

# Analysis Of Institutional Panglima Laot As Community Based Coastal Resource Management

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to analyze the institutional elements of Panglima Laot in the management of fishery resources in Sabang Island. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Based on the result of research, it is known that the Panglima Laot institutional functions in fishery resource management have been effective. The first element is boundary of the jurisdiction of the Panglima laot consisting of land and sea. The second is the system of operational equipment arrangement, fishing zone ban regulations and day abstinence rules. The third is a sanction system consisting of fine sanctions, sanctions for seizure of fishing gear/vessel, repeat sanctions of customary activities, and social sanctions. The fourth is Panglima Laot reserving the right to regulate activities that are allowed and prohibited. The fifth is Panglima Laot has authority over the utilization of natural resources in coastal areas. The sixth is a community-based monitoring and evaluation system. The seventh is mechanisms to resolve conflicts through the courts. The eighth is Panglima Laot has revealed a network of management cooperation with private, government and society. The ninth is the Panglima Laot gets government approval through the Act and regulatin.

**Keywords:** Panglima Laot, Community, Resource Management

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with a manageable ocean area of 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup> and has an enormous diversity of marine and fishery resources. The weak fisheries management system is a strategic issue and a major problem in realizing sustainable fisheries sector in Indonesia. An important aspect of the fisheries management review is the actors involved in the management process. The perpetrators can be grouped into 3 groups, namely government (government-based management), community (community-based management), and joint management. According to Satria (2015) fishery management in Indonesia in the New Order era still adhere to the government-based management model, resulting in no restriction on access to fishery resources (Solihin 2010). One of the government's efforts to synergize the role of actors in managing fishery resources is to consider customs, local wisdom and the role of surrounding communities as stated in Law Number 31 the Year 2004. Community-based fisheries resource management is needed because without community involvement, the management of coastal resources can cause conflicts with communities. The community-based fisheries management system recognizes and considers the role of traditional fishing communities and has long been implemented in Indonesia (Satria & Matsuda 2004). Community-based management is judged to be significantly capable of maintaining the ecosystem and sustainability of fishery resources (Cinner & Aswani 2007). One form of local wisdom in fisheries management is Panglima Laot in Aceh.

One form of fishery-based fishery managements in Indonesia is the fishery institution Panglima Laot. Panglima Laot is the highest institution in coastal society that serves as a supervisor of marine resources utilization activities, containers in resolving conflicts that occur in fishing communities, government liaison and fishing communities in the implementation of fishery programs, as well as organizing and organizing marine ceremonies (Adrianto 2011). Since 2000, the Panglima Laot institute has been officially established as a customary institution in the region, through Perda no. 7 of 2000 on the Implementation of Adat Rights. This is reinforced by Law no. 11 of 2006 on Aceh Governance, which governs the management of participatory fishery resources. The potential of Panglima Laot as part of efforts to realize the preservation and sustainability of fishery resources in Aceh. The problem is normatively the position of Panglima Laot is strong, but when dealing with other investment-related authorities, the position of Panglima Laot is still questionable. Panglima Laot faces challenges and threats to his existence. The threat is commercialization, modernization, traditional values and public trust Panglima Laot. As a result, some areas in Aceh began to abandon fishing practices with the Panglima Laot institute. The role and function of Panglima Laot are replaced with other institutions. So, development does not make the orientation of exploitation as the only development answer, but rather it puts the commander. The last is as an important social force in realizing environmental sustainability and sustainability. Based on the above description, it is important to analyze the institutional elements of Panglima Laot in the management of community-based fishery resources. Based on the above description, the purpose of this study is to analyze the institutional elements of Panglima Laot in the management of coastal resources.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used descriptive qualitative method. This research was conducted in Iboh Village, Sabang Island. The locatin selection is done purposively (purposive). The data collected includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion (FGD). Secondary data were obtained from the Village Office, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Office of

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Fisheries and Marine Affairs and previous research reports. Data analysis techniques performed data collection, data analysis, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Panglima Laot: Community-Based Coastal Resources Management Model

##### 3.1 History of Panglima Laot

The existence of Panglima Laot in Aceh can be seen in three; such as historical, cultural, and juridical dimension. Panglima Laot got legality because sociocultural and historical reasons according to social condition. Juridically, the presence of Panglima Laot in Aceh gained momentum after the reformation with the enactment of Law Number 22 Year 1999 regarding Regional Government and the birth of Law Number 44 Year 1999 on the Implementation of Aceh Privileges. Historically and culturally Panglima Laot has existed since the Sultanate of Iskandar Muda (Kumar, 2009). Panglima Laot has long been one of the official institutions regulated by the state in the Sultanate of Aceh (Sulaiman 2013). The presence of structures in early Acehnese society illustrates that these institutions live and thrive (Hurgronje, 1985). However, there is no detailed record of who the first Commander of Laot was and what its functions and mandates are (Utomo 2010). In the colonial era, the role of Panglima Laot shifted to become a fisherman community leader that governs customs, and related social life in a region, no longer as a ruler of the oceans (Abdullah et al, 2006). After Indonesia gained independence in 1945, the role of Panglima Laot is still not recognized by the government. The government's attention to Panglima Laot seems to have been neglected. In 1982 the Panglima Laot was established at the district / city level, but was later disbanded due to the Aceh conflict. The Lao Panglima discourse reappeared through local number 2 regulation 1990. The issuance of Law no. 44 of 2000 on the Implementation of Special Feature of the Special Province of Aceh has appointed and placed Panglima Laot as the official state institution in Aceh Province (Adrianto et al., 2011). In 2008, the position of Panglima Laot was stronger with the issuance of Qanun Aceh no. 9 of 2008 on the Development of Indigenous Life and Customs and Qanun. 10 of 2008 on Customary Institutions explicitly recognizes the institution of Panglima Laot as an institution governing customary law in the sea (Adrianto et al., 2011). Then the role and function of Panglima Laot developed along with the change of society.

##### 3.2 Institutional Element of Panglima Laot

Panglima Laot is an institutional community built together to manage fishery resources. There are eight indicators of institutional performance in resource management (Ontrom, 1990). Institutional performance indicators are clarity of boundaries, regulations, sanctions, rights systems, authority, oversight, conflict resolution mechanisms, government recognition, and inter-agency networks.

##### 3.2.1 Border

The boundary area is the clarity of borderline whose criteria contain valuable resources for society (Satria, 2009). Panglima Laot has clear borderline and territories. The management limit of Panglima Laot at the research location is divided into two regions. This area covers land and sea areas.

The borderline of the land of Panglima Laot in Iboh village is Paya Keneukai (border of Iboh Village and Paya Keneukai or Gua Sarang) and Lhok Pria Laot (Batee Dua Gapang limit). The limit is marked with a stamp or a sign made by each Panglima Laot Lhok. The borderline of the sea area of Panglima Laot Lhok is done by drawing a straight line from land to sea or to the limits of coral reefs (Wiryawan et al, 2015). But along with the development of information technology area Panglima Laot limit is determined using the coordinate system through the help of the Department of Maritime and Fisheries Sabang City.

##### 3.2.2 System Rules

The Rules System is a shared understanding between some parties that show strong clues about required, prohibited or permitted action (Ostrom 2011). At the study site there are three types of rules that impose a ban on fishing rules, marine ban zones and day-to-day rules of abstinence. The prohibition of fishing prohibits the ban on fishing, use of toxic materials, the use of trawls within 4 Miles and the prohibition of shooting fish in the submarine. The ban fishing rules at Marine Park are a ban on trawling at a distance of 200 meters from the coastline, a ban on throwing anchor, damaging corals, bringing marine life and catching fish by shooting. The day of abstinence of the sea rules is the prohibition of activities on the day of Eid al-Fitr, Idul Adha, Tsunami commemoration day, anniversary day of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, Thursday night, and during a custom event.

##### 3.2.3 Sanction Panglima Laot

In the management of fishery resources, the application of sanctions becomes an important instrument. The most influential tool in determining the value of the sustainability index is the sanction for illegal fishermen (Chaliluddin et al. 2014). There are several types of social sanctions (such as humiliation or public sanction), economic sanctions (fines, seizure of goods), moral sanctions (through formal court mechanisms) and physical sanctions (Satria, 2009). The sanctions have been made with a more assertive and more repressive form than customary law in general (Witanto 2007). Sanctions imposed by Panglima Laot prevailing in Sabang City differ according to agreement. This is the sanction that applies to Iboh village.

**Table 1. Sanction Panglima Laot**

No	Rules	Sanction
1	Rules of Prohibition arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All fishing facilities are confiscated and perpetrators of abuses are handed over to law enforcement authorities</li> </ul>
2	Rules of ban on fishing in Marine Park area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of fish firearms, the capture of marine biota at night and day was fined Rp 1,000,000 and fishing equipment was confiscated.</li> <li>The use of banana fish nets is fined Rp 10,000,000 and all fishing facilities are held for a week.</li> <li>Two-day violations are subject to a single goat fines.</li> <li>The gathering day offense is liable to sanctions to retract.</li> </ul>
3	Day of abstinence rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violations of the commemoration of the Tsunami Day and the RI Anniversary are imposed a fine of one goat.</li> <li>Friday / Friday night offenses are subject to sanction of boat / equipment retention for a week.</li> </ul>

### 3.2.4 Right

The definition of rights in this study refers to a set of property rights (Satria, 2009). Panglima Laot has the Right to regulate any activities that are allowed and prohibited in taking advantage of fishery resources on the island of Sabang. Panglima Laot grants individual rights as long as it complies with the applicable prohibition rules. The right of the fishing community is the prohibition of banning the arrest of all marine biota in the no-catch zone, the prohibition of using fishing gear which is not environmentally friendly and set the day of abstinence to go to sea. Panglima laot lhok has authority in determining marine resource management policy as long as it does not conflict with custom, religious value and does not harm fisherman.

### 3.2.5 Authority

The holder of authority is a formal or informal organization or institution established to organize the management mechanism, make rules, revise rules, and decision making mechanisms. The authority of the implementation of the rules and customary law of the sea in the village of lboh is represented through the institution of Panglima Laot. The Panglima laot Authority System is a community-based coastal resource management system that has existed before, has traditional control and authority functions that vary according to the level. The authority system of Panglima Laot in Aceh is known to consist of three levels: (1) Panglima Laot Provinsi (2) Panglima Laot Regency / City and (3) Panglima Laot Lhok.

**Table 2. Institutional Structure Panglima Laot.**

Provincial Panglima Laot	Panglima Laot Regency / City	Panglima Laot village
9 Board members considerations	3 Advisers	3 advisors
2 Advisers;	1 Chairman (Panglima Laot district)	1 Chairman (Panglima Laot Lhok
1 General Chairman ( Panglima Laot Provinsi)	1 Vice Chairman	Laot Lhok)
1 General Secretary	3 Secretary	1 Vice Chairman
3 Secretaries	1 Treasurer	3 Secretary
1 Treasurer		1 Treasurer

### 3.2.6 Monitoring System

Supervision of fishery resources conducted by the fishermen community through the rules of the institution Panglima Laot. Supervision by the commander aims to see the level of public compliance with the rules and impose sanctions on offenders. While supervision conducted by the government includes monitoring the condition of the ecosystem, evaluation, and reporting condition of fishery resources (DKP Sabang 2016). Panglima Laot supervisory system is now growing with the implementation of Community Based Monitoring System (SISWASMAS) by the Department of Maritime and Fisheries of Sabang City. Application of SISMASWAS is a mandate from Candidate KP Number: Kep.58 / MEN / 2011.

### 3.2.7 Conflict Resolution Mechanism

Panglima Laot is the highest institution in the coastal community that serves as a container in resolving conflicts that occur in fishing communities (Adrianto 2011). The role of the Panglima Laot institution as a conflict resolution is contained in Qanun no. 9 of 2008 on the implementation of customary life where the completion of case in the sea delegated to Panglima Laot. The settlement of the conflict was conducted

through a court of law conducted by the panglima Laot. Conflict resolution mechanisms are conducted by identifying conflicts, who is involved, how they are performed and how they are resolved. Then the trial is conducted based on violation and settlement level. The most frequent conflicts in fisheries management are the use of lights on the purse seine, the seizure of fishing grounds, the use of fish bombs, the use of toxins, the termination of fads, and debt conflicts.

### 3.2.8 Inter-agency network

One indicator of the institutional performance of fishery resource management is the existence of bonds or networks with outside institutions. Networks with the outside world in question are both bridging social networks and outside communities such as universities, NGOs, and private (linking social capital). The outer network of agencies involved in the management of fishery resources in Sabang Island consists of fishing communities, government and private. The interconnected external agencies involved in some management activities have different roles, such as financing, supervision, tourism promotion and so on.

### 3.2.9 Government Recognition through the Act

Indicators of the institutional performance of resource management one of them is the strong recognition from the government (Ostrom 1990). Law No. 11 of 2006 on the Government of Aceh, which regulates participatory fisheries resources management which includes Panglima Laot as a conventional institution. Then Ministerial Decree No. KP. 40 The year 2014 About the participation and empowerment of communities in the management of coastal areas and small islands. Government recognition of panglima Laot is important to ensure the effective implementation of the agency.

## 4 CONCLUSION

The existence of Panglima Laot is very important in addition to being able to preserve the coastal area as well as to ensures the sustainability of Panglima Laot himself. Based on the research results, the performance indicators of Panglima Laot in coastal resource management have been effective and running well. The institutional performance indicators of Panglima Laot include firstly the territory of Panglima Laot. The governance borderline is 2 miles from the coastline to the sea (the village administration area). The legal territory of Panglima Laot is determined based on land borderline drawn by a straight line to the sea from the outermost soil to a distance of 200 meters. Secondly the rules consisting of the arrangement of fishing gear, the rules of fishing in the prohibition zone and the rules of the day abstinence of the sea. Third, the sanctions system consists of penalty, sanctions for seizure of fishing gear / ships, sanctions to repeat custom events, and social sanctions (excommunication / humiliation). Fourth, the right system that regulates activities that are allowed and prohibited in the utilization of fishery resources on the island of Sabang. Fifth, the existence of authority over the utilization of natural resources in coastal areas. Authority is divided into three levels: provincial, district / city level and village level. The sixth, supervisory and evaluation systems, namely the surveillance system undertaken by all fishermen and community. However, the current development of customary security officers formed by Panglima Laot to oversee the Lhok lboh waters region is SATGAS (Task Force). Seventh, the mechanism of resolving the fishery

conflict through the trial by the Panglima laot through their respective levels. Eighth, Panglima Laot has revealed a network of management cooperation with private, government and public. The network is involved in several management activities, such as financing, surveillance, and tourism promotion. Ninth, Panglima laot gets government approval through local laws and regulations.

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