



Legal Protection of Geographical Indications Concerning Nira Water in Dolog Hulan Village Dolog Masagal Pematang Raya District

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Abstract

Geographical Indication Protection aims to protect the uniqueness of a region's products, such as producers from certain regions which are famous for their sap water. usually they do not protect the quality of their regional products. This can open the door for other manufacturers in different locations to produce similar products and claim that their products come from the same area or have the same quality, when in fact they do not The Mini Research Assignment for Group 1 from class A PPKn stambuk 2021 is entitled: "Legal Protection of Geographical Indications for Nira Water in Dolog Haluan Village, Dolog Masagal District, Pematang Raya" The results of this observation will hopefully provide a better understanding of the effectiveness of the geographical indication law in protecting and promoting sap water in the Pematang Raya area. This research aims to understand the role of geographical indication laws in protecting and promoting sap water from the Pematang Raya area. This Mini Research uses normative empirical research methods with a qualitative descriptive approach.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Geographical Indications, Nira Water.

Abstrak

Pelindungan Indikasi Geografis bertujuan untuk melindungi kekhasan dari produk suatu daerah, seperti produsen dari daerah tertentu yang terkenal dengan air nira biasanya mereka tidak melindungi kualitas produk khas daerah mereka. Hal ini dapat membuka pintu bagi produsen lain di lokasi yang berbeda untuk memproduksi produk yang serupa dan mengklaim bahwa produk mereka berasal dari daerah yang sama atau memiliki kualitas yang sama, padahal sebenarnya tidak. Tugas Mini Riset Kelompok 1 dari kelas A PPKn stambuk 2021 ini berjudul: "Pelindungan Hukum Indikasi Geografis Terhadap Air Nira di Desa Dolog Haluan Kecamatan Dolog Masagal Pematang Raya" Hasil observasi ini diharapkan akan memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang efektivitas hukum indikasi geografis dalam menjaga dan mempromosikan air nira di daerah Pematang Raya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami peran hukum indikasi geografis dalam melindungi dan mempromosikan air nira dari daerah Pematang Raya. Mini Riset ini menggunakan metode penelitian normatif empiris dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif

Kata Kunci: Pelindungan Hukum, Indikasi Geografis, Air Nira.

Introduction

Pematang Raya is an area located in North Sumatra, which known as one of the main producers of sap water. Nira water is one of the products local areas that have significant economic and cultural value in the Pematang area Raya, Indonesia. Nira water is a sweet liquid taken from sugar palm trees or coconut tree. These products have closely related distinctive characteristics with climate, soil, and traditional processing processes that are unique to the region the. The quality of sap water in the Pematang Raya area has been recognized by the community However, nira water is also vulnerable to the practice of using unauthorized names which can damage the image and reputation of this product. Legal protection of indications Geographic information can be an effective instrument for maintaining authenticity and quality this sap water, as well as promoting it to a wider market.

This research will examine how geographical indication laws can be implemented and strengthened to protect sap water in the Pematang Raya area Geographical indications are an important legal tool for protecting products. local products with unique qualities and characteristics originating from a region specific geography. Through the recognition of geographical indications, products can be labeled its origin and geographical characteristics that can differentiate it from the product similar from other regions. However, the effectiveness of the geographical indication law in Protecting sap water in the Pematang Raya area still needs to be studied in more depth. Research is needed that explores legal aspects related to protection geographical indication for sap water, as well as analyzing its impact on producers and local economy

Research Methods

Research Design This research activity is based on someone's curiosity then referred to as a

researcher in carrying out his research activities. Based on the various types of existing research, the research methods are: that can be used is Empirical Normative Legal research "Legal Research Empirical Normative is a research method in this case combines elements of normative law which are then supported with the addition of data or empirical elements. The type of research that the author uses is descriptive research qualitative in the Empirical Normative method. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and so on holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, on a specific natural context and by utilizing various methods natural. As for the research subject The author in this research is everyone who knows about Air Nira The research focus is the method used to determine

Result and Discussion

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (PERMENKUMHAM) Number 10 of the Year 2022(4, 2018) concerning Geographical Indications regulates recognition and protection of geographical indications in Indonesia. Nira water is a sweet liquid obtained from plants such as coconut, sugar palm, or other trees by drilling the trunk or slicing the flowers and collect the fluid that comes out. Nira is usually used as a drink fresh, raw materials for making coconut sugar, syrup, or food products other. The use of sap water in daily life in Indonesia has been around for a long time ancient times. Indigenous Indonesian people have consumed sap water and use it for various purposes, such as drinks, food, and treatment. Nira water is used in many aspects of daily life. Besides drunk as a fresh drink, palm juice is also processed into coconut sugar, syrup, and raw materials for making various types of traditional food, such as cakes cake and dodol.

Satjipto Rahardjo's theory of legal protection is inspired by the objectives of the law stated by Fitzgerald. The purpose of law according to Fitzgerald is to integrate and coordinate various interests in society by regulating protection and restrictions on various interests the.

From this concept, Rahardjo interprets legal protection as an effort to protect someone's interests by allocating a human right that humans have power over them to act in the context of these interests. Geographical Indication (GI) is a term that we often hear in the world law, economics, and agriculture. Although it sounds complex, this concept has a significant impact on the protection of local products, heritage culture and economy of a region. Geographical Indication is a designation used to identify a product as originating from a particular region, region, or place having a particular reputation, characteristic, or quality associated with its geographical origin. This means the product has a strong connection to the region its origin and profit from its inherent image and quality that region. As one part of Intellectual Property Rights, the principles of Intellectual Property Rights apply generally to Geographical Indications. Examples of products with Geographical Indication include "nira water" originating from Dolog Haluan Village, Dolog Masagal District, Pematang Raya.

When you hear this name, we immediately imagine the taste and quality associated with the region's origin. GI helps protect local products from imitation or imitation. This matter ensures that these products remain unique and high quality. IG can become a motor for economic development in the area of origin of the product. Increasing demand for products with GI can benefit farmers and producers. Machine Translated by Google local. IG also helps preserve cultural heritage and

culinary traditions region. This maintains the continuity of traditional practices. Geographical Indications are not just about labeling products with a name and its territory, but also about protecting, cherishing and promoting cultural heritage and local economy. Legal protection for IG is an important step in ensuring these products continue to develop and provide benefits for all parties involved.

Discussion

Nira water is a sweet liquid obtained from the coconut plant (*Cocos nucifera*) or palm trees (*Arenga pinnata*). This liquid is obtained by how to tear or injure the stem of the plant so that it produces flowing sweet liquid. Usually palm trees are tapped twice a day, ie in the morning and evening. The amount of sap harvest depends on the level of soil fertility and maintenance. If it is fertile and good, it can produce more than 10 liters of water per tap. Nira water has a natural and often sweet taste used as raw material to produce coconut sugar, brown sugar, or syrup. The process of extracting sap water generally involves installation of pieces of bamboo or containers under wounds on tree trunks, and this fluid will flow into the container.

Nira water can be consumed as a natural or processed sweet drink further into sugar products. Use of sap water as food is very common in some areas of Southeast Asia and India, where the tree Coconuts or palm trees grow a lot. Apart from having a sweet taste, sap water also contains several nutrients such as sugar, vitamins, minerals, and electrolytes, so it is often used as a refreshing drink. Field findings from interviews with various sources in Dolog Haluan Village reveals some important information regarding water nira and related issues. In some interviews, such as with Odish Purba, it was stated

that palm juice in Dolog Haluan Village has a distinctive taste a unique one called "landoyung." However, this data needs to be verified through taste testing and further chemical analysis. Regarding the marketing of sap water, there is variations in the marketing process. Some manufacturers ship products them to major cities across the country, while others market it locally in surrounding villages. This reflects diversity in distribution channels and demonstrate flexibility in efforts to market products. Palm sap has a significant role in livelihoods and economy of the people in this area. Many residents of Dolog Haluan Village, especially sap water farmers, rely on the production and sale of sap water as a means source of income. This highlights the important contribution of sap water to local economy. Protecting sap water is considered important to maintain its uniqueness and the quality. This reflects awareness of the product's exploitation potential this by other parties if it is not properly supervised. This product protection can become an important issue for local communities. However, related to indications geographically, the resource persons do not yet have in-depth knowledge, and special regulations or laws governing the use of names

Geographically, Dolog Haluan Village does not yet exist. This shows potential for more develop an understanding of the legal protection of products based on geographic origin. Steps that can be taken by local governments to protect the quality of sap water including regulating production and sales sap water, supervision of producers, and promotion of products as products superiority of the area. These field findings underscore the importance of understanding roles sap water in the local economy and its protection as a valuable asset. Cooperation between the government and local communities is needed to maintain the quality and distinctiveness of this product, as well as to understand further the

concept of geographical indications and the potential for legal protection.

Conclusion

Nira water in Dolog Haluan Village has a unique and distinctive taste called "landoyung" by several sources. However, this taste may vary depending on various factors such as the type of coconut tree used. Process Marketing of sap water is very diverse, involving several distribution channels. This including delivery to big cities and direct sales in villages around, showing flexibility in efforts to market the product. Palm water plays an important role in the livelihoods and economy of communities in Dolog Haluan Village. Many local residents rely on production and sale of sap water as a source of income, highlighting its contribution to ocal economy. Protecting sap water is considered important to maintain its uniqueness and quality, as well as preventing exploitation of this product by other parties.

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