

Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Fishermen's Group in Tuban over Coastal Areas Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 Concerning Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to strengthen the authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group over coastal areas by analyzing the current conditions and potentials of the community. Although Law No. 45 of 2009 on Fisheries does not define traditional fishermen, Law No. 7 of 2016 defines them as those using traditional fishing equipment with small capital and simple organization. The Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group lacks written awig-awig, which is significant as awig-awig ownership by bendega is integral to traditional village governance under local regulations. The community service method involved problem identification through field observations and interviews, followed by capacity-building activities focused on mangrove ecosystem preservation and legal frameworks such as Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 on Nature Reserve and Conservation Areas. Counseling and training were provided on mangrove cultivation, especially after flood damage reduced mangrove plants. To support recovery, the team donated 350 mangrove trees to the fishermen group. These efforts aim to enhance product quality and production, improve mangrove cultivation, and ultimately strengthen the economic and social empowerment of the Wanasari Tuban fishing community through improved management and marketing strategies.

Keywords: Strengthening, authority, group, fishermen

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1. INTRODUCTION

Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Coastal Areas. The target partners' conditions, both in terms of potential, are analyzed based on the existing conditions of the partners/community. Based on Article 1, point 10, fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing. However, Law Number 45 of 2009, which amends Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, does not provide a

definition of traditional fishermen. However, the definition of traditional fishermen can be seen in Article 1, point 5 of Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen and Fish Farmers. Traditional fishermen generally utilize fishery resources with traditional fishing gear, small business capital, and relatively simple fishing organizations. The profile of the target partners is determined by the definition of traditional fishermen as stipulated in the

legislation. This is the basis for the traditional fishermen in the traditional village of Tuban to form the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group, thereby increasing the fishermen's existence and income.

Armed with the basis of shared goals and ideals, a fisherman's organization called the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group was established. In 2017. Customary law communities are also called "traditional communities" or the indigenous people, in everyday life they are more often and popularly referred to as "customary communities"(Djamanat, 2013).

Customary law communities are human communities that obey the rules or laws that regulate human behavior in their relationships with each other, both in the form of the whole of customs and morals that are truly alive because they are believed and adhered to. If violated, the perpetrators will receive sanctions from the customary authorities.(Dewi, 2014). (Binawati *et al.*, 2015) According to Dominikus Rato, customary law communities are social communities (associations) of people who feel united because they are bound by common ancestors and/or certain areas, inhabit certain areas, have their own wealth and are led by several people who are seen as having authority and power, and have values, as a guideline for life and have the desire not to separate themselves (Dominikus, 2010) In order to maintain environmental balance or palemahan bendega, the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group also developed social activities in the form of utilizing mangrove forests. Regarding the requirement to have written awig-awig, in fact the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group does not have written awig-awig. There is an important meaning of ownership of awig-awig by bendega

according to the Bendega Regional Regulation.

As stipulated in Article 8 of the Bendega Regional Regulation and Article 9 of the Bendega Regional Regulation, ownership of the bendega customary laws indicates that the bendega is an inseparable part of the traditional village. According to Kusumadi Pujosewojo, a society emerges spontaneously in a specific area, its establishment not being established or ordered by a higher authority or other authority, with a strong sense of solidarity among its members, viewing non-members as outsiders, and using its territory as a source of wealth that can only be fully utilized by its members (Maria S.W Sumardjono, 2001) According to (Alting, 2010) a customary law community is a community that arises spontaneously in a certain area, its establishment is not determined or ordered by a higher authority or other authority with a very strong sense of solidarity among its members (Alting, 2010) If the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group has written customary laws, then indirectly its existence is strengthened by recognition from the Tuban Traditional Village, because the state also records the existence of the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group (in the sense of the legal products it creates). Aspects of partner problems as mentioned above, through a participatory approach at the activity location, several solutions have been agreed to solve the problems faced by partners. The solution that has been agreed to overcome production problems at the partner level is increasing the productivity of mangrove plants cultivated by the Wanasari fishermen group. Conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari fishermen group as partners regarding the mangrove plants in the location. This solution is

expected to achieve the output target, namely increasing production and quality of products produced by partners and improving good and correct mangrove cultivation techniques. Marketing aspects The solution offered and agreed upon by the partner farmers In addition, ecotourism promotion is also carried out by increasing partner knowledge to tourists. This solution is expected to achieve the output target, namely changing partner behavior, such as values to support ecotourism development. The solution offered and agreed upon by the partner farmers is through training and counseling activities regarding business management that supports ecotourism development in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group, such as pricing, packaging and increasing the added value of mangrove products.

The benefits obtained for partners are to increase the competitiveness of the products produced in order to increase the income of the Wanasari fishermen group through marketing their products for ecotourism visitors in addition to being marketed outside the ecotourism area such as mangrove juice, mangrove scrub and others we need to help so that the development of ecotourism in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group can develop with the help of community service, especially the development of ecotourism in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group. reviewed from the social aspect of society, Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 5 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers, it is regulated that "traditional fishermen are fishermen who catch fish in waters which are traditional fishing rights that have been used for generations in accordance with local culture

and wisdom". Explanation of Article 17 Paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (hereinafter referred to as the Tuban Traditional Village) has now developed the need for environmental conservation education, in this case as the implementation of Environmental Law courses in the community, especially in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group, the target output is the partner's problem regarding the Wanasari fishermen's group not having the authority to utilize the coastal area properly, Through a participatory approach at the activity site, several solutions have been agreed upon to resolve the problems faced by partners by providing legal counseling on the limitations of their rights as Wanasari fishermen. Through a participatory approach at the activity site, several solutions have been agreed upon to resolve the problems faced, such as efforts made to resolve problems with partners through marketing and social aspects, regarding strengthening the authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over coastal and coastal areas. 1) How is the authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group strengthened over coastal and coastal areas based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 concerning Nature Reserves and Conservation Areas. 2) Efforts made to resolve problems with partners through marketing and social aspects, regarding strengthening the authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over coastal and coastal areas.

2. METHODS

The type of research used in this study is Community Service. The method of implementing this community service is to determine the problem through a problem identification process based on field observations and interviews with the community. Then, solutions are implemented by increasing the capacity of the local community to utilize and preserve the mangrove ecosystem through outreach activities on Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Beach Areas Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 concerning Nature Reserves and Conservation Areas.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Strengthening the Authority

Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Beach Areas Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 concerning Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas.

Definition: A mangrove forest is a forest ecosystem located along the coastline that is affected by the ebb and flow of sea water, resulting in its forest floor being constantly inundated. Mangrove forests are a transitional ecosystem between land and sea, found in tropical and subtropical regions along sheltered coasts and river estuaries. They are coastal plant communities dominated by several species of mangrove trees. These plants are able to grow and thrive in tidal areas according to their tolerance to salinity, duration of inundation, substrate, and coastal morphology (Arief, 2003) Numerous conservation and replanting efforts are currently underway to

develop mangrove ecosystems. Coastal communities are the most important communities that have become part of the mangrove ecosystem. The conditions of the community that need to be known primarily are the social structure and the form of utilization and intensity of interaction with coastal areas by the community (Binawati *et al*, 2015).

Efforts to preserve mangrove forests can be undertaken by communities surrounding the forest by maintaining the mangrove ecosystem to ensure its continued existence. A bottom-up approach is a technique in mangrove forest rehabilitation. Ideally, mangrove forest restoration efforts should be funded by the government, while planning, implementation, evaluation of success, and sustainable utilization are all entrusted to the community (Lugina *et al*, 2017) Damage to mangrove forest ecosystems can be caused by various factors, including:

- (1) Lack of understanding of the benefits of mangrove forest ecosystems; and
- (2) Although mangrove forests continue to be threatened, various activities causing damage to them continue to occur, sometimes at an increasing scale and intensity. "The change from primary and secondary mangrove forests to non-mangrove forest areas is caused by conversion, particularly the clearing of areas"for fish farming, agriculture, and development" (Rudianto, 2009). states that with high population growth and rapid development activities on the coast for various purposes (settlements, fisheries, ports, etc.), ecological pressure on coastal ecosystems, particularly mangrove forest ecosystems, is also increasing (Bengen, 2004). This increasing pressure naturally impacts the destruction of the mangrove forest ecosystem itself, both directly (for

example, logging or land conversion activities) and indirectly (for example, pollution from waste from various development activities). According to (Ibrahim, 2006) in (Fadlan, 2011) "the causes of threats and damage to the mangrove forest ecosystem include: (1). The increasing number of people living in the area around the mangrove forest ecosystem, resulting in increased utilization of mangrove forest natural resources; (2). The utilization of mangrove forest natural resources, which was originally carried out traditionally, has shifted to commercial use." Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group over Coastal and Coastal Areas the condition of target partners both in terms of potential, Situational analysis is explained based on the existing conditions of partners/communities Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 10 fishermen are people whose livelihoods are fishing, However, the definition of traditional fishermen can be seen in the provisions of Article 1 number 5 of Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators. Traditional fishermen generally utilize fishery resources with traditional fishing equipment, small business capital, and relatively simple fishing organizations. The profile of target partners is locked by the definition of traditional fishermen as contained in the legislation. This is what underlies the krama bendega in the traditional village of Tuban to form the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group so that the existence and income of fishermen can increase. Armed with the basis of shared goals and ideals, a fisherman's organization was created called the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group. Customary law communities are also called

"traditional communities" or the indigenous people, in everyday life they are more often and popularly referred to as "customary communities".

Customary law communities are human communities that obey the rules or laws that regulate human behavior in their relationships with each other, both in the form of all customs and morals that are truly alive because they are believed and adhered to. If violated, the perpetrator will receive sanctions from the traditional authorities. In order to maintain environmental balance or palemahan bendega, the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group also developed social activities in the form of utilizing mangrove forests. Regarding the requirement to have written awig-awig, in fact the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group does not have written awig-awig. It is important for the bendega to have awig-awig according to the Bendega Regional Regulation which is regulated in Article 8 of the Bendega Regional Regulation and Article 9 of the Bendega Regional Regulation, ownership of the bendega awig-awig shows that the bendega is an inseparable part of the traditional village. If the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group has written customary laws, its existence will indirectly be strengthened by recognition from the Tuban Traditional Village, because the state also records the existence of the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group. Regarding the partner's problems as mentioned above, through a participatory approach at the activity location, several solutions have been agreed upon to solve the problems faced by partners. The agreed solution to overcome production problems at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangrove plants cultivated by the Wanasari fishermen's group. Conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari

fishermen's group as a partner regarding the mangrove plants in the location. This solution is expected to achieve the output target, namely increasing production and quality of products produced by partners and improving mangrove fruit cultivation techniques as well as conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari fishermen group as partners regarding mangrove plants in locations affected by floods and many damaged mangrove plants, the Community Service grant team donated 350 mangrove trees at the service location which were handed over directly to the Head of the Wanasari Tuban Bali Fishermen as an additional activity to repair mangrove forest damage due to flooding as a solution to increase mangrove fruit products so that the economy of the fishing community will increase.

3.2. Marketing Aspects

The solutions offered and agreed upon by partner farmers are product marketing promotion and business management that supports the development of ecotourism in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group, such as pricing, packaging and increasing the added value of mangrove products. The benefits for partners are to increase the marketing competitiveness generated in order to increase the income of the Wanasari fishermen group through marketing their products to ecotourism visitors in addition to being marketed outside the ecotourism area such as mangrove juice, mangrove scrub. Social aspects, Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group over Coastal and Beach Areas, Environmental conservation education is needed, in this case as the application of Environmental Law courses in the community, especially in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group,

target output The partner's problem regarding the Wanasari fishermen group does not have the authority to utilize the coastal area properly with the help of making awig-awig regarding strengthening the authority of the Wanasari fishermen group. Marketing solutions offered and agreed upon by partner farmers include product marketing promotions and business management that support ecotourism development within the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group, such as pricing, packaging, and increasing the added value of mangrove products. The agreed solution to address production issues at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangroves cultivated by the Wanasari Fishermen's Group.

Conducting outreach and training for the Wanasari Fishermen's Group, as a partner, regarding the mangroves present on the site. This solution

expected to achieve the output target, namely increasing production and quality of products produced by partners to increase the resulting marketing competitiveness in order to increase the income of the Wanasari fishermen group through marketing its products such as mangrove juice, mangrove scrub. Solution Social aspects of society, in this case as the application of Environmental Law courses in the community, especially in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group. output target The problem of partners regarding the Wanasari fishermen group does not have the authority to utilize coastal areas, both with the assistance of making awig-awig regarding strengthening the authority of the Wanasari fishermen group. In fact, the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group does not have a written awig-awig for its members. As regulated in Article 8 of the Bendega Regional Regulation and Article 9

of the Bendega Regional Regulation, ownership of the bendega awig-awig shows that the bendega is an inseparable part of the traditional village.

Based on the aforementioned partner issues, several solutions have been agreed upon through a participatory approach at the activity site. The agreed-upon solution to address production issues at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangroves cultivated by the Wanasari fishermen group. This solution is expected to achieve the target output of increasing production and product quality for partners and improving their livelihoods. The benefits obtained for partners are to increase the competitiveness of products to support the fishermen's economy, legal assistance in making awig-awig for those produced by ecotourism visitors in addition to being marketed outside the ecotourism area reviewed from the legal aspect, Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 5 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen". explanation of Article 17 Paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. The target output of the service can be in the form of print media publications, Improvement of community values (in the field of Law) and Publication of international journals accredited by Sinta 4 JSDS Dwijendra University.

The solution offered and agreed upon by the partner farmers is the promotion of marketing of business management products that support the development of ecotourism in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group, such as pricing, packaging and increasing the added value

of mangrove products. The agreed solution to overcome production problems at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangrove plants cultivated by the Wanasari fishermen group. Conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari fishermen group as partners regarding the mangrove plants in the location. This solution is expected to achieve the output target, namely increasing production and quality of products produced by partners and improving good and correct mangrove cultivation techniques. The partners will gain an increase in the marketing competitiveness produced in order to increase the income of the Wanasari fishermen group through marketing their products to ecotourism visitors in addition to being marketed outside the ecotourism area such as mangrove juice, mangrove scrub.

Social aspects of society, Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Beach Areas, Environmental conservation education is needed, in this case as the application of Environmental Law courses in the community, especially in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group, the target output is the partner's problem regarding the Wanasari fishermen's group not having the authority to utilize the coastal area properly with the help of making awig-awig regarding strengthening the authority of the Wanasari fishermen's group. Regarding the requirement to have a written awig-awig, in fact the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group does not have a written awig-awig. There is an important meaning of the ownership of awig-awig by the bendega according to the Bendega Regional Regulation. As regulated In Article 8 of the Bendega Regional Regulation and Article 9 of the Bendega

Regional Regulation, ownership of the bendega customary law (awig-awig) indicates that the bendega is an inseparable part of the traditional village. The bendega customary law must be in line with the customary village customary law. Regarding the partner's problems, as mentioned above, through a participatory approach at the activity location, several solutions have been agreed upon to solve the problems faced by partners. The agreed solution to address production problems at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangrove plants cultivated by the Wanasari fishermen group. Conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari fishermen group as partners regarding the mangrove plants in the location. This solution is expected to achieve the target output, namely increasing production and product quality produced by partners and improving good and correct mangrove cultivation techniques. The benefits obtained for partners include increasing product competitiveness to support the fishermen's economy, legal assistance in making customary law (awig-awig) for those produced by ecotourism visitors in addition to being marketed outside the ecotourism area from a legal aspect. Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 5 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen". explanation of Article 17 Paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the Stages for overcoming the problems of partners Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group over Coastal and Beach Areas Based on

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 concerning Nature Reserve Areas and Conservation Areas. Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 10 fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing, but Law Number. 45 of 2009 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004. Fishermen in the provisions of Article 1 number 5 of Law Number 7 of 2016. In addition, other economic activities developed by the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen Group. Regarding the requirement to have Although there are written customary laws, the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group does not have a written customary law. According to the Bendega Regional Regulation, ownership of customary laws by the bendega is crucial. As stipulated in Article 8 and Article 9 of the Bendega Regional Regulation, ownership of customary laws by the bendega indicates that the bendega is an integral part of the traditional village. The customary laws by the bendega must be in line with the customary village's customary laws. The stages of community service implementation should include at least the following:

1. Outreach to Wanasari Tuban Bali Fishermen Partners. Marketing aspects. Solutions offered and mutually agreed upon by partner farmers include product marketing promotion and business management that support ecotourism development in the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen Group, such as pricing, packaging, and increasing the added value of mangrove products. The agreed solution to address production issues at the partner level is to increase the productivity of mangrove plants cultivated by the Wanasari Fishermen Group. Counseling and training are provided to the Wanasari Fishermen

Group, as partners, regarding the mangrove plants present on the site. This solution is expected to achieve the target output of increasing production and product quality produced by partners and improving proper mangrove cultivation techniques. Partners will gain increased marketing competitiveness to increase the income of the Wanasari Fishermen Group by marketing their products to ecotourism visitors, as well as marketing them outside the ecotourism area, such as mangrove juice and mangrove scrub.

2. Assisting in the development of mangrove product technology. The agreed solution to address production and marketing issues for business management products such as mangrove juice and mangrove scrub. Assistance in evaluating training, counseling for Wanasari Tuban Bali fishing partners and the sustainability of this Community Service program.

3. Social community aspects, Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Beach Areas with Training in making awig-awig with the chairman, deputy and all members of Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over Coastal and Beach Areas Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2011 Concerning Nature Reserve Areas and Conservation Areas, Application of technology Training in making awig-awig according to current developments related to Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group Sustainability of this Community Service program.

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. Strengthening the Authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over

Coastal Areas and the condition of the target partners, both in terms of potential. The situation analysis is explained based on the existing conditions of the partners/community. Based on Article 1, number 10, fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing. However, the definition of traditional fishermen can be seen in Article 1, number 5 of Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen and Fish Farmers. Traditional fishermen generally utilize fishery resources with traditional fishing gear, small business capital, and relatively simple fishing organizations. Provide counseling and training to the Wanasari Fishermen's Group as partners regarding the mangroves in the area. This solution is expected to achieve the output target, namely increasing production and quality of products produced by partners and improving mangrove fruit cultivation techniques as well as conducting counseling and training to the Wanasari fishermen group as partners regarding mangrove plants in locations affected by floods and many damaged mangrove plants, the Community Service grant team donated 350 mangrove trees at the service location which were handed over directly to the Head of the Wanasari Tuban Bali Fishermen as an additional activity to repair mangrove forest damage due to flooding as a solution to increase mangrove fruit products so that the economy of the fishing community will increase.

2. Efforts made to resolve problems with partners through marketing aspects and social aspects, towards strengthening the authority of the Wanasari Tuban Fishermen's Group over coastal and beach areas. Marketing aspects Solutions offered and agreed upon by partner farmers are

product marketing promotions and business management that support the development of ecotourism in the Wanasari-Tuban Fishermen's Group, such as pricing, packaging and increasing the added value of mangrove products.

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