who do not receive assistance, on the other hand, may use environmentally unfriendly

⁴² Allot, Anthony, (1981). *The Effectiveness of laws, Symposium on International Perspectives of Jurisprudence* Volume 15, Number 2 (Valparaiso University law Review 231-232).
<https://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1579&context=vulr>.

fishing gear. Men are usually given fishing equipment to use while at sea. Men will catch fish for women to manage. As a result, women in Mangarabombang District need to be educated on fish resource conservation, beginning with the utilization, protection, and preservation of fish resources. So that the knowledge gained can be passed on to their children using the Siri' Na Pacce principle. Children as the next generation will adhere to these principles, not carry out activities that can damage fish resources because there is a sense of shame (), have an attitude of awareness that masiri Natural resources are managed wisely so that they can be controlled. According to Syamsul Kamar Daeng Timung⁴³, Makassar people have motivation and spirit *siri'* "*Takunjunga wake turu' naku gunciri' my bolsters kualleangngani tallanga na towaliya.*" That is, steer your wheel when your eyes open in the morning day, set a goal for where the feet will go, and strengthen determination. Alternatively, if the big sail never returns to the beach before reaching the island, hope Women must instill a commitment to respecting Siri principles in their sons not to do Siri's "Mappakasiri," which can prevent someone from doing things that are contrary to laws, norms that live in society, and deeds that can be detrimental to humans and humanity itself. Thus, a violation of the conservation of fish resources constitutes a violation of *Siri' Mappakasiri'siri*.

Although women are protected by international law and Indonesian law recognizes the principle of equality between men and women. However, at the implementation level, women continue to experience discrimination and unfair treatment. because women are always left behind and marginalized in the fields of business, education, health, employment, and politics. One of the causes is patriarchal culture, which is still practiced by Indonesia's indigenous people, including the Mangarabombang people. In a patriarchal society, men play more of a role as power holders, which can automatically weaken the role and existence of women⁴⁴. Men and women have the same rights or opportunities to participate in all aspects of community life and government. So when women are discriminated against, it's a violation of women's rights.

Based on Article 3 of PP No. 60 of 2007 that conservation of fish resources is the responsibility of the government, the local government, and the community. Women are members of society, so they have the same opportunities as men to participate in protecting fish resources and self-determination. Empowering women to teach the Siri'Na Pacce philosophy to children has the right to be protected from discriminatory behavior on any basis to raise awareness from an early age to the next generation about how fisheries should be treated, because there is a morality that forms the basis of human action to protect the environment. There are rights and obligations for the community's actions toward nature, particularly when it comes to protecting it from irresponsible behavior. All Indonesians have a fundamental and constitutional right to a safe and healthy environment. The state, government, and stakeholders have an obligation to protect and manage the environment so

⁴³Tokoh masyarakat et al.

⁴⁴ Nalom Kurniawan, (2011), Hak Asasi Perempuan dalam Perspektif Hukum dan Agama, Jurnal Konstitusi, Vol. IV (1), hal. 172

that the Indonesian environment can continue to provide life and support to the Indonesian people and other living things.

5. Conclusion

Women's empowerment in fish resource conservation is legally protected under international and national laws. So that women in Mangarabombang District, Takalar Regency have the right to be protected from any form of discrimination, and so that their role in instilling concern for children and families with the *Siri'Na Pacce* in conserving fish resources brings about change, namely concrete manifestations in the human mind that uphold honesty, balance, harmony, faith, and sincerity in treating the environment well, to resource sustainability.

Acknowledgemen

Thank you to the University of Bosowa for funding this research.

Reference

- Ali, Mohammad Mahrus, Zaka Firma Aditya, and Abdul Basid Fuadi. (2021). "Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Pesisir: Urgensi Harmonisasi Regulasi Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 17 (4): 799. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1745>.
- Allot, Anthony. (1981) .The Effectiveness of laws, Symposium on International Perspectives of Jurisprudence Volume 15, Number 2 (Valparaiso University law Review 231-232. <https://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1579&context=vulr>.
- Amir, Astaman, Modesta Ranny, and Andrias S Samusamu. (2022). "MANGROVE DI PANTAI PAYUM KABUPATEN MERAUKE EXISTENCE OF MARIND IMBUTI COASTAL WOMEN IN MANGROVE FOREST REHABILITATION IN PAYUM BEACH, MERAUKE REGENCY" 13: 10-103.
- Darwis, Rizal, and Asna Usman Dilo. (2013). "Implikasi Falsafah Siri' Na Pacce Pada Masyarakat Suku Makassar Di Kabupaten Gowa." *EL-HARAKAH (TERAKREDITASI)*. 14 (2): 186-205. <https://doi.org/10.18860/el.v14i2.2317>.
- FNPSI I. <http://bp2ksi.litbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/forum/fpsii>.
- Haerani. (2017). "Implementasi Nilai Budaya Siri' Na Pacce Dalam Meningkatkan Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa (Studi Pada Desa Tanabangka Kecamatan Bajeng Barat Kabupaten Gowa)." *Karya Tulis Ilmiah-Skripsi UIN Alauddin Makassar*.
- Harasti, David, Tom R. Davis, Alan Jordan, Luke Erskine, and Natalie Moltschaniwskyj. "Illegal Recreational Fishing Causes a Decline in a Fishery Targeted Species (Snapper: *Chrysophrys Auratus*) within a Remote No-Take

- Marine Protected Area.” *PLoS ONE*, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209926>.
- Huang, Liang-Min, Jia-Qiao Wang, Yi-Jia Shih, Jun Li, and Ta-Jen Chu. (2022). “Revealing the Effectiveness of Fisheries Policy: A Biological Observation of Species *Johnius Belengerii* in Xiamen Bay.” *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 10, no. 6: 732. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10060732>.
- Kania, Dede. (2015). “Hak Asasi Perempuan Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (The Rights of Women in Indonesian Laws and Regulations).” *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 12 (4): 34-716.
- Karel, F A O, and Prinsloo Fao. (2021). “Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.” *The Legal Order of the Oceans*, no. October: 1995. <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781509955572.0062>.
- Kleiber, Danika, Leila Harris, and Amanda C.J. Vincent. (2018). “Gender and Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study of Danajon Bank, Philippines.” *Maritime Studies*. 17 (2): 75-163. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0107-7>.
- KOMPAS.com . Resmi, Menteri KP Larang Penggunaan Alat Tangkap Ikan yang Rusak Ekologi Laut. Kompas.com - Jumat, 2 Juli. 2021. <https://kilaskementerian.kompas.com/kemen-kp/read/2021/07/02/0942409>.
- Medan, K K, and D A Kase. (2020). “Of the Cross Country Community Land Conflict: The Case of Indonesia and Timor Leste Traditional Law Implementation.” *International Seminar on ...*, 88-565. <https://www.conference.undana.ac.id/ISSDCBA/article/download/135/114>.
- Napitupulu, Lucentezza, and Simta Tanaya. (2020). “3 Reasons Why Women In Fisheries Matter For An Inclusive Economic Recovery.” *WRI Indonesia* 2016, no. 7. <https://marinetrends.id/3-reasons-why-women-in-fisheries-matter-for-an-inclusive-economic-recovery>.
- National Geographic. “Know before You Go: The Philippines,” (2022). [https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The Philippines is an archipelago,the northern tip of Borneo](https://budapestpe.dfa.gov.ph/about-the-philippines#:~:text=The%20Philippines%20is%20an%20archipelago,the%20northern%20tip%20of%20Borneo).
- Pelani, Herman, Baso Madiung, Mahasiswa Pascasarjana, Program Ilmu, Universitas Bosowa Makassar, Dosen Fakultas Hukum, and Universitas Bosowa Makassar. (2019). “Pendampingan Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan Kepada Perempuan Di Kecamatan Mangarabombang Kabupaten Takalar Assistance in Increasing Knowledge about Conservation of Fish Resources for Women in the Mangarabombang District , Takalar Rege” VIII (2): 1-18.

Press Release KAUM PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI AGENT OF CHANGE LINGKUNGAN HIDUP Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Perlindungan Anak 23 Februari 2016. <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id>).

Rohe, Janne, Achim Schlüter, and Sebastian C.A. Ferse. (2018). "A Gender Lens on Women's Harvesting Activities and Interactions with Local Marine Governance in a South Pacific Fishing Community." *Maritime Studies* 17, no. 2: 155–62. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0106-8>.

rri.co.id .Demo Nealayan Tolak Larangan Cantrang. <https://rri.co.id/berita-foto/1581/demo-nealayan-tolak-larangan-cantrang.akses>.

Selatan, Sulawesi, Menurut Kapolres, Pangkajene Kepulauan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sponsored Links, and Galesong Utara. "Polisi Amankan 3 Kapal Penangkap Ikan Pakai Bom," 2022. 26–27.

Staf Pengelolaan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Kabupaten Takalar (Wawancara , 22 Mei 2022)

Sui, Lichun, Jun Wang, Xiaomei Yang, and Zhihua Wang. (2020). "Spatial-Temporal Characteristics of Coastline Changes in Indonesia from 1990 to 2018." *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. 12 (8): 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083242>.

Suleman, Yuliani, Taufiqur Rachman, Mahasiswa Departemen, Teknik Kelautan, Universitas Hasanuddin, Dosen Departemen, Teknik Kelautan, and Universitas Hasanuddin. "Tinjauan Degradasi Lingkungan Pesisir Dan Laut Kota Makassar Terhadap Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Pesisir," no. September 2018 (n.d.).

Torre, Jorge, Arturo Hernandez-Velasco, Francisco Fernandez Rivera-Melo, Jaime Lopez, and Maria Jose Espinosa-Romero. (2019). "Women's Empowerment, Collective Actions, and Sustainable Fisheries: Lessons from Mexico." *Maritime Studies* 18, no. 3: 84-373. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-019-00153-2>.

Undang-Undang 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan. <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/32.pdf>.

Yuan, Huarong, Pimao Chen, Jie Yu, and Xiaoguo Li. (2022). "Assessment of Quality of Fishery Resources in the Northeastern South China Sea." *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering.s* 10 (7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse10070930>.

Zhang, Lei. (2021). "Global Fisheries Management and Community Interest." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13 (15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158586>.

Nanulaitta, H.D., Baadila, E., & Tahamata, L.C. (2021). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Bagi Perempuan Kaum Minoritas Perspektif Hukum Internasional. *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(9): 848 – 861. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v1i9.806>.




Direktorat Jenderal HAM Kementerian Hukum dan HAM. Konvensi tentang Penghapusan segala bentuk diskriminasi Terhadap Perempuan <https://ham.go.id/cedaw/>.

Nalom Kurniawan. (2011). Hak Asasi Perempuan dalam Perspektif Hukum dan Agama. Jurnal Konstitusi. Vol. IV (1), hal. 172


4. December 19, 2022 Article decision has been Accepted

[SUMMARY](#) [REVIEW](#) [FORMING](#) [HISTORY](#)
[EVENT LOG](#) [EMAIL LOG](#) [SUBMISSION NOTES](#)

Submission

Authors: Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli 
Title: Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
Section: Articles
Editor: Tim Lindsey 
Mutia Thalib 

Email Log

ID: 30761
Date: December 19, 2022 - 11:52 PM
Sender: Mellisa Towadi 
From: "Mellisa Towadi" <mellisatowadi@ung.ac.id>
To: "Yulia Hesari" <yulia.hesari@universitasbosowa.ac.id>
CC:
BCC:
Subject: [LR] Editor Decision
Body: Yulia Hasan:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jambura Law Review, "Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries".

Our decision is to:
Accept your Manuscript.

Editorial Team of JALREV
<https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

Jambura Law Review
<http://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

[DELETE LOG ENTRY](#)
[BACK TO EMAIL LOG](#)



Yulia Hasan <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

[JLR] Editor Decision

2 pesan

Mellisa Towadi <jurnal@ung.ac.id>

20 Desember 2022 pukul 07.52

Kepada: Yulia Hasan <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

Yulia Hasan:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jambura Law Review, "Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries".

Our decision is to:
Accept your Manuscript

Editorial Team of JALREV

<https://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/>

Jambura Law Review

<http://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

Yulia Hasan <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>


20 Desember 2022 pukul 13.42

Kepada: Mellisa Towadi <jurnal@ung.ac.id>

Thank you for the information

[Kutipan teks disembunyikan]


5. January 16, 2023 Final editing and Published





Event Log



[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CONTACT](#) [HELP](#) [FAQ](#) [SUBMISSION](#) [EVENT LOG](#) [EMAIL LOG](#) [SUBMISSION NOTES](#)

Submission

Authors: Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiang, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli 

Title: Sir'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries Articles 


Section: Articles 

Editor: Tim Lindsey 
Mutia Thalib 

Event Log

ID: 63694

Date: January 16, 2023 - 08:34 PM

User: Melissa Towadi 

Event: **Final copyedit completed**

Melissa Towadi has completed the final copy edit of submission {articleid}.

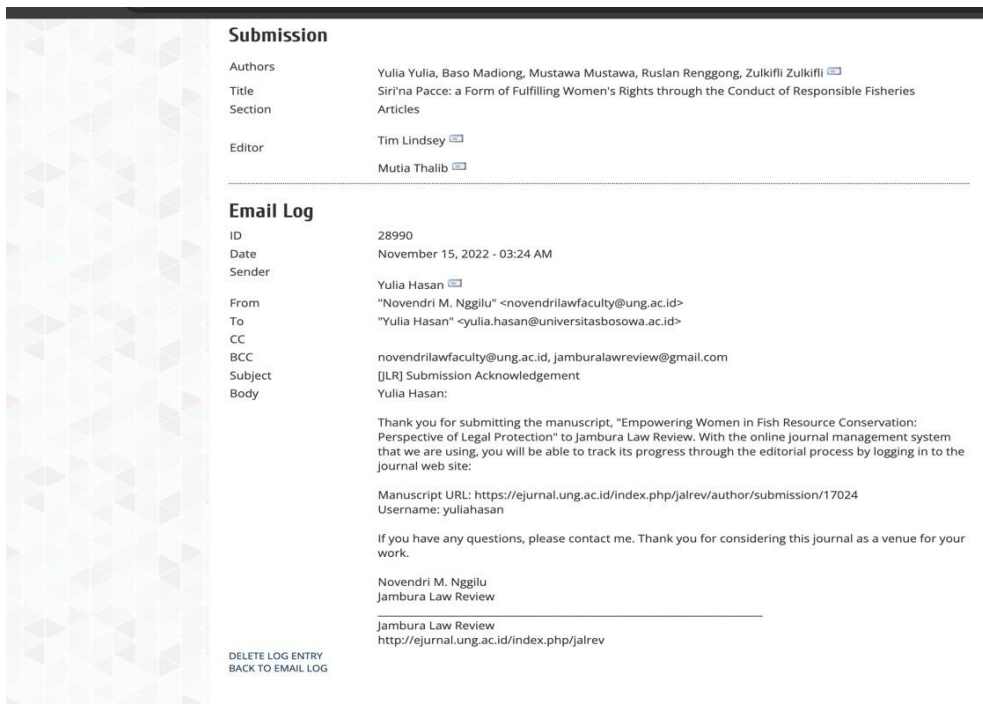
[DELETE LOG ENTRY](#)
[BACK TO EVENT LOG](#)

Subject: Correspondence Proof
Types: Confidential

The article "**Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries**" by Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli, that we published in Volume 5 No. 1 January 2023 provides evidence of correlation.

The following stages of correspondence are recorded in the OJS Jambura Law Review (JALRev):

1. *November 15, 2022 The author has submitted the manuscript on OJS*



Submission

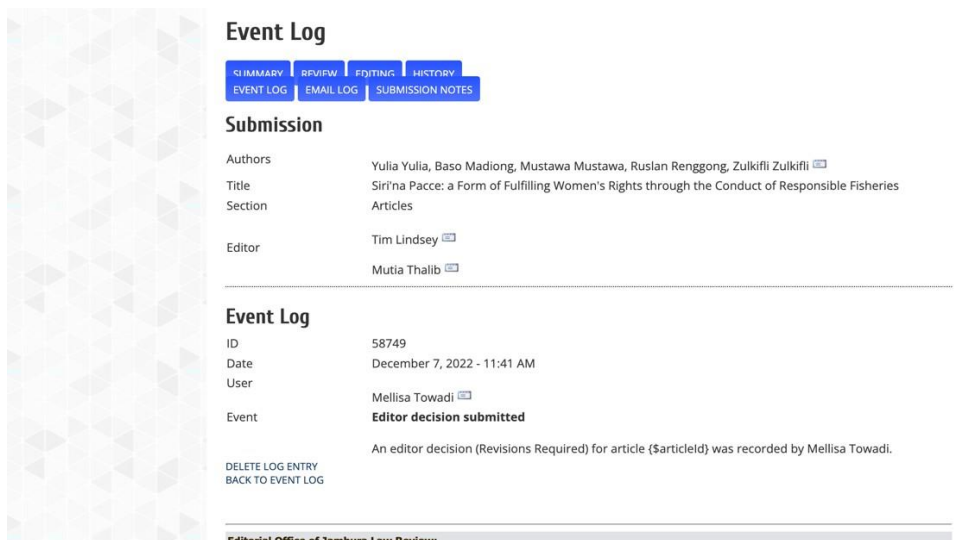
Authors: Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli
Title: Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
Section: Articles
Editor: Tim Lindsey
Mutia Thalib

Email Log

ID: 28990
Date: November 15, 2022 - 03:24 AM
Sender: Yulia Hasan
From: "Novendri M. Nggilu" <novendrilawfaculty@ung.ac.id>
To: "Yulia Hasan" <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>
CC: novendrilawfaculty@ung.ac.id, jamburalawreview@gmail.com
Subject: [JLR] Submission Acknowledgement
Body: Yulia Hasan:
Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Empowering Women in Fish Resource Conservation: Perspective of Legal Protection" to Jambura Law Review. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:
Manuscript URL: <https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/author/submission/17024>
Username: yuliahasan
If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.
Novendri M. Nggilu
Jambura Law Review
Jambura Law Review
<http://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

DELETE LOG ENTRY
BACK TO EMAIL LOG

2. *December 07, 2022 Results of (double blind) review submitted by the editor*



Event Log

Summary | Review | Editing | History
Event Log | Email Log | Submission Notes

Submission

Authors: Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiong, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli
Title: Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
Section: Articles
Editor: Tim Lindsey
Mutia Thalib

Event Log

ID: 58749
Date: December 7, 2022 - 11:41 AM
User: Mellisa Towadi
Event: **Editor decision submitted**
An editor decision (Revisions Required) for article {articleid} was recorded by Mellisa Towadi.

DELETE LOG ENTRY
BACK TO EVENT LOG

Editorial Office of Jambura Law Review:

3. December 13, 2022 The author has uploaded the revised results into OJS according to the review results

Submission

Authors Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiung, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli

Title Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries

Section Articles

Editor Tim Lindsey
Mutia Thalib

Email Log

ID 30340

Date December 13, 2022 - 04:52 AM

Sender Yulia Hasan

From "Yulia Hasan" <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

To "Tim Lindsey" <t.lindsey@unimelb.edu.au>, "Mutia Thalib" <mutiachthalib@gmail.com>

CC

BCC

Subject [JLR] Revised Version Uploaded

Body Tim Lindsey:

A revised version of "Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries" has been uploaded by the author Yulia Hasan.

Submission URL: <https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/editor/submissionReview/17024>

Novendri M. Nggilu
Jambura Law Review

Jambura Law Review
<http://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

DELETE LOG ENTRY
BACK TO EMAIL LOG

Editorial Office of Jambura Law Review:

4. December 19, 2022 Article decision has been Accepted

SUMMARY REVIEW EDITING HISTORY
EVENT LOG EMAIL LOG SUBMISSION NOTES

Submission

Authors Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiung, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli

Title Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries

Section Articles

Editor Tim Lindsey
Mutia Thalib

Email Log

ID 30761

Date December 19, 2022 - 11:52 PM

Sender Mellisa Towadi

From "Mellisa Towadi" <mellisatowadi@ung.ac.id>

To "Yulia Hasan" <yulia.hasan@universitasbosowa.ac.id>

CC

BCC

Subject [JLR] Editor Decision

Body Yulia Hasan:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jambura Law Review, "Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries".

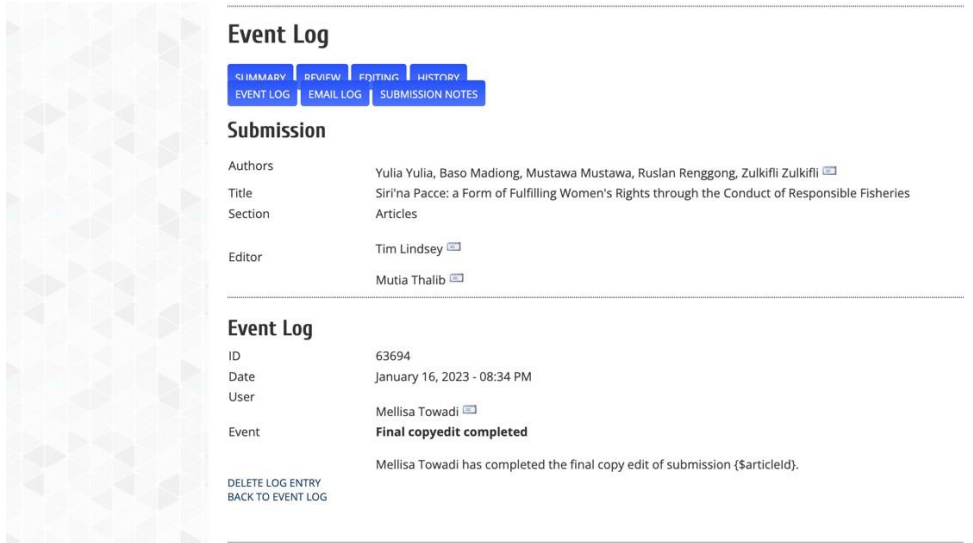
Our decision is to:
Accept your Manuscript

Editorial Team of JALREV
<https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev/>

Jambura Law Review
<http://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/jalrev>

DELETE LOG ENTRY
BACK TO EMAIL LOG

5. *January 16, 2023 Final editing and Published*



The screenshot displays a web interface for a journal submission system. On the left is a decorative vertical sidebar with a geometric pattern. The main content area is titled "Event Log" and contains several tabs: "SUMMARY", "DRAFT", "EDITING", "HISTORY", "EVENT LOG", "EMAIL LOG", and "SUBMISSION NOTES". The "EVENT LOG" tab is active. Below the tabs is a "Submission" section with the following details:

Authors	Yulia Yulia, Baso Madiung, Mustawa Mustawa, Ruslan Renggong, Zulkifli Zulkifli
Title	Siri'na Pacce: a Form of Fulfilling Women's Rights through the Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
Section	Articles
Editor	Tim Lindsey
	Mutia Thalib

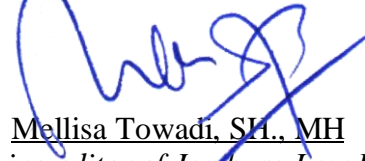
Below the submission details is another "Event Log" section with the following information:

ID	63694
Date	January 16, 2023 - 08:34 PM
User	Mellisa Towadi
Event	Final copyedit completed
	Mellisa Towadi has completed the final copy edit of submission {ArticleId}.

At the bottom left of the event log section are two links: "DELETE LOG ENTRY" and "BACK TO EVENT LOG".

This correspondence serves as evidence for the author to meet the necessary criteria for work administration.

Gerontalo, 10 September 2024



Mellisa Towadi, SH., MH
Managing editor of Jambura Law Review