

Local Political and Economic Dynamics of The Fishery Resource Conservation: The Case of Mangroves in Damas, Prigi Bay, East Java

E. Susilo¹, Pudji Purwanti² and Erlinda Indrayani²

¹⁾Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Brawijaya University

*Email: olisuside@yahoo.com, olisuside_fpik@ub.ac.id

²⁾School of Socio-Economic, Marine Science and Fisheries Faculty, University of Brawijaya

ABSTRACT

Global awareness about sustainable development was begun in the 1960s and in Indonesia since the 1980s. The fishery development was began in the late 1970s up to 2010's was dominated by product oriented than of resource sustainability. The orientation of the development policy was more oriented on macro scale, less noticed than on micro scale. The experience of Cofish Project (1998 s/d 2005) was demonstrated that local political aspects was being ignored. The study of local politics in Damas, Prigi Beach was very concerned with the sustainability of mangrove forests. The local politics and economic dynamics that were not environmentally-friendly gave threat to mangrove management system and for national scale as a challenge for the blue economy.

Keywords: Prigi Bay, local politics, mangrove, management

INTRODUCTION

On a global level an awareness about the urgency of sustainable development has been started since the 1970s (www.sustreport.org, 2011) there is even a saying about the 1960s (www.lboro.ac.uk, 2012). Such awareness in Indonesia could be said to be started since the Government issued Law number 4 in 1982 about the Basic Provisions of the Environmental Management. Almost all the basic establishment of laws and regulations on the management and utilization of natural resources and the rules associated with it has always been based on the principle of optimal sustainable. But there are still many implementation has encountered obstacles, especially when ecological issues faced with short-term economic options.

Analysis of identification of rural communities conducted by Susilo (2010a) stated that there are two basic principles that reduced its existence since the Government enacted law No. 9 of 1979 regarding Village Government. Two basic principles in question is about the deliberations and the second about the attempt to keep the sustainability of the resource. Although the ACT has been repealed, but not automatically direct the above two things back as before. There are currently a couple of customary law in the management of fisheries resources which still exists, such as *Panglima Laot* in Aceh, *Awig-Awig* in East Lombok and Bali, *Sasi* in Maluku, and *Teyombo* in Buton. Specialized in East Java, still left there are a few, e.g. *Petorosan* in Kenjeran, Surabaya, or mechanism of fishing with beach seine.

Susilo (2010b) conveys that religion should be used as the basis for resource management of coastal fisheries. If the realization that among components of biological, social and economics at first of three circles, then it is mentioned that the components should be converted into a pyramid, with the arrangement of the very bottom of the religious factor, then respectively occupied by the ecological, economic and social is at the top of the pyramid. This concept corresponds to the concept of Sustainable Development (Brundtland, 1987 in Jalal, 2010), and a Pyramidal Sustainability (Daly in Jalal, 2010). Daly stated:

- Without functioning natural systems, everything collapses,
- Without functioning economic systems, societies cannot advance,
- Without functioning social systems, people cannot develop.

More Daly stated that the Summit pyramid is this social welfare, meaning that member can going on social welfare if economic and social system that is non-threatening to the sustainability of the ecological system. An important aspect in the concept of sustainable development is the first

Ilah and Saleh (2001) that in societies that are

in desperate need of a changing social security. Social security and natural resource management according to the Object-Beckmann and Koning (2001) is the future for rural communities. They say:

"For people living in rural areas of natural resources is a source of livelihood and the backup is important, not just when the needs and conditions of difficulty but also a reserve for the future. Or in other words, natural resources is one of the main sources of social security for rural population".

The sustainability of mangrove resources in Damas, Prigi Bay is very dependent on the political and economic dynamics in the countryside. Studies conducted by Susilo et al (2007) and airy observation in 2011, indicating that the competition in some mangrove land switch into rice fields and coconut plantations. The changes become rice fields because people need staples and changes into a coconut plantation because of economic forces that drive the need for commodities that has economic value of coconut. These changes make the area of mangrove forests are increasingly narrows (Susilo, 2013). This analysis focuses on the basic question, whether the change of political system in the countryside are able to affect the existence of the coastal resources? In this case choose the location on the coast of the Gulf Damas, part of the Prigi Bay, Watulimo sub district, district in Trenggalek, East Java.

Sociological reflection will explain about how policy is carried out by the Government and how it responded to complaints by the public. The Government of Indonesia in the process of construction of the fishery that started in the 1970s up to 2010's is dominated by product oriented to the exclusion of resource sustainability. Therefore, as suggested by Susilo (2012) in order to carry out the implementation of the policy should take into account the specific aspects of the site.

METHODS

This study used the approach of case studies (Yin, 2004). Approach to case study focused on the use of data documents and in-depth interviews on key informant. The study also used the approach of social history (Sjamsudin, 2007, Kuntowijoyo, 2003)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics of local political and economic in the village of KGD. As the former Site Adviser of the Cofish Project² and environmental problems and social observer, I did a recording of airy about changes in competition. While at the beginning of the project the low level of participation of the village of KGD on the level of the village government, but public participation is quite high. On 1988/1999 the village of KGD headed by a society that has a strong network to the district level (LMD). Leadership changes occurred in the 2006, replaced LMD by the SWY. In 2007 we did research with one of the output is a Draft Regulation on Managing the Resources of Coastal Villages (Susilo, et al, 2007)

Case of the destruction of mangrove forests. On the Cofish Project there are two events of interest. In the Community Watchdog Group formed a Mangrove Forest (GPHB) tasked management mangrove forests. The first event was the destruction caused by the Buffalo in the mangrove area. Community Watchdog Group (Pokmaswas) try to use positive law and the efforts of the trial up to P21. Proceedings mengabiskan cost up to IDR 2.250.000,-, but the Court ruling against the suspects include fines of IDR 275,000, the second, the leadership events village by GPHB hand caught in the cutting mangrove forest. GPHB leader is the Chairman of RT, while the perpetrators of the offence is the leader of the village, then both the positive law and local agreements unworkable.

Access the LMDH Argo Lestari. Social forestry programs with the Forestry Department established a Consultative Institution of village forest (LMDH) Argo Lestari. Argo Lestari LMDH leadership is LMD. LMDH trying to find intersection between social forestry management with system gopla³. LMD has a major role in the management of the *Gopla* system and gets appreciation society village, as well as the farming community outside the village, even outside the town.

² Cofish Project is the abbreviation of the Coastal Community Development and Fisheries Resources Management. The author was once a Site Advisor Project in 2002-2003 in Trenggalek and 2003-2005 in Banyuwangi.

Law at the national level and local management. In the national landscape management of mangrove forests still going mismatch between coastal and forestry ACT. On the level of technical agencies in the county are also still going to overlap the authority, i.e. the Department of Forestry with Fisheries Agency. Been a conflict of interest between district institution (Ayunda et al, 2012) and make the society experienced confusion, especially the management of mangrove in Damas is currently carried out by the Forestry Department.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The role of community leaders as the political elite as well as the economic elite, leading to the direction of the management and utilization of mangrove forests in Pancer Bang and Ngrumpukan. Community leaders in the village of KGD able to penetrate the political network in the county, even though the leadership changes going on in the district. The political and economic Dynamics of the local eco-friendly does not pose a threat to mangrove management system and in the national scale to the challenge against the blue economy.

SUGGESTIONS:

The dynamics of the local political and economic need to get attention, especially in the aspect of the implementation of the development. identification of community leaders and informal approach and was able to change its perception as a family, so that the local economic system which is less environmentally friendly can be gradually reduced.

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