ABSTRACT

The management of fisheries resources in Indonesia so far has not shown that optimal results, because it was carried out sectorally. The management fishery resources should involve of stakeholders as the integral. The Customary law is a component that live in the coastal environment. Therefore the involvement of indigenous peoples should be involved in the management of fisheries resources because they are most interest from the planning, managing of conservation in order to ensure the continued and future availability.

The sea tenure is owned by the customary laws of indigenous people for generations of ancestors, and obeyed as the natural order of life in managing fisheries resources. Sea tenure is a manifestation of the existence of the indigenous community to be maintained by all citizens.

The sea tenure as a basis for management of fisheries resources by the indigenous people have the principles of management of natural resources and sustainable development. The authority of indigenous people to manage fisheries resources derived from their ancestors, naturally and constantly adhered to the fabric of life to ensure survival in future.

The sea tenure setting is carried out through traditional institutions are represented by traditional leaders or chiefs in custom devices. Management of fisheries resources of indigenous people who do always consistent to conservation and sustainability of resources for future generations.

Keyword: Indigenous peoples, Sea tenure, Fishery management authority