

DOI 10.18551/rjoas.2019-03.38

THE INSTITUTIONAL BASED FISHERIES' RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF AMBON ISLAND, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze a Sasi institutional element in the management of fisheries resources in the island of Ambon. To get the data needed, a serial of in-depth interview and library research was conducted to the participants of several customary leaders. After data collected then analyzed using a qualitative method based on the phenomenological approach. The results showed that Sasi was found that the institutional function in the management of fisheries resources has been effective functioned as follows: First, regional boundaries. institutional Sasi has clear regional boundaries. Determination of boundaries conducted through deliberations led and initiated by customary leaders. Second, the rule system of Sasi has an institutional rule and restrictions on resource management. Third, the punishment is given in the form of customs penalties, monetary fines, and confiscation of fishing gear. Fourth, institutional Sasi entitled to regulate the activities allowed and prohibited. Fifth, Sasi has authority to use of natural resources in coastal areas. Sixth, institutional Sasi has a resource monitoring mechanism that works with other parties.

KEY WORDS

Fisheries, resources, management, coastal area.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world with a coastline length of around 95 000 km, the area of seawater reaches 5.8 million km² and about 13 492 islands. Overall the potential of coastal and marine resources is the main source of growth and support to support sustainable development (Alikodra 2012). An important aspect of fisheries management is the actors involved in the management process. These actors can be classified into 3 groups, namely government (government-based management), community (community-based management), and their cooperation (co-management). According to Satria (2015), community-based fisheries management systems recognize and consider the role of the community traditional fishermen and has long been applied in Indonesia (Satria & Matsuda 2004). Local community-based management is clearly considered capable of maintaining ecosystems and the sustainability of fishery resources (Cinner & Aswani 2007). Through local wisdom, the community sees that there are responsibilities in utilization activities, and responsible for protecting natural resources (Berkes, 2008).

One form of local wisdom in fisheries management is the institutional Sasi found in Ambon, Maluku. The Sasi is generally known as a traditional natural resource management system carried out by people in eastern Indonesia, including Maluku and Papua. The Sasi is a system of beliefs, rules, and rituals that involve temporary prohibitions on the use of resources or certain regions (Adhuri, 2013). Various studies show the degradation of Sasi institutions due to the decline of the legitimacy of local authorities and the competent leaders of Sasi institutions, as it happened in Central Maluku (Harkes and Novaczek, 2002) and Raja Ampat (McLeod, et al., 2009). Sasi has also been largely abandoned in most areas in the Kei archipelago, Maluku, except in some areas on the east coast of Kei Besar (Adhuri, 2013). Based on the description above, it is important to analyze institutional element sasi in managing resources. Based on the description of the background above, the purpose of this study is to analyze the institutional elements of sasi in managing coastal resources.