ABSTRACT


Condition of District of Labuan which has a dense fishing waters, depletion and exploitation of fish resources tend to be difficult to control. This situation can branches out in to a dense or over fishing. Therefore, a proper fishery management is needed. One of which is a strong institutional system. Fishery resources management can not be separated from the intitutional that support it, the other way the institutional can not be separated from the actors (stakeholder), so it needs an integrated fishery resource management system. Institutional is an important factor that drives the performance of fishery resources management. Institutional rules or policies that result in a rule (rule of game) in fishery resources management. Each actors play role and different activities in managing fishery resources.

The aim of this research are 1) to analyze stakeholders involved in fishery resources management in the District of Labuan, 2) to identify the relevant rules in fishery resources management in the District of Labuan, 3) to analyze the transaction cost in fishery resources management in the District of Labuan. In this research, the data have been obtained were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Processing and data analysis was done manually and using computer with Microsoft Office Excell program and are presented intabulated form and described descriptively. The data was analyzed by Stakeholder Analysis, Conflict Analysis, Rules Analysis and Transaction Cost Analysis.

The result of research showed; 1) Stakeholders in fishery resources management in the District of Labuan consists of a) Subjects is Bakul/Traders Gatherer, Langgan/Skipper and Fish Processing Industry, b) Players is Department of Marine and Fisheries Banten Province, Department Marine and Fisheries Pandeglang Regency, Technical Unit PPI and TPI District of Labuan, Fish Auction Place, Pillars of the Fisherman, HNSI, Cooperative Fisheries and POKMASWAS Fishery Resources of Labuan, c) Bystanders is Village Police, District Goverment and Banking, d) Actors is Satpolair. There are 12 stakeholders who are directly involved in the fishery resources management in the District of Labuan, Department of Marine and Fisheries Banten Province, Department Marine and Fisheries Pandeglang Regency, Technical Unit PPI and TPI District of Labuan, Fish Auction Place, Pillars of the Fisherman, HNSI, Cooperative Fisheries, POKMASWAS Fishery Resources of Labuan, Bakul/Traders Gatherer, Langgan/Skipper, Fish Processing Industry and Satpolair. 2) The formal rules that imply have been set up fishery resources, for both economic and conservation objectives (protection of fishery resources). But, the obedience and the understanding to these rules is very low, it is caused of the lack socialization in society and the lack of supervision and the optimal legal system. Informal rules implicitly have the social, economic and conservation in support of the fishery resources management in the District of Labuan. This shows that how important a mechanism of social control that exist in society in the form of local wisdom. But,
these informal rules have started to fade because it is no written. 3) Total transaction costs incurred by the government in the fishery resources management is Rp 234,810,400 in a year. Meanwhile, the total transaction costs incurred by the fisherman in the fishery resources management is Rp 7,400,000 in a year. Transaction costs incurred by the fishermen are much smaller than the transaction costs incurred by the government. This is caused the fisherman is not too much to pay for some activities, such as infrastructure development, monitoring of fishery resources and development costs.

Keywords: Institutional, Stakeholders, Formal and informal rules, Transaction Cost