

## Research Article

# Supervision of Panglima Laot Lhok in Preventing Illegal Fishing

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**Abstract.**

The Laot Customary Law Institution, led by a Panglima Laot, is a traditional institution that regulates the use and management of coastal and marine resources. This institution is responsible for implementing and supervising customary rules in the maritime sector which have been established and decided through customary deliberations of the sea handlers living in the area. The Aceh Sea area has many natural marine resources, both biological and non-natural, which makes it prone to illegal fishing. In addition, the Panglima Laot regulations state that fishermen are prohibited from bombing, poisoning, anesthetizing, electrifying, harvesting coral reefs, and other actions that could damage habitats and other biota. This research aims to analyze and study in depth the supervision of Panglima Laot Lhok in preventing illegal fishing. Primary and secondary data are the data sources used in the descriptive qualitative method. The research uses data obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of research and findings in the field, the conclusion is that Panglima Laot Lhok always carries out supervision in preventing illegal fishing, either directly by Panglima Laot Lhok or by coordinating with fishermen who are at sea, however, the very large sea factor means that supervision does not occur properly and thoroughly, and sometimes illegal fishing occurs.

**Keywords:** supervision, panglima laot lhok, illegal fishing

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## 1. Introduction

The presence of the panglima laot shows that until now local wisdom still has a big influence on people's daily lives. Local wisdom can be present and can be one of the answers to various current problems, especially maritime threats. The sea commander has the authority to guard coastal and marine areas. The Panglima Laot institution in Aceh places the Panglima Laot as the leader of customs, customs that apply in fishing, regulating fishing areas and resolving disputes.

Panglima laot, who is the leader of the laot customary law institution, essentially has the potential as a development agent who has so far received little attention from the



government to be involved in the development and empowerment of coastal communities (fishermen), namely in supporting the realization of dynamic fishing communities and maintaining the sustainability of coastal ecosystems. Panglima Laot also has the responsibility to maintain maritime customary law so that it continues to be implemented as a social institution in the fishing community.

Mu'aqaffi [1] explains that Panglima Laot is a cultural institution that has endured to this day, having been established when Aceh became the hub of the spice route. In the past, Aceh's status as a regional hub for trade was established and maintained in large part thanks to Panglima Laot. Additionally, from the 17th century, Panglima Laot has continuously contributed significant contributions to Aceh's coastal communities, particularly in terms of protecting the maritime environment through the implementation and observance of the Laot Adat.

In general, the function, duties and authority of the Laot commander is to create, implement and enforce Laot Customary Law through the Laot Customary Court. The authority of the Panglima Laot, which is regulated through the decision of the Panglima Laot Deliberation, is to determine the rules for fishing or fishing, and resolve disputes and disputes that occur among fishermen. The provisions of marine customs have established the aforementioned authorities, the sea commander has the authority to make adjustments to customs, in accordance with developments in time and technology without ignoring customs as a guide.

Since the Aceh sea area is very strategic, has a sizable marine protected area beneath it, and is home to a richness of marine natural resources, both biological and non-biological, it is prone to illegal fishing techniques.. According to data, Aceh's land area is 57,365.65 square KM, surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the west - south region of Aceh, and the Malacca Strait and Andama waters in the north-east region of Aceh, with a coastline length of 2,666.27 KM. while the area of its waters reaches 295,370 square km, consisting of 56,563 square km of territorial and island waters, as well as 238,807 square km of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters. The sustainable potential is calculated to be 272.7 thousand tons per year, with 16,701 fishing vessels and 64,466 fishermen.

Aceh's waters hold a lot of potential marine and fisheries resources. Illegal fishing practices clearly disturb the community, especially local fishermen. Actions of fish theft by foreign fishermen who use large vessels with modern facilities have had a detrimental impact on the existence of local fishermen because the use of trawl type net fishing

equipment has an effect on reducing the catch of local fishermen. Foreign fishermen are not the only ones who engage in unlawful fishing, fishermen from outside the area and even local fishermen also take part in this practice, the method that is often carried out is using fishing equipment that does not comply with the provisions.

This study's objective is to examine and study in depth the supervision of Panglima Laot Lhok in preventing illegal fishing. Panglima Laot also has a rule that fishermen are prohibited from bombing, poisoning, anesthetizing, electrifying, taking coral reefs and additional substances that harm the environment and other biota. Apart from that, the Laot Customary Law Institute has long played an active role in preventing illegal fishing. The institutional role of Panglima Laot is very important in the lives of fishermen, both in improving their welfare and preventing illegal fishing. Additionally, Panglima Laot Aceh assists the government in developing the fisheries and marine development program and serves as a point of contact between the government and the fishing community and other government programs a success.

Research conducted by Ade Irma [2] explains that Panglima Laot has more power to control Laotian customary law and fishing communities overall. A. Adwani [3] produced research, namely that coordination occurred between investigators and Panglima Laot. Panglima Laot conveyed this information to one of the law enforcement officers to assist and support the implementation of the law. However, this coordination was not effective due to the lack of civil servant investigators, equipment, and funding.

Wahyuddin [4] conducted research which showed that the government's lack of role the fact that there are still a lot of instances of illegal fishing in fishing areas indicates that there is a need for prevention, causing fishermen not to get maximum results and resulting in maximum results. Fishermen are always trapped in conditions of poverty. Research conducted by Nila Trisna [5] concluded that, aside from the institutional structure, the Panglima Laot Traditional Institution's role is also unclear, particularly with regard to the issues that arise, and that the implementation of the institution's duties, authority, and responsibilities has not been effective as required by law having to do with fishermen.

According to Soenarko in Syahida [6] says "public policy is a decision made by authorized government officials, for the interests of the people, where the interests of the people are an integral whole from a combination of crystallized opinions, desires and demands. demands from the people."

According to Nawawi [7] three definitions of human resources exist, specifically:

- a) People who work for an organization are known as human resources (sometimes termed staff, workforce, workers or employees).
- b) Human resources are the potential of people acting as a catalyst to make an organization accomplish its purpose.
- c) In a corporate organization, human resources are prospective assets that serve as capital (non-material, non-financial), which can be realized into actual potential both physically and non-physically in order to actualize the organization's existence.

According to Yohannes [8] the practice of ensuring that management and organizational objectives can be met is known as supervision. This relates to methods for ensuring that activities proceed as planned. This comprehension demonstrates how closely planning and supervision are related.

In functional management, control or supervision refers to a function that each leader of every unit or work unit must perform with regard to the execution of work or employees who carry it out in accordance with their respective principal tasks. Therefore, the goal of leadership supervision, particularly when it takes the form of built-in control, is to prevent abnormalities in the work that is done. The employee's aptitude and skill level determine whether a deviation or error happens when the work is being executed. When it comes to errors or deviations, workers who consistently receive instruction or advice from their superiors typically commit fewer of these crimes than those who do not [9]. According to Maringan [10] clearly, the following factors need to direct supervision: Plans that have been decided upon. b). Directives for carrying out task (Performance). c). Goal. d). Set policies in advance.

In general, the function of the Sea Commander includes three things, namely maintaining security at sea, managing the management of natural resources at sea and managing the management of the marine environment. The procedures for fishing in the sea (meuppang) and the rights of associations within the territory of lhok are regulated in the Maritime Customary Law, the implementation of which is carried out by Panglima Laot as the leader of the indigenous community association. Based on the number of customs enforced by Panglima Laot, several things relate to customary law in preserving the marine environment. The following is the content of the customary law on environmental maintenance that applies to all people who work as sailors in Aceh: a) It is prohibited to bomb, poison, anesthetize, electrify, take coral reefs and additional substances that harm the environment and other biota. b) It is prohibited to cut down/damage wooden trees on the sea coast such as arun/pine trees, pandanus,

ketapang, mangroves and other trees that live on the coast. c) It is prohibited to catch fish/other protected marine biota (dolphins, turtles, etc.).

The above provisions must be obeyed by Acehese fishermen, because the influence of Panglima Laot is still very large in Aceh. Panglima Laot himself is someone who is considered to understand the maritime law that applies in Aceh, most of whom are appointed from generation to generation, but it is not uncommon for someone who is considered more expert to be appointed as Panglima Laot. With the existence of this custom, of course this community organization which is supposed to grow well in the sea will be maintained, so that the environment can continue to be sustainable in the future.

Fauzi [11] stated that illegal fishing is a foreign phrase that Indonesian legal professionals promoted, which later gained traction in the media and served as a fascinating legal study for environmental activists. In terms of illegal fishing, the literal meaning comes from English. According to The Contemporary English Indonesia Dictionary, “illegal” refers to something that is invalid, forbidden, or against the law. “Fishing” refers to fishing as a means of subsistence or a site to catch fish, while “fish” refers to fish or fish meat. According to this literal interpretation, the term “illegal fishing” in language refers to the act of catching fish or engaging in fishing operations that are not authorized.

Nearly everything in the world is home to illegal fishing operations. A highly organized fisheries crime, illegal fishing occurs on both a national and international scale. The manner illegal fishing is conducted now is different from how it was conducted in the middle of the 1990s. Tanks and contemporary ship movement control are two features of “a highly sophisticated form of transnational organized crime” that have emerged from illegal fishing for refueling in the middle of the sea [12].

## 2. Research Methods

In an effort to approach this research well and to make it easier for researchers in the field, especially in using methods through a qualitative descriptive method (descriptive qualitative research), so that this qualitative research is carried out by theoretically synthesizing the phenomena that occur by proving the results that have been found according to the opinion Sugiyono [13] states as follows: One kind of research methodology that aims to characterize and understand items according to what they are is qualitative descriptive research. Because the researcher in descriptive research does

not control or modify research variables, it is also sometimes referred to as non-experimental research.

Sugiyono [13] stated because the holistic (all-encompassing, non-separable) focus of qualitative research means that its conclusions are derived from the full social environment under study, taking into account factors related to place, actor, and activity that interact synergistically. In this research, the research focus is on the duties of Panglima Laot Lhok in preventing Illegal Fishing. According to Moleong [14], every research requires a research focus, because the research focus aims to: a) Determining the focus can limit the study. b) Determining focus is useful for meeting inclusion and exclusion criteria. The focus of this research is the supervision of Panglima Laot Lhok in preventing Illegal Fishing.

In qualitative research, researchers are closely related to contextual factors. So you can collect as much information or data as possible from various existing sources. The aim is to detail the specificities discovered into the existing context, and extract information to use as a basis for the design and theory that emerges. Determining informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono [13] explains that “purposive sampling is a technique for determining research samples with certain considerations with the aim of making the data obtained later more representative”.

The data was analyzed using several steps according to Miles and Huberman's theory in Saldana [15], namely analyzing the data in three steps: condensing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, narrowing, simplifying, summarizing, and transforming data.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Panglima Laot is one of the cultural heritages of the Islamic kingdom of Aceh which initially had a strategic function in the coastal area in managing the Aceh fishing community. Finally, the role of Panglima Laot changed to become a symbol of the legacy of Laot customs and as a cultural heritage, but now Panglima Laot is only a guardian of maritime customs. It seems that the Panglima Laot's job is to mediate if there is a conflict between fishermen in coastal areas, to maintain maritime customs and to carry out Khanduri Laot in their community.

The laot customary law was formed due to long-standing customs in the traditional fishing community which then binds them to this customary law. Maritime customary

law is administered by the panglima laot, in this case laot customary law regulates procedures for fishing at sea and methods for resolving customary disputes between fishermen in the coastal areas of Aceh. In carrying out their lives, fishing communities must comply with laot customary law. The laot customary law rules are related to the rules prohibiting Uroe Pantang Laot, namely Khanduri Laot, Friday, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha and the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia which is celebrated every August 17. Soeripto said customary law refers to all unwritten rules and regulations of behavior that are accepted as appropriate and binding on all members of the community in Indonesia. These rules and regulations are considered legal because there is a widespread sense of justice and because law enforcement and community officials are required to enforce them through the use of force or the threat of punishment.

Basically, the Panglima Laot has the duties, functions and authority to create, implement and enforce Laot customary law through the Laot customary court. The authority of the Panglima Laot which is regulated through the decision of the Panglima Laot Deliberation is to determine fishing regulations and resolve disputes or disputes that occur among fishermen. These authorities are in the provisions of Laot customs, Panglima Laot has the right to modify customs to fit the needs of the moment.

Panglima Laot generally has jurisdiction over the creation and implementation of Laotian customs, rules governing the use of marine resources, and Laotian customary justice. In addition, Panglima Laot has the following duties and functions: 1) Maintaining and supervising the legal provisions and customs of Laot; 2) Coordinate every fishing effort at sea; 3) Resolve disputes/disputes that occur between members of fishermen or their groups; 4) Supervise and organize laot traditional ceremonies; 5) Maintain and supervise the trees on the beach so that they are not cut down; 6) As a liaison body between fishermen, the Government and Panglima Laot [16].

Panglima Laot still carries out his role to this day, although it is not carried out as well as during his previous tenure. The role that is still well maintained by the panglima laot is in terms of supervising the provisions of maritime customary law, being a liaison between fishermen and the government, resolving disputes and disputes between fishermen and supervising and protecting the marine coastal environment. Siagian [17] said that the process of monitoring all organizational activities to make sure that all work is being completed in accordance with previously created plans is known as supervision.

One of the functions of the commander in chief is supervision. The Panglima Laot has the function of supervising fishermen's activities so that no fishermen violate maritime

customary norms and laws. Henry Fayol in Situmorang [18] said that supervision is “The definition of supervision, namely supervision consists of testing whether everything is going according to a plan that has been determined with instructions that have been outlined, it aims to show (determine) weaknesses and mistakes by the intention is to correct it and prevent its recurrence.

The panglima laot lhok is the panglima laot who controls or has the authority to regulate one lhok or what is usually called an estuary which usually consists of one or several gampongs and some also consist of one sub-district. The duties and functions of the Lhok panglima laot are almost the same as those of the district panglima laot or Aceh panglima laot, the difference is that the Lhok panglima laot area is smaller and only controls one estuary.

Fish theft or illegal fishing often occurs in Indonesian waters, especially in Aceh waters, this is because Aceh province is the province located at the western and northernmost tip of the Republic of Indonesia which borders directly on the ocean and high seas, so there is potential for the influx of fishermen and There are a large number of foreign vessels fishing in Aceh waters. Illegal fishing is any fishing activity carried out by fishermen or fishing actors who violate existing laws. The perpetrators of these crimes have no responsibility for what they have done and are in strict conflict with the code of ethics for sea fishing that has been created.

Nearly everything in the world is home to illegal fishing operations. A highly organized fisheries crime, illegal fishing occurs on both a national and international scale. The manner illegal fishing is conducted now is different from how it was conducted in the middle of the 1990s. Modern ship movement control and sophisticated equipment, such as tanks, are features of the extremely sophisticated international organized crime that is illegal fishing for refilling fuel in the middle of the sea [12]. The Panglima Laot, you know, receives reports or information from fishermen who are at sea if there are foreign or local fishermen who are fishing illegally, so the Panglima Laot coordinates the information or report to PolAir and Marines who have authority in the area. The Panglima Laot only has the authority to coordinate if there are reports of illegal fishing occurring in the area. Panglima Laot Lhok supervises illegal fishing through fishermen within his leadership area. However, monitoring is a bit too difficult to carry out because the sea is wide and identification of those who are fishing illegally is difficult.

In recent years there have been several cases that have been revealed regarding illegal fishing carried out by foreign nationals who entered Aceh's territorial waters



thanks to reports and information from fishermen and coordination from the panglima laot with related parties to prevent illegal fishing. Dept of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries said in general, there are four types of illicit fishing that take place in Indonesian waters: 1) fishing without a permit; 2) fishing with fictitious licenses; 3) fishing with forbidden gear; and 4) fishing for fish that are not allowed under the permit. Furthermore, Sularso [18] said that illegal fishing is an extraordinary and organized crime. Illegal fishing by foreign and ex-foreign vessels seen from its perspective can be categorized as follows: 1). It is a transnational organized crime. 2). Very disturbing the independence of the Republic of Indonesia's Unitary State. 3). Shutting down the fish processing industry in Indonesia and instead growing the processing industry in other countries. 4). Damaging the sustainability of fish resources. 5). Causing overfishing and overcapacity.

## 4. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the supervision of Panglima Laot Lhok in preventing Illegal Fishing, it can be concluded as follows: Illegal fishing often occurs in Indonesian waters, especially in Aceh waters, this is because Aceh province is the province that is located at the western and northernmost tip. The Republic of Indonesia directly borders the ocean and high seas, so the potential for foreign fishermen and ships to catch fish in Aceh waters is very large. In recent years there have been several cases that have been revealed regarding illegal fishing carried out by foreign nationals who entered Aceh's territorial waters thanks to reports and information from fishermen and coordination from the panglima laot with related parties to prevent illegal fishing.

Based on the discussion above, the suggestion for Panglima Laot is to strengthen supervision to prevent Illegal Fishing. And in this case the Commander of Laot Lhok must also be better at coordinating with related agencies in preventing Illegal Fishing.

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