

The Effect of Ministerial Regulation of Maritime and Fisheries No. 1 Year 2015 on the Income of Fisherman Crab in Bagan Deli Sub-District of Medan Belawan

Siti Nurhayati, Onny Medaline*

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia
Corresponding Author: Onny Medaline

Abstract: The enactment of the chewing of KP No. 1 year 2015 about the arrest of Lobster (*Panulirus* spp), crab (*Scylla* spp) and Rajungan (*Portunus pelagicus*) with the aim to manage the potential of crustacean resources, due to the phenomenon of increasingly falling production The crustacean and the more small the size are captured. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of the implementation of the KP No. 1/2015 to fishermen income in the village of Bagan Deli in Medan Belawan District. The population of this research is the crab-catching fisherman in Bagan Deli Village, which amounted to 235 people with samples of 35 people with 15% of the population. Data taken using interviews and observation methods. hen, the interviews can be known to reduce the revenue of fishermen before the rules and after the rules, and can be known the selling price of crabs decreases after the presence of Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015. Then the results showed that the implementation of the Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1 year 2015 brought a negative impact on crab caught fishermen seen from the reduced revenue of fishermen.

Keywords: Impact, Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1/2015, Fisherman Crab

Date of Submission: 04-10-2019

Date of Acceptance: 21-10-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

In a gographically, Indonesia, as a maritime country, has a wide area that extends from 95 ' to 141 ' BT and between 60 ' LU and 110 ' LS. While the area of Indonesian sea water is recorded approximately 7.9 million km². If calculated, the length of the beach surrounding the entire archipelago of Nusantara recorded approximately 81,000 km², and the number of people living in the coastal area is more than 40 million people. Based on the data on UNCLOS 82, the area of Indonesian waters covers an area of 3.1 million km², consisting of an archipelago of approximately 2.8 million km² and an area of approximately 0.3 million km² of sea. (Djoko Pramono, 2015) Indonesia has a huge potential of fishery resources both in terms of quantity and versatility. Indonesia's Total Sea area is about 3.544 million km² or approximately 70% of Indonesian territory (CTF, 2012).

Fishery production which includes the crustacean group in Indonesia is estimated at 23% of world's total fishery production. The crustacean production amounted to approximately 2.5-6 billion USD, and was ranked first in the world's fishery trade (BPS, 2014). Based on the BPS data, the crustacean fisheries Indonesia is estimated to have reached a value of approximately 800 million USD. Japan, Hongkong, USA, Taiwan and some European countries are the purpose of exporting various types of crustacean. (Imam Triaso, 2016) The high demand of crustacean products is thus increasing the intensity of catching crustacean, especially crabs. This has encouraged fishermen in the village of Bagan Deli to catch as many and tend to ignore the breeding conditions as well as the size captured. Based on the phenomenon, the CKP has published a Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 about the arrest of Lobster (*Panulirus* spp), crab (*Scylla* spp) and Rajungan (*Portunus Pelagicus*) with the aim to manage the potential of crustacean resources. The Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1/2015 in article 2 is mentioned that everyone is forbidden to do the arrest of Lobster, crab and Rajungan in laying conditions and minimal size. The purpose of the implementation of KP No. 1 year 2015 is to preserve the crustacean which is considered if the crab.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Impact of policy

A policy, inevitably, impacts both positive and negative. The positive impact is intended as an expected impact will occur as a result of a policy and provide useful benefits to the policy environment. While the

negative impact is being considered as an impact that does not provide benefits to the policy environment and is not expected to occur. Soemarwoto states that the impact is a change that occurs as a result of an activity.

Policy impact is the overall effect posed by a policy in real-life conditions. According to Anderson all forms of benefits and policy costs, both direct and future, should be measured in the form of symbolic effects or real effects. Policy Output is a matter of what the government does. This activity is measured by certain standards. The visible number only gives little information about the outcome or the impact of public policy, because to determine the outcome of public policy should be observed changes occurring in the environment or political system caused by the action Political.

Impact of policy on a situation or group of targets. The object referred to as the policy goal should be clear. For example, poor people (based on certain criteria), small entrepreneurs, marginalized school children, or anyone who targets. The effects addressed by the policy should also be determined. If different combinations of targets are made to focus the analysis time becomes more complicated because the priority should be given to the various effects in question. In addition, it should be understood that the policy may bring desired or unwanted consequences. When we talk about the outcome in the policy evaluation, then at least it requires us to know what we want to accomplish with the policy issued, how our efforts to implement it, and if anything, what we achieved (impact or outcome and its relationship to that policy).

The impact of the policy has several dimensions according to Agustino: (Agustino Leo, 2006)

1. Its influence on the issues of society related to involving the community. Must first be defined who will be affected by the policy. Furthermore, it should also be noted that policies can have expected or unexpected consequences.
2. Policies may have an impact on other situations and groups, or may be referred to as externalities or spillover effects.
3. The policy can have a future influence such as its influence on the current conditions.
4. The policy can have an indirect impact that is an experience of a community or some experience of a community or some of them. As costs are often not considered in making policy evaluations at least some of the opposing calculations.

2.2. Definition of income

1. In a dictionary of large Indonesian language income is the result of work (effort or so on). (Ministry of Education and Culture, 1998) While the revenue in the management dictionary is money received by individuals, companies, and other organizations in the form of wage wages, rent, interest, commissions, fees, and profits. (Ministry of Education and Culture, 1998)
2. According to Sukirno income is the amount of income received by the population for the achievement of work during a certain period, either daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly.

2.3. Income level

Levels are multilayered, or high-level arrays. While the general revenue is interpreted the acceptance of public business in the form of money. (Tohar, 2010) Thus, the level of income is a form of business as a result of production, services, or money, which serves as a measure of the ability of the community or the country in terms of the economy which is limited within a certain period. Or in other words income level is a measure to fulfill one's economic status.

The income of crab caught crabs can be divided into two:

1. Revenue result of crab caught fishermen is as the amount of income received by the fishermen catch crabs for a period of time in return for the catches of the service to the pinner or brokers.
2. The side income of crab-catching fishermen is the amount of income received by crab caught fishermen for a period of time in return for services or production factors that have been donated outside the activities of the sea such as results Farm, trade, shuffle, etc.

The revenue of fishermen can be divided into two senses:

1. Gross income, i.e. all revenues earned by fishermen in a one-month venture that is calculated from the proceeds of the sales or exchange of the proceeds assessed in the rupiah based on price per unit of catch and weight at the time of Voting.
2. Net income, i.e. all income obtained by fishermen in one month minus the costs incurred in the activities of the sea.

2.4. Fishermen Society

Providing the definition of fishermen is not an easy job considering that there are several aspects that should be considered, such as whether the fishermen's definition refers to work, shelter or job status. (Mulyadi,

2015) Understanding fishermen according to Bahasa Indonesia dictionary (KBBI) is a person or community whose main livelihood is catching fish. (kbbi.web.id, n.d.)

The sense of livelihood is the main source of living to meet the needs of the fish. While the fishermen according to LAW No. 31 of 2004 about fisheries is the person whose livelihood is carrying the fishing. In LAW number 31 year 2004, fishermen and small fishermen have a different definition of small fishermen is the person whose livelihoods do fish to meet the needs of daily staples. (Siambo, 2014)

Furthermore, Directorate General of Fisheries classifies fishermen based on the time used in performing the work of arrest/maintenance operations, namely:

1. Full fishermen, i.e. fishermen/fish farmers whose entire time is used to do the work of catching/maintenance operations of fish/other water animals/aquatic plants
2. Fisherman main sideline, i.e. fisherman/farmer fish that most of the time its work is used to do the work of the arrest operation/maintenance of fish/other water animals/aquatic plants. Besides doing the job of catching/maintenance, this category of fishermen could have another job.
3. Fishermen additional sideline, namely fishermen/fish farmers that a small part of his work is used to do the job of catching/maintenance of fish/other water animals/aquatic plants.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research type

In general, this research can be classified into a type of analytical descriptive research. As a legal research, the approach used can be suggested that on the one hand because this study is a research on the impact of Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1 year 2015 to the income of fishermen crab in the village of Bagan Deli District Medan Belawan, then this research is classified by research of empirical law (Sociolegal research). On the other hand, the focus of this study on the Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1 year 2015, then the required data of course included from the legal materials, then this research also use a normative legal study approach.

3.2. Research location and time

This research will be conducted Neighborhood Bagan Deli District Medan Belawan. This location is chosen because the village of Bagan Deli is a producer or production of crabs quite a lot. And the time of this research will be implemented for 6 (six) months.

3.3. Population and samples

The population is a whole research object both consisting of real objects, abstracts, events or symptoms that are a data source that has a particular character and the same. The population in this study is fishermen caught crabs in the Neighborhood Bagan Deli Sub-district of Medan Belawan, so in this research will be carried out sample withdrawal. Sampling in this study used the quota method with the amount of 35 people.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are:

a. Interview

The interview is used as a data collection technique when researchers are to know the things of a deeper respondent. The interview was conducted by asking questions directly to fisherman caught crab in Bagan Deli village Medan Belawan District

b. Observation

The observation Technique (observation) is done to observe directly fishermen caught crabs and various findings as a material to identify the data obtained at the research site

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

A. Overview of Fisherman Indah Village Medan Labuhan District

The overview of the research areas to be examined in this research is the physical and social state in the research area. In this study the geographical state of Bagan Deli Sub-district Medan Belawan can be seen from the location, area, and boundaries.

1. Geographical condition of Bagan Deli village.

Neighborhood Bagan Deli is one of 6 neighborhoods in the administrative area of Medan Belawan District. This village is the most eastern Neighborhood in Medan Belawan District and is directly adjacent to the Straits of Malacca. Based on the astronomic location, the village of Bagan Deli is located at 03 ° 47 ° N – 03 ° 48 ° N and 98 ° 41 ' E – 98 ° 42 ' E. While based on the geographical location, the Neighborhood Bagan Deli borders:

1. The north borders the Neighborhood Belawan I, and the Perak expanse of Deli Serdang District
2. The south is bordered by Medan Labuhan District and Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency
3. The east borders Neighborhood Belawan II and Neighborhood Belawan Bahari, and
4. The west borders the Straits of Malacca.

The village of Bagan Deli has a total administrative area of 3.04 km² or 304.74 Ha consisting of 15 ward districts. From the 15th of this environment, which became the object of research the author is Environment V. This environment itself has a land area of 21.5 Ha. The boundaries of environmental V area of Bagan Deli village, namely:

1. The North borders the XV environment.
2. The South borders the Muara Deli
3. The east borders with Environment IV
4. The West borders Paluh Pertama (Straits of Malacca)

Like some other environment in the village of Bagan Deli, V neighborhood is an area that borders directly to the sea (Straits of Malacca). Hence the area is also called coastal area.

2. Land use

The land area of Bagan Deli village is 304.74 hectares. The village of Bagan Deli has an area of 3.8 hectares used for fishery industry. The fishery industry is one of the largest piers in North Sumatra and the island of Sumatra, the port of Gabion. The port of 3.8 Ha is the centre of Samudera Belawan fishing port (PPSB) which is also one of the 4 ports in North Sumatra. This port is a container port where the loading and unloading of fishermen will then be distributed to retailers. This port became a source of income for the population. In this place many people working as fishermen laborers on fish boat owners. The land use in Bagan Deli village is described in Table 2.1.

Table 4.1 Land Use Patterns in Bagan Deli village

No.	Land use	Land	Percentage
1.	Port Jetty	3,8 Ha	1,2%
2.	Solid settlements	40,16 Ha	13,1%
3.	Moderate settlements	24,25 Ha	7,9%
4.	Industry	59,12 Ha	19,4%
5.	Depo stacking field containers and supporting facilities	78,78 Ha	25,8%
6.	Empty land, swamp, and regions Protected	85 Ha	27,8%
7.	Government offices and state-owned enterprises	7,63 Ha	2,5%
8.	Recreation Area (OP beach)	6 Ha	1,9%
	Number of land area of Bagan Deli Village	304,74 Ha	100%

Source: Data Neighborhood Bagan Deli 2017

3. Demographic status

Population of Bagan Deli Village is 16,842 people consisting of 3,691 KK, then the number of population in environment V which is the location of this research, is 1,483 people with the number of family heads consist of 348 KK. The composition of the population based on livelihoods can be seen in table 3.1 below.

Table 4.2 Environmental Population Classification V by Livelihood

No.	Job	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
1.	No/not working	387	26
2.	Household care	341	22,9
3.	Student	285	19,2
4.	TRADE/Merchant	4	0,2
5.	Fisherman/Fisheries	297	20
6.	Transport Driver	3	0,2
7.	Private employees	6	0,4
8.	Freelance daily Labour	8	0,5
9.	Fishermen/Fisheries Workers	178	12
10.	Farm worker/Pond	12	0,8
11.	Housekeeper	10	0,6
12.	Welder Shoes	2	0,1
13.	Sewing Artisan	4	0,2
14.	Physician	2	0,1
15.	Imam Mosque	5	0,3

16.	Self employed	6	0,4
	Total	1.483	100

Source: Data Village Bagan Deli year 2017

In table 4.2 above the community V environment in Bagan Deli Village is the majority no/has not worked. Communities that don't/do not work include people who rely on side jobs (not fixed), productive communities but still unemployed, and communities that are not productive anymore.

The percentage of society is not productive, which is 68.1% of the population. While the percentage of population that is productive and working is 31.9%. From this productive society is subdivided into a permanent and impermanent society (side). There are several types of occupations that are still working, namely: traders (0.2%), fishermen (20%), transport driver (0.2%), private employees (0.4%), Imam Mosque (0.3%), and self-employed (0.4%). There are also people who have a side job (not fixed), namely: Freelance daily laborers (0.5%), fishermen laborers (12%), farm workers/farms (0.8%), housekeepers (0.6%), cobbler (0.1%), sewing workers (0.2%), and physicians (0.1%).

Of the productive population there are 21.5% who have a fixed job and 10.4% have a side job (not fixed) This means that the people in environment V of Bagan Deli Village still has a lot of dependents whether it is unproductive and productive society but not working (unemployment). To fulfill the needs of life, the work of majority in the community of environmental V of Bagan Deli Village is fishermen and fishermen laborers. As the area is geographically located on the coast, in general the population seeks to fulfill the necessities of life of catching fish in the sea as fishermen.

Table 4.3 Population Classification According to Religion

No.	Religion	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
1.	Islam	1481	99,8
2.	Kristen	-	-
3.	Khatolik	-	-
4.	Hindu	-	-
5.	Buddha	2	0,1
	Total	1.483	100

Source: Data Village Bagan Deli year 2017

There are only two religions embraced in the community environment V Bagan Deli namely Islamic and Buddhist religion. With the community V environment in Bagan Deli village more ethnic Malay, it is also seen from the religion that is adopted by the society is the majority of Islamic religion.

4. Facilities and infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure in the community environment V Bagan Deli will influence the development and progress of development in the village. The better the facilities and infrastructure that exist can accelerate the pace of development of the village. Educational facilities and coaching, can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.4
Education and Coaching facilities

No.	Education/Coaching Institution	Amout
1.	Elementary School	2
2.	Private Elementary School	2
3.	Senior High School	1
4.	Salespersons	18
5.	Intermediate Engineering School	4
6.	PAUD	4
7.	Group fishermen	21
8.	KUBE/KUB	28
9.	Cooperative	5

Source: Data Village Bagan Deli year 2017

B. Research Data Description

The research procedure that authors do in the study is as follows:

1. The first stage of the author to conduct direct observation to the research site is the environment V Bagan Deli about the problem of impact of the Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1 year 2015 against the income of fishermen.
2. The second stage of the author will distribute the questionnaire that has been prepared to be answered by the respondent or the prescribed sample.
3. The next stage of the author collects all the data of both the documentations, and from the results of the questionnaire.

a. Respondent characteristics

1) Age of respondents

Age is a very important data because age is closely related to the behavior of a person such as health, birth, death, education, economic and other activities. Characteristics of respondents of age can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 4.5 Characteristics of Respondents by Age

No	Interval classes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	< 29	10	28,57
2	30-39	13	37,14
3	40-49	8	22,86
4	50-59	3	8,57
5	≥ 60	1	2,86
Amount		35	100

Source: 2019 Primary Data from processed respondents

From table 4.5 It is known that the respondent's age is 28.57% for the age of < 29, 37.14% for the age of 30-39, amounting to 22.86% for the age of 40-49, 8.57 for the age of 50-59, and at 2.86% for age ≥ 60 years. According to the table above, it is known that from 35 respondents, the largest frequency of respondents ' characteristics by age is 30-39 years of age as much as 13 or 37.14%.

2) Respondents education level

The level of education is a formal education that has been pursued by respondents. The level of education that respondents have been taken can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.6 Characteristics of Respondents by Age

No	Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Unfinished Elementary School	6	17,14
2	Elementary School	9	25,71
3	Junior High School	13	37,14
4	Senior High School	6	17,14
5	College	1	2,86
Amount		35	35

Source: 2019 Primary Data from processed respondents

According to table 4.6, it can be noted that the level of education that the respondent reached is 17.14% of the expired elementary school, 25.71% Elementary School, 37.14% expired Junior High School, 17.14% expired Senior High School, and 2.86% graduated academic.

In general, the respondent has an education level is only finished JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, this is due to the assumption that the cost of education is still expensive and the desire for school is still low.

3) Home Ownership Status

The Status of a person's home ownership is heavily influenced by the amount of income gained by a person, because with the large amount of income someone will likely choose to own a home than have to rent, contract or Hitchhike. A person's home ownership status is one of the determinants of whether one is established in financial terms because the status of home ownership is influenced by one economic factor of income. To see how the respondent's home ownership status can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.7: Status of Crab catcher Fisherman's house In Environment V Bagan Deli

No	Home Ownership Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Own property	15	42,86
2	Rental	7	20
3	Hitchhike	13	37,14
Amount		35	100

Source: 2019 Primary Data from processed respondents

Based on the data in table 4.7 It can be explained that the ownership status of the respondent's own house was 42.86% or as many as 15 respondents. Rent as much as 7 or 20%, respondents chose to rent or contract a house, this is due to the lack of financial respondents, but many of the respondents who are migrants (transmigrants) to make a living in the place. Boarding as much as 13 or 37.14% because the respondent is not married or still live in the house of parents/relatives.

4) Types of boats used

This type of boat is a means of sea transport used by fishermen to catch crabs. This type of boat in the study can be classified as a type of motorboat and boat type without motor. Motor boat is a boat that uses the engine (motor) as a driver of the boat while the boat without motor is a boat that does not use the machine (motor) but the screen or paddle as a boat driver used. To find out the number of boat types used by fishermen can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.8 Number of respondents according to boat type used fishermen catch crabs in environment V chart Deli

No	Boat Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Motorboat	6	17,14
2	Boat without motorcycle	29	82,86
Amount		35	100

Source: 2019 Primary Data from processed respondents.

According to table 4.8 It is known that most crab catcher fishermen use a boat without a motor or paddle boat to go to the sea, because the mileage of the fishermen to sea is not too far away so as not to rely on the boat Motor. For motorboats as many as 6 respondents or 17.14%, and for boats without motorcycles as much as 82.86%. So it can be known the boat used by fishermen still relatively traditional.

V. DISCUSSION

1. The perception of fishermen caught crab in environment V chart Deli against Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015

Fishermen in the neighborhood of V Bagan Deli, especially those who perform crab arrest in the neighborhood Deli V Chart has generally been aware of the presence of the sweets No. 1/2015. Fishermen know the applicability of this 1 year 2015 KP Ministerial Regulation from television media and from Toke/crab collector. According to the fishermen, the sweets of KP No. 1/2015 are said to be difficult to apply by fishermen. This is because the toke/gatherer is still willing to buy crabs in all conditions, whether it is egg-laying or the Unegg, and the size of the width of the karapes is also < 10 cm. However, there are some fishermen who have been aware of the purpose of setting sweets KP No. 1/2015 is to preserve the conservation of the crab resources in the water environment V Bagan Deli so that his granddaughter can still enjoy the natural resources of the crab, by releasing small crabs or Its length is below 10 cm and releases a crab that is in an egg-laying state. It is aimed at the crab can breed. From 35 respondents, who approved the application of the Kp No 1 year 2015, only 3 people, so that the fishermen can say that the fisherman does not approve of the enforcement of this 1 year 2015 Kp Ministerial Regulation. Fishermen are hopeful of the government's actions regarding their conditions, and they are very hopeful that the decisions made by the Minister of Maritime and Fisheries are reviewed again. Because only from crab capture sources they depend on the support of their families, so that fishermen caught the crab is expecting a solution from the relevant service about their economic condition.

2. Impact of the Ministerial Regulation KP No 1-year 2015

This research will see the impacts caused by the issuance of ministerial regulation of the maritime and fisheries No. 1 year 2015 concerning the prohibition of catching crabs, lobsters, and slaying in egg-laying conditions and minimal-sized against Fishermen's income. The impact of fishermen after this regulation is a significant decrease in revenue. Which, before the rules of this fisherman, is able to support his family more than enough. However, after this rule the fishermen were unable to support his family. The result of the income

before the presence of Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 and after the presence of Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.9 *Total Revenue of Fishermen Before and After The Absence of KP No 1 year 2015*

No	Name of Fisherman	Revenue before Regulation (Rupiah)	After income Regulation (Rupiah)
1	Anas	2.000.000	1.000.000
2	Riza	3.000.000	1.500.000
3	Jarot	3.000.000	2.500.000
4	Hendra	3.500.000	1.000.000
5	Agus	2.000.000	1.000.000
6	Ismail	2.500.000	1.000.000
7	Nuar	1.500.000	1.000.000
8	Karim	2.000.000	1.000.000
9	Amri	3.000.000	2.000.000
10	Rahman	2.000.000	1.500.000
11	Ari	3.000.000	2.000.000
12	Adi	2.500.000	1.000.000
13	Husni	3.000.000	2.000.000
14	Yunus	3.000.000	1.500.000
15	Mulkan	2.500.000	1.500.000
16	Munik	2.500.000	2.000.000
17	Umar	3.000.000	1.000.000
18	Abdullah	2.500.000	1.000.000
19	Dayat	3.000.000	1.500.000
20	Udin	2.500.000	1.500.000
21	Effendi	3.000.000	2.000.000
22	Chandra	1.500.000	1.000.000
23	Amirsyah	3.500.000	2.500.000
24	Bahniar	3.500.000	2.000.000
25	Rustam	2.100.000	1.500.000
26	Sapri	1.800.000	1.000.000
27	Eko	2.000.000	1.000.000
28	Erdianto	3.500.000	2.100.000
29	Afrizal	2.500.000	1.000.000
30	Marwan	3.000.000	1.500.000
31	Rizqy	3.000.000	2.000.000
32	Supriadi	2.500.000	1.500.000
33	Faisal	2.000.000	1.000.000
34	Jefri	2.500.000	1.500.000
35	Putra	3.000.000	1.500.000

Source of interviews to respondents

From table 4.9 above, you can see the difference in income before and after regulation. The implementation of KP No 1 year 2015 has caused the impact on fishermen, the most pronounced impact for fishermen is the reduced income. According to one of the fishermen, the number of crab catches does not diminish at all. In fact, they still catch crabs that are forbidden to be caught like crabs in egg-laying conditions and minimal size. Although the crab catches before the rules and after the rules are the same. However, the selling result of crab catches decreases. For the crabs that lay eggs before the existence KP NO 1 year 2015 costs Rp. 350,000 after the existence of KP No1 year 2015 to Rp. 70,000/kg, and for the type of male crab size > 350 gram before the regulation is appreciated Rp. 200,000 after There is a Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 to Rp. 50,000/kg, caused by egg-laying crabs that have been a commodity or in demand market no longer allowed to be arrested so as to affect the market, causing the price of crabs plummeted market. Therefore, the price of crabs plummeted market. According toke crab, after the applicability of this Ministerial Regulation, they can no longer spot crabs that lay eggs because it is clearly banned. However, in fact, the fishermen still catch crabs in the laying conditions and toke still accept these types of crabs, toke only selling crabs in the national market alone is usually illegally. Because if caught by law enforcement, especially the Minister of

Marine Affairs and Fisheries they will be penalized. Although this rule has not been sanctioned yet, other rules of the trawler.

For the sale of domestic crabs alone the price certainly is not the same as foreign sales thus causing the price of crabs plummeted and followed the price drop by other crab types. Thus led to the income of fishermen caught crabs. But it is obvious that is forbidden only crabs in egg-laying conditions and minimal size. However, the price of crab is also decreasing. Fishermen strongly regrets the applicability of KP No 1 year 2015 This, according to their application of Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 will kill their livelihood. That is where they rely solely on the catch as fishermen to feed their families.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted in the village of Bagan Deli District Medan Belawan especially the environment V Bagan Deli about the impact of the No. 1 year of Ministerial Regulation 2015 about the prohibition of catching lobster, crabs, and the slaughter of fishermen's income In the Deli V Bagan neighborhood. Then the researcher gives the following conclusions and suggestions:

1. That the KP No 1 year 2015 has a negative impact on the income of crab fishermen in Bagan Deli Sub-district of Medan Belawan especially environment V Bagan Deli.
2. The implementation of the Ministerial Regulation KP No. 1 year has an impact on the selling price of crabs that are decreasing, so that the crab laying eggs before the existence of KP No. 1 year 2015 is appreciated Rp. 350,000 after the existence of KP No1 year 2015 to Rp. 70,000/kg and for the type Male crab Size > 359 grams before the regulation of the valued Rp. 200,000 after the presence of Ministerial Regulation KP No 1 year 2015 to Rp. 50.000/kg. Consider the decision made.

REFERENCES

Journals:

- [1]. Triaso, Imam, 2016, impact of the implementation of Candy KP No 1 year 2015 on the social economic condition of fishermen in Central Java, journals, Diponegoro University.

Books:

- [2]. Department of Education and Culture, 1998, Bahasa Indonesia dictionary, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.
- [3]. Leo, Agustino, 2006, Public policy Fundamentals, CV Alfabetha, Bandung.
- [4]. Mulyadi S, 2005, Marine economy, PT Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- [5]. Promono, Djoko, 2005, Marine culture, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- [6]. S, Mulyadi, 2005, Marine economy, PT Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- [7]. Siambo, Marhaeni Ria, 2010, National and international fisheries, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- [8]. Tohar, 2000, Opening Small Business, Kanisius, Yogyakarta.

Regulations

- [9]. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 1 year 2015 about the arrest of Lobster (*Panulirus spp*), crab (*Scylla spp*) and Rajungan (*Portunus pelagicus*)

IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 5070, Journal no. 49323.

Onny Medaline. " The Effect of Ministerial Regulation of Maritime and Fisheries No. 1 Year 2015 on the Income of Fisherman Crab in Bagan Deli Sub-District of Medan Belawan." IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 24 no. 10, 2019, pp. 01-09.