THE HISTORY AND SOCIAL VALUE CHARACTERISTICS OF KAMPUNG LAUT SEGARA ANAKAN CILACAP COMMUNITY*)

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SUMMARY

The most abstract cultural value system and a tradition actuality constitute the living order level, since it contains concepts which is adhered and followed by the majority of the community members. Besides accepted as a living guidance, it also materialized in the form of regulations and/or traditional law and norms which prevail in general within the community itself.

Various forms of policy alterations seemed to become one of the influencing factors against the community’s way of thinking pattern in its connection with nature, which initially felt having sense of belonging, unity and relying on nature as living resources, presently starting to change and just desired to dominate nature as a living discourse.

This working paper is intended to follow the course of history’s facts towards social, economical and cultural characteristic value of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan Cilacap community observed from the phase order point of view closely related with the regimen’s policy at the particular time, as a base data for rescuing and preserving a sustainable ecosystem Segara Anakan.

Introduction

Background and Objective

The cultural value system actually constitutes the level of living arrangement for community which is most abstract in tradition consisting of concepts which for the greater part is adhered by community members and being followed as a living guidance materialized as a general community’s behavior. Besides as a living guidance in public live it also realized concretely in the form of regulation and/or norms as well as traditional laws. However, on the contrary man’s work outcome such like physical goods night change community’s live as a consequence of environmental alterations. For instance from an agricultural community into an advanced industrial one, so the shape of community’s cultural values deeply rooted can change the community’s way of thinking pattern, which in turn gradually change its value system order. The abovementioned analysis actually gives a concrete picture on the “Kampung Laut” Segara Anakan Cilacap phenomena viewed from social, economical and cultural characteristic values.

The rural areas of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan Cilacap has already existed since the year 1600 comprising of Ujunggalang, Ujunggak and Panikel Villages (Kawunganten Sub-District/Cilacap Regency), and Pemoian Village (Kalipucang Sub-District/Ciamis Regency) and is a unitary region forming special and specific water areas surrounded by mangrove vegetation coverings.

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The position of these villages play an important role in the preservation Segara Anakan, and the existence of mangrove ecosystem quite potentially as the community’s living resource. Through traditional adherence, the community felt that they own and as though unite and relying their living requirements on natural resources either from sea waters as well as mangrove forest from one generation into the next. In addition to taking advantages from various type of fishes (gray mullet, shrimp, grouper), crab and cockle shell (loose and full-blooded), non-wooden forest products are also obtainable such as mangrove skin being used for leather and weaving tanning and palm tree leaves for roofing and walls.

The community of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan Cilacap has gradually experienced a change in their thinking pattern, which apparently tends to be resulted by the existence of policy alteration closely connected with the Segara Anakan ecosystem preservation. The policy change is intended basically as regulating types being issued by the Dutch colonial regime and during Japanese occupation and the government of the Republic of Indonesia. The community’s way of thinking pattern alteration which at the beginning united with nature, eventually started to change in which nature is being empowered as living discourse. Based on that matter, this working paper wishes to explore the course of history towards social, economical and cultural characteristic values of Kampongs Laut Segara Anakan community, viewed from the phase order point tightly connected with the regime’s policy at that particular period. By understanding the details and nature’s phenomena of Segara Anakan in its relation with the community’s social, economical and cultural value characteristics, henceforth it may be utilized as a basic reference to continue the process.

The Scope of Problems

Human being activity influence toward the nature’s ecosystem phenomena of Segara Anakan Cilacap has already persisted for several thousand years in the past, but during the last centuries the relevant influence increased dramatically. It is, therefore, extremely rational that the policy assumption of the authorities of the state starting from Dutch colonial time, Japanese occupation as well as the Indonesian Government, was one of the major factor. Degradation of assisted at Segara Anakan, gradually caused the quality decline of the mangrove region which directly affected the social-economical condition of Kampung Laut community.
The policy alteration which was adequately basic during its periodic phases, apparently began to change little the thinking pattern order of the community. The strict act of prohibiting regulation towards the mangrove region of Segara Anakan Cilacap has been determined during the Dutch colonial period/in view of the fact that it has to function as support and protection to the Cilacap oceanic harbor. The community’s thinking pattern at that particular time was more inclined to unite with nature, feeling of since of belonging and to take its advantage rationally. It was different during the Japanese occupation (1942-1945), in which exploitation of the mangrove potential was conducted on a large scale since it was their main objective. Thus the community’s thinking pattern started to change and dominates resources to fulfill his living requirements. However, after the government administration of the Republic of Indonesia (1945-1965), during the Old Order by equivocating “standing on own feet” an a basic policy pattern at the time, until the community became aware again and mangrove exploitation was totally stopped, and shifted to benefit mangrove skins in a limited manner in order to fulfill the need for leather and weaving tanning. During the administration of the New Order (1965-1997) the policy concept seemed to change compared to the previous one wherein at that very moment forestry management activities including mangrove forest went guide fast by the issue of Law No. 5 of 1967 followed by Government Regulation No. 21 of 1972 (Forestry Exploration Right and Forestry Product Exploration Right), and Government Regulation No. 12 of 1967 regarding Forestry Product Contribution. Notwithstanding that, the Kampung Laut community at the time remain firm with their stand to return uniting with nature; but newcomers appeared just to clear away the mangrove resources illegally and making use of unproductive mangrove areas as means for fishponds (tambak). Whereas at that time the mangrove areas of Segara Anakan has been determined as closed forestry areas by Perum Perhutani (Public Corporation - Indonesian Forestry Company) Unit-I Central Java. In the same period, the Forestry Service at West Java Province in its connection with forestry management, its status has been changed into Perum (Perum Perhutani Unit-III West Java). This status alteration of forestry management provides an opportunity to logging operation at upper Citanduy catchments area. Incessant forest exploitation for the fulfillment of foreign exchange targets, unconsciously caused effective sedimentation at the downstream side of Segara Anakan lagoon.

After running until the 1980s, the Indonesian Government apparently obtained a lot of pressure from the INTERNATIONAL WORLD, AND ON ACCOUNT OF THAT RECOVERY ACTIONS WERE BEING TAKEN THROUGH reforestation and rehabilitation as main priority in the presentation of mangrove forest natural resources at Segara Anakan Cilacap. In addition to forestry destruction pressures, at the following period (1990s), the government standard to tighten forestry management through various regulations and law, a biodiversity conservation convention has even been ratified through Law No. 5 of 1994 which basically has become a national commitment requiring support of the whole community.

Paying close attention to the alteration directed to improvement being realized in the form of signs of legislation norms presently became insignificant right after the fall of the New Order at the end of 1998. The community outside Kampung Laut be-came lustrous, cutting down mangrove forest became more and more arbitrarily, likewise illegal occupancy of brackish areas for tambak.
A phenomena of problems will arise at the time when regional autonomy started to be applied in the year 2001, degradation of Segara Anakan’s ecosystem has presently increased in the form of reduction of mangrove width in a natural manner, sedimentation, illegal embankment and forest exploitation; likewise with the behavior pattern of Kampung Laut community itself, all have changed as a consequence of influences from new community members originating from outside. From the above-mentioned explanation consequently a picture can be drawn with the scope of problems as follows:

Paying close attention to Fig.1, one could observe that the Dutch colonial policy showed Segara Anakan’s ecosystem was classified as good, while during the Japanese occupation period the quality declined relatively ship and effective sedimentation started to occur, afterwards increase a hit, (improving) during the Old Order period and finally decrease again gradually during the New Order. However, during the 1997 crisis, after accumulation of sedimentation took place, its damaged state become fatal caused by cutting down of mangrove and illegal occupancy of brackish areas.

The presence of Regional Autonomy at Cilacap Regency, in its connec-tion with rescuing and preservation of Segara Anakan’s ecosystem, apparently has to face with three alternative choices, namely (a) restoring again Segara Anakan’s ecosystem through intact Bioregional Management concept; (b) optimize the water resources potential of Segara Anakan having a base against available natural conditions; and (c) to optimize Segara Anakan’s ecosystem at the maximum equivocating to gain regional original revenue (PAD).
The History of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan

There are at least two historical versions uncovering the establishment of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan Cilacap, the first version was based on “Sangkuriang-Talun” tales and the second version on the “history of Cilacap”.

**First Version**: in the time of Majapahit Kingdom in 1330, there was already close relationship between (Javanese Kingdom) and the kingdom of Pasundan. Segara Anakan is sea water and border crossing of both kingdoms. A border crossing guard post has been constructed and placed at Segara Anakan water at that particular time. Guards in charge of this post resided at Limusbuntu village. As the fall of Majapahit Kingdom approach, it was marked by terrifying earthquake destroying Limusbuntu villages. On the other hand, no significant damaged happened to the existing guard post at Segara Anakan waters. Residents at P. Nusakambangan were frightened, no at last evacuated and established new settlement in the from of platform houses in the surroundings of those border crossing guard posts, which until date is called “Pejagan or Kampung Laut”.

**Second Version**: in the time of Mataram Kingdom in 1600, soldiers (the Kingdom’s army) were assigned for a special task to guard Cilacap (natural harbor) from possibilities of Europeans (Portuguese Spanish and Dutch) coming in on their trading expedition. The soldiers of Mataram Kingdom at that time established “Pademangan” (a sort of Supreme Village Administration), by erection of settlements around the north a slopes at Limusbuntu, Kembang kuning, Lempong pucung, Klapa Kerep, Karangbaja until Nort west Batu Kelir. Demang (Head of Supreme Village) as the first leader was Wiryoyudo and further substituted by Wangsengrana, Udasana and Wirasura. When the power of the Mataram kings were ousted by the Dutch (VOC) colonial regime and Nusakambangan Island became a “prison island”, Mataram Kingdom soldiers were eventually driven out and decided to move and established new settlements at Segara Anakan waters like at Karangkobar, Motean, Panitenan, Klaces, Ciberem, Bugel, Panikel, and Muaradua. These areas were then called “Kampung Laut” and have been growing and developing into forth villages, namely Ujunggalang, Ujung-gagak, Panikel and Pamotan.

Physical Facts of Lagoon and Kampung Laut Segara Anakan

Segara Anakan Lagoon

A. Landscape Ecology

Segara Anakan Cilacap Lagoon located at the southern coast of Java Island, protected from the Indian Ocean by Nusakambangan Island and situated at 7° 30’-7°35’ coordinate South latitude and 108°53’ - 109°3’ East longitude. In accordance with government administration, 96% is included in the Cilacap regency area (Central Java Province) and the remaining 4% is part of the Ciamis regency area (West Java province). This region is the meeting spot of two big “DAS” (catchment area), that is Citanduy (+ 350.000 ha), and DAS Segara Anakan (Cimeneng, Cikonde and Ujunggalang) covering an area width of + 96.000 ha.
The area width ecosystem of Segara Anakan in the year 1920 was ever recorded at ± 32,000 ha and decreased in size to remain at ± 28,800 ha in 1939 consisting of waters ± 8,700 ha; mangrove forest ± 14,100 ha; salt water swamp forest ± 14,690 ha, and Kampung Laut settlement ± 10 ha. While data information of 1999 (result of measuring process in 1997) the ecosystem width of Segara Anakan was recorded at ± 23,319 ha consisting of a spread out of waters (lagoon) ± 1,498 ha, mangrove forest ± 8,839 ha, non-mangrove forest (salt water swamp forest) ± 1.104 ha; rice fields ± 5.791 ha; land raising to the surface (as a consequence of sedimentation) ± 4.463 ha; abundance area covering “warakas” vegetation ± 1.469 ha, and Kampung Laut settlement ± 155 ha.

Observing the abovementioned data, there was apparently a difference in the information on the width position in 1920 (32.00 ha) and in 1991 (22.319 ha) or differ (shrinking) 9.681 ha, during 71 years or at an average of 136.35 ha/year. A basic question emerge – “in what shape does the part of the ecosystem in question changed and where is its location?” we are presenting the following data covering Segara Anakan landscape in 1991 as implied in the table hereunder:

Table -1 landscape coverage of Segara Anakan Cilacap (1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>Area Width (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sea water</td>
<td>4.820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mangrove forest</td>
<td>10.975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Swamp forest</td>
<td>1.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Raising land (sedimentation)</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aboundance area “Warakas”</td>
<td>2.622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rice fields</td>
<td>2.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Settlements</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23.319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Segara Anakan lagoon in 1920 was registered ± 8.700 ha gradually it decreased more and more to sedimentation. In 1978 changed to ± 4.820 ha and in 1986 it remain presently ± 2.700 ha while according to measuring outcome in 1991 it remain presently ± 1.498 ha. The average speed of sedimentation during a decade - 1971 up to 1980 has been recorded at ± 6.2 million m3/year, evoking additional land space of 17 until 30 meters/year.

The decrease in size of Segara Anakan waters caused by sedimentation was followed by rising of land. In 1978 it was recorded at 481 ha, and in 1987 at 1.167 ha whereas measuring out come in 1991 showed the figure of ± 4.463 ha.

**Geology and Soil**

Geology formation of Segara Anakan’s ecosystem is located on an area depression which is joining Ngawi Zone and alluvial river substances are deposited being affected by flooding. The soil type is alluvial hidromor characterized by muddy sand which is relatively deep; its organic content is highly classified (34.4-55.8%) Phosphate (P₂O₅) is classified as
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medium (0.032 - 0.46%); Calcium (K₂O) quite high (0.202 - 0.223%); Calcium (CaO) medium (0.667 - 0.863%).

Climate
The rainfall at Segara Anakan region is quite high around 2.553 - 3.720 mm/year with an average of 112 rainning-day/year. The average temperature is around 27.3 - 28.4 °C; humidity is always high and range from 79 to 83%. The west is the most dominating type with an average speed of 20.4 km/hour.

Flora and Fauna
The mangrove vegetation coverage at Segara Anakan Cilacap in 1920 still showed its zone arrangement and distinguished into eight vegetation zones comprising: zone (a) “api-api” (Avicenia marina), as a pioneer type growing species directly in the see direction, A. Alba growing at river grooves, and A. Alba tends to grow in the land direction along the river; zone (b) mangrove trees (Rhizophora spp) to be found in deeper parts and on grounds which are more and more lees flooded by salt water; zone (c) tancang (Bruguiera spp); zone (d) nyirih (Xylocarpus Granatum, Heritiera littoralis; zone (e) tancang sukun (B. cylindrica) mixed with Ceriops sp. and Candellia sp; zona (f) nipah there (Nypa fruticans) zone (g) nipah bushes zone (h) sitting “warakas” (Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, Accrosticum aurum) and under plants “drupon” (Acanthus ilicifolius) gradelan (Derris heterophylla), tasmakan and jerukan. Upper zone (f) was found Kayu jaran (Lannea grandis), bidara (Soneratia alba) and kepel, while on a higher level found Ficus sp; laban (Vitex sp) has been discovered ketapang (Terminalia sp) and waru (Hisbicus sp) on pieces of land more close to in the island one can find pulai trees (Alstonia sp) nyamplung (Colophyllum sp) wungu (Albizia procera) singkil (Prema obtusifolia), renghas (Gluta veluntino), buta-buta (Exoecaria sp) and land nipah trees (Ongkosperma filamentosa).

Wild birds being dominant are among others big shrimp king (Pelargropsis sp), small shrimp king (Alcendo sp), raven (Corvus sp) and ulung (Haliastur sp). Mammal’s type other than primate lutung/black or gray long tailed monkey (Lutra lutra), long tailed monkeys (Macaca sp), fruit-eating bats, cave bats and small type bats were also discovered.

Kampung Laut settlements
Profile and specific characteristics of settlements
Settlements on the Segara Anakan Cilacap were in the beginning like cluster of villages having features of platform houses. Specifically its architectural structure differs from the type of fisherman’s villages in other places in Indonesia as well as in Malaysia, Philippines and Brunei. Fisherman villages are generally located at seashores and or river-banks near an estuary situated at two ecosystem changes (land and waters). Where as Kampung Laut Segara Anakan is on sea waters between Nusakambangan island and a spread out of mangrove forest.

Looking from the building’s view position, also specific, because being anticipated with a 90 cm height from the highest high tide at kondah times. Its building architecture constitute
houses like *srotong; using palm tree roofing* (*Nypha frutican*) with plaited palm tree at the outer part of the wall, made of pandan leaf (*Pandanus tictorius*).

During the decade in 1942 of the Japanese occupation, base camps were constructed for mangrove exploitation workers, located at riverbanks with different shapes and building sizes compared to there of Kampung Laut specific settlement.

**Location and Natural Condition**

Based on government administration region division is included in two regen-cies; Cilacap Regency covering three villages: Ujunggalang (9.517 ha); Ujunggagak (2.671 ha) and Panikel (2.965 ha); and Ciamis Regency (Pamotan Village) covering a width of 898.5 ha and specified as follows:

(1). Ujunggalang Village

This village consist of three sub-villages: Motean, Klaces and Mangunjaya; based on its location Moten sub-village is at the northern side, while Klaces and Mangunjaya at the Southern part. In accordance with land utilization allocation inclusive raising lands, covering the forest (5.444 ha), settlement (542.602 ha), dry land agriculture (248.602 ha), rice fields (515.92 ha) and other width of 2.765.876 ha. In order to reach Ujunggalang village which is 5 kms from Cilacap town, one can only travel on waters using transportation facilities specially provided for that purpose (Cilacap-Kalipucang route).

Motor boats are still used as transportation means by the community, while clean water requirements are brought in from Nusakambangan Island (Tulangbawang Besar, Tulangbawang Kecil, Lempongpucung, Masigit Sela, Kelapa Kerep, Jongor Asu, and Gua Kleces), these places are the water sources. Lighting for housing and roads are supplied by diesel electric generators provided by the community on self-supporting basis. Health-care facilities are on hand with two Assisting Community Health Centers both at Dusun Motean and Kleces as well as special malaria posts. Education facilitation have been provided by two Primary School at Motean and Kleces and one Open Junior High School at Kleces.

(2). Ujunggalak Village

This village consist of three Sub-villages: Karangyardi (in the Southern part), Cibeureum in the West part, and Ujunggagak Baru in the North; each of them located far from each other. In accordance with land utilization allocation inclusive raising lands, covering forest (1.420 ha), settlements (240 ha), dry/not irrigated fields (112 ha), rice-fields (402 ha) and other land use for various purpose inclusive embankment (fishponds) at the width of 497 ha. In order to reach Ujunggalang Village region which is 22.5 kms from Cilacap town, one can only travel on waters using water transportation facilities (Cilacap-Majingklak route) and to be continued by small boats.

Motor boats are still used as transportation means by the community, while clean water requirement are brought in from Nusakambangan Island (Masigit Sela, Kelapa Kerep, Jongor Asu, and Gun Kleces), or from waters of the Citanduy River. Lighting for housing and roads are supplied by diesel electric generators provided by the community on self-supporting
basis. Health-care facilities are available through Moving Health Service centralized at Cibeureum. One Primary School in Cibeureum is provided for educational facility.

(3). Panikel Village

This village consist of three sub-villages: Bugel, Muaradua, and Kalenbener; with relatively close distances to each other. In accordance with land utilization allocation inclusive rising lands, covering forest (1,975 ha), settlements (82 ha), dry land agriculture (24 ha), rice fields (789 ha) and other land used for various purposes inclusive located at distance of 20 km from Cilacap town, one can travel by road from Grugu Village or Bojong (Kawunganten).

Motor boats are still used as transportation means by the community for the sake of farming and fishermen, while travel to other places are executed by roads. Clean water requirement are brought in from Nusakambangan Island and/or from waters of Cimeneng river during rainy season. Lighting for the community houses are mostly on a large scale provided by lamps using kerosene; diesel electric generators are still very limited. Health-care facilities are not fully provided, eventhough there has been already a program for moving health service. Education facilities are considered adequate with three Primary Schools available Muaradua, Panikel and Bugel.

(3). Pamotan Village

This village consist of three sub-villages: Pamotan, Majingklak and Ciawitali, this region constitutes the result of the oldest sedimentation at Segara Anakan. The physical condition of this region is 50% wavy; 35% in the form of land and 15% coastal. According to land utilization allocation, a large part are being used for the benefit of the community for agricultural cultivation.

Motor boats are still used as transportation means by the community for fishery purposes, whereas public interest one may use land transportation facilities, there is a road available as far as 2,5 kms. Clean water requirements are available from wells through pumps and oven PDAM (Regional Clean Water Supply Company) has already entered into this spot. Lighting for housing and roads are supplied by diesel electric generating gets provided by self-supporting efforts of the community. In terms of health care, there are already Integrated Health Service Post and Assisting Community Health Centers available. Education facilities are available by the existing of one Primary School and one Junior High School.

Characteristics and Phenomena of Community Social Values

A. Characteristics of Social Values

(1). Population

The population of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan in 1924 was recorded ± 674 persons, rising to 1,305 persons in 1939; during the Japanese occupation it was recorded 1,680 persons, and in 1970 it showed a change to 6,499 persons, whilst in 1998 it was recorded 16,369 persons. Population distribution according to the village government includes Ujunggalang 4,908 persons (52 persons/km²); Ujinggagak 3,692 persons (173 persons/km²), Panikel 4,452 persons (150 persons/km²), and Pamotan 3,317 persons (369 persons/km²).
(2). Profession and Income of Residents

During the Dutch colonial period, the Japanese occupation period, and the Old Order period, the profession of 87.5% of the population of Kampung Laut Segara Anakan was fisherman, and the profession of the rest (12.5%) was home industry and trade. Since the New Order period up to 1998 the profession as fishermen dropped to 34.5% and 47.6% the rest change profession as farmers, and the remaining 17.9% had other professions including trading and home industry.

The fish caught and other species (shrimp and crab) in the Dutch colonial period ranged around 200-250 kg/day/fisherman group or an average of 60-80 kg/day/person. The quantity marketed was 50% of 30-40 kg and the other 40% entered home industry (terasi = condiment made from pounded and fermented shrimp or small fish), cracker, and/or dried fish), whilst the remaining 10% was exchanged with the daily basic staples. In the Japanese occupation era the income dropped to 30% because the potential resources were relatively low, as a result of mangrove ecosystem disruption. From the fish and the like obtained at that time almost all entered home industry, because the production quality was relatively low. However, based on the total income per month it became tow times bigger compared to the preceding era. The marketing is close by particularly at woodcutter base camps, and money was received typically. Gradually the daily income of the fishermen dropped after exploitation was stopped on account of policy of the Republic government. The natural growth and development of mangrove vegetation during the Old Order period was felt by the fisherman because the fish production increased although the income earned was till low due to the selling price. The strategy of the people at that time was continuing to expand dried fish and terasi home industry, by shifting marketing to West Java. During the New Order period, the function of mangrove regions rated unproductive was partially shifted into pond regions, at the initiative of the newcomer community from outside Kampung Laut. At that time ponds started to be cultivated and developed. As a result, the fishermen of Kampung Laut also felt that the daily fish production output dropped due to the low fish potential at Segara Anakan.

In the decade of 1975, when the fishermen community reached the lowest point of their income; at the Segara Anakan region cases soil protrusion processing started emerging, also at the initiative of newcomers from outside Kampung Laut. It was then that the pattern of thought of the people initially as fishermen was then starting to change, to profession as farmers.

Change of profession from fisherman to farmer was considered quite attractive to be undertaken. The reason is understandable, besides the increasingly limited potential of the products originating from the marine environment due to the disruption of the waters ecosystem, there are also land plots (soil protrusions) available that could trigger change of profession for the people. However, simultaneous change of profession appeared not yet showing a satisfactory result. It was felt that the income of farmers was relatively lower, and must wait for a period from planting until harvesting.

Change of pattern of though of the people at Kampung Laut started taking place again towards more modern fishermen. What is meant by modern here is they started to stabilize their profession by using mangrove land, form of soil protrusions, and abundance area to be turned into ponds. There was a difference in managing ponds handled by the “pond
fishermen” and by the pond from outside the region. The ponds owned by the fishermen generally observed the need for green environment and tidal canal, becoming one of the principles in the technology applied by them.

The growth and development of the pond operation at Kampung Laut started the appearance of “investors” or entrepreneurs buying ponds belonging to the indigenous residents. The reason for the pond fishermen to release their ownership title was quite reasonable: waiting for the product although almost the same as in the prosperous period (Dutch colonial period) required a waiting period of 3-4 months; likewise in the case of the home industry business that was stopped on account of raw materials, whilst in fact the market demand was quite big.

The phenomena of the profession of the Kampung Laut fisherman community faded again until now they decided to revert to the traditional methods as natural fishermen. From the above description the course of change of profession of the fisherman community is as follows:

The use of soil protrusions at Kampung Laut Segara Anakan now faces the dilemma of the government in connection with Regional Autonomy. On the one hand, raising the living standard of the people and opening employment fields, but this has the tendency to increasingly threaten the mangrove region having the function as the Cilacap natural port protection. The shrinking mangrove region of Segara Anakan in turn will be a big calamity if the controlling technique is not designed. This is due to the function of the mangrove besides as natural protection (port), also functions ecologically in the hatching of several fish species that highly supports the potential of fishery product in the Indonesian ocean, and constitutes sanctuary for wildlife as corridor between the Java Island mainland and the Nusakambangan Island.

It is noted that the per capita people’s income in the 1970s was recorded at Rp 80,570./person/year, and in 1994 it rose quite drastically to Rp 657,400./person/year. In terms of difference this was indeed quite big, however if corrected at the US dollar rate and standard price it seems to be one third of the per capita income in the decade of the previous years.

(3). Public Health

Health basically constitutes one of the public requirements. In the basic requirement model, the health sector approach is seen from the maintenance of the environment and its communities. For example, the availability of clean water and sanitation will be influential on the disruption of disease spreading through water, and in line with immunization, there will be greater hope for the health of residents, particularly their children.

In view of the basic requirement of the four villages at Kampung Laut, it appears that the issue is quite complicated, because the existence of physical condition of the region, and
the socio-cultural environment of the people. Generally the phenomena of the issue of basic health requirement is relatively the same although in each village it is actually very different.

There are two quite basic problems, namely: first, the lack of supply of medicine, and second, the unprepared condition of the local health officials to meet the health requirement of the residents. The two phenomena come up not apart from its linkage to the behavior of the people, because they have shifted from the use of traditional medicine to modern medicine. This can be exemplified thus: in the Dutch colonial period until the New Order, to overcome malaria they always used the mindi (Mellia acedarata) leaf, obtained from Nusakambangan, whilst the medicine has been replaced with Nivaquin since the New Order administration.

Based on the recorded types of disease always hitting the people of Kampung Liat, generally malaria is quite outstanding, followed with cough, skin infection, tooth cavity, and stomachache or diarrhea. Malaria, although outstanding, its existence may be said to be seasonal, likewise in the case of stomachache and diarrhea. Whereas the diseases that are relatively acute (always existing) are skin infection and cough.

The public health community is basically largely affected by four factors, namely: (a) availability of food for the people at the local level; production pattern and level (fisherman’s income), and distribution for food purposes and other requirements; (b) household capability to meet food needs at the local level or market availability; (c) meeting household requirement in fulfilling nutrition; and (d) environment health level (clean water, sanitation, and status of nutrition for mother and child), including diseases frequently constituting epidemic. Regarding the optimum requirement of the public health community, based on the four factors referred to above it can be said that Public Health at Kampung Laut Segara Anakan shows a relatively still low condition.

(4). Public Education

Meeting the basic requirement in the education sector for the people are intended generally to increase human productivity, that is usually linked to the health community. This is understandable because healthy and skilled people will have high productivity pattern.

Public education at Kampung Laut generally seems to be relatively low. The people with the predicate of completing Junior Secondary School were recorded at 5.7%, Primary School 23.3%, and the rest (65%) joined primary school and/or never had formal education.

Fulfillment of education at Kampung Laut in the decade of 1945, was more emphasized on the reading-writing capability, subsequently further upgraded for the purpose of public making the people intelligent since the New Order administration decade. The phenomenon of education issue at Kampung Laut (at four villages) besides the limitation of facilities and infrastructure, there is also a lack of educators that are able to adapt themselves because of the physical condition of the area. Of the two issue phenomena, it appears to be one of the factor as to why the public education community is left so far behind compared to the villages located on the mainland.

(5). Public Religion and Tradition

Almost all of the residents at Kampung Laut (97%) embrace the Islam religion, and the remaining 3% embrace the Christian and other religions. Nevertheless, their cultural tradition
of their belief is very strong, especially towards the myths closely linked to the South Sea. This belief is inherited from their ancestors, from generation to generation.

Sea offering taking place in the month of Suro appears to be a tradition that is never abandoned. To celebrate it the people contributed almost 60% of their income for financing the event. The belief becomes increasingly deepened because of the assumption that success and failure in the coming year largely depends on the capability of the people in celebrating the sea offering. Besides the sea offering, the belief of the people in the myths on the Nusakambangan island has also become an obligation that may not be abandoned. Giving food offering in several caves and places regarded sacred is also done routinely every Kliwon Tuesday and Kliwon Friday, because of the religious teaching given since the Majapahit and/or Mataram Kingdom.

In view of the above description, in relation to the implementation of Regional Autonomy, the development and growth of a village until it is able to be independent appears to be a challenge that is quite strategic for the Cilacap Regency government. The challenge to realize independence of villages at Kampung Laut is really not easy, therefore the question is what must be empowered. To answer this, tracing several issue aspects now becomes strategic. At least there are two issue aspects rated quite outstanding and need to be brought up, namely: (a) the issue of meeting the living requirement for the people, and (b) the issue of Kampung Laut area development.

The most serious problem is physical survival, whereby they live by largely depending on the existing and increasingly limited natural resources. Calculated in terms of calorie and protein, the villages at Kampung Laut belong to the low category. With standard calorie consumption of 2,100 and standard protein consumption of 46 (fisherman community), provisional consumption figures are obtained as follows: real calorie at Ujungalang Village (2,883) and real protein (50.32); Ujunggagak real calorie (2,350) and real protein (48.1); Panikel real calorie (1,700) and real protein (48.1); whilst Pamotan real calorie (2,384) and real protein (56.7). Of the four villages at Kampung Laut it appears that Panikel village belongs to the low category compared to the other villages, however, conversely, the real protein consumption provides quite good contribution and is above the standard fisherman protein requirement.

If the food requirement phenomena are linked to public health, then it is understandable that the condition of the Panikel village belongs to the lowest category, particularly with regard to cases of skin infection, dental, stomach, and malaria patients. One of the factors that is quite worrying in the poor health condition is their eating pattern that does not use enough natural cooking spices, largely depending on artificial cooking spices. This is why it has now become strategic to intensify the cultivation of spices at Kampung Laut Segara Anakan.

In connection with the development of villages at Kampung Laut, besides improvement of the basic living requirement, education, public health, and improvement of population facilities and infrastructure (market, transportation facilities, lighting, and clean water), it does appear that attention is called for to control the entry of people from outside.
B. Phenomena creating Independence of Kampung Laut Villages

Observing the social characteristics of the Kampung Laut community, there are efforts that must be made in order to be able to head towards independence of the villages.

The concept of people’s economy improvement approach that at present is aimed at the Kampung Laut villages is rated tending to threaten the existence of the Segara Anakan ecosystem. In the decade of the next 20 years several basic questions will be raised, namely will it be better than the previous decade, or will it be possible for the people’s complaint regarding the facilities and infrastructure to be answered, will the per capita income be increased because they have consumed far bigger natural resources, compared to the production capacity as fisherman community, will there be balance between monetation and prosperity and the natural balance, is the a mistake of the people, and/or a regional development mistake, on the ground that the government is facing Regional Autonomy.

Thus these questions are not easy to answer, and the researches that have been and will conducted also have no potential to answer them on an overall basis. It is difficult to balance the various imbalances for the various impacts that emerge, as a result of lack of regional development planning. In this connection the approach through bioregional management appears to be the alternative that is rated effective and rational to answer the above questions, the details of which will be provided in the next elucidation.

Conclusion and Recommendation

(1). The change of behavior of the Kampung Laut Segara Anakan Cilacap community towards the role of the ecosystem function, based on the historical fact, is affected by the forms of policy issued in the control period.

(3). The islands populated by the Kampung Laut community are far from one another, the disruption of the mangrove area as source of livelihood, the hindered handling by the government for fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure (food, health, education, etc.) show the characteristics of the social values that are relatively low compared to the other land communities.

References

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