Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Social Sciences Study
ISSN: 2708-969X
Vol. 4 No. 1, 2023 (page 032-043)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.47616/jamrsss.v4i1.354

The Influence of Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental Aspects on Structuring Sea Customary Rights in Coastal Areas and Small Islands in North Minahasa Regency

Herman Nayoan[1], Julius L. K. Randang[1], Wiesje F. Wilar[1], Reiner Richard Onsu[1], John D. Zakarias[1]

Corresponding Email: hermannayoan@unsrat.ac.id

[1]Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia

Received: December 1, 2022 Received in Revised: January 2, 2023 Accepted: January 17, 2023

Abstract

To create an independent and civilized society as stated in the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, namely realizing a just and prosperous society, is still very ironic with the level of existence of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous peoples in coastal areas. If we compare it with the form of indigenous communities in the Mainland, it is very different from indigenous peoples in the sea or coastal areas. This is because indigenous peoples in coastal areas, especially fisherman communities, are still hampered in managing aquatic resources and have problems in increasing their various businesses. This is because the structuring pattern in Sea Customary Rights is very different from the structuring of Ulayat Land Rights. In terms of the fishing community they actually have a form of Local Wisdom in maintaining, maintaining, water resources and coastal areas, to fulfill their welfare. This study aims: to determine the Impact of Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental Aspects on Structuring Sea Customary Rights, especially in the Coastal Region and Small Islands in North Minahasa Regency. This study uses an approach pattern with Quantitative Methods. The data analysis technique used in this study uses assistive devices, namely statistics or through SPSS 26 of 2021. The results of the research prove that the socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects have an influence on the arrangement of marine customary rights.

Keywords: Socio-Cultural, Economical, EnvironmentalAspects, Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of 17,508 islands with a coastline of 81,000 km (decreasing after East Timor separated from Indonesia) and an ocean area of about 3.1 million km2 (0.3 million km2 of territorial waters and 2.8 million km2 of archipelagic waters). Indonesia has enormous coastal and marine resource potential. By utilizing the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Indonesia has sovereign rights over natural resources and various interests in an area of 2.7 km2 and the right to participate in the exploitation of the high seas beyond the 200 mile EEZ limit, as well as the management and use of the seabed in international waters in continental shelf sea. Indonesia's marine natural wealth and coastal resources include fisheries resources, biodiversity such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mineral resources such as oil and natural gas, including other mining materials that have high economic value. Sloping coastal lands such as the East coast of Sumatra, the North Coast of Java and the West Coast of South Sulawesi are generally geologically formed by fertile alluvial deposits and can become productive agricultural land. In addition, it is now widely revealed that Indonesia's sea area has a lot of treasure on the seabed due to commercial shipping ships that sank in the past. However, so far the utilization of marine resources is still far from optimal. The development carried out during PJP II which emphasized on land areas

led to underdevelopment of coastal areas so that in general coastal communities are poor people. In addition, development activities in the mainland also leave various problems that threaten sustainable development, such as pollution, symptoms of overfishing, fishing with explosives, mining of coral reefs for building materials, physical degradation of coastal habitats, conflicts over spatial use, and so forth.

The management of marine resources is inseparable from the problem of the open access tragedy which causes resource depression, economic inefficiency and social problems. In developing resource and community management initiatives (bottom up) it is certainly not an easy thing and will require a large amount of money in the planning and preparation process. , social and environmental do not start working from the 'empty cluster'. In this case the institutional issue of customary sea rights, which is a community initiative and has been developing for a long time, can become an important consideration for coastal and ocean management policies. The existence of customary rights to the sea is still rarely understood and discussed compared to customary rights over land. The term 'ulayat' itself comes from the Minangkabau area as put forward by Hanaf (1994), while in Kalimantan it is named 'Panjampeto', namely as a food-producing area or as a fenced field, then in Ambon it is called patuanan'; in Java it is called 'wewengkon'; in Bali it is called ·prabumian'; in Bolang Mongondow it is called 'tata-buani'; in Angkola it is called 'tori uk'; in South Sulawesi it is called Limpo; in Buru it is called 'nuru', in Lombok it is called 'paer' in Jambi it is called 'hak inner'. Meanwhile, the institutions for managing maritime customary rights which have been widely discussed include 'sasi' in Maluku, 'maneeh' in the Nanusa Islands, Talaud Regency, 'awig-awig' in Lombok and Panglima Laut in Aceh.

Even though the customary rights of the sea have been widely discussed in various regions in Indonesia, in reality, the issue of customary rights of the sea still raises various issues that should be homework for all of us. If we really understand that customary sea rights are a system of social institutions that are manifested in the social structure and economic system of fishing communities. In a social institution, customary sea rights are a social system whose function is to support the existence of a community in fishing communities. However, the reality is that the problem of structuring Sea Ulayat Hakn has not functioned optimally, especially in structuring and managing coastal areas. The fundamental reason behind this, among others, is that in the arrangement and management of coastal areas there are differences in interests between the interests of the government and the people. For example, in carrying out various economic, social and cultural activities, in coastal and marine areas, fishing communities have experienced various obstacles from third parties as a result of various regulations and policies of the Central Government and Regional Governments relating to land, forestry and maritime affairs which grant principle permits to third parties in carrying out activities in coastal and marine areas. This has resulted in the fishing community losing their rights to carry out their activities both in terms of economic, social and culture which have been carried out for a long time and for generations. Indications of violations of the rights of fishing communities occur throughout Indonesia in the form of violations of their rights. For example, it can be seen from the research area from the results of initial observations that it has shown that many violations have occurred between fishing communities and the government and private parties. For example, the Bangka Island case became an agreement between the Regency Regional Government and a private company from China, which carries out the business of iron ore mining, Pearl Cultivation on Talise Island, and the Tourism Office's policy to make Gangga Island a place of business in the tourism sector. Of course, the various policies taken by the Regional Government will be very detrimental to the fishing community. Previously, fishing communities living on small islands and in coastal areas already had local wisdom in protecting and preserving coastal and oceanic areas. Therefore, the impact of various Government policies

on the management of coastal and marine areas will also have an impact on various aspects such as socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects

Literature Review

The coastal and marine areas in Indonesia, which are rich and diverse in natural resources, have been utilized by the Indonesian people as one of the main sources of food, especially animal protein, for centuries. Meanwhile, the wealth of hydrocarbons and other minerals found in this region has also been utilized to support national economic development since the New Order era. In addition to providing these various sources, Indonesia's coastal and marine areas have various other functions, such as transportation and ports, industrial areas, agribusiness, agro-industry, recreation and tourism development and residential areas (Dahuri, 1996).

Integrated coastal zone management (Integrated Coastal Zone Management or abbreviated as ICZM) is a new branch of knowledge not only in Indonesia but also at the world level (IPCC, 1994). According to Dahuri (1996) that there is general agreement in the world that the coastal area is a transitional area between land and sea. Sugiarto (1976) states that the coastal area used in Indonesia is the meeting area between land and sea, towards the land the coastal area covers the southern part, both dry and submerged in water, which is still influenced by the characteristics of the sea such as tides, sea breezes, and seepage of salt water, while towards the sea the coastal area includes parts of the sea which are still influenced by natural processes, which occur on land such as sedimentation and fresh water flow, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution.

Dahuri (1996) in a coastal area there are one or more environmental systems (ecosystems) and coastal resources. Meanwhile, customary rights of the sea is a translation of the English word sea tenure (Laksono & Sumiarti Ali, 1995). feedback that arises in connection with the ownership of the sea area. Sea tenure is a system, in which several people or social groups take advantage of the sea area, regulate the level of exploitation of the area, which also means protecting it from over-exploitation (Alland, 1975). Completing the boundaries Sudo, Tomoya (1991) says that ownership rights have the connotation of owning, entering, entering or utilizing not only referring to the fishing ground (fishing ground) but also referring to fishing techniques, equipment used (technology) or even natural resources. captured and collected.

Based on the above view, in summary it can be said that what is meant by customary sea rights is a set of rules or management practices for the management of marine areas and the resources contained therein. This set of marine customary rules or rights concerns who has rights over an area, the types of resources that may be caught and the techniques for exploiting resources that are permitted in a sea area. So the main question in the discussion about customary sea rights is who controls the sea area, the types of resources, the technology used and the level of exploitation, and of course how to control it and in what way (Adhuri et al., 1993). As stated above, the study of customary maritime rights aims to understand the relationship between changes in customary maritime rights, as a local institution, and the socio-cultural, technological, economic and political aspects of fishing communities where customary maritime rights are practiced found.

Methods

The method used in this study is to use quantitative methods. Where according to Sugiyono (2018), quantitative data is data in the form of numbers, or quantitative data that is scored (scoring). Quantitative research is a study that uses data analysis in the form of numbers. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and apply mathematical models, theories and hypotheses related to the phenomena to be investigated by researchers.

According to Sugiyono (2018) quantitative data can be a kind of information that can be measured or calculated specifically, either in a data framework or clarification that is communicated in numbers or in a numerical framework. According to Sugiyono (2018), the types of data that are commonly used using the Likert scale model are obtained through a list of questions that are classified so that there are five levels. Source of data used can be in the form of Primary data and Secondary Data. Primary data can be obtained through a questionnaire while secondary data can be obtained through statistical data in the form of a description of the research area.

In taking the research sample, the population basis is all fishermen who live in coastal areas and small islands in North Minahasa Regency. For determining the respondent sample, 7 sub-districts will be selected as sample areas, namely Kema, Kauditan, Airmadidi, Kalawat, West Likupang and East Environment and Talawaan Districts. For each sub-district sample, a sample of 10 respondents will be determined so that the total sample of respondents is 70 respondents. The data analysis technique used in this research is to test data through the SPSS 26 2020 Program as follows; (1) Performing Data Validity Testing; (2) Performing Data Reliability Testing; (3) Performing Tests with the Classical Assumption Test, namely the Normality Test and Multicollinearity Test; (4) Doing Tests with Hypothesis Tests and T Tests; (5) In addition to the test as stated above, this research also tested the correlation of multiple coefficients by determining the value of R and analysis of the coefficient of multiple determination to determine the value of R 2.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of Research Results

Instrument Testing

Validity test

Total respondents in this study amounted to 70 respondents. To test the validity of the research instrument, the authors used the SPSS 26 application to process research data. In this study, decision making was based on rcount > rtable value of 0.2352, for df = 70–2 = 68 with a significance level of 0.05 or 5%.

Table1. Socio-Cultural Aspect Variable Validity Test (X1)

Question	R_{Count}	R_{Table}	Information
X 1. 1	0,547	0, 2352	Valid
X.1.2	0,736	0, 2352	Valid
X.1.3	0,752	0, 2352	Valid
X.1.4	0,710	0, 2352	Valid

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

Table 2. Economic Aspect Variable Validity Test (X2)

Question	R_{Count}	R_{Table}	Information
X2.1	0,408	0, 2352	Valid
X2.2	0,487	0, 2352	Valid
X2.3	0,587	0, 2352	Valid
X2.4	0,760	0, 2352	Valid
X2.5	0,598	0, 2352	Valid
X.2.6	0,400	0, 2352	Valid

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

Table 3. Environmental Aspect Variable Validity Test (X3)

Question	R_{Count}	R_{Table}	Information
X3.1	0,537	0, 235	Valid
X3.2	0,615	0, 235	Valid
X3.3	0,744	0, 235	Valid
X3.4	0,770	0, 235	Valid
X3.5	0,691	0, 235	Valid

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

Table 4. Validity Test of Sea Customary Rights Arrangement Variables (Y)

Question	R_{Count}	R_{Table}	Information
Y1	0,389	0, 235	Valid
Y2	0,810	0, 235	Valid
Y3	0,799	0, 235	Valid
Y4	0,708	0, 235	Valid

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

From the results of the R table, it has been obtained based on the value of N = 70 which is equal to 0.2352. Based on the results of the validity test, it was found that the research instruments for the Variable Aspects of Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental and the arrangement of Sea Ulayat Rights can be seen that all of them have produced rcount>rtable values. So it can be concluded that the instruments in this study can be said to be valid in this case the questionnaires that have been distributed to respondents can be said to be valid, then a reliability test will be carried out next.

Data Reliability Test

According to Dhiputra et al. (2008) stated that reliability refers to an understanding that the instruments used in research to obtain information used can be trusted as a data collection tool and are able to reveal actual information in the field Reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if one's answers to statements are consistent or stable from time to time. The reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictability, and accuracy. Measurements that have high reliability are measurements that can produce reliable data. Furthermore, to see whether the data from each research variable, namely variables X1, X2, X3 and Y, is reliable, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. Reliability Test with Alpha Cronbach's

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Socio-Cultural Aspects (X1)	66.9286	12.560	.649	.768
Economic Aspects (X2)	58.4286	12.190	.600	.791
Environmental Aspects (X3)	62.5143	10.862	.668	.762
Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights (Y)	66.7429	13.353	.671	.766

Cronbach value alpha>0.60 = reliable

Based on the data above, it has been shown that the variables X1, X2, X3, and Y have a Cronbach alpha value of 0.60. This shows that the variables in the questionnaire are considered reliable because the Cronbach alpha values are normally distributed, which is greater than 0.60. So that means the results of these measurements can be trusted or show the level of consistency of the accuracy of existing data.

Classic assumption test

With reference to the analysis of research data, the Classical Assumption test that the authors use in this study is the Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test and Heteroscedasticity Test.

Normality test

The Normality test in this paper has the objective of testing whether the Regression Model, or the Residual confounding variable has a Normal distribution, it can be seen in the following figure. According to Ghozali (2016) the normality test is carried out to test whether in a regression model, an independent variable and a dependent variable or both have a normal or abnormal distribution. If a variable is not normally distributed, the statistical test results will decrease. In the data normality test, it can be done using the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test, namely with the provision that if the significance value is above 5% or 0.05, the data has a normal distribution. Meanwhile, if the results of the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test produce a significant value below 5% or 0.05, then the data does not have a normal distribution. To prove the test method, it will be seen in the following figure.

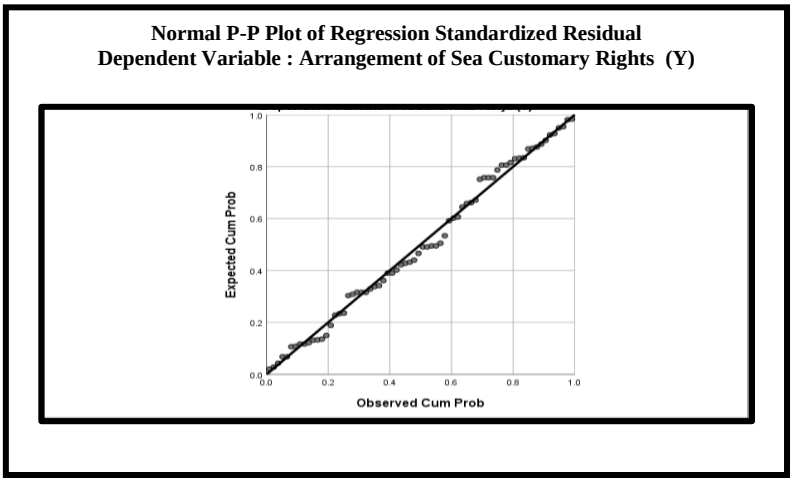

Figure 1. Plot Regresi P – P Normal

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results 26.2021.

The data above shows that the graph in the P – P Normal Regression Plot, from the Residual distribution it can be said to be standardized as seen from the diagonal line and has followed the direction of the digital line which shows that the variables are normally distributed. So in this case that the curve has shown a normal data distribution.

Table 6. *Kolmogorov Smirnov Test Results*

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		**70**
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	**.0000000**
	Std. Deviation	**.82993218**

Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	**.070**
	Positive	**.066**
	Negative	**-.070**
Test Statistics		**.070**
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		**.200[c,d]**
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: SPSS 26, 2021 Data Process Results

From the results of the normality test calculation above, the significance value is greater than 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05). It can be said that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghozali (2016) the multicollinearity test aims to find out whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables or the independent variables. The effect of this multicollinearity is to cause high variables in the sample. This means that the standard error is large, as a result when the coefficients are tested, the t-count will have a smaller value than the t-table. This shows that there is no linear relationship between the independent variables that are affected by the dependent variable.

To find whether or not multicollinearity exists in the regression model, it can be seen from the tolerance value and the variance inflation factor (VIF) value. The tolerance value measures the variability of the selected independent variables which cannot be explained by other independent variables. So a low tolerance value is the same as a high VIF value, because VIF = 1/tolerance, and indicates high collinearity. The cut off value used is for a tolerance value of 0.10 or a VIF value above number 10. To prove the results of the Multicollinearity test, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Multicholinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]								
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**	**Collinearity Statistics**	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	4.766	1.941		2.455	.017		
	Socio-Cultural Aspects (X1)	.217	.098	.247	2.208	.031	.600	1.668
	Economic Aspects (X2)	.031	.089	.038	.344	.732	.609	1.642
	Milieu (X3)	.387	.077	.527	5.020	.000	.680	1.470
a. Dependent Variable: Arrangement of Marine Customary Rights (Y)								

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

Based on the results of the Multicollinearity test of the data above from the variable X 1 X2 X3, the tolerance is more than > 0.1 and the VIF value is below <10.00. This means that there

are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the variables X1,X2,X3. Where there is a correlation between the independent variables, namely the variables X1, X2, X3.

Heteroscedasticity Test

In this test the aim is to test whether in a regression model there is variance discomfort from the residuals in one observation to another. If the variants are different, it is called heteroscedasticity. One way to find out whether there is heteroscedasticity in a multiple linear regression model is by looking at the scatterplot graph or from the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely SRESID, with a residual error, namely ZPRED. If there is no specific pattern and it does not spread above or below zero on the y axis, then it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity. For a good research model, there is no heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2016).

Based on the results of the Heteroscedasticity Test, the test aims to find out if the Regression Model has the same variance from one observation to the next. This test is carried out using a Scatterplot chart. If there is no clear pattern on the graph, and the points spread above and below 0 on the Y axis, then it can be said that heteroscedasticity does not occur. To see how the state of the Scatterplot graph is, it can be seen in the image below.

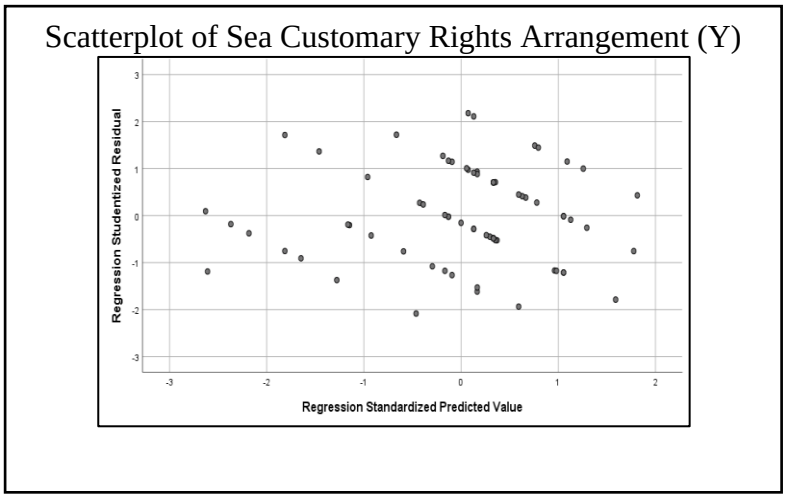

Figure2. Scatterplot

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

From the results of the Heteroscedasticity Test above, it has been explained that there is no Heteroscedasticity because the black dots in the image have spread.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis aims to measure the effect of more than one predictor variable (independent variable) on the dependent variable. So based on multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS 26. In 2021, the following results are obtained:

Table 8. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]							
Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIFs
1 (Constant)	4.766	1.941		2.455	.017		

	Socio-Cultural Aspects (X1)	.217	.098	.247	2.208	.031	.600	1.668
	Economic Aspects (X2)	.031	.089	.038	.344	.732	.609	1.642
	Environmental Aspects (X3)	.387	.077	.527	5.020	.000	.680	1.470
a. Dependent Variable: Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights (Y)								

Source: SPSS 26.2021 Data Process Results.

From the data above, it can be obtained that the results of the Regression equation are as follows:

Y value = 4.766 + 0.217X1 + 0.031X2 + 0.387X3

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of 17,508 islands with a coastline of 81,000 km (decreasing after East Timor separated from Indonesia) and an ocean area of about 3.1 million km2 (0.3 million km2 of territorial waters and 2.8 million km2 of archipelagic waters). , Indonesia has enormous coastal and marine resource potential. By utilizing the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Indonesia has sovereign rights over natural resources and various interests in an area of 2.7 km2 and the right to participate in the exploitation of the high seas beyond the 200 mile EEZ limit, as well as the management and use of the seabed in international waters in continental shelf sea. Indonesia's marine natural wealth and coastal resources include fisheries resources, biodiversity such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mineral resources such as oil and natural gas, including other mining materials that have high economic value. Sloping coastal lands such as the East coast of Sumatra, the North Coast of Java and the West Coast of South Sulawesi are generally geologically formed by fertile alluvial deposits and can become productive agricultural land. In addition, it is now widely revealed that Indonesia's sea area has a lot of treasure on the seabed due to commercial shipping ships that sank in the past. However, so far the utilization of marine resources is still far from optimal. The development carried out during PJP II which emphasized on land areas led to underdevelopment of coastal areas so that in general coastal communities are poor people. In addition, development activities in the mainland also leave various problems that threaten sustainable development, such as pollution, symptoms of overfishing, fishing with explosives, mining of coral reefs for building materials, physical degradation of coastal habitats, conflicts over spatial use, and so forth.

The management of marine resources is inseparable from the problem of the open access tragedy which causes resource depression, economic inefficiency and social problems. In developing resource and community management initiatives (bottom up) it is certainly not an easy thing and will require a large amount of money in the planning and preparation process. , social and environmental do not start working from the 'empty cluster'. In this case the institutional issue of customary sea rights, which is a community initiative and has been developing for a long time, can become an important consideration for coastal and ocean management policies. The existence of customary rights to the sea is still rarely understood and discussed compared to customary rights over land. The term 'ulayat' itself comes from the Minangkabau area as put forward by Hanaf (1994), while in Kalimantan it is named 'Panjampeto', namely as a food-producing area or as a fenced field, then in Ambon it is called patuanan'; in Java it is called 'wewengkon'; in Bali it is called ·prabumian'; in Bolang Mongondow it is called 'tata-buani'; in Angkola it is called 'tori uk'; in South Sulawesi it is called Limpo; in Buru it is called 'nuru', in Lombok it is called 'paer' in Jambi it is called 'hak inner'. Meanwhile, the institutions for managing maritime customary rights which have been widely discussed include 'sasi' in Maluku, 'maneeh' in the Nanusa Islands, Talaud Regency, 'awig-awig' in Lombok and Panglima Laot in Aceh.

Even though the customary rights of the sea have been widely discussed in various regions in Indonesia, in reality, the issue of customary rights of the sea still raises various issues that should be homework for all of us. If we really understand that customary sea rights are a system of social institutions that are manifested in the social structure and economic system of fishing communities. In a social institution, customary sea rights are a social system whose function is to support the existence of a community in fishing communities. However, the reality is that the problem of structuring Sea Ulayat Hakn has not functioned optimally, especially in structuring and managing coastal areas. The fundamental reason behind this, among others, is that in the arrangement and management of coastal areas there are differences in interests between the interests of the government and the people. For example, in carrying out various economic, social and cultural activities, in coastal and marine areas, fishing communities have experienced various obstacles from third parties as a result of various regulations and policies of the Central Government and Regional Governments relating to land, forestry and maritime affairs which grant principle permits to third parties in carrying out activities in coastal and marine areas. This has resulted in the fishing community losing their rights to carry out their activities both in terms of economic, social and culture which have been carried out for a long time and for generations. Indications of violations of the rights of fishing communities occur throughout Indonesia in the form of violations of their rights. For example, it can be seen from the research area from the results of initial observations that it has shown that many violations have occurred between fishing communities and the government and private parties. For example, the Bangka Island case became an agreement between the Regency Regional Government and a private company from China, which carries out the business of iron ore mining, Pearl Cultivation on Talise Island, and the Tourism Office's policy to make Gangga Island a place of business in the tourism sector. Of course, the various policies taken by the Regional Government will be very detrimental to the fishing community. Previously, fishing communities living on small islands and in coastal areas already had local wisdom in protecting and preserving coastal and oceanic areas. Therefore the impact of various Government policies on the management of coastal and marine areas will also have an impact on various aspects such as socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects. By looking at the results of multiple linear regression analysis based on data analysis, it has shown the following results; (1). That the constant value is 4.766, where if there is no influence from the independent variables, in this case the socio-cultural aspect (X1), economic aspect (X2) and environment (X3) or a value of = 0, then the value of the arrangement of customary sea rights (Y) of 4,766; (2). Whereas the value of X1 shows a value of 0.217, which means that for every increase in the Socio-Cultural Aspect by 1 unit, the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights will increase by 0.217; (3). Whereas the value of X2 shows a value of 0.031 which means that if there is an increase in the Economic Aspect (X2) by 1 unit, then the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights (Y) will increase by 0.031; (4). Whereas the value of X3 shows a value of 0.387 which means that if there is an increase in the Environmental Aspect (X3 of 1 unit, then the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights (Y) will increase by 0.387.

Based on the results of the analysis through the t test using 5% ($\alpha = 0,05$), and to get the t table value the author uses the formula, ($t = \alpha/2$; n-k-1) = (0.025 ; 66). So that from these calculations the number of t tables is 1.99656

Socio-Cultural Aspects (X1) of Structuring Sea Customary Rights (Y)

Based on the results of SPSS processed data, tcount shows the number 2, 208. It can be seen that tcount > ttable, then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, so it can be concluded that variable X1 has a significant contribution to Y. A positive t value also indicates that the Socio-Cultural Aspect variable has a significant influence which is in line with the Protection of Marine Ulayat

Rights (Y). So it can be concluded that the Socio-Cultural Aspect has a significant impact on the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights.

Economic Aspect (X2) on Sea Customary Rights Arrangement (Y)

Based on the results of SPSS processed data, tcount shows the number 0.344 from this it can be seen that tcount < ttable, then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, so it can be concluded that variable X2 has a significant contribution to variable Y. This shows that the Economic Aspect variable has influence and in line with the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights. So it can be concluded that the Economic Aspect has a very significant impact on the arrangement of Sea Customary Rights.

Environmental Aspect (X3) on the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights

Based on the results of SPSS processed data, tcount indicates the number 5.020. From this it can be seen that tcount > ttable, then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, so it can be concluded that variable X3 has a significant contribution to Y. A positive t value also indicates that variable Environmental Aspects have an influence and are in line with the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights {Y}. So it can be concluded that the Environmental Aspect has a very significant impact on the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights.

From the results of the F test, namely by testing simultaneously where by looking at the significance value of 5% in determining the value of Ftable using the formula f(k;n-k) or (3;63), the value of Fcount> Ftable is 22.366> 2.75 .

From the data above, it shows that each independent variable X1, X2, X3, namely the Socio-Cultural Aspects, Economic Aspects and Environmental Aspects, simultaneously or jointly has a positive impact on the dependent variable Y or the Arrangement of Marine Customary Rights. Thus the following statement can be obtained: H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, this means that the Socio-Cultural Aspects, Economic Aspects and Environmental Aspects together greatly impact the Arrangement of Marine Customary Rights.

Based on the data by looking at the results of the Coefficient of Determination that R2 has shown a strong relationship between variables where the value of 0.504 is close to 1. Where R2 shows the results of the coefficient of determination of 0.504, thus this shows that all independent variables are simultaneously variable Socio-Cultural Aspects (X1) Economic Aspects (X2) and Environmental Aspects (X3), have influenced the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights (Y) by 50.40v% while the remaining 49.60% have been influenced by other factors that are outside the scope of this research.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been stated above, the writer can provide the following conclusions; (1) That there is a significant relationship between the Socio-Cultural Aspect and the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights; (2) That there is a significant relationship between the Economic Aspect and the Structuring of Sea Customary Rights; (3) That there is a significant relationship between Environmental Aspects and the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights; (4) Whereas together from the Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental Aspects have a significant impact on the Arrangement of Sea Customary Rights.

Suggestion

Communities in the Pesisir region in Minahasa Regency still have a form of local wisdom that is still well preserved, especially in the socio-cultural aspect, for this reason, in preserving the cultural values of this local wisdom, it is hoped that it is necessary to form a customary

institution to accommodate and maintain this form of local wisdom. From the economic aspect regarding the arrangement of Sea Ulayat Rights, the community should be able to pay attention to the fishing culture while preserving local culture such as using fishing gear and not using explosives so that the arrangement of marine biota will be maintained. From the environmental aspect, it has been found that some of the marine biota's environment has been damaged as a result of activities in taking coral for house/building materials, so through this research it is suggested that the village government should stipulate PERDES in the arrangement of marine customary rights.

References

Adhuri, D. S. (1993). Hak Ulayat Laut dan Dinamika Masyarakat Nelayan di Indonesia Bagian Timur: Studi Kasus di P. *Bebalang, Desa Sathean dan Demta. Masyarakat Indonesia XX (1)*, 143-163.

Adhuri, D. S. (1993). Hak Ulayat Laut dan Dinamika Masyarakat Nelayan di Indonesia Bagian Timur: Studi Kasus di P. *Bebalang, Desa Sathean dan Demta. Masyarakat Indonesia XX (1)*, 143-163.

Alland, A. (1975). *When the spider danced: Notes from an African village*. Anchor Books.

Antariksa I G.P. 1993, Aspek-aspek Sosial Budaya Masyarakat Maritim Indonesia Bagian Timur. Hak Ulayat Laut desa Nolloth-Kecamatan Saparua Jakarta PMB LIPI.

Dhiputra, I. M. K., Sugiarto, B., Sitinjak, A. P., & Mahandari, C. P. (2008). Pengaruh Material Ring Pada Fenomena Nyala Api Lift-up. In *Proceeding Seminar Nasional Teknik Mesin ITENAS, Bandung, hal TKE* (pp. 24-29).

Sugiarto, S. (1976). *Design of an ionization diffusion chamber detector* (No. PPGM--L127-76). Gama Research Centre.

Tomoya, A. (1991). *Teritorial Regulation in the Small Scale Fisheries of Ittoman, Okinawa, Maritime Institution in the Western Pasific*.