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Institution of Panglima Laôt in the Preservation of Coastal Area on Sabang Island, Indonesia

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Abstract

The research was conducted on the island of Sabang, which aims to reveal the system of coastal management rules and the role of Panglima Laôt in environmental protection of coastal areas of the island of Sabang. The method used is a survey and study of literature by using a questionnaire and analyzed using content analysis. Results showed last institutional set coastal management system through the mechanism of determining the boundaries, the rules of the system, the system of rights, sanctions and monitoring system.

Keywords: Institutional; Coastal Management; Sabang.

1. Introduction

Indonesia has a coastal management arrangements have been developed institutionally indigenous communities. Community-based fisheries management system recognize and consider the role of traditional fishing communities and has been applied in Indonesia [1]. Community-based management significantly considered able to protect and conserve marine resources [2]. These systems are mostly unwritten and transferred within ethnic groups to manage natural resources [3,1].

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Administratively, the province of Aceh in general and particularly in Sabang has formal institutions that manage fisheries is Panglima Laôt. Panglima Laôt is the oldest institution in the world of traditional fisheries management based on local wisdom [4]. Panglima Laôt is the highest institution in a coastal community that serves as a monitoring utilization of marine resources, resolving conflicts between fishermen, government liaison with fishermen, as well as the organizers of a traditional ceremony [5]. Panglima Laôt has the authority to determine access rights in fishing areas and fishing gear, fishing bans on holy days, the initiative to look for the missing fishermen, determining claims for compensation from the shipwreck and a mediator in disputes between fishermen [6]. System of rules applied by Panglima Laot includes marine protected areas [7], implementation of customs rules [8], and supporting community-based sustainable capture fisheries [4]. Recognition of national laws to local institutions found in several Law No. 27 of 2007, which includes Article 7 Paragraph (3): involve community-based norms, standards and guidelines made through public consultation and customary deliberation, (both formal and informal): Article 17 paragraph (2) (granting the HP-3 as referred to in paragraph (1) shall take into account the interests of the preservation of ecosystems Coasts and Small Islands, indigenous peoples, and the national interest and the right of innocent passage of foreign vessels [9]. In the process of coastal preservation must be guaranteed three basic aspects of economic, social, and ecological. Local institutions must act to ensure the preservation of sustainability of coastal areas. The basic principles of an institution consist of authority, rights, rules, monitoring and sanctions [10]. Therefore, research is needed to determine the system of institutional rules and the role of Panglima Laot in preserving the coastal areas of the island of Sabang. The focus of this research is to know the existence of Panglima Laot in coastal area management of Sabang Island

2. Methods

The research was conducted on the island of Sabang, covering Sub, Sukajaya and Sukakarsa. Research was done using literature review and survey methods. Data are collected in the form of primary and secondary data. The primary data obtained through interviews with respondents, Panglima Laôt Aceh (province), Panglima Laôt City, Panglima Laôt Lhok, and fishermen. Secondary data were obtained from the relevant agencies and departments concerned with marine and fisheries Aceh, and research reports. Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively to provide an overview of the institutional system and the role of Panglima Laôt in preserving coastal areas in Sabang.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Institutional System Panglima Laot

Panglima Laôt has existed since the Kingdom or Sultanate of Iskandar Muda (1607 - 1636) [3,11,12]. Based on the old customary law, the primary objectives of the Panglima Laôt were (1) to collect taxes in port; and (2) to mobilize war. It is observed that the Panglima Laôt was accepted and protected by the state's laws [3]. Panglima Laot existence from the beginning until now has undergone various stages. Starting off as a tax collector, to get full recognition from the government as indigenous stakeholders in Aceh.

Table 1: Milestones of Panglima Laôt [13].

Period	Era	Features
1607-1637	Islamic Kingdom of Aceh Under Sultanate Iskandar Muda	Early establishment Tax contributor
1904-1945	Islamic Kingdom of Aceh Under Sultanate Iskandar Muda	Dormant status Independence movement, mobilizing people for warfare
1966 – 1998	'New Order' regime	Centralistic type government Partial recognition by Law Limited implementation
1982	First Congress	Establishment of <i>Panglima Laot</i> at District Level
1998	Reform era	Full recognition under deconstruction Policy
2002	Second congress	Establishment of <i>Panglima Laot</i> at Provincial Level
2004	Natural disaster (tsunami)	Emergency, recovery and reconstruction assistance Gaining
2005	Aceh peace agreement	full recognition
2005-2017	Revivalism	

3.1.1 System boundary Panglima Laôt

Limit Panglima Laôt management area is divided into two areas, namely land boundary and the maritime boundary. The land boundary is determined by using the administrative boundaries of the village or a few villages [14]. Sea boundary is generally from the mainland to the edge of the reef [15]. Based on interviews, the boundary of the coral reefs is estimated at about 200 meters from the beach. A restriction area Panglima Laôt has now been established using a coordinate system with the help of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Kota Sabang [16].

Based Qanun No. 16 of 2002 on the Management of Marine Resources and Fisheries, in Article 3 (1) states that the authority of the Provincial Administration in the management of marine areas. As referred to in Article 2, sea boundary within 4 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline towards the open sea [17]. Article 18 paragraph (4) states that the authority to manage resources in the most remote sea area 12 nautical

miles from the coastline to the open sea. Archipelago waters provincial direction and 1/3 (one-third) of the provincial jurisdiction of the district/city.

3.1.2 Rules System Panglima Laôt

Panglima Laôt has the highest authority in determining the customary rules applicable in the territory of the island of Sabang. The rules are set based on the results of the village meeting involving all elements of society and the government. Customary law rules in each region vary based on the characteristics of the location of the water, an understanding of the fishing gear, and the agreement in each region [18]. There are three rules that apply that prohibition of fishing using destructive ways throughout the region, the ban on fishing in the marine park zones, and the days of prohibition. Any violation of the provisions will be subject to customary sanctions. The whole of the regulation applies to all communities on the island of Sabang. Table 3 below shows the customary rules in force on the island of Sabang.

Table 3: The set of rules applicable in Sabang

No	Type rules	Type ban
1	Fishing ban around the area managed Panglima Laôt	Catch fish using bombs or explosives Arrest using potassium or other toxic materials The arrest fish and destruction of coral reefs Trawl night (purse seine) banned from operating within four miles of shoreline Shooting fish (spear guns) by using a compressor and diving equipment in the area dives.
2	Prohibition capture marine biota in the Sea Garden	Trawl moon (purse seine) is prohibited at a distance of 200 meters from the shoreline. Prohibited from releasing the anchor at a depth of 0-15 meters Prohibited from taking all marine biota (except reef food fish species) in the afternoon and evening Prohibited capture the fish by shooting (spear guns) Prohibited fishing using gill nets
3	Abstinence days	Eid al-Fitr for two days (two times 24 hours) Eid al-Adha for one day (one 24-hour) Tsunami warnings from the night of December 25 at 20:30 pm until the afternoon of December 26 at 18:00 pm Indonesian Independence Day on August 17 from the morning until the finish ceremony at 12.00 am Friday night from 19:00 Pm until finished Friday prayers at 14.00 Pm

3.1.3 Sanctions System Panglima Laôt

Traditional sanctions applicable in Kota Sabang in accordance with the agreement in each region. Sanctions have been made in a firmer and more repressive than the customary law in general [14]. Based on the village deliberation, the form of sanctions is to pay a fine in the form of cash or livestock, the seizure of fishing gear and boats, and surrenders the perpetrators to authorities.

Table 4: The system of sanctions applicable in Sabang

No	Type of violation	Sanctions
1	Violation of the rules of the prohibition of fishing / marine biota in all marine waters	All means of arrest were confiscated and the offender (skipper and crew) was handed over to the authorities.
2	Violation of the rules capture marine biota in the Sea Garden	The use of iron nets or the likes are fined RP 10,000,000 (ten million), and all means of arrests seized during the week. Shoot fish, arrests marine life at night and during the day are fined RP 1,000,000 (one million) and fishing gear seized
3	Violating rule abstinence days at sea	Violations two feasts fined a goat. Violation Day Tsunami and the anniversary of independence fined a goat. Violations Friday and Friday's night penalized detention boat/fishing equipment for one week.

3.1.4 Rights System Panglima Laôt

Panglima Laôt institutions have the duty and function. Panglima Laôt structure in the Aceh region consists of three levels, namely: (1) Panglima Laôt Province (2) Panglima Laôt Regency/City and (3) Panglima Laôt Lhok.

Panglima Laôt has different levels, the higher the position the more complex institutional structure. Panglima Laôt province occupies the highest level position. Panglima Laôt Regency / City shall be subject to the Panglima Laôt Province.

Similarly Panglima Laôt Lhok be subject to Panglima Laôt Regency/City. These three levels Panglima Laôt institutions have the duty and the function listed in Aceh Qanun No. 10 of 2008 concerning Indigenous Institutem [19].

Rights system applies to all fishing and tourism stakeholders, both inside and outside the town of Sabang. Fishermen and tourists must comply with the rules Panglima Laôt. Such provisions binding for anyone who carried out arrests and tourism in the waters.

Table 5: The structure, duties and responsibilities of the Panglima Laôt

No	Structure Panglima Laôt	Duties and responsibilities
1	Panglima Laôt Province	Perform duties as Panglima Laôt between Province
		Monitoring government policies and providing legal assistance to fishermen stranded in another country
		Coordinate the implementation of customary law
2	Panglima Laôt District	Resolving the problem of fishermen cross-district / town
		Resolve disputes between Panglima Laôt
3	Panglima Laôt lhok	Implement, maintain, and oversee the implementation of the customs and customary law.
		Resolve disputes and disputes between fishermen in accordance with customary law.
		Protect and preserve the marine and coastal environment.
		Improving people's living standards of fishermen.
		Prevent illegal fishing.
4	Deputy Panglima Laôt	Assisting the Panglima Laôt and replace when absent temporarily
5	Advisory Panglima Laôt (government, traditional leaders, religious leaders),	Advise on the implementation of the customs, customary law, and national law.
6	Secretary Panglima Laôt	Administering the program and as a clerk at a meeting or meetings in the community.
7	Treasurer Panglima Laôt	Responsible for financial institutions Panglima Laôt
8	Custom security officer: • Field Pokmaswas • Field, SAR Team	Preserve and maintain indigenous life in the indigenous communities of fishermen.
		Provide security in the implementation of customary law court.
		Monitor and maintain transport of fisheries.
		Maintaining order and security of the sea

3.1.5 System Monitoring Panglima Laôt

The monitoring system is basically done by the entire community of fishermen. Communities are required to provide information to Panglima Laôt when disaster or rule violation. Panglima Laôt in monitoring aided by the customary security officers. Custom security officers set up to oversee coastal areas. Supervision carried out by

the task force approved by the Decree of the village chief in the town of Sabang. Monitoring conducted by the task force does not have a fixed schedule and do it quietly. Monitoring activities are not only carried out by officers who have been given official responsibility, but also by society indirectly.

4. Conclusions

Panglima Laôt be very important for the preservation of the coastal areas of the island of Sabang. It is marked by the publication of regulations that recognizes the existence of Panglima Laôt, among them: Aceh Provincial Regulation No. 16/2002 on Marine Resources and Fisheries and Aceh Qanun No. 10/2008 on Indigenous Institutions. Preservation of the coastal areas Sabang island with Panglima Laôt institutions done by applying the boundary system, the rules of the system, the system of rights, monitoring system, and sanctions system. In the utilization of coastal resources should be considered aspects of ecology, socio-economic sustainability, and society. This study offers the formulation of coastal management of Sabang Island based on local wisdom that is transformed into the Aceh government's Qanun rule. It is recommended that the government of Aceh make the regulation in the form of a comprehensive, operational Qanun, and In accordance with the characteristics and local wisdom of the people of Aceh generally and fishermen in particular.

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