



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 02 Issue: 07 | July 2021

Preservation of Prohibited Fish Bottles as Community Local Wisdom in Jorong Bio-Bio Nagari Solok Bio-Bio in Lima Puluh Kota Regency

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Received 25th May 2022, Accepted 18th June 2021, Online 7th July 2021

Abstract: Lubuk fish is a fish lubuk located in Jorong Bio-Bio, Nagari Bio-Bio, Harau District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. This research is motivated by a decrease in the management of the prohibited fish pond and the lack of community participation in the preservation of the prohibited fish resulting in reduced fishery resources in the prohibited fish pit. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the efforts of the Jorong Bio-Bio community in conserving fish and to find out the factors that influence the community in conserving the fish in the forbidden fish pit in Jorong Bio-Bio, Nagari Solok Bio-Bio. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with purposive sampling and using key informants, namely Mr. Jorong, traditional stakeholders, mosque youth, and the guardian of

Nagari Solok Bio-Bio. The results of the research are the efforts made to manage the fishery resources of the prohibited fish lubuk, namely: 1. The provision of fish feed every day which is carried out alternately, especially given by mosque youth and community members. 2. Law enforcement in the depths of the prohibition fish. 3 Determination of harvest time as for the factors that influence the management of fish pits as a resource and ecology, namely by maintaining the ecosystem of the forbidden fish pits, maintaining local wisdom and developing the economy for Nagari Solok Bio-Bio, Harau District.

Keywords: conservation, local wisdom, lima puluh kota

Introduction

According to Government Regulation No. 38/2011 Article 1 The river is a groove or a natural or artificial water container such as a water drainage network along with water in it, from the upstream to the estuary, which is restricted to the right and left by a demarcation line. The river is a shared resource so that its utilization and use can be carried out by the community in general. The process of development and utilization of river resources has given rise to a lot of knowledge and traditional values resulting from the process of adapting to the environment. One form of knowledge is local wisdom. Local wisdom is one of the cultural heritages that exist in the community and has been passed down from generation to generation by the community concerned.

The local wisdom generally contains teachings to maintain and utilize natural resources (forest, soil, and water) in a sustainable manner [1]. Based on Law Number 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in Article 1 Paragraph 30, local wisdom is a noble value that applies in the life of the community to protect and manage the environment in a sustainable manner. According to [2] local wisdom is knowledge, understanding, and habits that direct people's lives in ecological communities. Local wisdom is useful for knowledge of life as well as human behavior in preserving the environment.

Jorong Bio-Bio Nagari Solok The Bio-Bio is an example of local wisdom that is still practiced by the local community and can maintain a sustainable river ecosystem. One form of local wisdom that is owned and is still being developed by the people of Jorong Bio-Bio is fish ban. This forbidden fish has been around for a long time. The forbidden fish is a form of community preservation in Jorong Bio-Bio Nagari Solok Bio-Bio Harau District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency which utilizes river resources as a freshwater ecosystem by utilizing the existing environment. According to [3] the forbidden fish pit is a form of fish resource management carried out in public waters which is a hereditary tradition in the community. The people of Jorong Bio-Bio have implemented this prohibited fish for a long time as

an ecosystem that has been preserved for generations. This makes the community understand and comply with the principles and rules that have been mutually agreed upon. With the prohibition of fish. The rule applied by the Jorong Bio-Bio community is that if one of the communities violates the agreed rules, a fine of 10 sacks of cement will be imposed. This rule has been agreed by niniak mamak and Jorong Bio-Bio youth that it is forbidden to take fish products in the short term or according to the agreed time, which is once a year.

The proceeds from the sale of these prohibited fish will be put into the mosque's youth treasury and used for fish development and cultivation. This prohibited fish cultivation has become a hereditary tradition from the past until now. With the preservation of fish, this prohibition will have an ecological impact, namely maintaining the river environment, preventing damage to the river environment, and maintaining the cleanliness of river water, and can also increase the economic income of Nagari. In the planning of making fish pits, this prohibition is not only based on the role and participation of the community but also seen from the characteristics of the river that is used as a place for the preservation of prohibited fish. Based on the information obtained, it is not certain when the forbidden lubuk fish was formed, but the fish lubuk has existed since ancient times and has been passed down from generation to generation until now.

Currently, based on observations that have been made, the management of prohibited fish in Jorong Bio-Bio has decreased and the lack of community participation in the preservation of prohibited fish has resulted in reduced fishery resources in the depths of prohibited fish. So based on the description above, the author is interested in researching the conservation of Fish Lubuk Ban as Local Wisdom for the community in Jorong Bio-Bio, Nagari Solok Bio-Bio, Harau District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. With the formulation of the problem, how are the efforts of the Jorong Bio-Bio community in conserving the fish in the forbidden fish pond, and what are the factors that influence the community in preserving the fish in the Bio-Bio prohibited fish pond?. Based on the problem formulation, the

research objective is to unravel and analyze the efforts of the Jorong Bio-Bio community in preserving the fish in the Lubuk Fish Ban river and to find out and analyze the factors that influence the community in conserving the fish in the river. the bottom of the forbidden fish.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative research methods that aim to collect data or information from community groups. This research was conducted in Jorong Bio-Bio, Kenagarian Solok Bio-Bio, Harau District, Lima Pulu Kota Regency. The informants of this research were taken by purposive sampling. Informants in this study are people who live around Jorong Bio-Bio. Meanwhile, the key informants in this study were Mr. Jorong, traditional leaders, mosque youth, and the guardian of Nagari Solok Bio-Bio as government officials. The data were analyzed by the method proposed by Miles and Huberman cited by [4], with the following steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings in the field and based on the research objectives, the efforts of the Jorong Bio-Bio community in conserving fish are by providing fish food every day. The fish seeds in the pit are given fish feed every day, the fish feeding is carried out by the youth members of the Jorong Bio-Bio mosque themselves in turn, discipline in providing fish feed will produce maximum results for fish cultivation itself. In addition, fish preservation can also be done by giving sanctions for those who steal the fish. This is intended so that the sustainability of fish is maintained properly. Sanctions are given to those who violate the rules can be in the form of a fine of 10 sacks of cement. This regulation was made based on a mutual agreement by the community, customary stakeholders, and the Nagari Solok Bio-Bio government apparatus.

Then in determining the timing of the harvest of fish, this prohibition is carried out once a year, namely the day after Eid al-Fitr. Harvesting is carried out through consultation with customary stakeholders, the community, and Nagari officials to determine the

time and equipment used in catching fish. Fishing using explosives is not allowed. If this happens, it will disrupt the sustainability of the fish in the fish's bottom of the prohibition. In addition, the absence of a limit on the size of the fish taken can still interfere with the breeding of fish in the forbidden pit. The factors that influence the community in conserving the fish in the forbidden fish pit in Jorong Bio-Bio are by maintaining the ecosystem in the forbidden fish pit. This maintenance is carried out by maintaining cleanliness and comfort in the prohibited fish pond area. Furthermore, maintaining local wisdom and preserving fish or cultivating fish can improve the economy.

CONCLUSION

The Jorong Bio-Bio Community, Nagari Solok Bio-Bio, Harau District, Lima Pulu Kota Regency has various efforts made to manage fishery resources, including 1) mosques and community members; 2) Law enforcement in the depths of the prohibition fish; and 3) Determination of harvest time as for the factors that influence the management of fish pits as a resource and ecology, namely by maintaining the ecosystem of the forbidden fish pit, maintaining local wisdom, and developing the economy for Nagari Solok Bio-Bio, Harau District.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper is the study of human ecological changes to the surrounding environment, resulting from theoretical lectures on the human ecology course in the Master program (S2) in Geography Education, Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP).

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