



Action Plan for Strengthening the Role of Panglima Laot Based on Fisherman Communities in Regional Centers of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sukajaya Distric, Sabang

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Abstract

The development of island-based Marine and Fisheries Center Integrated Areas is the main driver in the development of the marine and fisheries sector, because it integrates upstream and watershed activities and developments in a marine and fisheries development process. The close distance between decision makers and local fishermen makes it easy in the process of channeling social aspirations and control in one set of policies. The development of the Sabang MARINE AND FISHERIES CENTER INTEGRETED AREAS area is carried out with the commitment of cooperation and hope to improve the quality of life of fishermen in the District of Sukajaya, Sabang. The purpose of this research is to formulate an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot based on fishing communities in the Integrated Fishery Center Center. The research method that will be used is a quantitative and qualitative approach with participatory techniques. The research location is in Sukajaya District, Sabang. This location was chosen deliberately by researchers based on the results of explorations that have been done before. The process of formulating an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot starts from the focus group discussion with the Technique using the ORID Technique.

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The results of the formulation of an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot include (1) Formulating rules for fishing that are non-formal in nature and then strengthen formalities by forming written norms as rules agreed upon for fishermen in fishing; (2) Establish the rules of the sea boundaries adjusted to the area of authority of a Panglima Laot (3) Reconstruct the devices of the Panglima Laot who control and oversee the course of the sea rules.

Keywords: action plan; marine and fisheries center area; Panglima Laot.

1. Introduction

In 2016 marine and fisheries center integrated areas was developed in 12 main locations spread from Aceh to Papua, namely Sabang, Natuna, Nunukan, Talaud, Rote Ndao, East Sumba, Saumlaki, Morotai, Merauke, Biak Numfor and Mimika. The determination of Sabang as a center for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has been started since 2016 which was strengthened by the issuance of KEPMEN KP No. 17 of 2016 which was later updated through KEPMENKP No. 51 of 2016 concerning Determination of the Integrated Marine Centers Development Locations in Small Islands and Border Areas [4]. At the local level there is Qanun Number 9/2008 [19] on the Development of Customary and Indigenous Life and Number 10/2008 [20] on Customary Institutions confirms that the Sabang City government has authority and rights in integrated environmental management which in its development is obliged to involve local customs and the community. has the right to be involved in environmental management. The work indicators of community-based resource management institutions according to [2] include: (1) clarity of boundaries; (2) compatibility of rules with local conditions; (3) rules compiled and managed by resource users; (4) the presence of local institutions; (5) implementing supervisors respected by the community; (6) the imposition of sanctions; (7) conflict resolution mechanism; (8) strong recognition from the government; (9) there is a bond or network with an outside institution. One of the traditions that is still maintained and is still believed to have a ritual function in the fishing community in the District of Sukajaya is the traditional laot ceremony that is still being carried out as well as the role of the Panglima Laot who oversees the existence of customs and rules for fishing at sea in Sukajaya District. The author made the location to compile an action plan to strengthen the role of the Panglima Laot in the development of an integrated fisheries community-based Marine Center area in Sukajaya District, Sabang.

2. Theoretical Approach

2.1. The Concept of Integrated Marine Center Development

Integrated Maritime and Fisheries Center is a regional-based marine and fisheries development concept with an area management approach and system with the principles of high integration, efficiency, quality and acceleration.. The purpose of the marine and fisheries center integrated areas is to build and integrate community-based marine and fisheries business processes through optimizing the use of marine and fisheries resources in small islands and border areas in a sustainable manner [8]. Integrated marine and fisheries area development strategies in small islands and border areas are formulated and implemented by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries by implementing the following strategies:

1. The integrated construction and development of marine and fisheries facilities and infrastructure to support the traditional and conventional economic activities of fishermen and cultivators can develop into economical and market-oriented marine and fisheries businesses.
2. Strengthening human resources and institutions so that the capacity and competence of fishermen are better, so that product productivity and fishery processing results increase. In addition, encouraging fisheries businesses to use more modern systems and business models through corroporization, so that benefits are obtained in greater.
3. Development of partnerships to support and strengthen the implementation of the production chain of the marine and fisheries business of fishermen and farmers, from upstream to downstream through partnerships with business actors and relevant stakeholders
4. Assistance to provide guidance, assistance and supervision of the implementation of the people's marine and fisheries business in small islands and border areas. Assistance is carried out by placing assistants / facilitators in charge of providing guidance for fishermen and cultivators and their institutions so that fishermen and cultivators have a good capacity in terms of management and technical matters related to marine and fisheries businesses that are developed, as well as effective business institutions

Conceptually, the Directorate General of Sea Spatial Planning in 2016 explained that the marine and fisheries center integrated areas consists of four main components, namely: (1) Development and development of facilities and infrastructure; 2) Institutional development; (3) Development of the marine and fisheries business; and (4) Sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources. Meanwhile, the focus of marine and fisheries center integrated areas area development in small islands and border areas is directed at four aspects, namely: (1) Increasing added value; (2) Increasing competitiveness; (3) Modernization and corporatization of business, and (4) Strengthening production and productivity of the main actors and marine and fisheries business actors. The description above, gives direction that there needs to be a more tangible effort from the government's track record to optimize the potential of marine resources and focus on solving the main problems in fishermen poverty. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries established the Integrated Maritime and Fisheries Center which is the development of small islands and border areas on a spatial basis and the marine and fisheries sector as its prime movers. This development has become very strategic as a real manifestation of the 3rd Nawa Cita, namely developing Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state.

2.2. Fishermen's Local Wisdom

Every region in Indonesia has its own customs and beliefs related to the fishing process. Usually it is unique and has its own characteristics. The uniqueness and uniqueness that become the identity of each region, mainly due to differences in characteristics including religious backgrounds, customs, and hereditary heritage of ancestors (Mustofa 2012). According to [21] for fishing communities, culture is a system of ideas or cognitive systems that serves as a guide for life, reference to patterns of social behavior, as well as a means to interpret and

interpret various phenomena that occur. Each of these cultural ideas and practices is functional in people's lives and passed down between generations so that culture will not be lost in the development of time. According to [21] explains that culture must help the ability of community survival or adjustment of individuals to their living environment. As a guideline for acting for community members, cultural content is the formulation of goals and the means used to achieve those goals, which are socially agreed upon. The hereditary heritage of ancestors helped shape the community's habits in catching fish. The results of [16] show that the formation of awig-awig as a form of adaptation strategy of fishermen communities gradually starting from informal to formal can minimize conflicts between fishermen due to the influence of ecology, demography, livelihoods, legal political environment, technological changes and processes market distribution. The result of [1] shows that the utilization of fishery resources in Abang Island Village is based on religious principles and local wisdom, that is not greedy, does not endanger and does not harm other parties such as the use of poisons / cyanide, explosives / bombs and trawls. In the implementation of fisheries there is high tolerance, mutual respect and respect among the fishermen. There are provisions for the uniformity of fishing gear used in certain seasons. The research results of [10] show that fishermen perform the Larung Laut ritual in Marunda Kepu, North Jakarta. Usually, a miniature decoration of a ship containing offerings with a buffalo head and the inside, a cigar, a native chicken egg, red and white porridge, seven forms of flowers, and water mixed with blood, by burning incense or incense, is an offering of citizens to be wasted to the middle of the sea. The work indicators of community-based resource management institutions according to [12], include: (1) clarity of boundaries; (2) compatibility of rules with local conditions; (3) rules compiled and managed by resource users; (4) the presence of local institutions; (5) implementing supervisors respected by the community; (6) the imposition of sanctions; (7) conflict resolution mechanism; (8) strong recognition from the government; (9) there is a bond or network with an outside institution. The existence of Panglima Laot in Sukajaya Subdistrict, Sabang as one of the local wisdoms in maintaining the existence of rules in the management of fisheries and marine resources is characterized by: (1) Clarity of the sea area boundaries in the Lhok unit; (2) the suitability of Khanduri Laot's values inherent in the fishing communities in each village; (3) Rules developed and managed by the fishing community; (4) Local Khanduri Laut institutions and the Panglima Laot governance system; (5) The role of the Panglima Laot as the implementing supervisor is respected by the fishing community; (6) Applicability of sanctions if there is a violation in going to sea from reprimand to expulsion; (7) Mechanism of conflict resolution between parties to the dispute through the ureung tuha gampong process; (8) There is recognition from the government regarding the status of Panglima Laot; (9) The Panglima Laot ties with the village government and the Sabang Maritime and Fisheries Service.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Location and Time

This research was conducted in the District of Sukajaya, Sabang during the period September 2019 to November 2019. Site selection was conducted purposively because it was based on the results of the assessment :

1. Sabang City is a strategic city in terms of its geographical position at the westernmost tip of Indonesia close to the Malacca Strait which is the crossing area for large ships in the world.

2. Geopolitically, Sabang City is very strategic because it borders directly with other countries such as India, Malaysia and Thailand and is an international shipping channel for ships entering and leaving Indonesian territory from the west.
3. Sukajaya District is an integrated marine and fishery center area that has and main infrastructure such as docks, fish landing areas, and supporting facilities such as fish marketing places.
4. TPI Ie Meulee is a landing site for Sabang fishermen who have quite busy activities compared to other locations.
5. Sukajaya District has a form of local wisdom in using fishing gear and sailing time that is supervised by Panglima Laot as a representative of the clumsy and become a fishing community entity in Sukajaya District

3.2. Determination of Respondent and Informant Techniques

This research was conducted using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data source in this study is the informant as a person who tells about the condition or the environment. In this study the informants were the Department of Maritime Affairs and Water, Panglima Laot., the village government and local fishermen. The selection of informants is done by accidental and snowballing techniques. Stratified accidental technique is the determination of unplanned respondents that is taking 'anyone' fishermen who can be interviewed for each social class [8] with a total of 45 respondents.

3.3. Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

The data collected consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained from the results of in-depth interviews, focus group discussion, direct observation and field diaries. The topic of the interview and focus group discussion contains aspects of the local wisdom values of fishermen in Sukajaya District and the formulation of action plans to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot based on the fishing community community in Sukajaya District. The questions in the interview will use structured questions to guide the question and answer process between the researcher and the informant. Qualitative research approaches are carried out through participatory methods using Focus Group Discussion focused on the ORID communication structure (objective, reflective, interpretative and decisional making).

3.4. Action Plan Design Techniques

3.4.1. Action Plan Design Techniques

According to [2] the action plan design method used in this study is a participatory method through the focus group discussion process using ORID techniques (objective, reflective, interpretative and decisional making). Participatory methods are used to identify current conditions, and expected conditions. From these results can identify gaps and formulate an action plan. The steps to be taken are:

The focus group discussion process is carried out in the following stages:

1. Technical preparation. Preparations were made to ensure the time and place for the focus group discussion were agreed by the researchers and informants. The focus group discussion process was carried out by adjusting the time available of all participants involved.
2. Participant preparation. The participant's drawing process is carried out by inviting and confirming the willingness to attend the focus group discussion activities. In the process of inviting, an explanation was also made regarding the focus of discussion in focus group discussion.
3. Preparation of the theme. The theme of focus group discussion was adjusted to the objectives and outputs of focus group discussion carried out. A separate focus group discussion was conducted to gather information about the roles and functions of stakeholders and aspects of local wisdom. A joint focus group discussion was carried out to formulate an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot in the development of fisheries-based integrated marine and fisheries center areas.
4. Implementation of focus group discussion. The focus group discussion was opened with an introduction from the researcher as the facilitator. After that, all focus group discussion participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions regarding the focus of the discussion. The facilitator records all the information and opinions of the participants. The facilitator provides several inducement questions so that the discussion is directed.
5. Drawing conclusions. All information collected during the focus group discussion is compiled and summarized and becomes the initial data in the process of drawing conclusions Action Plan Design Techniques

3.4.2. Design Participants

Participants in the formulation of an action plan include:

1. Local fishermen who work as full fishermen
2. Panglima Laot which is an entity of the fishing community
3. Integrated marine and fisheries program facilitators from the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Sabang
4. Empty government consists of powerful instruments related to the integrated marine and fisheries center program

The discussion was carried out using ORID techniques to simplify the communication process in one group. This method allows:

1. Each group member contributes (ideas, problems, proposals)
2. The occurrence of a focused discussion process
3. The occurrence of depth of understanding together in groups
4. Produce specific, realistic and logical action plan solutions.

This method also avoids:

1. The dominance of one or several participants in the forum
2. The occurrence of a protracted, unfocused and boring conversation
3. There are group members who cannot express their opinions
4. The occurrence of difficulties to find agreement in the forum

4. Results and Discussion

Panglima Laot refers to someone who is believed to be the traditional leader of a fisherman and is tasked with exercising control and supervision in the management of marine and fisheries resources. The existence of Panglima Laot in integrated marine and fisheries centers in Sukajaya District can be seen in three dimensions, namely historical, cultural, and juridical. Panglima Laot gets legality because it is sociocultural and historical according to the conditions of the local community. Panglima Laot is outside the structure of government organizations, but is responsible to the head of the local area (Governor, Regent, Camat, Head of Gampong / Geuchik). A person chosen to carry out his duties and functions as Panglima Laot is determined at a joint meeting in the ureung tuha gampong process while other apparatus serving with the Panglima Laot are those who are chosen and appointed directly by the Panglima Laot by considering the results of the discussion on the ureung tuha gampong process according to the characteristics of Panglima Laot referring to 9 categories of [12] (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparison of the characteristics of the Panglima Laot during Sultan Iskandar and the current conditions in Sukajaya District

No	Characteristics of Panglima Laot	Sultan Iskandar's period	Existing period
1.	Borderline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harbor area is far from where fishermen sail to catch fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referring to the administrative area of the government in the unit location where fishermen anchor their boat, sell fish or domicile called Lhok
2.	Compliance with local conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize warfare, regulate restrictions on fishing activities and regulate trade taxes of fishermen at the port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conformity of Khanduri Laot's values (which regulates abstinence from fishing and

No	Characteristics of Panglima Laot	Sultan Iskandar's period	Existing period
3.	Rules are arranged and managed by resource users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the rules of Sultan Iskandar's 	<p>traditional sea fishing ceremony) and rules of fishing Panglima Laot (use of prohibited fishing gear) attached to the fishing communities in each gampoh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishing community has Khanduri Laot values and norms of fishing rules that are
4.	Implementing oversight is respected by the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord of the seas 	<p>still maintained, utilized and maintained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panglima Laot's role as a supervisor is respected by the fishing community and sea handlers who assist Panglima Laot
5.	Applicability of sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social sanctions in the form of exclusion, eviction and payment of fines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social sanctions (exclusion, eviction and payment of fines) and state legal sanctions (reporting to authorities)
6.	Conflict resolution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adat court of Panglima Laot along with the parties to the dispute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict resolution mechanism between parties to the dispute through the ureung tuha gampong process.
7.	Government recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an official institution governed by the state (sultanate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Decree No.51 of 2016 concerning the determination of the location of the development of integrated maritime and fisheries centers in small islands and border areas by involving the role of traditional institutions and working together to help each other in fisheries supervision Aceh Qanun No. 9 of 2008 concerning the Development of Indigenous Life and Customs and Qanun No. 10 of 2008 on Customary Institutions explicitly recognized the Panglima Laot institution as part of adat which was given a set of authority to regulate customary law at sea
8.	Ties or networks with outside institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City Government and the Panglima Laot's institutions collaborated to help each other in fisheries supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partnership between the government and Panglima Laot has established a community-based monitoring system (SISWASMAS)

The results of interviews with 45 respondents regarding a full fishermen's assessment of the role and function of Panglima Laot in the management of marine and fisheries resources in the integrated marine and fisheries center area in Sukajaya District in 2019 are included in the medium category (Table 2).

Table 2: Comparison of respondents' assessment of the role and function of the Panglima Laot in Sukajaya District in 2016 and 2019

No	The level of capacity and role of the Panglima Laot	2014		2019	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1.	Low	10	22.22	0	0
2.	Moderate	26	57.78	29	64.44
3.	High	9	20.00	16	35.56
	Total	45	100.00	45	100.00

The process of formulating an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot by referring to the results of the formulation of the identification of factors causing disputes or disputes between fishermen (see Figure 1), the fishermen then realized that an improvement in the system of management of marine and fisheries resources was referring to adat rules. Khanduri Laot and strengthening the role of Panglima Laot.

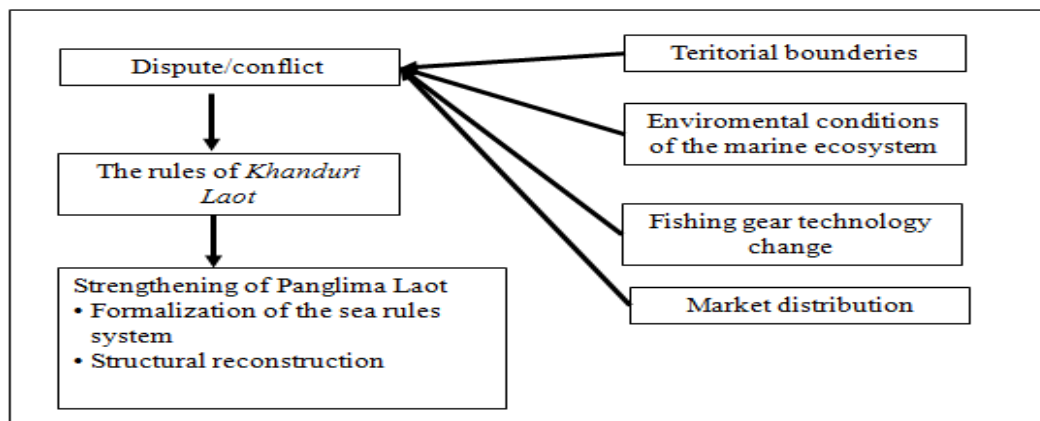


Figure 1: The process of formulating an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot

The formulation of rules on the management of fisheries and marine resources which are non-formal in nature is then strengthened by formalizing the Panglima Laot governance system in writing as a rule for fishermen in fishing. The strength of the values of Khanduri Laot and Panglima Laot governing the joint management system as a form of collective awareness of the fishing community in the integrated fisheries marine area in Sukajaya District that tends to be influenced by violations within the sea borders, decreasing fishing catch results and to prevent damage marine ecosystem.

4.1. Participants in the Design of Rules for Fishing and Action Plan

Formulation of rules in writing that applies in the integrated marine and fisheries center area in Sukajaya District involving three of people from the Sabang Maritime and Fisheries Service, Sukajaya sub-district secretary, three of imum mukim, five of local fishermen who work as full fishermen and seven different Panglima Laot from

Lhok (Keunekai, Jaboi, Balohan, Ie Meulee, Beurawang, Anoi Itam, and Ujung Karaeung). This multi-stakeholder joint meeting was held on 10 October 2019 and the researcher acted as a facilitator (Figure 2).

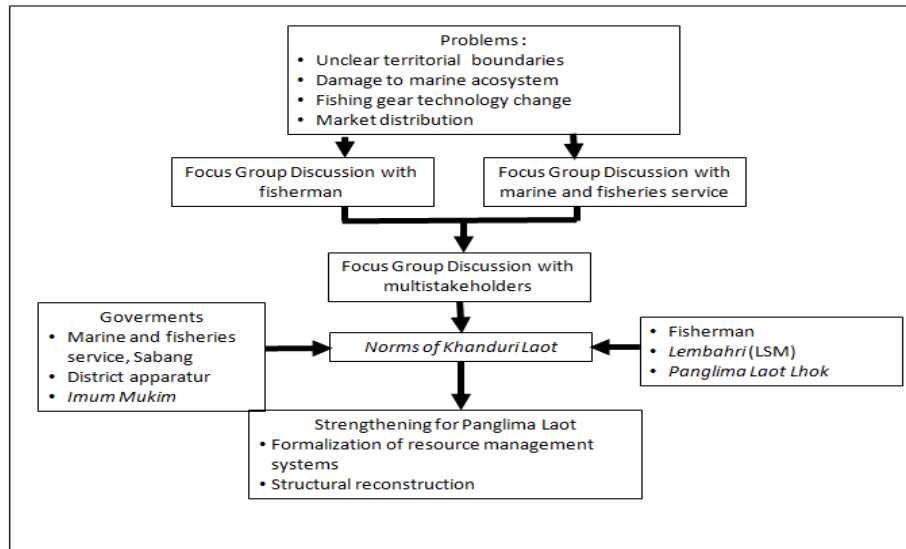


Figure 2: The process of formulating an action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot

Disputes and disputes due to violations of boundaries in fishing, the use of dangerous fishing gear that can cause damage to marine ecosystems in the marine and fisheries center integrated areas, the reduction in catching results in fishing becomes the main basis so that fishermen want strict rules in regulating fishing activities to preserve the source fish power and increase fishing yields of fishermen. The formulation of rules governing boundaries between Lhok areas covers a distance of 0-12 nautical miles from the coastline in accordance with the provincial territorial area (see Figure 3). The basis for establishing Panglima Laot's authority as part of strengthening the Panglima Laot's role in carrying out its role and function in carrying out social control in the community relating to the rules of fishing, assisting the government in supervising the fisheries sector, resolving disputes and disputes between fishermen, preventing the occurrence of sea fishing activities resulting in damage to the marine ecosystem. If there are fishermen who break the rules at sea in the area of Panglima Laot's authority, all ABK and ponggawa will be subject to payment of material penalties, destruction of fishing gear, caning, handed over to the police and expulsion. These norms are made into written rules as a confirmation of the rules from the legal side by the Sabang city government, control and supervision led by Panglima Laot, as well as fishermen who are aware of their rights and obligations in carrying out fishing activities in the agreed zone. Based on the explanation from the Sabang Maritime and Fisheries Service, the additional zone area (the additional zone's width is 12 miles was measured from the territorial sea line or outer boundary so it is a deep sea zone bordering the territorial sea which has jurisdiction relating to customs and immigration violations. and fiscal) and the EEZ region is an area outside the authority of the Panglima Laot which is the state's authority with full authority by the government. The action plan to strengthen the Panglima Laot's role is related to the rules of sea boundaries adjusted to the territorial authority of a Panglima Laot based on the captured territory. The regulated area limits are related to the zoning system as follows:

1. The fishermen who use payang fishing gear, purse seine and bottom gillnet are prohibited from sailing at

a distance of 0-6 nautical miles from the coast. This zone is intended for fishermen with trolling fishing gear, gillnet surface and bottom / bottom fishing nets.

2. The fishermen who use payang fishing gear can go to sea at a distance of 7-12 nautical miles from the coast.
3. The fishermen who use purse seine fishing gear and bottom gillnet can go to sea more than 12 nautical miles from the coast.

The action plan to strengthen the role of the Panglima Laot in relation to the formalization of the management system of fisheries and marine resources is related to the special rules forbidding the use of fishing gear that can damage the marine ecosystem as follows:

1. The fishermen who carry out fishing activities using fishing gear in the form of Japanese trawlers, compressor diving, trawlers, explosives, fish poisons, potassium, then all fishermen and including ponggawa will be subject to a 7-day fishing ban, all catches seized, destruction of fishing gear, and pay diyat (the amount depends on the decision of the Panglima Laot from the results of the ureung tuha gampong). The group of fishermen who commit violations a second time or more then all fishing workers and ponggawa will be subjected to caning 23 times
2. The fishermen who carry out catching ornamental fish, dolphins, turtles and taking coral reefs, then all fishermen and including ponggawa will be subject to a five-day fishing ban, all catches confiscated (ornamental fish, turtles, dolphins those who are still alive are released again, and pay a diyat (the amount depends on the decision of the Panglima Laot from the results of the ureung tuha gampong). The group of fishermen who commit violations a second time or more then all fishing workers and ponggawa will be subjected to caning 10 times.
3. The fishermen who are carrying out activities to destroy coral reefs, wood trees on the coast of the sea such as arun, cypress, ketapang, mangrove and seagrass (*Enhalus Acoroides*) or horse plants, they will be subject to sanctions in the sea for 3 days and pay diyat (the amount depends on the decision of the Panglima Laot from the results of Udayung Tampa Gampong). The group of fishermen who commit violations a second time or more then all fishing workers and ponggawa will be subjected to caning 7 times.

4.2. Participant in the Design of the Reconstruction of the Panglima Laot Structure

The action plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot Lhok is in line with government support that aims to increase the value and economies of scale of the integrated marine and fisheries center area. The formulation of the marine and fisheries center integrated areas development strategy based on the fishing community in Sukajaya District was carried out on October 13, 2019 with three people from the Sabang Maritime and Fisheries Service, Sukajaya sub-district secretary, four people from mukim imums, six people local fishermen who work as full fishermen and 5 Panglima Laot from different Lhok (Jaboi, Balohan, Ie Meulee, Beurawang,

and Anoi Itam) The results of the Panglima Laot structural reconstruction design are designed to be able to optimize the development strategy of fishermen community-based marine and fisheries center integrated areas in Sukajaya District. The formulation of the marine and fisheries center integrated areas development strategy in Sukajaya District is based on aspects of fishermen's needs. From the results of the meeting reconstructed tools that would help carry out the duties and functions of the Panglima Laot in each Lhok (Figure 3 and Table 3).

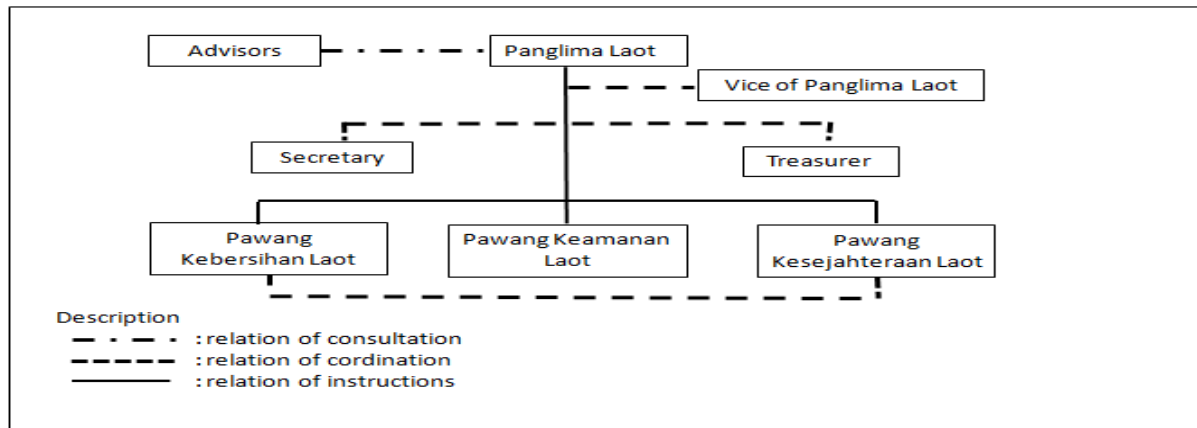


Figure 3: Reconstruction of Panglima Laot's devices

Table 3: Reconstruction of Panglima Laot's devices

No	Structure	Roles
1.	Panglima Laot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise social control in the community related to Khanduri Laot's rules • As a marine fisheries service partner who is also involved in overseeing fishing activities • Lead ureung tuha gampong (judicial hearing) in resolving fishing conflicts • Prevent illegal arrests • Protect and preserve the environment
2.	Vice of Panglima Laot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the tasks of Panglima Laot • Replace Panglima Laot's position if the person concerned is not available or is unable to attend the ureung tuha gampong (court hearing).
3.	Advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give advice to Panglima Laot from aspects of customs, religion, and national law in resolving disputes between fishermen
4.	Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the administration and as a note taker in ureung tuha gampong (trial court).
5.	Treasurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for managing financial diyat payments
6.	Pawang Kebersihan Laot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the cleanliness of coastal areas • Control the position of the back of a fishing boat when landing
7.	Pawang Keamanan Laot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor sea safety • Report if there is any sea activity that violates the Khanduri Laot norm and Panglima Laot's governance rules
8.	Pawang Kesejahteraan Laot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishermen's assistants in the management of equipment for fishing, sea supplies, marketing distribution mechanisms and a role in the distribution of funds for fishermen's funeral activities and Khanduri Laot ceremony activities are held once a year.

The results of the Panglima Laot structural reconstruction design are designed to be able to optimize the development strategy of fishermen community-based integrated marine and fisheries center area in Sukajaya

District. The formulation of the integrated marine and fisheries center area development strategy in Sukajaya District is based on aspects of fishermen's needs (Table 4).

Table 4: Formulation of strategy for developing integrated marine and fisheries center area based on fishing communities in Sukajaya District

No.	Aspects	Description
1.	Landing	a. Optimizing the regulation of the number of ships, the size of the ship and the schedule of the transports or loading and unloading vessels b. Improvement of fish auction sites, availability of adequate baskets and haulers
2.	Processing	a. Meeting the needs of cold storage and freezing units in the process of maintaining the quality of fishing gear with a capacity of more than 4 months. b. Optimization of Fish Management Unit that has a certificate of management feasibility for the capacity of fresh processed, frozen processed and export needs
3.	Sea Supplies	a. Availability of fuel facilities, clean water, an adequate amount of ice and food, especially for fishermen who use fleets of outboard motors and motor boats type 30-50 GT b. Meeting the needs of building shelters for fishermen
4.	Training	a. Management training related to catching processing, fishing port and fish market management b. Dissemination and formation of telecommunications network systems that interergize between fishing ports c. Dissemination of the disaster evacuation route system

5. Conclusion

The establishment of an action plan to strengthen the role of the Panglima Laot Lhok integrated marine and fisheries center area in Sukajaya District is a form of collective awareness of the fishing community regarding the important role of the Panglima Laot and the existence of Khanduri Laot's customary rules due to the influence of the threat of damage to the marine ecosystem, national political and legal regulations, changes fishing gear technology and market distribution that can cause disputes or disputes between fishermen and decrease the catch of fishermen. The process of formulating an action plan to strengthen the role of the Panglima Laot began with the FGD using the ORID Technique with the full fishing community, the FGD together with the Sabang Marine and Fisheries Service and the multi-stakeholder FGD. The formulation of the plan to strengthen the role of Panglima Laot Lhok in the integrated marine and fisheries center area in Sukajaya District based on the fishermen community, namely (1) Arranging non-formal Khanduri Laot values and then strengthening the formality by forming written norms as rules for fishermen in go to sea; (2) Establishing rules for sea boundaries adjusted to the area of authority of a Panglima Laot based on catchment areas and inter-Lhok management; (3) Reconstructing Panglima Laot's instruments that control and oversee the running of the sea rules.

6. Implication of Design Results

1. The entire formulation of a plan for strengthening Panglima Laot's action plan is made in an attached document which is then submitted to the Sukajaya District government to be submitted and standardized by the Sabang City Government into a formal rule and is socialized to fishermen as a whole in Sukajaya District.

2. The government program in developing the Center for Kelutan and Integrated Fisheries in the District of Sukajayadengan the existence of Commander Laot is considered to be able to maintain the existence of customary rules Khanduri Laot and the rules in the management of fisheries and marine resources are characterized by: (1) Clarity of the sea territory in Lhok unit; (2) the suitability of Khanduri Laot's values inherent in the fishing communities in each village; (3) Rules developed and managed by the fishing community; (4) Local Khanduri Laut institutions and the Panglima Laot governance system; (5) The role of the Panglima Laot as the implementing supervisor is respected by the fishing community; (6) Applicability of sanctions if there is a violation in going to sea from reprimand to expulsion; (7) Mechanism of conflict resolution between parties to the dispute through the ureung tuha gampong process; (8) There is recognition from the government regarding the status of Panglima Laot; (9) The Panglima Laot ties with the village government and the Sabang Maritime and Fisheries Service.

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