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¹**Affiliation:** Postgraduate Master of Law,
University of Gorontalo, Indonesia

***Corresponding author:** Roy Marthen
Moonti, Postgraduate Master of Law,
University of Gorontalo, Indonesia

E-mail: roymoonti16@gmail.com

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Enhancing Fisheries through Regional Regulation: Assessing Port Service Levies at Fish Auctions

Zohrin Busura, Roy Marthen Moonti, * Arifin Tumuhulawa

Abstract: In accordance with Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation on Retribution of Fish Auction Place (TPI), the retribution is levied on the use of fish auction place along with facilities and infrastructure provided or organized by Gorontalo Province Regional Government which is called retribution object. The purpose of the study is to determine the effectiveness of the government's implementation of Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies on Fish Auction and to determine the impact and efforts taken in the government's implementation of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies on Fish Auction. The type of research used by researchers is using normative and empirical legal research, which is basically a combination of normative legal approaches with the addition of various empirical elements. In this normative and empirical research method is also about the implementation of normative legal provisions (laws) in action in every certain legal event that occurs in a society. The effectiveness of the implementation of retribution collection shows that port service retribution in Tenda Village, Hulontahlangi Subdistrict is still less effective in retribution collection. There is a discrepancy between what is expected in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies against Fish Auction Sites. So that the effectiveness of the application of port service levies on service rates at the fish auction site is less effective and efforts in implementing Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies on Fish Auction Sites, which consists of socialization, target achievement, and community participation.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Implementation; Local Regulation; Port;

1. INTRODUCTION

The 1945 Constitution states, among other things, "The State of Indonesia is based on law, not on mere power". It is clear that the ideals of the rule of law contained in the 1945 Constitution are not simply a state based on arbitrary laws. (Moonti, 2018) The envisioned law is not one that is established solely on the basis of power, which can lead to or reflect absolute or authoritarian power. Such a law is not a just law, based on justice for the people. The definition of the rule of law in the elucidation of the 1945 Constitution, namely in the Indonesian state and society, it is not humans who are in power anymore as was the case in the old Indonesian states or in foreign countries that exercised colonial power before the Proclamation Day, but Indonesian citizens in an atmosphere of independence who are controlled solely by state regulations in the form of laws and regulations made by themselves. (Pureklolon, 2020)

The existence of Local Regulations (Perda) is a *Conditio Sine Quanon* (absolute / absolute requirement) in order to implement the autonomy authority. Local regulations must be used as guidelines for local governments in carrying out affairs in the regions. In addition, local regulations must also provide legal protection for the people in the regions. Local regulations are an integral part of the concept of legislation. This legislation is formed by the DPRD with the joint approval of the regional head. (Wismono, 2009) In the implementation of this Regional Regulation, it is expected that there will be benefits in people's lives. Indonesia is a state of law, where every law that is born is expected to bring benefits to everyone, both the community and the organizers. A leader must be oriented towards the benefit of the people, not following the desires of his lust and the wishes of his group. Any policy that is beneficial and beneficial to the people, then that is what should be planned, implemented, organized and assessed or evaluated its progress. Conversely, policies that bring evil and harm to the people must be eliminated and avoided. (Windarti & Wicaksono, 2021)



Regional autonomy is indispensable in implementing the principle of decentralization. In the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) it is written that the provincial, city / regency governments, regulate, and manage their own government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks. The implementation of regional government which is the broadest regional affairs, the regions will be more free to regulate and manage their own regions based on the potential and capabilities of the regions so that the regions will be faster in achieving their goals, namely improving services to the community and the welfare of the people in the regions. Regional autonomy is the right and authority of the region to regulate and manage its own households and government based on regional initiatives, potential and capabilities. (Fajar et al., 2022; Hasyem et al., 2023)

The existence of local regulations is based on Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state of law." In this context, local regulations are a form of implementation of the principle of the rule of law, where each region has autonomous authority in regulating and managing its own governmental households. Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government states that regional governments have the authority to make laws and regulations that apply in their regions. (Fitriani et al., 2005; Masdar et al., 2021) Local regulations are one type of legislation made by local governments in accordance with their authority. Perda acts as a guide for the implementation of autonomy at the regional level. (Kasim, 2019) In this context, local regulations become instruments that regulate various aspects of community life and governance in the region, such as financial management, spatial planning, health, education, and others. The existence of local regulations provides a clear legal basis for local governments to regulate and manage their regions in accordance with local needs and characteristics. Local regulations play a role in providing legal protection for the people in the region. In this case, local regulations can regulate rights, obligations, and sanctions that apply at the local level, in accordance with local needs and socio-cultural conditions. With the existence of local regulations, the community can obtain better legal certainty in carrying out their daily activities. Through local regulations, local governments can implement policies that are more in line with local conditions and needs. Local regulations give local governments the flexibility to respond to issues that are specific to their region, so that they can be more effective in providing public services and improving the welfare of local communities. (Murjani et al., 2022) It should be noted that the process of making local regulations involves public participation through consultation, dialog, and discussion mechanisms. By involving the public in the making of local regulations, decisions can better represent the aspirations and interests of the community, thus providing stronger legitimacy in their implementation.

The purpose of regional autonomy is to empower the community, foster initiative and creativity, increase community participation, and develop the role and function of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD). Thus, it can be stated that regional autonomy will actually have an impact on improving the quality of regional government itself, among others, it will be able to improve the quality of services to the community in various sectors of life and regional economic growth which in turn will increase the income and welfare of the community in the region to the most basic government, namely the village. (Fitri et al., 2022) The establishment of local governments aims to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in service to the community. Bung Hatta in the Editor explains that the form of popular sovereignty as a statement of the people's government, is in its entirety or in its parts, the people rule themselves. The sovereignty exercised by the local people is not a sovereignty that comes out of its base, but a sovereignty that comes from the sovereignty of the people above. Thus, the sovereignty possessed by the people of this region must not conflict with the broad lines that have been set out in the state's direction.

Effectiveness and efficiency is one of the measures of organizational success. Indonesia's vast size and large population require a way of administering state government that ensures efficiency and effectiveness. By dividing government administration into smaller units, effectiveness and efficiency can be achieved. Regional development can be carried out properly and continuously if accompanied by adequate funding. Sources of funds to finance regional development are obtained from Regional Original Revenue and central government assistance through subsidies in the form of Balance Funds, but after the enactment of the Regional Autonomy Law, subsidies from the central government have played a reduced role. (Haryanto, 2018; Kustiwan & Ramadhan, 2019)

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is revenue obtained from local tax revenues, local levies, profits of regional companies and others from legal sources. Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is a source of local government financing, can be generated through several sources of revenue consisting of local tax proceeds, proceeds from local levies, proceeds from owned companies and proceeds from the

management of other separated regional assets and other legitimate regional original income. Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is revenue obtained by the region from sources within its own territory which is levied based on local regulations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Local retribution is a local levy as payment for services or the granting of certain licenses specifically provided and or granted by the Local Government for the benefit of individuals or entities. Services are Local Government activities in the form of businesses and services that cause goods, facilities, or other benefits, to be enjoyed by private individuals or entities. (Raiana, 2018) Similar to the explanation above, if someone wants to enjoy the services provided by the Local Government, they have to pay retribution which is determined in accordance with the applicable provisions.

In Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation No. 6/2018 on Port Service Retribution, Article 4 Paragraph 1 that the Object of Port Service Retribution is port service, including other facilities in the port environment provided, owned and/or managed by the Regional Government. And in Article 5 that the Subject of Port Service Retribution is an individual or entity that uses/enjoys port services owned by the Regional Government. Tenda Village is one of the villages in Gorontalo Province that has considerable potential for the fish auction sector. The large potential of fish in Tenda Village, Hulonthalangi Subdistrict, causes the area to be known as a large fish-producing city every year. Seeing the enormous potential of fisheries, it is important to manage all marine products that make it one of the sources of regional income as well as a source of livelihood for the surrounding community. With regard to local revenue (PAD), especially from the regional tax and levy sector, it is hoped that it can be processed optimally, as well as exploring and developing other sources of income and justified in applicable regulations so that local finances will increase. (Putra et al., 2018)

In accordance with Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation on Retribution of Fish Auction Place (TPI), the retribution is levied on the use of fish auction place along with facilities and infrastructure provided or organized by Gorontalo Province Regional Government, which is called retribution object. The existence of levy or retribution tariff is determined based on the objective to obtain a profit. The proper profit is obtained if the business service is carried out efficiently and oriented to the market price. The amount of Retribution on Fish Auction Place (TPI) is determined based on the type of building imposed by fish auction traders, namely: temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent buildings, the tariff provisions used are different.

From the amount set in the type of port service retribution collection in Tenda Village, Hulonthalangi Subdistrict for land / building / site use services consisting of Temporary Buildings per m² per month amounting to Rp.5000.00, then Semi Permanent Buildings per m² per month amounting to Rp. 7,500.00, and Permanent Buildings per m² per month Rp.10,000.00. However, the collection of service tariffs in the field is less effective against Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution on service tariffs at the fish auction site which results in harming the stall users, namely the traders. The retribution that should be on the semi-permanent building per m² per month is Rp. 7,500 but what happens in the field on 12 m per week is Rp. 7,500. a total of 225,000 which should be 90,000.

Based on the explanation above, the income of retribution for the use of land/building/stalls from each fish auction site in Tenda village is different. Gorontalo fish service levy on stall users amounted to 112, namely temporary buildings 30 users, semi-harvest buildings 15 users, perammen buildings 67 users. So that from this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in raising the theme of retribution focused on semi-permanent buildings consisting of 14 stall users because of the importance of taxes and levies for a region, especially in the application of retribution levies that are in accordance with the local regulations in force. The problems in this study are how is the effectiveness of government implementation of Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies on Fish Auctions and what are the impacts and efforts taken in the implementation of government implementation of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies on Fish Auctions.

2. Research Method and Materials

The type of research used by researchers is using normative and empirical legal research, which is basically a combination of normative legal approaches with the addition of various empirical elements. In this normative and empirical research method, it is also about the implementation of normative legal provisions (laws) in action in every certain legal event that occurs in a society. Empirical legal research method is a legal research method that functions to be able to see the law in real terms and examine how the law works in a community environment. It can be said that legal research is taken from facts that exist in a society, legal entity or government agency. (Muhammad Syahrudin. 2022).

3. Results and Discussion

This analysis is used to measure the result of market retribution revenue against the target that has been set according to the local regulation of retribution generated against the target that has been determined, the more effective the work process of the Office of Fisheries and Ports. To find out the retribution collection on port services for fish auction in Tenda Village for users of semi-permanent buildings/stalls as follows:

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \text{M}^2 \text{ area} \times \text{Number of Charges} = \text{Retribution Collection Result}$$

Local governments to carry out their duties are categorized as effective if the ratio achieved is in accordance with Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 6 of 2018 concerning Retribution for Port Services to Fish Auction Sites, so that the better the performance means describing the ability to be effective the better.

The Retribution data from the interview results at the Building/Site Users are as follows:

Table 1. Interview Results of Retribution for Building/Site users.

No	Name	Area M ²	Total Bills per Day	Total
1.	Darna Usman	16	7.500	120.00
2.	Dewi Pido	12	7.500	90.000
3.	Herco Lakoro	12	7.500	90.00
4.	Indah Jafar	16	7.500	120.000
5.	Ismail Yunus	9	7.500	67.500
6.	Kahar Abdul Rajak	12	7.500	225.000
7.	Neneng	20	5.000	100.000
8.	Ramly Malayu	12 x 4	7.500	150.000
9.	Ratna Akuba	9	7.500	67.500
10.	Sarifa Mohammad	9	7.500	67.500
11.	Satria Sau	12	7.500	90.000
12.	Sri Estin Tahir	24	7.500	180.000
13.	Suleman Abas II	9	7.500	67.500
14.	Suriyati Rahman	16	7.500	120.000

Source: Department of Fisheries and Ports of Tenda Village

The table above shows the results of collection on the effectiveness of implementation:

Collection of retribution for semi-permanent building services at the fishing port in Tenda Village during collection is carried out per day for 1 month. Overall, there are several stall users who still pay higher and some go down, so that overall, it is said to be less effective, namely what should be per month 7,500 in billing but the collection is carried out per day to Kahar Abdul Rajak 7,500 in total collection 225,000 and neneng pays retribution per day 5,000 in total monthly collection 100,000. So that overall, it cannot be said to be effective.

Case studies looking at the implementation of local regulations are a useful source of evidence. They can show how local regulations have provided a strong legal foundation for local policies that have had a positive impact on society, for example in improving access to public services, sustainable environmental management, local economic empowerment, or improving the quality of education. In addition, data and statistics comparing the performance of local governments that effectively implement local regulations

with those that do not can also provide supporting evidence. For example, it can be analyzed the improvement of the quality of life of the community, economic growth, the level of public participation, or the level of public satisfaction with public services in areas that implement local regulations well. This is certainly very much needed in the context of the accuracy of the implementation of local regulations in the future. A comparative analysis between areas that have solid and consistent regulations and areas that lack adequate local regulations can also provide supporting evidence. Interviews with stakeholders including local government, DPRD members, academics, or community leaders in the region who have experience in implementing local regulations can also provide valuable perspectives. They always provide insights and real-life experiences on the benefits and successes achieved through the existence of local regulations in the context of regional autonomy.

a. Legal Effectiveness

The effectiveness of law according to Lawrence Meir Friedman is that it is effective or not. A law is determined by 3 factors, namely:

1) Legal substance factors

The legal substance factor is one of the components of law that contains applicable rules, norms and community behavior as an appreciation of formal rules so that the concept of law that lives in society arises which includes this concept. The substance of the concept also includes what the community produces. (Rahman et al., 2020) Legal substance in Lawrence Meir Friedman's theory of things as a substantial system that determines whether or not it can be implemented. Substantial also means the products produced by people in the legal system which includes the decisions they issue, the new rules they formulate. The following is based on the results of an interview with Mr. Eka Iriyanto Armin Tahir, as Head of the Fisheries Business Services Section, namely: On the effectiveness of the application of regional regulations, we have actually implemented it as well as possible. The point is that we are based on regional regulations, for the beginning of this application we conducted socialization before implementing regional regulations. Like 1x1 m per month 7,500 can't afford to pay per month, then we offer it to the stall user, whether they can pay per month, if not we will reduce it to 7,500 per day according to the size of the stall.

The thing related to this research is that the Marine and Fisheries Service UPTD Tenda Fishery Port has the authority according to the law to achieve services and implementation of retribution effectively and efficiently, as well as to organize and manage as expected. This means that if a job can be completed with planning, both in time and cost, it can be said to be effective. (Atos, 2014; Qamar & Aswari, 2018) This means that there is a discrepancy between what is expected in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Retribution for Port Services for Fish Auction Sites based on the structure of the semi-permanent building/stall retribution, the unit is perm m² per month 7,500.00 in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Which so far seen from the reality is less effective with what is in the field, namely Mr. Abdul Razak paying retribution per day 7,500 with a size of 20 m totaling 225,000.

2) Legal structural factors

The legal structure is an institution created by the legal system with various functions in order to support the operation of the system. This component is possible to see how the legal system provides services to the cultivation of legal materials in an organized manner.

Quoting the opinion of J. E Sahetapy which is explained in the journal Nur Fitryani Siregar said, that in the context of law enforcement and law enforcement implementation is the enforcement of justice without truth is a policy. Enforcement of truth without honesty is hypocrisy. In the framework of law enforcement by every law enforcement agency (inclusive of humans) justice and truth must be stated, must be felt and seen, must be actualized. (Siregar, 2018)

Structure is a pattern that shows how the law is carried out according to its formal provisions, so the legal structure shows how the government apparatus and facilities and infrastructure support the realization of the effectiveness of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies Against Fish Auction Sites. The related matter in this research is the Department of Fisheries and Ports of Tenda Village, which has the authority according to the law to provide effective implementation of retribution collection, especially semi-permanent buildings/stalls. The cause of less effective implementation is in the legal structure sector.

From the expression of Mr. Eka Iriyanti Amir Tahir that In the effectiveness of the application of regional regulations in collecting we are in accordance with regional regulations but we see whether the

stall users can afford to pay per m² per month if not we will alleviate. So that the officers collect retribution per m² per day for one month. Seeing the individual circumstances of the traders and even some who cannot afford 10,000 per month. In relation to the use of the building/sites, as disclosed by Mrs. Neneng as a semi-permanent building/sites user that when making retribution payments, it is uncertain depending on the selling income obtained, if our income is small so we pay per day around 5,000. This is in line with the statement of Mr. Abdul Razak, a semi-permanent building/stall user, that we pay a retribution of 7,500 per day with a size of 12 m, which totals 225,000.

According to the researcher, the Fisheries and Harbor Service in relation to implementation through institutions and processes in the law, to carry out legal functions so that when collecting retribution, it is more effective. As explained in article 9 paragraph (2) that the provisions regarding the allocation of revenue utilization as referred to in paragraph (1), are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law.

3) Legal culture factors

From Lawrence M. Friedman's explanation, legal culture is a vital thing in the legal system, namely a "demand", "request" or "need" that comes from the community or users of legal services. related to ideas, attitudes, beliefs, expectations and opinions about the law. Therefore, the legal culture of society can also be interpreted as the values and attitudes and behavior of community members in legal life. The legal culture of society is reflected by the behavior of officials (executive, legislative and judicial), but also the behavior of the community. Legal culture or legal culture of society is also used to explain the legal system. For example, to explain why the legal system cannot be implemented as it should or in its journey differs from the original pattern.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, it has a very big function for humans and society, namely regulating so that humans can understand how they should act, do and determine their attitude when they relate to other people. Thus, culture is a main line of behavior that sets rules regarding what to do, and what is prohibited. The legal culture (system) basically includes the values underlying the applicable law, values that are abstract conceptions of what is considered good (to be followed) and what is considered bad (to be avoided). These values are usually pairs of values that reflect two extreme conditions that must be harmonized. (Ming Du, 2007)

The thing that is related to this research is the lack of legal awareness regarding the importance of being more effective in implementing regional regulations in accordance with what has been implemented in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution for Fish Auction Sites. Legal awareness is self-awareness without pressure, coercion, or orders from outside to submit to the applicable law. With the implementation of legal awareness in society, the law does not need to impose sanctions. Sanctions are only imposed on citizens who are actually proven to have violated the law. The law contains commands and prohibitions. The law contains commands and prohibitions. The law tells us which actions are contrary to the law which, if carried out, will be threatened with legal sanctions. Actions that are contrary to the law are of course considered unlawful so that they are threatened with punishment.

In addition, the lack of public concern comes from the profit and loss made by the public, so the users of semi-permanent buildings/stalls prefer not to question the exculpatory clause (points or articles that can release one party in undergoing demands and responsibilities) contained in the amount of the retribution tariff made by the retribution collection officer. This was expressed by Mrs. Neneng, a user of a building/sites in Tenda Village, who said that she was not given a retribution ticket as proof of the retribution collection and that the retribution rate is paid per m² per day. So it can be concluded that the lack of legal awareness for the community and for collection officers who are less effective in collecting the amount of local regulation retribution rates in carrying out the tasks assigned by the Fisheries and Ports Service. And the community prefers not to dispute it because the losses borne are only limited to the nominal amount.

Supervision is a process of monitoring, inspection and evaluation carried out in a culturally effective and effective manner by the leadership of the work unit / organization on the function of all components to realize work in their respective environments, so that they continuously function optimally in carrying out their main tasks which are directed towards achieving previously formulated goals and to find out weaknesses or shortcomings, so that they can be corrected or suggested for improvement by the authorized leadership at a higher level, in order to achieve previously formulated goals. (Karto, 2016)

The thing related to this research is that the Marine and Fisheries Service UPTD Tenda Fishing Port to provide more supervision of retribution, the aim is for the implementation to run effectively in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Law Number 25 of 2009, explains that Public Service is an activity or series of activities in order to fulfill service needs in accordance with laws and regulations for every citizen and occupation of goods, services and / or administrative services provided by public service providers. The scope of public services in article 5 of Law Number 25 of 2009 states that Public Services include the service of public goods and public services as well as administrative services regulated in laws and regulations. Including education, teaching, work and business, housing, communication and information, environment, health, social security, energy, banking, transportation, natural resources, tourism, and other strategic sectors.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, as for the form of port services of the Marine Service UPTD Tenda Fishery Port and Fisheries UPTD Tenda Fishery Port based on Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution article 10 paragraph (2) the structure and amount of port service retribution tariffs as stated in the attachment which is inseparable from this regional regulation.

The Impact and Efforts Taken in the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2018 on Retribution for Port Services on Fish Auctions

a. Impact on the implementation of local regulations

Impact in the large Indonesian dictionary is a strong influence that brings about a certain result (both positive and negative), a strong enough collision between two objects to cause significant changes in the momentum of the system experiencing the collision. According to Soerjono Soekanto, impact means violation, collision or impact. If this meaning is held consistently, then an impact always has a negative influence. Thus, the impact on social systems talks about the negative influences that may exist in a particular social system, for example, society, family and so on. Each of these factors can be explained into things or a narrow scope, namely social factors and cultural factors. (Suastika, 2021) Through the results of research that has been conducted by researchers in the field, namely conducting in-depth interview techniques, there are several impacts and efforts in the application that cause it to be less effective. (Ahadi, 2022)

According to Mr. Eka Iriyanto Armin Tahir as Head of the Fisheries Business Services Section, that for the implementation of this regional regulation, the impact from 2019 to the present in March 2023 has increased local revenue and the facilities here are fulfilled from the regional budget as for the obstacles, every time we do billing, usually the stall users delay paying retribution.

The same statement was conveyed in an interview by Mrs. Siti Aisyah Mudjarab as Head of the Port and Kesyahbandaran Operational Section, that currently there has been an increase this year and we have implemented this regional regulation but the obstacle is that every time we collect from stall users, most of them delay.

In this case, the impact has increased but there are several obstacles faced in terms of:

1. The substance of the law

In terms of legal substance, the obstacles faced include those carried out by the Fisheries and Ports Service Office including the Tenda Village Local Government which further emphasizes and regulates in detail the Regional Regulation so that the collection of retribution is in accordance with Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution

2. The legal structure.

Seen from the structure, it is less effective with evidence that there is no compliance in the field of retribution collection with what is applied in Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution. So that we can conclude that law enforcement of the Regional Regulation still needs improvement in the legal structure. need to provide direct supervision in collecting retribution routinely and specifically and see whether it has used the provisions in accordance with what has been given by the Fisheries and Port Service in carrying out management in accordance with the provisions in the Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation

Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Retribution for the retribution structure of the semi-permanent building.

Ports in making the implementation more effective and need to socialize law enforcers to be more assertive in carrying out their duties so that what the government expects can be implemented. By conducting routine supervision in collecting retribution on users of semi-permanent buildings / stalls and conducting special checks to avoid unqualified people and need to improve the factors that trigger ineffectiveness in the application of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Retribution for Fisheries Services Against Fish auction sites.

b. Efforts in implementing local regulations

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law is a social control mechanism, which is a planned and coercive function so that members of society comply with legal norms or legal order that is in force. Furthermore, this form of social control is classified into two, namely:

1. Preventive measures

Etymologically, preventive comes from the Latin *praevenire* which means 'anticipation' or preventing something from happening. In short, preventive efforts are social control efforts in the form of preventing disturbances.

This was revealed by Mr. Eka Iryanto Armin Tahir, that efforts in the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Retribution for Franchising Services to the Fish Auction Place:

- a) Socialization, in socialization activities carried out every year there is an evaluation that has data, namely special retribution obligations for stalls which always delay paying retribution. As explained in the local regulation that at least 3 consecutive months who do not make retribution payments will get a warning letter.
- b) Target achievement, in the strategy towards target achievement, it is necessary to assert the implementation in accordance with regional regulations and complete inadequate facilities so that the large and unexplored potential of regional retribution can be maximized.
- c) Community participation, a special mechanism needs to be set up to handle this. There must be standard provisions that regulate how a regulation in the region can be said to have accommodated community participation or not. Because it invites all people with various educational and occupational backgrounds. The form of measurement to find the existence of community participation should not only be in the process, but can also be tested from the essence regulated in the regional regulation.

Based on the above expression, of course, the three efforts cannot be implemented simultaneously, but there should be firmness in the implementation as stipulated in the local regulation and prioritize the things that are considered the most important and effective in implementing the levy collection to achieve the target in accordance with the local regulation.

2. Repressive Measures

KBBI defines repressive efforts as efforts that are repressive (suppressing, curbing, restraining, or oppressing; and healing. In simple terms, repressive efforts aim to restore a disturbed balance. The government's effort in collecting retribution must include and formulate the regulation of the rights of building/site users. Article 9 paragraph (1) principles and objectives in determining the amount of tariff of Business Service Retribution are based on the objective to obtain a decent profit.

So that the problems faced by the Marine and Fisheries Service UPTD Tenda Fishery Port based on Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Port Service Levies are for law enforcers to be more assertive in carrying out their duties so that what the government expects can be carried out effectively. By conducting routine supervision in the retribution of building / site users and conducting special checks to avoid individuals who become retribution collection officers without fulfilling the requirements according to local regulations.

4. Conclusion

The analysis of the effectiveness of retribution collection is crucial in evaluating the implementation of port service retribution in Tenda Village, Hulontahlangi District as one of the sources of local revenue.

However, the current data reveals that there are certain shortcomings in the effectiveness of retribution collection. These shortcomings indicate a discrepancy between the expected outcomes outlined in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2018, which specifically addresses Port Service Levies on Fish Auction Sites. To address this issue, it is important to focus on improving the overall effectiveness of the application of port service levies. This can be achieved through various measures, including enhanced socialization efforts to ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed about the regulations and their obligations. Additionally, there should be a concerted effort to monitor and evaluate the achievement of targets set in the Regional Regulation. Moreover, community participation plays a vital role in the success of retribution collection. Encouraging active engagement and cooperation from the community, especially the users of fish auction sites, can contribute to a more effective implementation of the Regional Regulation. This could involve fostering a sense of ownership and understanding of the benefits that come from complying with retribution payment requirements. By addressing these aspects, such as socialization, target achievement, and community participation, it is possible to improve the overall effectiveness of port service levies in Tenda Village. This, in turn, will contribute to the broader goal of enhancing local revenue and supporting the sustainable development of the region.

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