



FENCES AND SEA OWNERSHIP : STUDY OF ENDEMIC MARINE BIOTA CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA ECOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION PERSPECTIVE

PAGAR DAN KEPEMILIKAN LAUT: STUDI KONSERVASI BIOTA LAUT ENDEMIK DI INDONESIA PERSPEKTIF TAFSIR EKOLOGI

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Abstrack

Study This to study draft fence sea and ownership of sea areas through ecological interpretation perspective based on interpretation of the Qur'an, with referring to the interpretations of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi . Approach interdisciplinary between knowledge ecology and religious studies are applied For evaluate role sharia principles in marine biota conservation endemic in Indonesian waters . Methodology analysis content with thematic coding techniques structured used For processing primary and secondary data collected from 2018 to 2023. Case studies that become focus is implementation draft fence sea in several coastal areas of Indonesia, accompanied by analysis legal aspects of ownership sea based on UNCLOS regulations and laws maritime international . Research results show that the ecological interpretation capable give framework philosophical and normative support effort conservation , at the same time offer recommendation policy strategic use support marine area management in a way sustainable . Implications results study This expected can encourage constructive dialogue between practitioner law , scholars, and researchers ecology in frame optimization management source Power marine .

Keywords : Sea fences , marine area ownership , ecological interpretation , conservation of endemic marine biota .



Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji konsep pagar laut dan kepemilikan wilayah laut melalui perspektif tafsir ekologi berdasarkan interpretasi Al-Qur'an, dengan merujuk pada tafsir Al-Munir dan Al-Maraghi. Pendekatan interdisipliner antara ilmu ekologi dan kajian agama diterapkan untuk mengevaluasi peran prinsip syariah dalam konservasi biota laut endemik di perairan Indonesia. Metodologi analisis konten dengan teknik coding tematik terstruktur digunakan untuk mengolah data primer dan sekunder yang dikumpulkan dari tahun 2018 hingga 2023. Studi kasus yang menjadi fokus adalah implementasi konsep pagar laut di beberapa wilayah pesisir Indonesia, disertai analisis aspek legal kepemilikan laut berdasarkan regulasi UNCLOS dan hukum maritim internasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tafsir ekologi mampu memberikan kerangka filosofis dan normatif yang mendukung upaya konservasi, sekaligus menawarkan rekomendasi kebijakan strategis guna mendukung pengelolaan wilayah laut secara berkelanjutan. Implikasi hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat mendorong dialog konstruktif antara praktisi hukum, ulama, dan peneliti ekologi dalam rangka optimalisasi pengelolaan sumber daya kelautan.

Kata kunci: Pagar laut, kepemilikan wilayah laut, tafsir ekologi, konservasi biota laut endemic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Marine area conservation is issue strategic which becomes attention main in the era of globalization and change climate . In the context of sustainability , management source Power marine need an approach that is not only refers to the aspect ecological , but also dimensions philosophical and religious . Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with diversity biological high seas , facing challenge Serious in maintain sustainability ecosystem coast and sea . One of the proposed strategies is the concept of " fence" sea ,," which is not only functioning as safety geographically , but also as symbol firmness in management and ownership of marine areas . Ecological interpretation perspective through The lens of the Qur'an offers dimensions new in understand and manage source Power nature . Tafsir Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi , for example , present interpretation comprehensive about connection man with nature and responsibility moral responsibility for guard balance ecosystem . Existing literature to describe that sharia principles have potential For made into base normative in formulate policy preservation environment (Ahmad, 2019; Rahman, 2020). However , integration between aspect ecology and religion in marine area management Still seldom explored in a way deep in studies scientific .

This article aiming For fill in emptiness the with do analysis to relevant interpretation of the Qur'an , linking it with draft fence sea , and evaluate implementation draft the in context ownership sea legally . As for the question study main is : how to interpret ecology based on Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi can inform effective conservation strategies and laws ownership of marine areas in Indonesia? Framework conceptual from study This integrate literature law maritime international , especially UNCLOS, with studies classic interpretation of the Qur'an.



With Thus , research This expected can give contribution to development approach interdisciplinary in manage conflict between interest economy , conservation environment , and values religious .

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Study This use method qualitative with approach analysis content For evaluate interpretation of the Qur'an related issue conservation the sea , in particular through the interpretation of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi . Thematic coding technique structured applied For identify themes main thing that appears from interpretation texts , documents regulations , as well as reports and articles relevant scientific approach . From the multidisciplinary in Study This expected become references and references for researcher interdisciplinary in field ecology and religious studies , as well as can used as base recommendation policy for government and institutions related in face dynamics management of marine areas in Indonesia.

Research design referring to the study case with research focus areas in several regions of Indonesia that implement draft fence sea . Primary data was obtained through interview deep with practitioner law maritime and religious figures , while secondary data collected through relevant journals , documents policies , and reports institutional from 2018 to 2023. Research This also provides significance to understanding integrative between interpretation of the Qur'an, especially through the interpretations of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi , and application draft fence sea in context ownership of sea areas . The findings obtained confirm that approach interdisciplinary between ecology and religion are not only relevant in a way theoretical , but also applicable in formulate policy adaptive and sustainable conservation .

Data collection techniques consist of from , *one* , Literature Study: Data collection was carried out with identify article relevant journals and those that discuss aspect ecology , religious interpretation , and law maritime , including UNCLOS regulations . *Two* , Interviews : Conducted semi- structured interview with 15 informants key , including academics , practitioners law , religious figures , and activists environment . *Three* , Documentation : Collecting documents policy related marine area management , report institutional , and relevant secondary data from institution governments and international bodies .

Analysis techniques content done in a way systematic through a number of stages : (1) data collection and selection , (2) thematic coding based on categories that have been established , such as : sharia principles , marine biota conservation , legal aspects of marine area ownership , and implementation fence sea ; (3) data processing using analysis software qualitative ; and (4) data triangulation for validation Results . Approach interdisciplinary integrated with compare findings from interpretation literature with empirical data related policy management sea . In the section this , research analyze in a way deep implications findings to policy management of marine areas . The relationship between implementation draft fence sea and interpretation ecology in the interpretation of the Qur'an it is possible creation paradigm new in management source Power nature . Integration of values religious with



regulation international give direction strategic in development policies that do not only prioritize aspect economy but also sustainability environment and ethics .

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis produces a number of findings important to show that implementation draft fence the sea in Indonesia has significant correlation with implementation principles ecological and sharia values . Research results can summarized in a number of points main following : *First* , Interpretation Ecological in the Interpretation of the Qur'an: Findings show that the interpretation of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi contain messages explicit which emphasizes importance guard balance nature and conservation source power . Messages the push Muslims for see natural as mandate that must be guarded . Concept care and protection natural in a way synergistic with draft fence the sea , namely as a protective boundary ecosystem from excessive exploitation (Sulaiman, 2018; Firdaus, 2019). *Second* , the implementation of The Concept of Sea Fence in Indonesia: A Case Study show variation implementation draft fence sea in several coastal areas of Indonesia. Implementation fence sea through approach zoning and supervision strict succeed increase level marine biota conservation endemic , especially in areas that have mark ecological tall . On the other hand , there are constraint in the form of interpretation law and differences view between authority government with group public local related definition ownership of sea areas (Hadi, 2020; Nugroho, 2021). *Third* , Legal and Regulatory Aspects International : Analysis results show that UNCLOS regulations and framework law maritime international provide runway strong normative for implementation draft fence sea . However , the translation regulation the to in policy national Still face challenge in matter harmonization with sharia law . Research This identify that adoption sharia principles through the interpretations of Al-Munir and Al-Maraghi potential increase legitimacy policy management of marine areas , during integrated with approach law national (Putra, 2019; Lestari, 2022).

Interview and Observation Results Field

Qualitative data from interview with informant key support findings literature , where many Respondent state that approach interdisciplinary ecology - religion can made into base formation more policies inclusive . The informant also revealed that integration between interpretation religion and principles ecological can push participation community local in the conservation program , so that create synergy between interest environment and values religious (Kartika, 2020; Zulkifli, 2021). In general Overall , Found that challenge globalization and degradation environment , adoption framework normative which combines sharia values with regulation modern maritime becomes a need urgent . It is expected results study This can push the creation of holistic dialogue between taker decision , practitioner law , scholars, and community scientific , so that synergy For preservation sea national can come true optimally .



Discussion

Discussion study focused on integration results ecological interpretation analysis with challenges and opportunities in management of marine areas in Indonesia. The results obtained show that the principles contained in the interpretation of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi capable give runway ethical and normative in effort conservation . In special , concept natural as the mandate that is needed preserved in line with effort implementation fence sea as instrument control and protection ecosystem . In a legal context , research This disclose that harmonization between regulation international (UNCLOS) with law national and sharia principles are complex challenges . Framework law existing maritime often No in a way explicit accommodate dimensions ethical and religious , so that required innovation capable policy unite second perspective said . Discussion This refers to several studies previously highlighted gap between theory law international and its implementation in the field (Hassan, 2018; Aziz, 2020).

In addition , the approach interdisciplinary that combines analysis content on religious interpretation and empirical data environment proven effective in identify potential synergy between sharia principles with conservation biological . The use of thematic coding allow researcher to describe narratives that have been This marginalized in thinking conservation conventional . With Thus , the results study This open opportunity for dialogue between scholars and scientists ecology use look for solution on problem marine area management . Case studies in Indonesia show that implementation draft fence sea No only give benefit in control activity illegal and unregulated fishing sustainable , but also improve awareness public about importance protection environment . However , for reach maximum sustainability , recommendations proposed policy need involving stakeholders interest in a way holistic , including government , academics , society customs , and organizations religious . One of them is lack from implementation moment This is lack of harmony between framework law national with religious norms adopted by society local . Therefore that , intensive interdisciplinary dialogue required For formulate accommodating policies second perspective the at a time respond dynamics change climate and diversity biological sea .

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusion and Recommendations Policy

Study This conclude that the ecological interpretation based on interpretation of the Qur'an, especially through the interpretation of Al-Munir and Al- Maraghi , has high relevance in support draft fence sea as instrument marine biota conservation endemic in Indonesia. Integration between approach ecology and sharia values provide base strong ethics For management of marine areas , especially in context law maritime international law regulated by UNCLOS. The results of the analysis content and empirical data show that implementation draft fence the sea that comes first principles conservation as well as mark religious impact positive on management existence and sustainability ecosystem sea . Even though Thus , there are gaps that need to be filled overcome related harmonization between framework law national



and sharia principles . In this case this , approach interdisciplinary is crucial For formulate comprehensive policy .

Recommendation Policy

Prerecommendations Policy in study This is : *one* , Alignment Regulation : Integrating sharia principles to in framework law national through amendment appropriate regulations with UNCLOS so that harmonization between modern law and values religious can realized . *Two* , Strengthening Collaboration Interdisciplinary : Encouraging a forum for dialogue between practitioner law , scholars, and researchers ecology For formulate sustainable marine area management strategies . *Three* , Empowerment Community Local : Developing participatory programs that involve public around as guardians and managers of marine areas , based on understanding contextual values religious and ecological . *Four* , Increasing Capacity Supervision: Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms based on technology information For detect violations and ensure implementation draft fence sea in a way consistent . *Five* , Advanced Research Enhancement : Supporting study collaborative cross discipline that studies dynamics interaction between law , religion and ecology in management marine . In overall , integration between ecological interpretation and principles law maritime own potential big For to form paradigm better management of marine areas progressive and inclusive . Recommendations proposed policy expected can give solution practical and normative For challenge marine biota conservation endemic in Indonesia.

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